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THE

PHILATELIC JOURNAL

OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AND

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PREFACE.

Why a "Preface?" the inquisitive reader may ask—"Why set forth the objects of a work which so clearly 'speaks for itself'?" Echo answers "Why?" *We* can only answer that we are the slaves of custom. It is a time-honoured habit to bore the unoffending reader with a preface, and this we must submit as our line of defence. Ever since old William Caxton set his types it has been "the thing" to write prefaces. In many cases, indeed, the preface is the only place wherein an editor or a compiler gets a fair show, and this must largely account for the long survival of the custom. We haven't much to say in our prefatory remarks. Most of those who read these lines know quite well the aims and accomplishments of the *Journal*. It may be claimed, we think, that the paper has moved forward and with the times. Events interesting to philatelists have been chronicled with, at any rate, accuracy and scrupulous impartiality. Opining, as we do, that the legitimate aim of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is to be half newspaper, half magazine, we think we may fairly claim that our work during the year 1892 has given satisfaction to our readers and friends. We need only add that, during 1893, we shall strenuously endeavour to "beat our own best."

THE EDITOR.

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BRITISH
12 SEP 1917
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Faithfully yours
William F. Wilson

The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 2. JANUARY 1, 1892. No. 13.

NOTE.—All new Subscriptions commence with the January Number.

To Publishers of Philatelic Papers.

WE invite special attention to our fellow-publishers to an Advertisement on page ii, which briefly outlines objects of the new Monthly Supplement which we propose to issue from January next. Now those of our friends who desire their papers noticed—and few, we think, will fail to see the desirability of this—must send us three copies of each issue, addressed as under:

Two Copies to the Publisher:

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* * *

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* * *

Our contemporaries will be able to rely on the utmost impartiality from the Editor of the Philatelic Review of Reviews. *In every case the paper will be fully mentioned, and its contents fairly commented upon. Three copies of the* Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, *and the new supplement will in all cases be sent to Publishers complying with the above request,* if we are requested to do so.

* * *

The Publisher reserves to himself the right of refusing to insert any advertisement in this paper, without giving any reason for declining the same.

Editorial.

—:-:—

"RECORDS" are becoming almost as much a feature of philately as of sport. We have had record prices, record collections, and now we have a record auction sale. The two days' sale, just completed by Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson & Co., is claimed by the auctioneers to "beat the record" in the matter of two days' sales. Not only in the aggregate product—£1,500—but also in individual items is this record-breaking tendency displayed. Old Continentals well sustained the greatness which has recently been thrust upon them. Saxony, Naples, Spain, Switzerland (Cantons), Tuscany, and many others realised prices that they have never realised before. The champion group was one of the Moldavians, of which a well-guaranteed copy of the 81 paras, blue on blue, fetched £49; a 108 paras, blue on pink, £18; and a 27 paras, black on rose, £17 10s. In English stamps the interest centered in the sale of a penny "V.R." which eventually fell to the lot of a bidder of £8 10s. As the sale progressed prices were well maintained. Amongst the Afghanistans offered by the auctioneers the 6 shahi, purple, and 1 rupee, purple, of 1259, sold for £11 10s. each, which was surely a most inconsistent piece of business. If the 6 shahi was worth £11 10s. the 1 rupee should surely be worth quite £20. A startling rise was witnessed in the Ceylon 4d., rose, imperforate, which fetched no less than £7 15s.

Some good Indians and a fine lot of Shanghai sold readily, but showed nothing startling in the way of prices. Coming to the African division, a keen fight for a pair of rouletted Triangular Capes, 4d., blue, ran the price up to £13—a by no means exorbitant price for a pair of stamps which must surely be unique. Of other good prices registered in the catalogue before us, we have no space to speak at any great length. Amongst several choice New Brunswicks, a "Connell" stamp fetched £16 10s., and a copy of the 1s. violet, £7 10s. Though the auctioneers declined to vouch for them, two fine pairs Novia Scotia, surcharged, 5 cents on 3d. in small and large type, realized £36 and £6 15s. respectively.

Several British Guianas sold for prices ranging from £12 10s. downwards; a Trinadad "Lady McLeod" realized £14; and many other West Indian lots sold remarkably well. The ten-pound mark was exceeded also in some of the rarities of Buenos Ayres, Colombia, and Peru.

In philatelic circles the sale has been the leading topic of conversation for some time past, and conjectures have been rife as to whence the stamps came, and whether Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson & Co., have any more such choice lots to offer. The collection, we believe, was the property of a government official in Hong Kong. Further than that we cannot gratify the curiosity of our readers. But we are able to state, on the best possible authority, that Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson & Co., may soon be in a position to offer another choice lot of rarities from the same source. Our readers will join us in hoping that this "tip" may come off, and that the record in auction sales may again be broken.

—:-:—

OUR new monthly supplement — the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, reaches the reader at the same time as this, the first number of the second volume of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. We trust that it will be generally appreciated by our readers. The first issue does not please us, but it may be that we are ultra-fastidious when our own work is in question. The verdict of our readers, and our contemporaries, we await impatiently, but yet with confidence. If any reader have faults to find, or suggestions to make, by all means let him write, and write without delay. If any contemporary feel disposed to criticise, let it criticise unsparingly, resting assured that where there is nothing "set down in malice" the criticism will be accepted frankly and in the right spirit. Our friends of the philatelic press wish us well. Of that "there is no shadow of doubt; no possible doubt whatever." A writer in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* —unquestionably one of the most influential journals in America—recently said: "I need only add that the publication will be issued in January next, and that we only require to know that Mr. Brown is the publisher to assure ourselves that his enterprise will meet with a brilliant and phenomenal success." Given a fair field and no favour, we hope to fulfil this pleasant prediction. But are we to have that "fair field?" It has recently reached our ears that a contemporary intends to introduce into its columns a similar review, commencing with the January issue. We have every confidence in assuring our readers that this rival *Review*, if it ever appears, will be a very poor imitation of our own venture.

A New Duplicate Album.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' new "Duplicate Stamp Album" is worthy of the highest commendation. It is in two sizes, priced respectively at 5/6 and 10/6. A copy of the last named quality lies before as we write. It contains a series of 144 packet-like arrangements, mounted on stout leaves, and bearing numbers corresponding with those in a blank index at the opening of the volume. This system of leaving the Collector to arrange his own index is peculiarly valuable in a duplicate album. One Collector's duplicates necessarily differ from from those of his neighbour, and, moreover, are subject to constant alteration. With a blank index, filled up as one pleases, and changeable at will, many difficulties are removed, and the album is rendered "permanent," in the fullest sense of the word. Busy Collectors will find Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' "Duplicate Albums" well worth the price asked for them. Neatly bound, and not too cumbersome in size, a "Duplicate" of this sort forms an acceptable supplement to one's real album, the depository of the Collector's more highly prized philatelic treasures.

Stamp Collecting in Italy.

—:-:—

By the Author of

"The Fight at Dame Europa's School."

(Concluded from page 184).

"WELL young man," said I, as soon as I had satisfied myself that nothing of any value had been removed; "What have you got to say for yourself, before I hold you down, while Gino jumps upon you?"

"I have not stolen a Stamp—I haven't really!" whined Scaramucci. "I only took the Album out of curiosity, just to see what you had got, and I never should have touched it if you had not made me so savage by offering me a 5 cent American for my three rarities. I only did it to spite you. I only did it to spite you. I am not a thief—I am a *galantuomo*—. You ask Gino—ask anybody."

"A pretty sort of a *galantuomo*," I replied, "to go and burst open another man's portmanteau. And how about my patent lock, you rascal? Of course it is hopelessly damaged, and nobody in this blessed country knows how to mend it."

"It is not damaged at all," declared the youth. "I only took out the screws; and I know a fellow here who will put them in again directly, and charge you nothing. Let me go and see about it at once, while you and Gino are at dinner."

"And how did you manage to sneak up into my room without being seen by anybody?"

I enquired. "You had better tell me all about it, if you want to be let off."

"Oh, I know the house well enough," answered Scaramucci, "and the people too. They are always asleep about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I crept softly upstairs, and saw a portmanteau that I knew must be English through a half-open door, and then I went in and unscrewed the lock. Then I carried the Album out into the fields to have a quiet look at it, and unluckily chose the very direction in which you had gone with the boys. Even then I should have been able to run back with it to the Inn, and put it safely in your room again, if it had not been for that confounded donkey; but I was obliged to go home to change my wet clothes, and then my father sent me off here by the train."

"Well, Gino," said I, "what shall we do with him? Suppose I stretch him face downwards on the bed, while you lay on a quiet dozen with one of the straps off my rug? Better not use the buckle end—you might injure the fellow. Or do you think there is a pump outside, where we could souse him well for five minutes without positively drowning him?"

"Oh, please don't," cried Scaramucci. "Anything but that. I do so hate cold water!"

"So I should have imagined; but it is very good for you; and we will give you a cleaner bath than you got yesterday. I am coming back to Aquila later in the summer, to help the boys set up a bathing place and a boathouse by the river, and then I mean to have the honour of teaching you to swim. I feel sure we shall be great friends when we know each other better. Meanwhile —— well, I don't quite know how to deal with you. Gino, I wish you would suggest something. You understand the nature of the animal more than I do."

But Gino, though longing to see me punch Scaramucci's head, wisely shrank from making an enemy of so vindictive a youth, who would have ample means of paying him out on his return home. So he preserved a strict neutrality, and contented himself with remarking that he believed dinner was ready, and the soup would be getting cold.

"A very happy thought," I observed, "and an evidence of a practical turn of mind. So we will go and dine; and as for you, my young friend, let me advise you to play no more pranks with other people's luggage, whether you mean to rob them or no. For the present you may depart, and if you can persuade Signor Giobbini and Gino to keep your secret, you need fear nothing from me. Thereupon the youth slunk out of the room, and Gino and I went down to our dinner."

Thus ended my search for Italian postage stamps in the Abruzzi. I cannot say that it was either very vigorous or very succesful, nor can I hope that my experiences are likely to be of much assistance to other collectors; and to this extent the heading of my little story is perhaps somewhat misleading. I have said far too little about stamps, and far too much about my own mild experiences, Besides, I had other important work in hand, and very little time to hunt up stamps in a patient and systematic way. But I am strongly of opinion that there are plenty of good stamps in the country, hidden away in convents, or in the family mansions of some decayed old city on a hill, scarcely altered since mediæval times. Any collector with abundant leisure, and a knowledge of the language, might soon possess himself of philatelic treasures rarely seen in English Albums, and if he could only bring with him a priced catalogue and convince the Italians that there are other postal issues besides their own, he might probably induce local dealers to do business on reasonable terms, and modify the absurdly prohibitive prices now demanded for good specimens of the Two Sicilies, Tuscany, and Parma.

A Pennyworth of "Palmer."

MR. J. W. PALMER has missed his avocation. He should be known as the Exterminator of Melancholy; for where shall we find a funnier pennyworth of reading matter than that furnished by his "Philatelists' Almanack and Stamp Collectors' Vade Mecum?" Mr. Palmer says that this wee pennyworth "contains special and curious information interesting to stamp collectors," and of course Mr. Palmer knows. We can imagine what keen enjoyment the average philatelist will take in the perusal of a series of nursery rhymes puffing Mr. Palmer's business; of an article dealing with a mud-bespattered little shanty in the Strand, which is described as the "House that J. W. Palmer Built;" and of other items in which Mr. J. W. Palmer gracefully and modestly extols the virtues of Mr. J. W. Palmer. The almanack proper is of extraordinary value to philatelists. From this we learn that Edward the Confessor died in 1066, Charles I. was executed in 1649, King Richard III. was killed in 1485, Ben Jonson died in 1637, Von Moltke was born in 1800, the "Tipton Slasher" died in 1880, and, so on, *ad infinitum*. Personal friends of Mr. Palmer will find this little almanack quite invaluable as a birthday book. Thus, in close proximity to the birth of Prince Bismarck and the death of Richard Cobden, we find chronicled the birth of F. M. Palmer in 1860, and later on, the births of M. A. M. Palmer in 1885, W. H. Palmer in 1883, the great and only J. W. Palmer in 1853, M. S. E. C. Palmer in 1889, and F. M R. Palmer in 1881. Our interest rises to fever heat when we come to September 29th, on which date we read: "J. W. Palmer married, 1880, Covent Garden Church." Probably many social items concerning Mrs. Palmer and the

little Palmers are crowded out for want of space, and doubtless next year's issue of the "Philatelists' Almanack"—for it is to be a yearly thing, this—will devote more attention to these matters. It may also tell us what compensation Mr. Palmer will ask when the widening of the Strand is commenced, what particular moustache preparation he affects, and how often he gets his hair cut. In the meantime, we await the next issue of the "Philatelists' Almanack" with the breathless expectation of a child waiting for a promised toy-book.

Shilling Stamp Albums.

WHO would be without a stamp album when a fairly good one, for young collectors, can be obtained for a shilling? Mr. E. Nister, of Paternoster Row, London, has sent us a copy of his shilling album edited and arranged by Mr. T. H. Hinton. Its cover is tasteful and of original design, and the general arrangement of the book reflects great credit upon its editor. There are some five or six plates of illustrations of rare and obsolete stamps, which the young collector can gaze at with a "Thou-art-so-near-and-yet-so-far" expression, and wish the while that such treasures were within his reach. The book will hold 1,500 varieties, and that is quite a large collection to the very young philatelist. After all, the stamp's the thing, not the album. We confess that we would rather see a collection of 1,500 in one of these shilling albums than one of 1,000 only in a gilt edged, be-clasped volume costing thirty or forty times that amount.

International Philatelic Union.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

DECEMBER REPORT.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Vice-President—

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 30*a*, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.

GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.

W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.

A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

As *no* objection has been lodged against any of the above named, I declare them to be duly elected members of the Board of Management. A Vice-President has now to be elected, owing to the proposed candidate (Vernon Roberts, Esq.), not being eligible for the post, as the rules require that the Vice-President shall be a Dealer, and is to be a resident of the City of London. It is only right that I should say, that Mr. Roberts nomination was made without his knowledge or consent and that he is *not* a dealer.

Nominations for the Vice-Presidency must be sent to me, on or before 15th January, and must be signed by at least two Members. Should more than one candidate be brought forward, voting papers will be issued with the February report.

S. F. BICKERS,

Secretary and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

246 J. E. Joselin, Esq., 81, Bennerley Road, New Wandsworth, London, S.W. Proposed by Mr. Skipton and Mr. S. F. Bickers.

247 H. Marks, Esq., 19, Ludgate Hill, London, S.E. Proposed by Mr. Gardner and Mr. S. F. Bickers.

248 C. W. Adshead, Esq., 27, Demesne Road, Whalley Bridge, Manchester. Proposed by Mr. S. F. Bickers.

249 Miss H. Garrett, Cavendish, R.S.O., Suffolk. Proposed by Mr. E. Leader and Mr. Skipton.

250 Hugo Lendocke, Jr., Esq., Prag-Smichow, Germany. Proposed by Mr. S. F. Bickers.

New Members.

SECTION II.

239 Mr. D. A. Quiggin, 11, Harlech Road, Blundellsands, Liverpool.

240 Mr. Hill, 71, Albany, Old Hall Street, Liverpool,

241 Mr. C. Vogt Peters, c/o Equitable Insurance Co., Castle Street, Liverpool.

242 Mr. E. H. Jones, 250, Hawthorne Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

243 Mr. F. R. Kay, 145, Conway Street, Birkenhead.

SECTION III.

244 Capt. C. Whitaker, King's Own Yorkshire, Alderney, Channel Islands.

245 Mr. Sydney Rondel, 2, New Cut, St. Helier's, Jersey, Channel Islands.

SECTION V.

237 Mr. B. C. P. Walters, 7, Spencer Street, Leamington.

SECTION VII.

238 Mr. Wm. Cail, 7, Eskdale Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SECTION X.

236 Mr. Sven Lindhé, Göteborg, Sweden.

SECTION XI.

235 Mr. F. A. Scharf, Jocketa, Saxony.

New Addresses.

Mr. J. H. Redman, Gordon House, Dyke Road, Brighton.
Mr. J. H. Johnson, Foreign Stamp Merchant, Southport.
Mr. C. M. Forster, Etherston, Osborne Villas, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Surgeon Capt. L. P. Mumby, M.S., 8, Melbourne Street, York.

Casualties.

The undermentioned ceased to be members of the Association on 31/12/91 :—

Resigned.

Mr. N. MacGregor, 76, Comeragh Road, West Kingston, London, W.
Mr. F. M. Walford, Woodcote, Hooton, near Cheshire.
Mr. P. A. Fletcher, Liscard Lodge, Liscard, Chester.
Mr. F. W. M. Oldridge de la Hey, St. Martin's Vicarage, Marple, near Stockport.
Mr. W. R. Wolff, 75, High Street, Southampton.
Miss E. Lewis, 3, West Cliffe, Terrace, Ramsgate.
Mr. T. Lee, 2, Park View Terrace, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.

Assistant Secretary's Report.

For the December General Packet, 56 members sent 70 sheets and a selection from the French Club was also included.

For the Colonial Packet 22 members sent sheets.

Next month I expect the General Packet will have to be divided into three portions, and the members will probably see different members' sheets each month. This arrangement will of course not affect the Colonial Packet.

Dec. 15, 1891. S. C. SKIPTON,

Assistant Sec. I.P.U.

Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

The Bradford Stamp Club.

For the December Packet, 41 members sent 58 sheets, which have been made up into two packets and sent out on Dec. 5th.

W. J. E. HINSCLIFFE,

Hon. Sec.

20, Grantham Place, Bradford.

Special Notices, &c.

It is with great pleasure I state that the number of notices of withdrawal received for this year, is much less than any previous year, and that the number of Members on the Club Roll is 209. It will be seen that five new members are proposed this month, and several more would have been included, but for want of time for making the usual enquiries into references, &c. I was therefore compelled to hold them back until the next report.

* * *

I am now making the usual revision of the names and addresses of members for the annual list of members, which it is my intention to publish separately, as the list is too long to be published in one month's journal, and it is not very convenient to have it in two or three books. I feel sure many members will appreciate the advantage of having the list of members in a convenient form for easy reference. I shall issue this with the February report, and shall be glad if members will examine the wrapper of the January journal and advise me if their addresses are incorrect in any particular.

* * *

Members who have not paid their subscriptions will kindly accept this intimation that the same is now due and payable. Remittances should be made by Postal Order or P.O.O. (for 3/6), payable to S. F. Bickers, Clifton, Bristol.

* * *

I have pleasure in stating that the Committee of Management have now under consideration, proposals for the formation of a good Reference Library for the I.P.U., and that active measures will be taken to carry this out as quickly as possible, full details of which will appear next month. Members, who have books to lend, give, or sell, or who are willing to assist in any way, will greatly oblige by communicating with me, at once ; a small fund to purchase copies of the more expensive works, has been started and contributions towards same, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

* * *

Several other departments of the Association are also under consideration, and the Committee are wishful to receive suggestions from members and others, so that all means may be tried to render the Association of greater benefit and extend its sphere of usefulness. From January, a circular letter will be issued with all the Monthly Exchange Packets. There is plenty of room for improvement, and much can be done by determined and united action.

* * *

I must ask members to extend a little indulgence in respect of letters of enquiry during the present season, my time is so fully taken up and my correspondence unusually heavy, I am really unable to answer letters of enquiry so promptly as I should like, but all will be replied to within a few days of receipt, excepting those where the rule of enclosing stamp or post card for reply has not been observed.

S. F. BICKERS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Exchange, Enquiry and Wants of Members, &c.

Wanted.—Back numbers of Philatelic Papers, also 1st supplement to Evans' Hand-Book, must be in good condition.—HUMPHREY GOLDING, Leavers, Hadlow, Tunbridge, Kent.

Offers requested for Gibbons' 7th Edition Catalogue with Appendix and three Addendas.—R. A. BARBER, jnr., Abingdon Road, Leicester.

Wanted.—Stamps of Persia and Peru on approval, must be cheap and guaranteed.—R. A. BARBER, jnr., Abingdon Road, Leicester.

Wanted. — Lockyer's "Colonial Stamps," "Evans' Hand-Book" and two Supplements, "S.A. and Auction Record," and Fry's "Postcards." *For Sale*—Moens' Catalogue, 6th Edition, bound. —WEARS, Solicitor, Dundee.

Wanted Wholesale Price Lists—C. M. ROBINSON, 9, Kimberley Terrace, Great Yarmouth.

Wanted—Selections of United States and Locals on Approval.—BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Wanted—200,000 English, any kind, must be cheap for Cash.—BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

J. W. Scott's Standard Stamp Catalogue, fully illustrated, including all watermarks. Post free, 1/0½.—H. CLARK, Kinnoull, Augmeering, Worthing.

Leading London Dealers.

VI.—MR. W. T. WILSON.

A BIRMINGHAM MAN WHO WILL SOON COME TO LONDON.

HIS REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE MR. E. L. PEMBERTON.

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

OUR readers will pardon the apparent Hibernicism which places Mr. W. T. Wilson, a Birmingham man, within the category of "Leading London Dealers." The explanation must be that he is a partner in the firm of Cheveley, Wilson & Co., whose other head, Mr. T. W. Cheveley, has already figured in this column. Moreover, Mr. Wilson will soon be counted amongst the millions of the metropolis. As present, his journeys to London are necessarily frequent, and his genial face is well known at the auction sales in Chancery Lane. Therefore, express flying-machines being not yet perfected, it is easy to understand Mr. Wilson's determination to permanently reside in London.

It was during one of Mr. Wilson's recent visits to the Metropolis that our interviewer waylaid him and cajoled him to talk "shop." Mr. Wilson is a good and genial talker but he gets a little bit weary now and then of talking "shop," despite the fact that he is as ardent a philatelist now as in the days when he and Mr. E. L. Pemberton were brothers in arms, if such an expression may be applied to philately. It was just his intercourse with and

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE MR. PEMBERTON

that our Commissioner most desired him to talk about, and, as if endowed with thought-reading ability, Mr. Wilson tacitly complied with the unspoken request.

"How did I first scrape acquaintance with Pemberton," said Mr. Wilson, echoing our representative's opening query. "Well, our friendship originated in a difference of opinion. I thought differently from Pemberton, and I took the bull by the horns by going to see him."

"And how did you find him?"

"Oh, just as everybody else found him—a genial, good natured fellow, but apt to get terribly excited in a philatelic controversy. I liked the man for his earnestness, mind you, and we speedily became very fast friends."

"Was it in Birmingham that you first met him, Mr. Wilson?"

"Yes; he was living at Islington Row at the time. That was shortly after I went to Birmingham. I had been a diligent collector, you know, ever since 1860, having started at the age of thirteen. Well, from that time forward Mr. Pemberton and I were well nigh inseparable. I spent many a pleasant evening looking over his stamps, and almost every spare moment was spent with him. Some of

MR. PEMBERTON'S LETTERS

are very curious. He was a very humorous individual. I will send you a few of the shorter ones to show you."

The samples of Mr. Pemberton's epistolary work submitted by Mr. Wilson are certainly curious enough to merit reproduction here. Their wording, full of a cheery, fraternal sentiment, display in a marked degree the characteristics of the man. For instance, on October 30, 1868, he wrote:

Dear Bill,
A pot from Young's—come and see, stamps and tea. Be here by 7, or you *won't* see
Your troo friend.
E.P.

The illusion is to a lot of stamps from Young & Stockall, the leading dealers at that time.

On August 31, of the same year he commenced a letter to Mr. Wilson with: "Dear W.,—As we shall all be out, I should not advise you to come to night," signing himself: "Yours in the bonds of baccy, beer, and stamps, E.L.P."

Here is a funny one, dated August 6, 1869:

Rhyl House,
Chester Road,
Birmingham.

Dear Willyam,
Come my pirout bold and free, come and rove the woods with me!* You can have a bed all right. I'll meet you either here, or at the train itself in New Street, should I happen to be too late for the 2.15.
Stamps is selling in a way to surprise and delight you.
Adoo, from yours trooly,
E. L. P.

* Poeckry.

Later on, we find the same genial correspondent promising, "a new Cashmere and several other things" as adding a special inducement to the accompanying invitation, and still later writing: "Why ask to bring Henry? Of course do so, if he will come. We can bed you both." Throughout, his letters imply the same unswerving friendship. They show us how firm are the bonds of friendship forged by philately.

But to resume. Mr. Wilson was not yet pumped dry by any means.

MR. PEMBERTON'S LITERARY WORK.

"Literary work? Oh, yes; I joined Mr. Pemberton in that many a time. I revised and corrected his first articles, including the one on the stamps of Sydney, which appeared

in the *Philatelist*. It was pronounced at the time the finest paper on the subject up to date."

"You were both, I take it, well up in Sydneys?"

"Yes; but we had others to depend upon for assistance. Messrs. Young and Stockall, the Liverpool dealers, sent us packages of Sydneys at such an appalling rate that we really could not at first keep pace with them. Mr. Pemberton received much valuable assistance in the preparation of his paper from a Mr. Erskine, connected with one of the Government offices, and himself a collector of note."

"We have had a good deal of ink spilt over Sydneys. since then, Mr. Wilson."

"Very true. You see, philately has advanced, and is still advancing for that matter. The French school of philately, whose curriculum included such details as watermarks, perforations, etc., was then in its infancy. The stolid Britisher, at that time, believed only in distinct varieties of face value, though there were many — Mr. Pemberton and myself among the number—who argued that the French system was the only intelligent one—the only one, in fact, deserving of the name of 'philately.'" All this reminds me of the great philatelic controversy,

PEMBERTON *v.* "PENDRAGON,"

which caused so much sensation in philatelic circles. Pemberton was all for 'science' of the French order, and 'Pendragon,' who afterwards turned out to be an insurance clerk, was a staunch upholder of the old fashioned metbod of collecting."

"I remember," said Mr. Wilson—and the remembrance made him chuckle, "how Pemberton 'wiped him out.' I was with him when he read 'Pendragon's' last and weakest article, 'Wilson,' said he, 'I'll chaw him up.' And he did. He sat down and wrote straight away the most brilliant article that ever emanated from his pen. 'Pendragon' was positively never heard of again!"

"Indeed! That was a triumph for the French school?"

"Most undoubtedly. At that time you must know, its most advanced notary was Mr. Jules Pawles, who was quietly getting together the rare varieties of watermarks and perforations, which were not generally sought after by the rank and file of English Collectors. I remember Mr. Pawles gave me a very handsome exchange for the Sixpenny Yellow Victoria, with the small serpentive perforation."

"Had he a very fine collection, Mr. Wilson?"

"Very fine indeed. Memory will not permit to tell you of all the treasures I saw in it, but I have a vivid recollection of greatly admiring his British Guianas."

"And where did this wonderful collection go to?"

"He left to a relative, forbidding its sale, and it is, I believe, still locked up."

MR. WILSON'S SPECIAL FORTE.

"My special forte," said Mr. Wilson, in answer to a question from our commissioner, "is the Stamps of Great Britain and Colonies. The latter have been a life-long stndy with me, and I am just as much of a student now as ever I was. I may tell you that I am at present revising an article on English Stamps for the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, of New York."

"Indeed? I suppose you have seen some nice things in the way of British and Colonial Stamps in your time?"

"I have indeed. I well remember finding a 3d. English, *with the private mark, plate* 3, in the collection of the late Mr. G. Wyndham Binns, Manchester, and which is now in the Tapling Collection. Again, I discovered in the collection of Messrs. H. & O. Firth, a Sixpenny Brown, plate 13, used and perforated. This now adorns the collection of Mr. Ferrari. Another choice stamp, a Ninepenny, plate 3, used and perforated, and bearing the private mark, was found by my brother, Mr. A. H. Wilson, it went to the Westoby Collection, and was afterwards sold at one of our auction sales. These three stamps are at present unique.

A "LUCKY FIND."

"I must tell you," went on Mr. Wilson," "of another stamp I was able to add to the late Mr. Tapling's collection. It was one of my luckiest 'finds,' in a day when 'lucky finds' were commoner than they are now-a-days. I was rushing off to pay a butcher's bill, when I saw a sheet of stamps in a little huckster's shop and noticed upon it a two-penny Mauritius. I hurried on, thinking it must be a cut out autotype. But when I came to think the matter over in the train—I was starting on a journey at the time—I remembered that that particular stamp had never been autotyped. I scarcely knew what to do, as I should not be back in Birmingham for some days. At last, I decided to go on, and take my chance of securing the stamp on my return. When I got back, I hastened at once to the shop, as you may be sure. Imagine my amazement!—the stamp was not only still there, but had been reduced in price from 3d. to 2d. by the young dealer who desired to sell it. It was the rare 1848, Penoe error, early state of plate, UNUSED! honestly worth £6 or £7 then."

"And you secured it?"

"Rather! It is now in the Tapling collection, and would fetch at the present moment, I suppose, from £15 to £20.

When our representative bade good-bye to Mr. Wilson, after a pleasant chat on things in general, he pondered deeply on the incident of the Mauritius stamp. Consider, dear reader—if Mr. Wilson had not been on his way to pay his butcher's bill, he would probably never have seen the stamp. Moral: pay your butcher's bills promptly. Honesty goes well with both stamps and butcher's meat.

Alleged Stamp Forgeries.

BENJAMIN, SARPY, AND JEFFRYES CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD.

At the Thames Police Court on Friday, January 1, Alfred Benjamin, 29, a stamp dealer, of 46, Oval-road, Lambeth; Julian Hippolite Sarpy, 32, a stamp dealer, of the same address; and George Kirke Jeffryes, 24, a clerk, of 80, Grove-road, Bow, were charged on remand with conspiring and confederating with other persons by means of false pretences and subtle devices, to defraud a number of persons.

Mr. Muir prosecuted; Mr. E. C. Jones, barrister, appeared for Jeffryes; and Mr. E. S. Purcell represented Sarpy and Benjamin, and Detective Serjeants S. White and Cumner represented the Criminal Investigation Department. On the last occasion only evidence of arrest was taken.

Detective Serjeant S. White, H Division, recalled, said that on the 29th ult. he got a warrant to search the house, 80, Grove-road. On the 30th he made his search. In a coal cellar he found two printing presses, and a number of lithographic stones, one of which bore impressions of Victoria 1s. stamps. On the 24th he searched the other prisoner's rooms at 46, Oval-road, and found a number of stamps and documents. On the 31st ult. he obtained a warrant at the Mansion House to search 1, Cullum-street, City, which is a shop, occupied by Benjamin and Sarpy. He found there a quantity of stamps and documents. Besides these, he found three perforating machines and perforating tools. He also found a number of bottles containing acid, some paint colour, and printers' ink.

By Mr. Purcell.—He did not see a notice that no stamps were warranted unless asked for. Such a notice might have escaped his attention. The things he found were not concealed. He should say there were millions of stamps in the shop.

By Mr. Jones.—He had only brought one of the stones from Jeffryes' house. He found a large quantity of Victoria 1s. stamps.

Henry Thomas Pauncefort, a printer and engraver, of 16, Little New-street, said in August, 1886, a person named Jeffryes came to his shop, and gave him an order to engrave two steel plates from designs given to him by Jeffryes. He engraved the stamp produced. The two plates were the same except as to the number. He printed 1000 from each plate. One was in blue and the other in carmine. There was now what purported to be a post-office obliterating mark on the stamps. They were not there when he executed the order. He was paid £3 15s. for the plates, and £1 9s. for the 2000 impressions. He did not know for what purpose the stamps were intended.

By Mr. Purcell.—His business was established in 1816 by his father. He had never before or since printed facsimiles of stamps. He thought it was for something ecclesiastical (laughter).

By Mr. Jones.—He would not swear the two stamps produced were two of those he printed. He printed them separately, and had nothing to do with the perforating. Both were Sandwich Islands stamps.

George Frederick Clayton, a postman, in the service of the Postmaster General, said he resided at 25, Hazelwood Crescent, Westbourne Park. He had known Jeffryes since 1881 or 1882. Witness had sold stamps for him, but could not remember the names. He had sold "Columbian transfers," but could not recollect if he had sold "Bermudas" for Jeffryes. He had sold Sandwich Islands stamps for him. Those he sold were marked with a postmark, and others were marked with a surcharge. Witness did not remember selling some of the Sandwich Islands stamps to Mr. Bull, a dealer in the City. The witness on being confronted with Mr. Bull, admitted that he had sold that gentleman two stamps, which were unmarked. He agreed to pay back some money to Mr. Bull because the stamps were not genuine ones. Jeffryes told him to sell the stamps and get as much as he could. He had something out of the proceeds of selling. He had sold fiscal stamps with postal surcharges for Jeffryes. He had also sold fiscal stamps with postmarks on them. These were not genuine postmarks. He had been to Jeffryes' house and had seen him at work cutting out postmarks on wood. He had also seen Jeffryes print stamps of "Universal Postal Union" with surcharges on them. That would increase the value from the collectors' point of view. He had seen Jeffryes use a small printing press. He saw the prisoner perforate the stamps after they came from Pauncefort's. He also postmarked them. Witness also knew Benjamin and Sarpy, whom he met in the City. He had seen Jeffryes with them. On one occasion Jeffryes showed him some Tasmanian stamps which he said were "the latest." Witness knew he meant they were the latest forgery or "fake." Jeffreys told him he had got a good machine which cost a large sum. About two years ago Sarpy showed him how he put surcharges on stamps, and Benjamin looked on. Witness knew the yellow and green stamps of Grenada, and had seen Sarpy put postmarks on them. He did it with a small die made of metal. Witness had sold Benjamin and Sarpy a small printing press. Some stamps became more valuable by being perforated. Sarpy had told him they had an instrument for perforating stamps,

Stephen White, Serjeant H Division, who apprehended Benjamin, said that the prisoner remarked: "I expected this for some time. This is trade jealousy. I have an answer to the charge."

Other evidence having been given the prisoners were remanded.

AUCTION EPITOME FOR 1891.

Compiled by S. C. SKIPTON.

LIST OF AUCTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Date.	*Auctioneer.*	*No. of Lots.*	*Remarks.*
Jan. 9th, 10th	Mr. T. Bull	579	
„ 16th, 17th	Mr. Cheveley	389	
„ 24th	Mr. Hadlow	338	
„ 31st	Messrs. Phillips, Lea & Davies	222	
Feb. 6th, 7th	Mr. T. Bull	577	
„ 13th, 14th	Mr. Cheveley	356	On the second day was sold the Collection of Great Britain, belonging to Mr. W. A. S. Westoby.
March 7th	Mr. Cheveley	190	
„ 20th	Mr. T. Bull	241	Including a large number of first issue Natals and Sydney Views.
„ 21st	Mr. Hadlow	267	
April 4th	Mr. Cheveley	228	
„ 18th	Mr. T. Bull	214	
„ 25th	Messrs. Phlllips, Lea, & Davies	190	
May 1st, 2nd	Mr. Cheveley	421	
„ 16th	Mr. Hadlow	215	
„ 30th	Mr. Cheveley	259	
June 11th	Mr. T. Bull	238	
Sept. 26th	Mr. Hadlow	289	
Oct. 10th	Messrs. J. H. Thompson & Co.	130	Wholesale lots.
„ 16th, 17th	Mr. Cheveley	367	
„ 31st	Mr. Hadlow	285	
Nov. 7th	Mr. T. Bull	210	
„ 20th, 21st	Mr. Cheveley	448	
„ 28th	Mr. T. Bull	310	Two Private Collections.
Dec. 5th	Mr. Hadlow	302	
„ 5th	Messrs. Phillips, Lea & Davies	218	
„ 11th, 12th	Mr. Cheveley	384	
„ 12th	Messrs. T. H. Thompson & Co.	202	Wholesale lots.
„ 16th, 17th	Mr. Cheveley	484	A very fine Collection.

PRINCIPAL LOTS AT EACH SALE.

1st Auction. Jan. 9th, 10th. Mr. T. Bull.

Mauritius, Halfpenny inverted on 9d. lilac, £5.
Vancouver, 5c. imperf. £10.
B. Guiana, 1862, 4c. blue, £6 15s.
India, ½a. red, £5 15s.
Scinde Dak, red, £10.
Ionian Isles, 2 blue and 2 orange on one env., £5 5s.
Natal, ½ of 6d., 1st issue, used as 3d. on paper, £5, 9d. on paper, £8.
Nova Scotia, 1/-, £5 15s.

2nd Sale. Jan. 16th, 17th, Mr. Cheveley.

Nova Scotia, 1/-, £5.

5th Sale. Feb. 6th, 7th. Mr. T. Bull.

Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, (ship), £5.
Levant, Provisionals, 10p., 2p., £5.
Mauritius, 1/-, envelope, cut square, £10.
New Brunswick, 1/-, £5 5s.
Newfoundland, 1/-, £8.
Spain, 1851, 2r., £7 10s.
B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta, on envelope, £5.
Cape, 1d. Woodblock, block of 4, £11 10s.
Natal, 1st. issue, 6 1d. blue, on one envelope, £6 10s. 3d. pair, tête bêche, £9, £11.

6th Sale. Feb. 13th, 14th. Mr. Cheveley.

Great Britain, V.R., £6 15s., 1d. plate numbers complete, £6 10s., 9d. small letters, hair line, used, £15, 3d. small letters, plate 3, imperf., £38, Env., 1d. silk threads, pointed flaps, die III., large size, £5.

7th Sale. March 7th. Mr. Cheveley.

Cape Woodblock error, 4d. red, £26 10s.
Dominican Republic, 1865, 1r. straw, £6 10s.
Mauritius, large fillet, £5 5s.

8th Sale. March 20th. Mr. T. Bull.

British Guiana, 1856, 4c. crimson, £7 15s.
Buenos Ayres, 5p. orange, £9 10s.
New South Wales, 5d. large square, perf., wmk. 5, sheet of 100, £20
Also a large number of 1st. issue Natal and Sydney Views.

10th Sale. April 4th. Mr. Cheveley.

Mount Currie Express, 1d. green, strip of 4, £12.
Natal, 3d. blue, wmk, star, imperf., unused, £10 10s.

11th Sale. April 18th. Mr. T. Bull.

B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. blue, £55; 1862, 4c. blue, unused, £5 15s.
France, 1fr. orange, unused, £5 10s.
Naples, ½t., arms, blue, £11
New Brunswick, 1/- unused, £5, £6
Queensland, 1st issue, 2d. imperf, £9 10s.
Spain, 1867, 25c., centre inverted, £5 15s.

12th Sale. April 25th. Messrs. Phillips, Lea and Davies.

Afgan, 1293, 1 rupee, purple, £5 5s.; 2a. black, £6; 1289, 8a. purple, £6 6s.

13th Sale. May 1st, 2nd. Mr. Cheveley.

Ceylon, 4d. imperf., £5.
India, ½a. red, £6 6s.
B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. crimson, £8 10s.
New Brunswick, 1/-, £5 12s. 6d.
Nova Scotia, 1/-, £5 7s. 6d.
Peru, ½p. rose, £12 5s.
U.S. Newspaper Stamps, set 1c.—60d., £10 10s.; 48d., 60d., £5; State, 2, 5, 10, 20d., £6 5s.

14th Sale. May 16th. Mr. Hadlow.

Cape woodblock, error, 1d. blue, £19 10s.
Sydney, 2d., Plate IV., block of 4, £5

15th Sale. May 30th. Mr. Cheveley.

Sorouth, 1a. black on blue, 1st issue, used, £5.
B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. crimson, £7.
Sydney, 3d., unused, £5 12s 6d.

16th Sale. June 11th. Mr. T. Bull.

U.S. Carrier Stamp Brown, used, £9 10s.

17th Sale. Sept. 26th. Mr. Hadlow.

Buenos Ayres, 5p. orange, £5 5s.

19th Sale. Oct. 16th, 17th. Mr. Cheveley.

Gt. Britain, 3d., small letters with secret mark, Plate 3, unused, imperf, £15; 1/- ditto, Plate 2, unused. imperf., £10
Afgan, 1288, 4a. black, £6 2s. 6d.; 1293, 8a. purple, value in tablet, £11; 1293, 2a. black, £16 5s.
India, 8a., service provisional, £8 5s.
Jhind, set of errors, JEIND, £27
Buenos Ayres, 4p. red, £8
New Zealand, 2d., imperf., pelure strip of 3 on Env., £6 6s.

20th Sale. Oct. 31st. Mr. Hadlow.

Nova Scotia, 1/-, fine, £7
Queensland, 1st issue, 2d., imperf. on entire wrapper, £11 10s.

21st Sale. Nov. 7th. Mr. T. Bull.

Dominican Republic, 1865, 1r. black on straw, £5; 1r. black on green, £6
Mauritius Env., 1/-, cut square, £6; Large Fillet, 2d., £8 15s.; Lady McLeod on letter, £6
U.S. Newspaper Stamps, set 1c. to 60d., £10
Victoria, 1850, 3d., rouletted pair, £7

22nd Sale. Nov. 20th, 21st. Mr. Cheveley.

Gt. Britain, V.R., pencil mark across, £5
Naples, ½t., arms, £12 15s.
Afgan, 1293, 1 shahi, purple, cut round, £8
India, fine set of proofs, £25; 6a. 8p. grey, service, £5 10s.
Mauritius, 1st issue, 1d., block of 8, £8
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, £6 15s.
Sydney, 3d., unused, £7
Victoria, 1st issue, fine border, fine background, 2d., unused, £10

23rd Sale. Nov. 28th. Mr. T. Bull.

B. Columbia, 1865, 5c., imperf., £6 6s.
Moldavia, 54p. on entire envelope, £6
Gt. Britain, 4d., small garter, unused, £7
Naples, ½t., arms, £12 10s.
Natal, 1st issue, 9d. blue, unused, £5 10s.
Sydney, 3d., block of 8, £10
N.S.W., 1854, 1/-, imperf. block of 12, £5
Nevis, 1st issue, 1d. sheet entire, £6
New Zealand, 1d. on blue, pair, £5
South Australia, 1/- slate blue, pair, unused, £13 10s.
Trinadad, 1856, lithographed red sheet of 54, £5

24th Sale. Dec. 5th. Mr. Hadlow.

Gt. Britain, 4d., small garter, £7 7s.
New Zealand, 1863, 2d., serrated perf., fine, £7
South Australia, 3d. in black on 4d., imperf., £11 11s.

25th Sale. Dec. 5th. Messrs. Phillips, Lee & Davies.

Afgan, 1293, 1 rupee, purple, £7 10s.

26th Sale. Dec. 11th, 12th. Mr. Cheveley.

Afgan., 1293, ½r., purple, £8 10s.
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., £6 10s.
Cape Woodblock, error, 1d. blue, £18 10s.
Cape Verde, 40r. yellow, entire sheet, imperf. with Mozambique error, £10.

27th Sale. Dec. 12th. Mr. Thompson.

Made-up Plate of Victoria, 2d., Queen on Throne, £7 10s.

28th Sale. Dec. 16th, 17th. Mr. Cheveley.

Great Britain, V.R., £8 10s.
Moldavia, 1st issue, 27p., £17 10s., 54p. £7 15s., £7 5s., 81p. unused, £49., 108p. £18.
Saxony, 3pf., unused, £5.
Naples, Arms, ½t, unused, £32.
Spain, 1852, 2r., £5 10s.
Geneva, 10c., unsevered, £14 10s.
Zurich, 4r., £7 7s.
Vand, 4c., £10 5s.
Tuscany, 3l., £13.
Afgan, 1289, 6s., £11 10s., 1r., £11 10s.
Ceylon, imperf. 4d., £7 15s., 8d. £8.
Cape Triangular, 4d. pair, rouletted, £13.
Mauritius, large fillet, £6 2s. 6d., 1/- envelope, cut square, £9 5s.
New Brunswick, Connell, 5c. £16 10s., 1/- £7 10s. £5 10s.
Newfoundland, 1/- £7 10s.
Nova Scotia, surcharges, £13, £36; 1/-, £6, £15, £8.
B. Guiana, 1850, 12c., £9 15s., 1862, 1c. crossed hearts, £7, grapes, £8 15s., 2c., grapes, £9, 4c., hearts and pearls, £9 5s, rosettes and frames, £10, trefoils, £12 10s.
Domincan Republic, 1865, 1r. on yellow, £7 10s.
Trinadad, Lady McLeod, £14.
Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½c., £9 10s., 5c., £7 15s.
Bolivar, 1st issue, 10c. green, £7 15s.
Buenos Ayres, ship, 3p., unused, £6, 4p., £10 10s.
Colombia, 1862, 20c., £7 10s., 1863, error, 50c. red, £18.
Pacific Steam, 1r. used, £7 10s.
Peru, ½p. rose, £13.
Tasmania, 5s. and "Stamp Duty" on 2d., £11.

(*Continued*).

Auction Reports.

—:-:—

MR. T. BULL held his 27th sale on Nov. 28th, when a number of good varleties were sold. The following is a list of the principal lots.

		£	s.	d.
15	B. Columbia, 1865, 5c. rose, imperf. used fine	6	6	0

		£	s.	d.
26	Canada, 1c. red brown on laid paper	2	0	0
28	,, 6d. purple, perf. on entire env.	2	8	0
35	Cape, wood block 4d., blue unused	3	3	0
39	Ceylon, imperf, 9d. unused ..	2	2	0
44b.	Dominican Republic, 1st issue, 1r. black on green (damaged) ..	3	17	6
44c.	Dominican Republic, 1st issue, ½r. black on green (damaged) ..	2	0	0
53	Moldavia, 54p. on entire env. ..	6	0	0
59	Gt. Britain, 4d. small garter, unused	7	0	0
73	,, 8d. brown	4	15	0
74	,, 8d. ,, imperf. ..	3	0	0
90	Hong Kong, 96c. yellow brown, unused	3	10	0
115	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d, 2d. ..	2	0	0
122	Mexico, ½r. black on brown, Gothic surch. unused	2	0	0
125	Naples, ½t, blue, arms, very fine..	12	10	0
130	Natal, 1st issue, 1/-	4	10	0
132	,, ,, 9d. unused ..	5	10	0

A large number of Sidneys were sold, the prices of a few are :—

145	Sydney, 1d. Plate I. unused ..	4	0	0
148	,, 1d. ,, very fine pair..	4	0	0
176	,, 1d. Plate II. strip of 4 ..	4	0	0
185	,, 2d. Plate IV. block of 4 ..	2	15	0
192	,, 3d. a splendid copy ..	2	8	0
194	,, 3d. a block of 8 ..	10	0	0
139	Laureated, 8d. no leaves	2	4	0
204	,, 2d. stars, strip of 4 ..	3	3	0
212	,, 2d. ,, pair	2	6	0
228b	N.S.W., 1854, imperf. block of 12, severed in centre	5	0	0
229	Nevis, 1d. on bluish, entire sheet	6	0	0
230	,, 1/- lithographed ,, ..	3	10	0
234	New Zealand, 1d. blue paper (pair)	5	0	0
259	St. Vincent, 1d. on ½ 6d., a pair, used	2	12	6
260	Sierra Leone, 6d. imperf., unused ..	3	10	0
262	South Australia, imperf., 1/- *slate blue*, pair, unused	13	10	0
265	Sorouth, imperf., laid paper, 1a. red on white, sheet of 20	3	10	0
287	Trinadad, litho., vermilion, sheet of 54	5	0	0
288	Turks, ½d. on 1/- prune, sheet of 30	2	4	0
289	,, ½d. on 1/- blue ,,	4	10	0
298	Victoria, 3d. claret, unused ..	3	0	0

Mr. HADLOW held his Auction on Dec. 5th, when several good stamps were sold.

19	B. Guiana, 1851, 1c. very fine ..	3	10	0
20	,, ,, 4c. ,, ..	4	0	0
22	,, ,, 4c. not quite so fine	2	8	0
23	,, ,, 4c. ,, ,,	2	15	0
52	Ceylon, 2/-, blue, imperf.	2	8	0
56	,, 1/9, unused, fine	2	10	0
99a	Great Britain, 4d. small garter, unused, and with gum	7	7	0
124	India, 1865, 2a., green, unused ..	1	18	0
214	New Zealand, 2d. blue, serrated, perf., very fine	7	0	0
254	South Australia, 3d. in black on 4d. blue, imperf.	11	11	0
281	Victoria, 1850, 3d., strip of 4 unused	3	10	0
289	,, 1865, 5/-, blue on yellow	2	17	6

Messrs. PHILLIPS, LEA & DAVIES held their first Auction of the season on Dec. 5th. It was one of the best that this firm has held. The following were the best lots, with the prices.

		£	s.	d.
5	Afgan, 1293, 1 rupee, purple ..	7	10	0
89	Ceylon, 1857, 1/9, perf. ..	2	4	0
109	France, 1fr. orange	3	5	0
160	Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓, 1, 2, 3gr., very fine	5	17	6
161	Oldenburg, 1861, ¼, ½, ½, 1sr., unused, and 2, 3gr., used	2	15	0
162	Oldenburg, 1st issue, 3sgr., $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{15}$, $\frac{1}{10}$th	1	0	0
170	Saxony, 3pf. red	2	10	0
201	Tuscany, 1850, 60cr.	2	15	0
203	Naples, 1857, set ½ to 50gr. ..	1	8	0

Mr. CHEVELEY held a two days' sale on Dec. 11th and 12th. The following were the principal lots.

6	Bremen, set of 16, complete, unused	2	14	0
26	Gt. Britain, 1840, 2d. with gum, very fine ..	2	4	0
30	,, 2½d. complete set of Plate numbers..	3	10	0
34	,, 6d., ditto ..	2	15	0
36	,, 1/- ,, ..	2	6	0
65	Oldenburg, 3rd issue, ⅓gr. (2), ⅓gr. all unused	2	4	0
66	,, 2nd issue, 2, 3gr., splendid unused copies	4	2	6
88	Swiss, the double Geneva, severed, mended	3	12	6
107	Afgan. The stamp discovered by the late Mr. Tapling, was offered for sale at a reserve of £12, but was not sold.			
108	Afgan, 1293, ½ rupee, purple, unused, value in tablet	8	10	0
113	,, 1290, entire sheet of 60 ..	3	0	0
127	Ceylon, 4d. imperf., fine	6	10	0
147	Gwalior, 1st. type, with native characters at top, set of 8, unused	3	0	0
165	India, 2nd issue, 2a, green, postmarked	3	0	0
168	India, Provisional Service, in black on short, 2 anna stamp, unused pair	4	7	6
173	Jhind, set of errors, JEIND, a similar set fetched £27, when put up a short ago	4	0	0
200	Selangor, 2c., brown, with star, crescent and S, a pair unused	2	0	0
207	Sorouth, 2nd issue, 1a. black on pink used	4	15	0
221	Cape Woodblock, error, 1d. blue ..	18	10	0
227	Cape Verde, sheet of 40 reis, yellow (28) imperf. and with error, Mozambique	10	0	0
238	Mauritius, small fillet, unused, fine	2	12	0
277	New Brunswick, 1/- mended ..	3	0	0
280	Newfoundland, 1/- carmine vermilion (poor)	3	0	0
300	B. Guiana, 1862, 2c., border crossed hearts	2	14	0
301	,, 1st issue, 12c., blue, cut round	2	7	6
318	Peru, Embossed 1 din. green Arms, inverted on portion of letter ..	2	15	0
335	Sydney, 1d. Plate II. on bluish, 2 fine copies on portion of letter	2	2	0
340	Sydney, 1d. Plate 1, fine pair on portion of letter	2	0	0
356	New Zealand, no wmk. 1/- pin perf, 1d. brown, perf. 10.. ..	4	7	0
362	Philippines, 1854-5, 1rl. blue, strip of three	2	4	0
379	Victoria Registered Roul. ..	2	0	0

On December 12th, Messrs. T. H. THOMPSON AND Co., held their Second Auction. The lots were chiefly of the wholesale class, but a good many single stamps were included. For these latter the price at which they were knocked down were, in the majority of cases, low. The following are a few of the lots offered and the prices obtained.

		£	s.	d.
1	Cape, 4d. triangular (50)	1	0	0
3	Trinadad, blue lithographed ..	1	5	0
16	Nevis, 1/-, green, block of 6 ..	1	10	0
35	Ceylon, 9d. star, perf. pair, unused	1	10	0
41	Hong Kong, Jubilee, 2c. (18) unused	0	17	0
42	Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d. blue, unused	2	0	0
49	Brazil, 180r., slanting figure ..	1	6	0
50	Trinadad, 1851, 6d. blue, unused pair	1	17	0
60	Bahamas, 1d., imperf. pair ..	3	5	0
78	Trinadad, 1/-, imperf., unused ..	1	1	0
80	Scinde Dâk, blue, 17/-			
	" white, 14/-, 11/- ..			
88	New South Wales Registered, unused imperf.	1	10	0
100	Ceylon, star, 2/-, perf. pair, unused	1	17	6
114	Barbados, red on blue, imperf. pair, unused	1	12	0
117	Cape Woodblock, 1d.	1	10	0
118	" " 4d.	1	0	0
137	Guatemala, bird, 2c., centre inverted	0	19	0
138	St. Vincent, pair of ½d. on red on ½ 6d. green, unused	0	16	0
141	Turk Isles, 4 on 1d.	0	16	0
171 and 191	Victoria, 4d., 1861, no wmk. (20) .. £2 0s. 0d. and	1	8	0
172	France, errors, 1879, 20c. blue (4)..	0	13	0
197	Victoria, Queen on Throne, made-up Plate showing the 50 varieties ..	7	10	0

Several of the stamps would have fetched more if there had been a guarantee attached.

Mr. CHEVELEY held his 24th Sale on Dec. 16th and 17th, when a very fine collection was dispersed. The catalogue included a large number of rarities, and nearly all the stamps were in very fine condition. The attendance was very large and the bidding brisk, especially for the European Stamps, the consequence being that the prices obtained for nearly all the lots were high, and this sale, as it was the last, was also the best held during the year. Owing to the number of good things sold, we can only give the prices realized for a few, as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
5	Bergedorf complete, including originals of 1st issue	1	2	0
13	France, 1fr. orange	4	6	0
17	Germany (North), Env. lilac, insc., square cut, ½, 1, 2, 3gr. unused..	2	8	0
21	Gt. Britain, V.R. grand ..	8	10	0
22	" V.R. with trial postmark	6	15	0
40	Lubeck Env., square cut, complete set (14), unused	2	10	0
52	Moldavia, 1st issue, 27 paras ..	17	10	0
53	" " 54 " on portion of letter	7	15	0
54	" " 54 "	7	5	0
55	" " 81 " unused	49	0	0
56	" " 108 " on portion of letter	18	0	0
61	Levant, 1870, 10p. very fine ..	4	2	6
62	" " 2p. " ..	4	2	6
65	Saxony, 3pf. unused, very fine ..	5	0	0
67	Schleswig, complete, unused except 2	2	16	0
69	Naples, ½t. arms, unused ..	32	0	0
70	" ½t. cross " ..	4	8	0
71	" ½t. " used ..	3	12	0
73	Spain, Madrid, 1c. unused ..	1	3	0
74	" " 3c. " ..	4	4	0
75	" 1850 set	2	2	0
77	" 1852, 2r.	5	10	0
79	" 1853, 2r.	3	10	0
90	Swiss Basle, on piece of letter ..	4	5	0
91	" " unused	3	15	0
92	" Geneva, 10c. unsevered ..	14	10	0
94	" Zurich, 4r.	7	7	0
96	" Vaud, 4c.	10	5	0
100	Tuscany, 60c.	4	0	0
101	" 2s.	3	0	0
102	" 3l.	13	0	0
110	Afgan, 1289, 6s. purple, unused ..	11	10	0
111	" 1289, 1r. " " ..	11	10	0
112	" 1292, sunar " " ..	1	18	0
113 & 114	Afgan. 1292, abasi, purple unused £1/15/0 and	0	17	0
123	Ceylon, 4d. imperf.	7	15	0
124	" 8d. "	8	0	0
125	" 9d. " violet brown ..	3	5	0
126	" 1/9 " unused ..	1	18	0
127	" 2/- "	4	4	0
130	" Service, 2/- imperf. ..	3	0	0
160	Sarawak, Provisional 2c. on 3c. on piece of Env.	3	0	0
164	Shanghai, 1875-6, error 1c. rose, 1c., 3c. on tinted and on white ..	3	0	0
167	Shanghai, Provisional, 100 cash in red on 20 cash in black on 100 cash, yellow block of 4, used on entire env.	2	6	0
177 & 178	Cape, wood block, 1d. £2/2/0 and	1	7	0
179 & 180	" " 4d... £1/9/0 and	1	18	0
181	" " 4d. dark blue, on piece of letter	3	12	6
182	Cape, 4d. triangular, a PAIR, *rouletted*	13	0	0
197	Mauritius, 1848, 1d. early ..	2	12	6
198 & 199	" " 1d. not quite so early £2/6/0 and	1	14	0
201	" " 2d. medium state	2	6	0
203	" " 2d. large fillet, slightly mended	6	2	6
207	" " Britannia, 4d. curved surch.	2	15	0
210	" " 1/- env. cut square..	9	5	0
228	Confederate States, Salem env., used entire ..	4	17	6
229	" " Petersburg, 5c. red, used on piece of env.	3	17	6
230	" " Fredericksburg, 10c. red, unused	4	12	6
235	New Brunswick, Connell, 5c. ..	16	10	0
237 & 238	" 1/- £7/10/0 and	5	10	0
240	Newfoundland, 6½d., vermilion, unused	3	10	0
241	" 6d. vermilion used	2	10	0
242	" 1/- "	7	10	0
246	Nova Scotia, 5c. on 3d., 1 in red, 1 in black	13	0	0
247	" 5c. on 3d., 5c. on 6d. on entire env.	36	0	0
248 & 249	" 1/- £6/15/0 and	8	0	0
253	U.S. Providence, 10c. unused ..	2	8	0

		£	s.	d.
263, 4, 5	U.S. State, 2, 5, 10, 20d. ..	7	12	0
274	Barbados, 1d. on ½ 5/- ..	2	2	0
278	B. Guiana, 1850, 12c. cut square ..	9	15	0
284	" 1862, 1c. pearls ..	3	5	0
285	" " 1c. crossed hearts, No. 9 on plate	7	0	0
286	" " 1c. grapes, No. 21 on plate ..	8	15	0
287	" " 2c. crossed hearts. No. 7 on plate	2	15	0
288	" " " 2c. pearls, No. 20 on plate	3	15	0
289	" " " 2c. grapes, No. 24 on plate	9	0	0
290	" " " 4c. heart & pearls No. 2 on plate	9	5	0
291	" " " 4c. rosettes with frame, No. 12 on plate	10	0	0
292	" " " 4c. trefoils, No. 15 on plate	12	10	0
299	Dominican Rep. 1865, ½r. black on green, unused	4	0	0
300	" " " 1r. black on yellow, used	7	10	0
317	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-	2	0	0
322	Trinadad, Lady McLeod on entire letter	14	0	0
326	" Native die, light blue ..	2	15	0
327	" " bright blue ..	2	10	0
334	Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½c, ...	9	10	0
335	" " 5c.	7	15	0
336	" " 1p.	2	15	0
343	Bolivar, 1st issue, 10c. green ..	7	15	0
351	Bolivia, 11 stars, 500c.	3	17	6
354	Brazil, italic figures, 180r.	2	0	0
355	" " 300r.	3	0	0
356	" " 600r.	4	15	0
361	Buenos Ayres, ship, 3p., unused ..	6	0	0
362	" " " 4p. ..	10	10	0
368	Colombia, 1862, 20c	7	10	0
370	" " 1p., on white ..	3	10	0
372	" 1863, error 50c. red, used	18	0	0
385	Mexico, Eagle, 3c., unused ..	3	12	6
393	" Guadalajara, 1867, 4r. white, unused	4	0	0
396	Pacific Steam Co., 1r., used ..	7	10	0
400	Peru, ½p. rose	13	0	0
401, 402	" ½p. orange £3 0 0 and	2	15	0
409	Uruguay, diligencia, 60c. used ..	2	8	0
424	Sydney, 1d. on laid	2	4	0
425	" 2d., Plate I.	3	12	6
428	" 2d., " II.	2	2	0
437	N.S.W., large square, 5d., imperf, unused	3	0	0
449	Philippines, 1854-5, 5c. lithographed, unused	4	10	0
450	Philippines, 1854-5, 5c., lithographed, used	2	8	0
451	Philippines, 1863-4, 1r. unused ..	2	0	0
452	" " 2r. " ..	2	0	0
470	Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., very fine	2	12	0
473	" 2d. green, surch. 5s and 'Stamp' 'Duty' on each side	11	0	0
476	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow ..	4	7	6

The total realised, about £1480, is the highest for any two days' sale yet held.

New Issues.

—:-:—

Afganistan. *The Stamp News* have received a new set, on various papers, of the same type as the recent set but redrawn, some of the lettering being thicker.

1 abasi (5 anna) purple on thick white laid
2 " (10 annas) " " " "
1 rupee, " " " "
1 " " on thin white batonné
1 " " " thick green wove
1 " " " thin "
1 " " " thick rose wove
1 " " " thin "

Angola. *The Record* describes two hand stamps for newspapers. From the description they look more like postmarks; they may, however, be as described, namely Franks. The design consists of a large double tranverse oval; in the band between the ovals DIRECCAO DOS CORREIOS above, and PROVINCIA DE ANGOLA below. In the centre is the date, 13 MAR., 90. One copy has JORNAES above and 2½ REIS below the date, the other has JORNAES and either 2·5 or 25 reis in similar positions.

2½r. black, hand stamp for newspaper
2·5 (?) r. red and black, " "

Argentine Republic. *The American Journal of Philately* has discovered the 15c. of 1867 surcharged OFICIAL in black, and 1884 ½C. in red. The word OFICIAL is not the same type as that adopted, and it is supposed to have been a trial surcharge, and in making the 1884 provisional a trial sheet may have slipped in.

Off. Stamp, 15c. blue, surch. ½c. in red

Austria. *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following:

Fiscals used Postally, 1850, 3k. green and black
1863, 5k. black grey, and yellow on white paper
1873, 5k. green and black
1877, 5k. " " "

For Levant, 5 piastres in black on 1891 50k. violet and black

Bahamas. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us copies of the surcharged envelopes with only 6 bars over the old value, instead of the normal eight, and inform us that only 500 were so printed in each colour.

Env. 2½d. and 6 bars in red, on 4d. violet
2½d. and 6 bars in black

Bamra. *The Monthly Journal* notes the following varieties of the current type:

1st edition (or 2nd issue) blocks of 20.
4a. black on lilac
4a. " " " error EEUDATORY
2nd edition (or 3rd issue) blocks of 16.
4a. black on rose, error BAMBA

Bangkok. *The Stamp News* has discovered the 8c. with B surcharge reversed.

8c. yellow, B in black reversed

Bhopal. We hear that the 8a. has been printed in a different shade, and on laid paper.

8a. greenish blue on laid, imperf.
8a. " " " perf.
Errors, HAN, JABAN.

British Honduras. We illustrate the latest surcharges, which we ought to have chronicled last month.

FIVE cents in black, on 3c. in black, on 3d. brown.
15c. in red on 6c. in black on 3d. blue

Two other stamps have been received by our Publishers, namely—

1c. in black on 1d. green
1c. green of the current type

Chili. During the late troubles the following Telegraph and Fiscal Stamps were used postally.

Telegraphs used Postally, 2c. yellow brown
10c. olive green
20c. blue
Fiscals, ,, ,, 2c. brown
5c. blue
10c. green

Colombia. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions that on the sheet of the Cubiertas 1p., one of the ten copies has the following error :—
Cubierta, 1 pesos, vermilion on white

Congo Francais. We illustrate the stamps mentioned last month.

Cuba. Owing to the supply of 5c. stamps being short, the 10c. has been cut in half diagonally for use as 5c.

½ of 10c. de p., used as 5c.

Curacao. The Post Card (reply) has now the stamp with figure of value in centre.

P.C., 5+5c. carmine on rose.

Denmark. On the current reply card the stamp on the reply has small numerals in the corners.

P.C., 5+5 öre, green on buff (variety)

Fardikot. Mr. Cheveley sold at Auction a set of four of the Indian surcharged stamps, in which the F of the name, though impressed on the stamp, was colourless.

4a, 6a, 8a, 1r. with colourless F.

France. Three new stamps for the Packet Post have been issued.

Packet Post, 25c. black on white
60c. ,, ,, blue
85c. ,, ,, yellow green

French Colonies. (Just in time to be surcharged.) Envelopes have been issued bearing stamps of the current design.

Env., 5c. green on white, 125×76 mm
15c. blue on greenish ,,
15c. ,, ,, 147×124 mm

Germany. The Reply Card is similar to the lately issued variety of the single, namely, with the dotted lines further apart, has appeared.

P.C., 5+5pf. green on buff (variety)

Greece. We have seen in the possession of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, the 10l. on closely vertically ribbed paper.

Guadeloupe. *Le Timbre Post* has more errors of surcharge here.

GUADELONPE, 2, 5, 35c., 1fr.
GNADELOUPE, 5c.
Surch. inverted, 25c.
Double surch., 2, 25c.
5c. on 1c. surch. inverted

Holland. The Envelope has the stamp with the head of Queen.

Env., 5c. blue

India. A new stamp of 1 rupee has or will shortly be issued here. The design, according to the *Stamp News*, is something like our own 10d. The centre containing the head of the Empress is in green, the rest of the stamp being in carmine. In the four corners is the value 1 R., and the inscription East India Postage is at the sides.

1 r., carmine and green, wmk. star, perf. 14

Italy. The 5c. stamp has been changed in type. The arms are on a lined ground instead of on solid colour, and the figures of value and letters of inscriptions are in colour on white, instead of being in white on colour.

5c. green, wmk. Crown, perf. 14

Johore. Mr. B. Neave has also sent us specimens of the new type of Stamps. They are similar in design to the current stamps of Siam and Sarawak. Head of Sultan in arched rectangle; name below between coloured octagonal tablets, containing value :

2c. mauve and yellow
4c. ,, ,, black
5c. ,, ,, green
6c. ,, ,, blue
1 dollar green and red

Labuan. Messrs. Clarke & Co. have shown us a sheet of the lately issue 6 cent on 8c., the fifth stamp on the top now being unsurcharged.

6c. on 8c., pair, one stamp unsurcharged

Madagascar. We have been shown the following novelties by Messrs. Clarke & Co. Type as described previously, 1 franc, black on yellow paper, covered with red ornamental pattern.

5 francs, violet on grey, value in black.

Martinique. *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles errors of the surcharges as follows :—

15c. in black on 20c. (unpaid), without 'timbre' only Poste
15c. in black on 25c. (Postage) surch. inverted

Mexico. Of the watermarked stamps, we hear of the following values.

1c. green
2c. carmine on laid paper
10c. vermilion

Mauritius. We illustrate the 2c. on 38c. 1878, and copied from *Le Timbre Poste*, the following errors.

2c. on 38c. (1879), surch. twice, once at top
2c. on 38c. (1878), surch. twice, once at top, inverted
2c. on 38c. (1879), surch. twice, once at top, inverted
2c. on 4c. (1885), surch. twice, once at top, inverted
2c. on 38c. (1878), surch. twice, once at top, inverted
2c. on 38c. (1878), surch. inverted at top, and double line over Mauritius
2c. on 4c. (1885), surch. inverted at top, and double line over Mauritius
2c. on 17c. (1889), surch. inverted at top, and double line over Mauritius
The 8c. blue has been issued, wmk., Crown CA.

Monaco. The Letter Card has now the stamp of the current design.

L.C. 14c. carmine on grey

Montenegro. The following stamp has been altered in colour

7n. rose, perf. 12½

Negri Sembilan. This State, together with the other protected principalities in the Malay Peninsula, is to have a share of a special design, the name only being changed for each State. We illustrate the design.

The Monthly Journal gives three values, and we presume the wmk. will be CA and Crown; perf. 14.

1c. green
2c. rose
5c. blue

New South Wales. We have seen a pair of 3d. stamps wmk. Crown and N.S.W. in which the wmk. was sideways, the pair was surcharged O.S. in black. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a copy of the Registered Envelope surcharged in black. 'THREE-PENCE' horizontally across the stamp, and with a curved bar over the value.

Off. O.S. in black on 3d. green; perf. 10; wmk. sideways

Reg. Env., 3d. on 4d., rose

New Zealand. From *The Monthly Journal* and *The Record* we take the following: –

1d. brown (1872 ?) wmk. N.Z.; perf. 13
1d. lilac (1874) perf. 10 at top, other 3 sides 12½
Reg. Env., 3d. in black on 4d. rose
Off. P.C., Post Office, black on white
Parcel Post, black on buff

Norway. We have received from Mr. H. Dethloff, the new, 1 ore, same type as before, printed in dark brown, horn, unshaded, pin perf. 13½.

1 öre, dark brown, new type

Nossi Bé. Surcharged as follows:—

NOSSI-BÉ or NOSSI-BE,
25c. Printed in tens
A PERCEVOIR. in two rows of five, the top row having the name in one type with the bottom row in the other type. The surcharge turns the Postage Stamps into Unpaid Stamps.

Unpaid, 5c. in black on 20c. red on green
10c. „ „ 15c. blue on bluish
15c. „ „ 10c. black on lilac
25c. „ „ 5c. green on greenish

Pahang. Similar to the Negri Sembilan illustrated above.

1c. green
2c. rose
5c. blue

Perak. Similar to the last, and also an Official Card without value.

1c. green
2c. rose
5c. blue
Off. P.C., black

Persia. Mr. H. Marimian sends us a new set of Persian stamps which we will illustrate shortly. 1c.-14c. have lion and sword in centre in arabesque frame. Poste Persane underneath, with value in French and Persian characters. The value is also inserted in upper corners. 1, 2, 5kr. have head of Shah in centre. The values we have seen are:—

1ch.	black,	perf.	11½
2 „	brown,	„	10½
5 „	blue,	„	10½
7 „	grey,	„	10½
10 „	lilac rose,	„	11½
14 „	orange,	„	11½
1 kran,	green,	„	11½
2 „	orange,	„	10½
5 „	ochre,	„	11½

Porto Rico. The 1c. and 5c. has been changed in colour.

1c. de p. light green
5c. „ green

Puttialla. We saw at auction the 8a. with curved surcharge in which the positions of the words were reversed, also the 8a. straight surcharge without the final A, and we hear that the ½a. service has all the surcharges in black.

Curved surcharge, 8a. lilac, surch. reversed
Straight „ 8a. „ error PUTTIALL
Servlce, ½a. blue, surch. all in black

Roumania. The perforation of the current stamps varies. It is usually given as 13½, two values the 3 and 5f. are reported as perf. 11½. Doubtless other values exist in the gauge and probably other gauges also.

St. Pierre and Miquelon. The French Colonial Stamps have been surcharged diagonally, 'Sainte Pierre Miquelon' in small capitals, as follows:—

Surch. in black.
(a) from bottom left to top right
1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 75c. 1fr.
(b) from top right to bottom left
1, 2, 75c. 1fr.

Surch. in red.
(a) 1, 2, 10c.
(b) 1, 2, 10c.
(errors probably next month).

Sandwich Isles. The *Stamp News* has received the new 2c. issue here, with the portrait of Queen Lilinokatani, design similar to the late 2c.
2c. violet, perf. 12

Selangor. Similar to the Negri Sembilan
1c. green
2c. rose
5c. blue

Servia. The Reply Post Card like the 5p. is now printed all in green
P.C. 5+5p. green on rose

Straits Settlements. Mr. B. Neave has kindly shewn us a specimen of the current 24c., surcharged, 10 cents in black with old value barred.
10c. in black on 24c. green

Sungei Ujong. The following surcharges are new. On the new type the name is spelt S. UJONG
8c. orange } Name in two lines in black
10c. slate } Capitals
New type. 1c. green
2c. rose
5c. blue

Sweden. Of the new type, we hear of
50 ore, grey.

Switzerland. Post Cards of the following minor varieties have been issued
P.C. 5c, black with VII. 91 3,144.000
5+5c. ,, ,, I. 91 120,000
10c. rose, ,, VI. 90 1,200,000 } in fresh
10+10c. rose ,, VII. 90 48,000 } type

Travancore. Mr. Chevely sold at Auction on Dec. 12th, two errors, both used, namely :—
1ch. green
4ch. rose red

Turkey. We have the 'Imprimés,' surcharge inverted on the 10p. and we hear of the surcharge being in blue on the same stamp, while the 20p. has been cut in half for use as 10p.

Imprimés on 10p. green, surch. inverted
10p. ,, ,, ,, in blue
½ of 20p. rose, used as 10p.

Uruguay. The 5c. provisional of 1891 has been surcharged OFFICIAL, reading from top left to bottom right. The 2c. rose has also received the same surcharge, reading from bottom left to top right. Both stamps are taken from *Le Timbre Poste.*

Official, 5c. violet, surch. in red and black
2c. rose, surch. in black

Venezuela. *The Record* mentions a copy of the Escuelas series with a small serrated perforation on one side, and we can add another value with the same variation at the bottom only.

Escuelas, 25c. orange, serrated perf. at bottom
5b. blue, ,, ,, at one side

Victoria. The 2d. Post Card, "For the United Kingdom by the long sea route," owing to recent changes being useless, has been surcharged "Universal Postal Union, 1½d." and the inscription above-mentioned lined through. The Reply Card, 1+1d., has also been surcharged 1½d.

P.C. 1½d., etc., in red on 2d. violet on buff
1½+1½d., etc., ,, ,, 1+1d. blue grey on drab

Western Australia. The following Fiscal stamps with the letters I.R. (Inland Revenue) and the word Postage obliterated by a bar have been used Postally.

1d. bistre, wmk. CA,	surch.	in	black
1d. ,, ,,	,,	,,	green
2d. yellow, ,,	,,	,,	,,
4d. rose, ,,	,,	,,	black
6d. mauve, ,,	,,	,,	red
1/- green, wmk. CC,	,,	,,	black

We have had the first three of these for some time, but believe they have not hitherto been chronicled in England. The remainder we copy, the last three from *Le Timbre Poste.*

Correspondence.

The Editor,

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

SIR,—In your Journal (*P.J.G.B.*), I notice the numbering of pages after 134 is wrong, it reads 134, 145, 146, and so on instead of 134, 135, 136 (in No. 8). Will you draw attention to it in your next issue as it may cause confusion, when having them bound.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK G. WARWICK.

12, The Circus, Bath, Dec. 16, 1891.

Presentation to the Secretary of The Amateur Stamp Collector's Club. — A very pleasing ceremony was performed on the evening of the 25th November, when a deputation from the members of the above Club waited on Mr. E. J. Harnden, the Secretary thereof, for the purpose of presenting him with a wedding present, consisting of a handsome marble clock and pair of bronze ornaments, and five useful books, viz.:—The Postage Stamps of Australia and British Colonies of Oceania, The Postage Stamps of the British Colonies of the West Indies, History of the Postage Stamps of the United States, Colonial Stamps and The Jubilee of Penny Postage, 1890," as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his services as Secretary for the past nine years. After the presentation had been made by Mr. Walter Morley, of Bapchild, and acknowledged by Mr. Harnden, the rest of the evening was spent in looking over each other's collections. Mr. Morley's fine collection of used and unused English, being very interesting. Owing to the members living in different parts of the country, the attendance at the presentation was rather small, but a number of letters were received by Mr Morley (the originator of the present), wishing Mr. Harnden every happiness in his married life, and testifying to the way in which the Club (now consisting of 50 members), has been managed.

American Notes.

—:-:—

Those "outsiders" who appear to take particular delight in poking fun at Philately, may find a new object upon which to vent their ridicule in the corporation which has recently been organized for the express purpose of *raising black cats*. The propagating headquarters have been established on one of the islands off the coast of Alaska, and in order to secure "a first-class article" an importation of the "original" will be made from Holland.

* * *

I might add that it is expected to "raise fur" of a fine quality with which to adorn wearing apparel, &c.

* * *

New York City is still "in it." The latest enterprise is the establishment of a "Parcel Delivery Co.," with receptables at various street corners throughout the city in which may be deposited after the necessary stamps of the company, (obtained from the shop or business house in front of which the box stands) has been affixed to it, a package or bundle to be delivered in any part of the city.

* * *

Collections and deliveries are made at close intervals and the rate for parcels under 15lbs. weight is 15c., although any size package is received upon payment of a proportionate sum.

* * *

I think, the "Review of Reviews" scheme announced to appear with future numbers of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* will make "a hit" everywhere. To my mind it is certainly a most enterprising idea, and worthy of note.

* * *

The Eastern Press Association convened one day in New York City, at the Metropolitan Hotel, during November, and after finishing up the business for which they came together, adjourned until evening, when the delegates were present at a fine "spread" in the Hotel Marlborough.

* * *

The newspapers throughout the city gave a great deal of attention to the proceedings, publishing a very complete report of the doings of the Association whilst in convention, and commenting very favourably upon the same.

* * *

T. S. Clark, of Belleville, Ont., will offer his collection of Stamps at Auction in New York City, Dec. 25th, 1891.

C

All the American Philatelic papers will issue extra editions for December 1891. The Post Office, by Gremmel, charges double rates for ads. in that number. *The Empire State Stamp Journal does not!*

* * *

A number of small dealers persist in sending out Stamps on approval without return postage. This is unfortunate, and at the same time very annoying, though a great deal worse when a harsh request is received shortly after for "the immediate return of sheets" with threats of "exposure as a fraud." Let me warn such dealers to "have a care."

* * *

I invariably find something of interest in the "Southern Philatelist." The "Eastern Philatelist" is a "gem" in point of typography, and in addition contains much interesting matter each month which is printed on first-class paper. The "Philatelic Era" is another good one. It is published by W. W. Jewett, Portland, Maine, who also prints quite a number of papers for various Philatelists throughout the country.

* * *

I understand that the Western Philatelic Union is negotiating with a certain publisher over here for the purpose of effecting a transfer to his paper of the official organ of the Society from the "Quaker City Philatelist." I am unable to learn the motive.

* * *

It is rumoured that the headquarters of the "Empire State Stamp Journal" will be removed to New York City, where it will in future be published by a company of Philatelists, the former proprieter still retaining the management and being a heavy stock-holder.

GAFF.

Stamps issued during 1891.

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To make the following list complete the list of New Issues, in this month's number, should be added, as these stamps were of course issued during 1891. We have, however, omitted them in the list, which contains only those stamps mentioned in the monthly New Issues during the year.

All Stamps are Adhesives unless otherwise mentioned.

The pages refer to the pages of Vol. 1, where the stamps are mentioned in the Monthly New Issue lists.

Env. = Envelopes.
Reg. Env. = Registered Envelopes.
P.C. = Post Cards.
L.C. = Letter Cards.

AFGHANISTAN.

	PAGE
Type 1881, 1a. carmine red on white laid	39

PAGE

Type 1888, 1a. blue green on thin pale rose 146
Current type, 1889-90, 1a. carmine on laid batonné, a second type 39
1a. purple on yellow wove 131
2a. black on white laid batonné 146
1r. purple on green wove batonné 46

ANTIGUA.

6d. green, no wmk., imperf. 200
6d. ,, ,, perf. 11½ 200

ANTIOQUIA.

1889 type, 5c. black on yellow } imperf. 200
10c. ,, ,, blue } on one side 200

ARGENTINE.

5c. rose, imperf. 90
5c. ,, ,, one side 90
1c. brown (variety) 203
8c. bright red 90
1p. dark blue 70
5p. blue 70
10p. olive green 70
20p. green was printed but not issued, the stock being destroyed
Env., 5c. in black on 8c. green, 6 types 39
5c. ,, 8c. ,, double surch. 39
5c. in red on 8c. ,, ? types 53
Wrappers, ½c. brown on manilla 90
1c. green ,, 39
2c. violet ,, 39
½c. brown on surfaced manilla 131
1c. green on transparent ,, 131
Letter Cards, 1888, 2c. (varieties) 90
Official Letter Cards, 5c. red on blue (War Depart) 53
(Foreign Office) 53
black on blue (Post Office) 53 & 146

AUSTRIA.

1850, 2k. black on laid 53
2k. red 146
30c. brown, printed both sides 146
1890 (5) red, without black figures 39
(3) green ,, ,, ,, 70
1891, 20k. olive 131
24k. blue 131
30k. brown 103
50k. violet 131
Journal Stamps, ½k. green, perf. 90
(1) lilac ,, 90
,, new type, 1k. brown, imperf. 39
2k. green, ,, 174
Levant, 1p. on 10k., no figures 200
1p. on 10k., 1 piaste 200
1p. on 10k., 1 piastre 1, below and 10 above 200
—— 10k., no surch. but with 10 at back 200
1891, 2p. on 20k. green and black 200
Envelope, 5k. rose on white, 133 × 107 mm 39
5k. rose on buff, 157 × 130 mm 39
Post Cards, old type frame, 2+2k., brown on buff, Ruthenian 39
New type, 2+2k. brown on buff, Illyrian 39
2+2k. ,, Italian 39
2+2k. ,, Roumanian 39

PAGE

2+2k., brown on buff, Sclavonic 39
Levant, 20+20p. on 5+5k. red on buff 39
There are two types of all the cards 200
Letter Cards, 3k. green on green, Bohemian 53
3k. ,, Illyrian 39
3k. ,, Italian 53
3k. ,, Italian and Illyrian 39
3k. ,, Polish and Ruthenian 39
3k. ,, Roumanian 39
3k. ,, Sclavonic 39
5k. rose on grey, Bohemian 53
5k. ,, Italian 39
5k. ,, Italian and Illyrian 39
5k. ,, Polish and Ruthenian 39
5k. ,, Roumanian 39
5k. ,, Sclavonic 53
Pneumatic Env., 3k. lilac on rose, 144 × 88 mm 53
P.C., 10+10k. blue on blue 39

AZORES.

50r. blue, double surch. 53
½ of 5r. grey, black surch. } used 200
½ of 5r. black, red ,, } as 2½r. 200

BAHAMAS.

Env., 2½d. on 4d., red surch. 131
2½d. on 4d., black ,, 131
2½d. on 4d., red and black surch. 131

BAMRA.

1891, setting up (3d. issue), 16 types to the sheet—Postage (a), postage (b) 70
¼a. black on rose (a) (b) 70
½a. ,, ,, green ,, 70
1a. ,, ,, yellow ,, 70
2a. ,, ,, rose ,, 70
4a. ,, ,, ,, ,, 70
8a. ,, ,, lilac ,, 70
8r. ,, ,, ,, ,, 70
8a. ,, ,, rose ,, 90
1r. ,, ,, ,, ,, 90
8a. ,, ,, lilac, Foudatory and Postage 70
8a. ,, ,, ,, BAMBA 70
1r. ,, ,, ,, ,, 70
1r. ,, ,, ,, Postage 70
2nd issue, 2a. black on green, postge 90
4a. ,, ,, yellow, ,,
8a. ,, ,, rose, ,,
1st issue. Reprinted in sheets of 20 types.
¼a. black on yellow 103
½a. ,, ,, rose 103
1a. ,, ,, blue 103
2a. ,, ,, green 103
4a. ,, ,, yellow 103
8a. ,, ,, rose 131
½, 1, 2, 4, 8a. error, ƎAMƎA 103
½a. BAMƎƎ 103
Env., ½a. black on white laid, 137 × 80 mm 70
(1st issue) ½a. black, frame of oblong ornaments 90

BARBADOS.

Reg. Env., 2d. blue, size 226 × 104 mm 131

BAVARIA.

2m. orange, wmk. vertical wavy lines 53

PAGE

P.C., 3p. brown, 90, wmk. vertical undulations 70
5p. green, 90, " " " 70
3p. brown, 91, " horizontal " 70
5p. green, 91, " " " 70
10+10p. carmine, 91, " " " 70

BELGIUM.

35c. chocolate brown 53 & 131
Official P.C. black on blue, reply (Minister of Post, etc.) 91
" black on white (Province d'Ansers) 146

BERMUDA.

? ½d. green 200
It is doubtful if this is not a cleaned stamp of Gibraltar.

BHOPAL.

Types redrawn.
4a. square orange, imperf. 24 types, no errors 39
4a. " " perf. " " 39
½a. " red, imperf., 32 types, " 90
½a. " " perf. " " 90
½a. rect. " imperf., 32 types 200
½a. " " perf. " 200
Errors, all stamps, NWAB for NAWAB 200
One stamp SAH or HAH for SHAH 200

BOGOTA.

2½c. black, errors of perf. 39

BOLIVAR.

1882, '83, '84, '85, all the stamps of these 90
sets are perf. 16×12 as well as perf. 12 103
1891, 1c. black 20c. red 131
5c. orange 50c. green
10c. blue, 1p. violet

BOLIVIA.

1891, perf. 12, 1c. carmine, 20c. green 39
2c. slate, 50c. red 53
5c. blue, 100c. yellow
10c. orange

P.C. 2+2c. blue 131

BORNEO.

Postage and Revenue, ½c. rose 70
" " 5c. grey 174
" " EIGHT c. in red on 25c. slate 39
" " TWO c. " 25c. slate 39
6c. in black on 10c. blue 174
Postage, 6c. in black on 10c. blue 200

BRAZIL.

Southern Cross, 20r. green, on thick paper 70
200r. lilac " " 70
50r. blue " " 131
Head, 100r. red and blue " 103
Journals, old type, 10r. orange. imperf. horizontally 146
" current type, 20r. green 103
10r. blue on white 131
20r. emerald " 200
100r. bright violet 146
Env., 200r. black, 138×78 mm 70
120×94 mm 70
P.C., 40r. orange and blue 90
80r. red and blue 39
80r. " (blue portion inverted) 90

PAGE

L.C., 80r. red on buff 53
80r. red on green 103
80r. carmine and blue on pink 174

BRITISH BECHUANALAND (PROTECTORATE).

4d. on ½d. error, rpence 90

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1d. black 2/6 lilac 146
2d. red and ochre 5/- yellow 174
4d. black and brown 10/- green 200
6d. blue £1 blue
8d. blue and rose £2 rose red
1/- brown £5 olive green
2/- red 10/- brown

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

2½a. black on yellow 174
2½a. " imperf. 200
2½a. " " oneside 200
3a. black on red 53
4½a. grey lilac 53
4a. brown, imperf. 200
8a. blue, " 200
1r. rose red, " 200
½a. in black on 2a. red 72
1a. in violet black on 4a. brown 90
½a. in black on 3a. black on red 200
1a. " 4a. brown 200
The 8r. does not exist 90 & 103
Reg. Env. 2a. blue on white size ? 53 & 70

BRITISH GUIANA.

1c. green 1
5c. light blue 1
8c. mauve and lilac 39
Reg. Env., 4c. vermilion, flap on right, size 152×95 mm 131

BRITISH HONDURAS.

6 and bar in red on 10c. on 4d. violet 53
Ditto with 6 inverted 174
6 and bar in black on 10c. on 4d. violet 53
Ditto with 6 inverted 174
6 cents in black on 3d. blue 53
The "SIX" in red on 10c. on 4d. was never issued and is probably fraudulent 53 & 105
Wmk. Crown C A, perf 14 131
2c. rose 3c. brown 6c. blue
12c. violet and green 24c. yellow and green
P.C., 3c. in black on 5c. brown 37 & 39
3c. carmine on buff 90

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

1d. black 10/- green
6d. blue £1 blue
1/- brown £2 rose red
2/- red £5 olive green
2/6 lilac £10 brown
5/- yellow 2, 37, 39
½d. in black on 6d. blue 54
2d. " " 6d. "
4d. " " 6d. "
8d. " " 1/- brown
½d. blue and orange 4d. brown and black 54
2d. green and red 8d. carmine and blue

CANADA.

1858, 3d., perf. 13, with oblique cuts 54
6c. reddish brown 39
10c. pink, on finely laid paper 39

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PAGE
2½d. in black on 3d. reddish mauve 90

CEYLON.

1883-4, 24c. purple, Crown CA 90
2c. on 4c. rose, 14 × 2 mm, in black 39
Ditto, surch. inverted at top 39
Ditto, surch. twice, once inverted 39
15c. in black on 25c. buff 70
15c. ,, ,, 28c. slate 70
P.C., 5c. in black on 10c. brown 37

CHAMBA.

½a. black on green, STATE 39
1a. ,, brown, ,, 200
2a. ,, blue, ,,
3a. ,, orange, ,,
4a. ,, olive, ,,
Service, 3a. ,, orange, ,,
8a. ,, lilac. ,,

COLOMBIA.

1866, 5c. black on yellow 201
1886-7, 20c. violet, Repulica, on violet, imperf. 39
20c. ,, ,, ,, white, perf. 39
20c. ,, ,, ,, green, ,, 39
10c. orange, imperf. 40
2c. rose on buff, perf. 40
2c. ,, white, ,, 40
1889, 20c. violet, Republica, on white, perf. 40
20c. ,, ,, ,, green, ,, 40
20c. ,, ,, ,, thin bluish, ,, 40
20c. ,, ,, ,, thin lilac, imperf. 40
20c. ,, ,, ,, thick lilac, ,, 40
20c. ,, ,, ,, thin white, ,, 40
20c. ,, ,, ,, green, ,, 40
1c. green on green, perf. 13 54
1c. blue on blue 103
5c. blue on deep blue 201
20c. violet (type of current 10c.) 54
Env. for Railway Service
5c. black on rose (design on front) 146
for River Service
5c. black on blue 103
10c. black on yellow 103
P.C., 2c. black on orange (varieties) 146
Official Cubiertas, for list see 90

CONGO.

10frs. ochre, perf. 13 13

CONGO FRANCAISE.

5c. in black on 15c. blue 91
Ditto, double surch. 91
Ditto, surch. inverted 103
5c. in black on 1c. black on lilac 174
5c. in red on 1c. ,, 201
Provisionals 201
5c. black 15c. black
10c. ,, 25c. ,,

CUBA.

5c. de p, green 175
10c. de p, carmine 175
P.C., 3c. de p, rose 54, 201

CURACAO.

25c. in black on 30c. brown 175, 201

DECCAN.

½a. red, imperf. vertically 70
1a. violet brown, imperf. 103
½a. rose 103
PAGE
P.C., ¼a. red on buff, without name (2 varieties) 40
¼a. ,, name in black 40
¼a. ,, with name 103
Official Stamps mentioned on page 91, see 148

DENMARK.

3 ore, grey, D NMARK 40
5 ore, green figures differing 40
P.C., 10 + 10 ore, carmine on buff, fresh instruction 40
L.C., 4 ore, blue, fresh instruction 54
8 ore, carmine ,, 40

DIEGO SUAREZ.

Provisionals, lithographed 201
5c. black
Unpaid, 5c. violet
50c. black

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1c. bluish grey, perf. 12 131
2c. slate, ,, 201
5c. orange, ,, 131
50c. slate, ,, 131
1p. carmine, ,, 131
2p. brown, ,, 131
Env. Type, 1883 40
2c. blue on rose, 139 × 77 mm
25c. violet on white, 186 × 96 mm

A number of surcharges, of very doubtful *Postal* value on sundry stamps and envelopes, have been produced here during the early part of the year, see pages 72, 91, 103, 105, 131, 146.

DUTCH INDIES.

3c. green (figure) 2
Hand Stamps used between 1790 and 1810,
for list see 57

ECUADOR.

Env., 5c. on 10c. orange on white 91
5c. ,, ,, yellow 91
5c. ,, ,, blue 91
5c. ,, ,, orange 91
5c. blue on orange laid, 125 × 80 mm 54
5c. blue on blue laid, 125 × 80 mm 103
P.C., 5c. blue on blue 91
5c. ,, orange, IPU 91
L.C., 5c. ,, red 54
10c. orange on blue 54
Re Ecuador Officials, see 3, 18, 18, 38, 54, 93

EGYPT.

P.C., 3m. in black on 5m. rose 3
3 + 3m. ,, ,, 5 + 5m. rose 40

FALKLAND ISLES.

1d., cut diagonally in half, used as ½d. 54
½d. in black on 1d., cut diagonally in half 54
Ditto, surcharged twice 201
Ditto, ,, inverted 201
Ditto. ,, sideways 201
½d. green, Crown CA, perf. 14 146
2½d. blue ,, ,, 146
P.C., 1½ + 1½d. brown, Reponse without accent on 1st half. 103

FIGI.

4d. on 2d. mauve, variety of type 3
4d. on 1d. mauve 40
2½d. in black on 2d. green 54, 70
2½d. brown on white wove, perf. 10 175
4d. violet ,, ,, 201

FINLAND.

PAGE

1k. orange 3k. rose 7k. rose 91
2k. green 4k. rose 10k. blue
14k. blue and carmine 70k. orange and bistre
20k. " " 1r. " brown
35k. lilac and green 3½r. grey and black
50k. " 7r. "
Env., 7k. blue on cream, on blue 103
10k. " "
14k. " "
20k. blue on blue, "
Wrappers, 1k. orange on manilla 91
2k. green " 91
Sizes of 2k. 379 × 135mm, 445 × 179 mm 103
P.C., 3k. carmine on buff 91
3+3k. "
4k. "
4+4k. "
L.C., 7k. blue on blue 91
10k. " grey

FRANCE.

L.C., 15c. blue on grey, varieties 54, 91

GERMANY.

P.C., varieties of dates and letters
see pages 54, 70, 91, 103, 201

GOLD COAST.

2½d. blue and orange, Crown CA., perf. 14 54, 71

GREAT BRITAIN.

£1 oblong, green, 3 crowns, perf. 14 40
Govt. Parcels, 2d. green and red 201
Env., 1d. rose, printed twice 57
1d. rose, with S.H. on neck 201

GREECE.

Old type, 1l. brown, perf. 11½ 91
2l. ochre " 91
Brussels Print, 40l. violet, perf. 11½ 55
50l. green " 55
1d. grey " 55
Athens Print, 1l. brown " 55
2l. ochre " 55
5l. green " 55
10l. orange " 55
20l. rose " 55
25l. blue " 55
40l. violet " 91
Athens Print, 2l. ochre, perf. 13½ 55
40l. violet " 146
Athens Print, 40l. violet, imperf. 91
Unpaid, 20l. green, imperf. horizontally, perf. 13, vertically 54
P.C., Athens print, 5l. dark blue on dark yellow buff 146

GRENADA.

1d. Postage and Revenue in black on 2/, green on yellow 3
1d. Postage and Revenue on 2/-, on yellow 40
1d. " " " on 8d. bistre pairs, tête bêche 40

GUADELOUPE.

5c. GPE, in black on 1fr. 19
5c. " " " " 10c. 70
Surcharged GUADELOUPE, in black block capitals 175, 201
On 1872, 30, 80c.
On 1876, 40c.
On 1881, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40, 75c. 1fr.

PAGE

GNADELOUPE 201

On 1872, 30, 80c.
On 1881, 1, 4, 10, 15, 40, 75c.

GUADELONPE 201

On 1881, 20, 25c.

GUADBLOUPE 201

On 1881, 2, 5, 20, 25, 35c., 1f.

GUINEA.

P.C., 10r. blue (fresh border) 131

GWALIOR.

Name in black, on 9p. rose 131
" " " " 12a., brown on red 131
Env., name, &c., in violet, ½a., green 71
" " " " black, ½a., " 131
" " " " " 1a., brown 131
Reg. Env., name in black, 2a., blue 131
Sizes, 132 × 84 mm, 252 × 107 mm

HAITI.

2c. in red on 3c. blue, errors 40
1891, perf. 13½ 55, 103
1c. violet 2c. blue 3c. grey
5c. orange 7c. vermilion
P.C., — carmine on white (variety) 55

HOLLAND.

2½c. on greenish paper 93
Head of Queen 176, 201
5c. blue 12½c. grey 22½c. dark green
7½c. brown 15c. buff 25c. purple
10c. rose 20c. emerald 50c. drab
1g. purple 2g. 50c. rose and blue
P.C., 5c. blue on blue

HONDURAS.

1c. blue 20c. lake 50c. brown lilac 146
2c. orange 25c. claret 75c. violet
5c. green 30c. purple 1p. brown
10c. red 40c. green
2p. brown, black centre
5p. violet, "
10p. green, "
Env., 5c. green on white, 158 × 90 mm
10c. red " "
20c. blue " 230 × 100 mm
25c. olive " "
Wrappers, old type, 5c. blue on manilla 137
10c. orange "
New type, 1c. brown on blue, 208 × 267 mm 147
2c. blue " "
5c. green " "
10c. red " "
P.C., 2c. orange on white 147
2+2c. "
3c. lake on pale green
3+3c. " "

HONG KONG.

Wmk. Crown C.A., perf. 14.
7c. in black on 10c. green 19, 40
10c. brown on red 40, 55
14c. in black on 30c. lilac 71
20c. in black on 30c. green 55
30c. green 55
48c. lilac 55
50c. in black on 48c. lilac 55
1d. " 96c. brown on red 55
5d. " 10d. " 55
Jubilee, 1891, in black on 2c. rose 37
S. D. in black on 2c. rose 71
1c. lilac, Revenue, used postally 40

HUNGARY.

	PAGE
5k. black and red	175

INDIA.

1855, 4a. black, imperf.	103
2½a. in black on 4a. 6p. green	18, 37
Env., 2a. 6p. on black on 4a. 6p. yellow	3
Off. P.C.—yellow green on thick yellowish paper	91

INDO CHINA.

Parcel Post, surch. in red on 10c. black on lilac	91

ITALY.

1893, 2c. imperf.	55
2c. estero type without surch.	55
5frs. carmine and blue	104
2c. in black on 5c. green, 1879	71
20c. ,, 20c. orange, ,,	131
20c. ,, 10c. carmine, ,,	131
10c. ,, 2c. orange, Segnatasse	55
30c. ,, 2c. ,, ,,	55
2c. in black, inverted surch. on 10c. grey, Parcel Post	104
P.C., 7½+7½c. carmine on rose with 15c. on 1st half	55
10c.. carmine on cream, dated 91	103
10c. ,, green ,,	103
7½+7½c. ,, rose ,,	103
Off. P.C., 10c. carmine on rose, for the Chamber of Deputies	55

JAMAICA.

2½d. on 4d., error, surch. twice	55
2½d. on 4d., ,, PENCK or PFNNY	92
2½d. grey and blue crown CA., Perf. 14	71
Off. in block capitals, ½d. green	92
P.C., ½d., in black on 1d. blue on buff	71
With U.P.U. 1d., ,, ,, ,,	104
,, ,, 1 + 1d. ,, ,, ,,	104

JEYPORE.

½a. grey, surch. in blue green	147
1a. brown, ,, ,, ,,	
2a. blue, ,, ,, ,,	
4a. olive, ,, ,, ,,	

JHIND.

½a. red and green error JEIND	175
1a, black and brown ,, ,,	
2a. red and blue ,, ,,	
8a. black and purple ,, ,,	
1r. red and slate ,, ,,	
Service ½a. red and green ,, ,,	
,, 1a. black and brown ,, ,,	
,, 2a. red and olive ,, ,,	
,, 1a. black and brown ,, ERVICE	

JOHOR.

Name, 13 × 2½ mm, in black on 2c. rose	40
,, and 2c. in black on 24c. green	92
In (? 6) types	147
Ditto, error CENST	147

LABUAN.

16c. blue, Crown CA	71
6c. in black on 8c. purple	201
The 1c., surch., mentioned page 71, is bad, see	133

LAGOS.

2½d. blue, Crown CA, perf. 14	92
3d. lilac and brown, ,, ,,	40

LEEWARD ISLES.

Env., 1d. rose on white laid, 140 × 78 mm	132
2½d. blue ,, 120 × 94 mm	132
Reg. Env., 2d. blue, sizes G, H²	147, 202
Wrappers, ½d. green	40
1d. carmine	40
P.C., 1d. carmine	40
1 + 1d. ,,	40
1½d. brown	40
1½ + 1½d. ,,	40

LIBERIA.

Env., 3c. red and blue, no head on stamp	104
P.C., 3c. ,, with ,,	104
3c. ,, no ,,	104

LUXEMBURG.

10c. carmine	132
25c. blue	132
Official, 10c. carmine, S.P. in black	175
25c. blue ,,	175
See also	202

(To be concluded).

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*Perak, 1c. new type on 2c., different varieties	0/9	6	0
*Labuan 6c. on 8c.	2/6		
*Tobago 2½d. sur.	2/6	16	0
*Suriname unpaid new type 2½d.	0/2	1	6
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 5c.	0/3	2	0
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 10c.	0/6		
*Honduras Official 1890, per set, complete	1/0	8	0
*Honduras Official 1890, per set, complete	1/9	18	0
*Monaco 1890, 5c.	0/1	0	11
* ,, ,, 18c.	0/3	2	3
* ,, ,, 25c.	0/5	3	6
* ,, ,, 1fr.	1/3		
* ,, ,, 5fr.	6/9		
*Argentine Confed. 1858, 5c. *orig.*	6/0		
* ,, ,, 1861, 5c. ,,	1/0	10	0
* ,, ,, ,, 10c. ,,	2/0	15	0
,, Repub. 1867, 5c. perf.	0/4	3	6
,, ,, 1888, 5c. *first type*, no collar on one side...	2/0	10	0
*Indo-Chine *parcel post* 10c. ...	2/0		
Bolivia 1891, 20c. green ...	0/4	3	0
*Martiniqe 05 on 15 in black ...	0/9	6	0
*Reunion 30c. imperf.... ...	1/6		
*British Honduras 1c. on 1d. ...	0/4		
Wurtemburg 1890, 3kr. brown...	0/1	0	4
,, ,, 5kr. green ...	0/1	0	4
,, ,, 25 yellow ...	0/1	0	4
,, ,, 50 red ...	0/1	0	4
,, Service, 5 green ...	0/1	0	6
,, ,, 25 yellow...	0/1	0	10
Bavaria ,, 50 red ...	0/1	0	6
*St. Pierre Miguelon 1 on 5, 2 on 10, 4 on 20	0/9	5	6

Nosse Bé 10/5, 15/20, the set, 5/6.

*Unused.

W. BROWN,

139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

✻ BUSINESS ✻ CARDS ✻

Inserted in the following Spaces at the rate of 4/- per Annum.

T. H. HINTON, I.P.U., A.P.A., 5, Poulton Square, Chelsea, London, S.W. Established 1868. Wholesale and Retail. [24

J. H. TELFER, Dealer in Postage Stamps, 257, High Holborn, W.C., London. Stamps Bought, Sold, or Exchanged. [23

SALES! Purchases Exchange! Roumanian Stamps of every issue. H. BIRNBACH, Bucarest, Roumania. [14

In future, ADVERTISEMENTS containing ONLY

NAMES, ADDRESSES,

AND

SPECIALITY OF ADVERTISERS

Will be allowed in these columns

All Advertisements containing more than this must be paid for at the usual rate of 3/- per inch per insertion.

G. H. HOWE, Argyll Chambers, 86 Strand, London. Rare and medium Stamps. Selections sent on approval. [12

TAYLOR BROS., Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers, 43, Coltart Road, Liverpool. Foreign Correspondence Wanted. [14

WM. BROWN, Wholesale and Retail Foreign Stamp Dealer, 139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

CHEVELEY, WILSON & Co.,

Stamp Experts, Dealers and Auctioneers,

6, WESTMINSTER ROAD, HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

Auctioneering Department, Wholesale Department. | **63 & 64, Chancery Lane, LONDON, W.C.**

WE have recently purchased the William's Collection, containing some 30,000 varieties. It has not been added to for five years, and is exceptionally strong in the rare old issues of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, and their Colonies. West Indian, Mexican, and Afghanistan are also well represented.

The Collection is now being prepared, and will be sent out in Books containing one or two countries to customers in rotation of application when ready. An early application will therefore ensure an early book.

WE OFFER—An exceptionally fine Plate of 1848, 1d. orange red, Mauritius, early state of Plate, perfectly matched and lightly postmarked, made up with three strips of three, a pair, and a single specimen.

— WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF —

English, Australian, British Colonials, and Afghanistan.

2-13-4.]

BRITISH
12 AP 1913
MUSEUM

Sincerely yours,
W. R. Bartlett.

The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 2. FEBRUARY 1, 1892. No. 14.

NOTE.—All new Subscriptions commence with the January Number.

To Publishers of Philatelic Papers.

WE invite special attention to our fellow-publishers to an Advertisement on page ii, which briefly outlines objects of the new Monthly Supplement which we propose to issue from January next. Now those of our friends who desire their papers noticed—and few, we think, will fail to see the desirability of this—must send us three copies of each issue, addressed as under:

Two Copies to the Publisher:

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN,

139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

One Copy to

Mr. PERCY C. BISHOP,

57, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

* * *

Publishers of Journals in other languages than English or French are requested to send only ONE *copy to the Publisher, and the other copies to Mr. Bishop, and Mr. August Scharf, Jocketa, Saxony, Germany.*

* * *

Our contemporaries wil be able to rely on the utmost impartiality from the Editor of the Philatelic Review of Reviews. *In every case the paper will be fully mentioned, and its contents fairly commented upon. Three copies of the* Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, *and the new supplement will in all cases be sent to Publishers complying with the above request,* if we are requested to do so.

* * *

The Publisher reserves to himself the right of refusing to insert any advertisement in this paper, without giving any reason for declining the same.

D[1]

Editorial.

—:-:—

ANNO DOMINI 1891 was a busy time for philately and its votaries. Looking back on the events of the past year, one may well be excused for "enthusing" a little over the positions and prospects of our science. Not the least striking of the signs of the times is the rapid rise of prices registered in 1891—a rise which promises, not only to be well sustained, but to repeat itself again and again in the auction sales of the future. Speaking of auction sales brings to our minds another instance of philatelic advancement. Auction sales during 1891 were frequent, well attended, and produced on the whole better and more extensive business than those of any previous year.

Philatelic Societies, too, have grown in number and in excellence. The steady improvement of the International Philatelic Union has been due no less to secretarial activity than to the enthusiasm of its rapidly increasing membership. In the establishment of that new and promising society, the Philatelic Protection Association, one sees the institution of a new power for good, and can confidently anticipate the ultimate extermination of the forger. Already has the good work of this new body commenced. Numerous lists of "New Forgeries" have emanated from the hands of the energetic secretary, Mr. C. J. Phillips; at the meetings of the Association various questions bearing upon the best interests of philately have been thrashed out; and before many weeks have passed we may be able to congratulate the P.P.A. upon some actual results of its vigorous crusade against the forgers and forgery-mongers.

On the Continent, philatelic activity in 1891 was equally marked. New societies commenced their work of fraternal intercourse and advancement; new journals appeared to disseminate news, to discuss the leading philatelic questions, and to teach the young idea how to collect. The bringing to book of the forger, Krippner, was an event the importance of which it would be difficult to overestimate. His sentence of two years' and six months' imprisonment may prove a salutary lesson to him. It will, at any rate, remove

from the philatelic world a dangerous pest for at least that length of time.

In America the "etarnal go-aheadedness" of the Yank evidenced itself on all hands, and in a variety of directions. Advantageous amalgamations were plentiful, failures few; whilst, in the journalistic world, the institution of a *Weekly Stamp News* and a *Philatelic Fraud Reporter* were assuredly steps in the right direction.

But amidst all these causes for congratulation there is at least one touch of sadness. We allude to the lamentable death of Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling, M.P., which occurred at Gumley Hall, Leicester, on April 11th, 1891, and which it was the melancholy triumph of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN to be the first to chronicle. No event of the past year caused such wide-spread feeling in the philatelic world. A clever and enthusiastic philatelist, "hail-fellow-well-met" with the advanced collector, and ever ready to help the novice, it was little wonder that the death of Mr. Tapling was a sad blow to those who knew him and his sterling qualities. The late President of the London Philatelic Society's keen desire for the advancement of our science was sustained to the last. His almost priceless collection of stamps he bequeathed, in trust, to the nation; and this has but recently arrived at the British Museum.

Yes, 1891 was an eventful year in the philatelic world. But with numerous forgery-cases pending, and schemes well on the way to fruition for a new Philatelic Club and a Junior Philatelic Society, 1892 promises to prove still more eventful. We hope it will. To crystalise all our thoughts and hopes on this subject into a set of words which have become the accepted motto of the philatelist, "Long may Philately Flourish!"

Notes and Comments.

—):(—

We cannot refrain from adding our voice to the universal expression of sorrow at the untimely death of the youthful Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, on January 14th last. To recapitulate here the events of the late Prince's life, or the circumstances under which he died, would be needless, since they are by this time so universally known. But it is not a matter of general recollection that in his boyhood days, Prince Albert Victor was as enthusiastic a collector of stamps as his younger brother George. What caused him to abandon philately we cannot say, but it is certain that Prince George has for many years past been the only stamp collector in the Prince of Wales's family.

* * *

Now that Prince George of Wales has become the heir to his father's title, and is in the direct line of succession to the throne, he is much more of a *persona grata* than before. His Royal Highness is now as keenly addicted to the study of philately as ever he was; and we hope that his new duties as the Prince of Wales's heir will not compel him to wholly abandon the science. In years to come, when Prince George ascends the throne of England, as we hope he may be spared to do, philatelists will be the first to throw their hats in the air for His Philatelic Majesty King George V.

* * *

The hypercritical young gentleman who passes judgment upon the philatelic Press in the columns of the *Stamp News*, is very cross with us for publishing "Stamp Collecting in Italy," a feature of our paper which has not met with his critical highness's approval. It is a strange but indisputable fact that to the bulk of our readers this has proved a most interesting story. Many of them have written specially to say so. In two or three of the America philatelic papers the story has been quoted *in extenso* month by month, and a New York correspondent characterises it as "delightfully interesting" and quite a 'hit' for the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN." In point of numbers, therefore, the verdict is unquestionably favourable. The *Stamp News* must try again.

* * *

That most bellicose of all our weekly papers, *Truth*, has been "going for" philately. Anyone who has ever suspected Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., of being a philatelist can now dismiss the thought right away. No philatelist could ever ridicule stamp collecting so severely as "Labby" has done in the columns of his veracious organ. Shortly after Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson & Co.'s Auction Sale on December 16th and 17th, *Truth* remarked, *apropos* of the sale of a Moldavian stamp for £49, that the purchaser "ought not to be at large!"

* * *

Naturally enough, this piece of Laboucherian logic brought a crowd of protests from philatelists. One of the correspondents, our publisher, Mr. William Brown, said: "To me there seems to be no greater lunacy in giving a long price for a rare postage stamp than there is in buying an ugly piece of crockery that has nothing but its rarity to recommend it." To this *Truth's* anti-philatelist entirely agreed, and said: "It is, in fact, quite impossible to discriminate between the various phases of insanity or idiocy which show themselves in the collection of intrinsically worthless objects at extravagant prices."

* * *

After this and other controversial matter has been disposed of, we find *Truth* hoping that the Moldavian stamp bought for £49, and afterwards re-sold for £53 18s., really is a

Moldavian stamp. "I suppose," said our non-philatelic contemporary in its issue of January 14, "that if the purchaser who ultimately gave £53 18s. for this Moldavian postage stamp knew it to be forged, he would not have given fifty-four farthings for it. Nor would I. But I would yet consider it far more valuable than the genuine article, for it would possess at least one merit—that of being a clever fraud." After this, our anti-philatelic friend must indeed be given up as a bad job.

* * *

Our new monthly Supplement, the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, looks like becoming a great favourite. Many subscribers and friends speak loudly in its praise. Our contemporaries have scarcely had time to pass judgment upon it, but the few critiques which have reached us are unvaryingly favourable. For instance, the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* compliments us upon our enterprise, and says that the new Supplement is "an excellent *resumé* of the contents of the various stamp papers of the world." Again the London *Evening News and Post* in the course of a complimentary notice says that "it will doubtless be of great value to Stamp Collectors."

* * *

A somewhat novel feature of the philatelic display at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 will be a handsome frame. or frames, containing photographs of advanced philatelists. Mr. Albert R. Rogers, of New York, who is arranging this exhibit, says his object is two-fold: first, to show to the general public that stamp collecting is not controlled by the small boys, and second, that it will be a centre of attraction in the splendid display that is promised for every philatelist, as he will see for the first time, probably, the photographs of many collectors he knows, through correspondence, or by hearsay, and by reading articles in the philatelic Press. The photographs will be so arranged, in one or more very large frames, that the name of the owner and his address will be easily read. Mr. Rogers depends upon the public spirit, or rather philatelic spirit, of philatelists to send him their photos for the exhibition, together with 50 cents to help pay for the frame. He adds that "this is no scheme to make money."

* * *

American dealers are now busily preparing their exhibits for the great show at Chicago. Why should England wait?

* * *

With our Special Commissioner's interview with Mr. Peckitt, appearing in this issue, we conclude our series of "Leading London Dealers." In future articles, dealing with provincial stamp merchants, the word "London" will have to be eliminated. The first provincial firm visited will be Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich.

Round the Town.

[*By our London Correspondent.*]

THAT justice is a thing that moves slowly is admirably evidenced in the two cases of stamp forgery now pending. Bernhard Asmuss, originally charged at Marlborough Street, as long ago as November 23rd, 1891, was again brought up on January 6th, charged under a writ of *habeas corpus* with additional frauds. After hearing the evidence of Mr. C. J. Phillips, Mr. Percy Bright, Major E. B. Evans, and others, the magistrate committed Asmuss for trial.

* * *

In the other case,—that against Messrs. Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffreys,—the three prisoners again figured in the dock on Jan. 22nd. Some slight additional evidence was given, and the case again adjourned.

* * *

I have a little philatelic love story to unfold. Philatelists, my readers will admit, are as susceptible to the tender passion as most other men. Perhaps it is for this reason that the many friends of Mr. Giwelb, the big dealer of Leicester Square, have often wondered why he has remained so long in single blessedness —or single "cussedness," if you prefer it that way. The reason simply is that Mr. Giwelb could not find his ideal—his affinity. But he has found her now, gentle reader, and—what *do* you think?—two hearts have been made to beat as one, all through "Our Special Commissioner's" interview with Mr. Giwelb! Is it not a glorious example of the Power of the Press?

* * *

It was just this way. Mr. Giwelb gave several of his private friends copies of the October number of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, in which he posed as the hero of the fourth of the "Leading Dealers" articles. One copy fell into the hands of a young lady hitherto unknown to Mr. Giwelb. So struck was she by the story of that gentleman's early struggles, his indomitable perseverance, and ultimate success, that she expressed a keen desire to meet him. Soon afterwards an introduction took place. Mr. Giwelb and the young lady met again and again. Mutual admiration set in. Cupid's arrows began to fly, and "set fair" was registered on the barometer of love. As successfully as he had wooed fortune, Mr. Giwelb wooed the long sought-for affinity, and, to cut a long story short, there is to be a wedding early in March. I wish Mr. Giwelb all happiness, and hope to be present at the wedding, in order to contritribute my share of the pew-opener's rice-pudding.

* * *

I learn from Mr. Giwelb that the future Mrs. G. is young, beautiful in both mind and person, and accomplished. There is but one

thing lacking—she is not a philatelist. The wedding will be a quiet one, and I suppose there will be "No Cards." It would perhaps be more appropriate in this connection to say "No Post-Cards."

* * *

Are British stamp dealers to have no show at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893? I have chatted with several leading dealers about this, and all agree that the tariff terms are prohibitory. 'Tis true 'tis pity! No duty will be charged on exhibits at the Exposition, provided that they are not sold. But then dealers rightly argue that they want to sell, and that a tariff which demands 20 per cent *ad valorem* is a little too stiff for their books.

* * *

I understand that a new 4½d. English stamp will soon make its appearance.

* * *

It looked the other day as if we were within arm's reach of Ocean Penny Postage at last. Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and postal reformer, offered that he and two of his friends, an Australian millionaire and an English capitalist, would guarantee the British Government against all loss if they would consent to establish penny postage between all English-speaking people. Mr. Goschen recently estimated this loss at £75,000 a year, but Mr. Henniker Heaton contended that this loss would not extend over more than two or three years. Replying to Mr. Heaton, Mr. Goschen has said that "for a variety of reasons the Government cannot see their way to accept the offer." Mr. Henniker Heaton will now, I believe, bring the matter before the House when Parliament reopens.

* * *

I hear that the London Philatelic Society's new monthly Journal is to be called the *London Philatelist*, and is to be edited by Mr. M. P. Castle. No better title or editor could have been chosen. Country members of the Society, and philatelists generally, may now get to hear of the Society's doings with reasonable promptitude.

* * *

I am told that the new London Philatelic Club will soon be *un fait accompli*. I may be able to give some more definite news about this next month.

PERIPATETIC PHIL.

The Postage Adhesives of Great Britain.

BY S. C. SKIPTON.

SINCE completing the list in the December number, I have received a list from two Collectors of a good many more inverted watermarks than those I had come across myself. Probably very many more exist. The following is a list:—

1d. Die II., small crown, perf. 14.
1d. Plates, 72, 80, 86, 88, 96, 97, 98, 104, 113, 115, 118, 121, 130, 131, 133, 135, 137, 140, 149, 150, 157, 160, 170, 178, 182, 183, 185, 186, 197, 204, 205, 207, 210, 212, 213, 220
½d. Plates 3, 19
2d. Plates 8, 15
2½d. Plate 1, anchor
Plates 7, 8, 16, 18, 20 orb.
3d. Plate 4, four flowers
Plates 19, 21, spray
4d. Plate 1, small garter
6d. Plate 1 (no letters), Plates 4, 6, four flowers
Plate 14, spray
9d. Plate 1, four flowers
Plate 4, spray
10d. Plate 1, spray
1/- Plate 13 (green), spray
1d. Venetian red

I have also been shown two curiosities due in the first case, that of the ½d. black to creases in the paper before printing, and in the second case that of the current ½d to a corner been folded before printing, this when turned back shows the corner stamp only about ¾ printed.

Auction Reports.

Mr. HADLOW held his first Auction of the year on January 9th. We are afraid that buyers had not yet settled down from the holidays, as the prices recorded were not exceptional. The following were the principal lots:—

		£	s.	d.
54	Ceylon, 9d. red brown, imperf ..	1	10	0
83	d. Cape, 4d. triangular (100) ..	2	8	0
146	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Envelope, 5sch. blue, small size, used ..	1	16	0
168	Russian Locals collection of some 300	9	12	6
207	U.S. New York Post Office, 5c. 5 proofs in colour	1	12	0

Several wholesale lots of New Zealand were offered which fetched fair prices.

International Philatelic Union.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

JANUARY, 1892, REPORT.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—
E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—
S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—
S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Members of Committee—
JAMES STEER, Esq., 30*a*, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

B. W. Neave, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.
Geo. Burrow, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.
W. Lochhead, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.
A. Stich, Esq., Wohnfried Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

251 W. Dorning Beckton, Esq., Daisy Bank, Swinton Park, Manchester. Proposed by W. Vernon Roberts, Esq., and E. Hawkins, Esq.
252 R. Zimmermann, Esq., 32, Bloom Street, Liverpool. Proposed by C. Vogt-Peters, Esq., and D. A. Quiggin, Esq.
253 Wm. Taylor, Esq., 56, Wapping, Liverpool. Proposed by D. A. Quiggin, Esq., and C. Vogt-Peters, Esq.
254 Orford H. Cecil Esq., 60, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool. Proposed by D. R. Samuel, Esq., and G. Burrow, Esq.
255 Philip Robertson, Esq., 77, Wells Street, Lozells, Birmingham. Proposed by R. Hollick, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.
256 Lt.-Col. Ely, Army Service Corps, Edinburgh. Proposed by Capt. C. H. Whitaker and S. F. Bickers, Esq.
257 F. E. Max Samberg, Esq., Urbanstrasse, 183, Berlin, S59, Germany. Proposed by S. F. Bickers, Esq.
258 A. M. M. Stedman, Esq., High Croft, Milford, Godalming. Proposed by Rev. E. J. Milner and Mr. S. F. Bickers.

New Members.

Section I.

246 Mr. J. E. Joselin, 81, Bennerley Road, New Wandsworth, London, S.W.
247 Mr. H. Marks, 19, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Section II.

248 Mr. C. W. Adshead, 27, Demesne Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.

Section IV.

249 Miss H. Garrett, Cavendish, R.S.O., Suffolk.

Section XI.

250 Mr. Hugo Lendecke, Jr., Prag-Smichow, Austria.

OBITUARY.

SYDNEY BERTRAND RONDEL,

Died at Jersey, Jan. 11th, 1892,

ÆTAT 18.

Assistant Secretary's Report.

For the January General Packets, 46 members sent in 54 sheets, and for the Colonial Packet 18 members sent sheets. These numbers are rather less than those for the last two months.

Owing to my being away from home the packets were rather late in starting, and several members whose sheets came *after* the 6th were not included.

The November B Packet has been returned, and over £50 has been taken from the sheets. This is a long way the highest amount ever taken from one of the I.P.U. Packets.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant Sec. I.P.U,
Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.
Jan. 17th, 1892.

The Bradford Stamp Club.

For the January Packet, 38 members sent 57 sheets, which have been made up into two packets and sent out on January 7th.

W. J. E. HINSCLIFFE,
Hon. Sec.
-o, Grantham Place, Bradford.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

At the meeting of 1st December, the principal business was the consideration of the proposed increase of subscription, etc. Eleven members were present, and after discussion it was unanimously decided that in future the entrance fee to the Liverpool Philatelic Society, which includes membership of the International Philatelic Union, be 2/6, and that the Annual Subscription be 5/-

The Vice-President, who presided, announced with great regret, that in consequence of an accident, our esteemed member Mr. C. Vogt-Peters, who had broken his leg, would not be present. A vote of sympathy with Mr. Vogt-Peters was unanimously carried, and it was hoped he will soon again be well, and be present at the meetings.

Various interesting stamps were exhibited.

Meeting held 15th December.

Fifteen members were present, including Mr. Vogt-Peters, who had obtained permission from his medical adviser to attend, with his wounded leg well bandaged, and half carried to and from his cab by two of the members.

The Vice President expressed the pleasure of the members at so soon seeing him again, and Mr. Vogt-Peters suitably responded, and placed before the members for their inspection a fine selection of stamps. He also read a paper on the stamps of Nova Scotia, for which the thanks of the meeting were accorded.

Various other exhibits were made by Mr. Samuel, and also by the Hon. Secretary, whose exhibits of triangular Capes in pairs and fine variety of shades, and Australian Colonies, was much appreciated.

A very interesting meeting at length terminated, three new members having been proposed, viz.:—

Mr. R. Zimmerman, 32, Bloom St., Liverpool.
Mr. W. Taylor, 56, Wapping, Liverpool.
Mr. Orford H. Cecil, 60, Upper Parliament St., Liverpool.

GEORGE BURROW,
Hon. Sec.
20, Grange Road, Birkenhead.

Special Notices, &c.

Mention was made last month of a proposal for the formation of a good Reference Circulating Library for the I.P.U. Briefly, an offer has been made to the Committee of a number of Philatelic Magazines, &c., to form a nucleus, and a fund has been started to purchase copies of the more expensive works. Up to now, the matter has not progressed sufficiently to allow of any details being given. I can only say that circular letters will be issued on the subject early in February, and I sincerely trust that the proposed arrangements will meet with the approval, and what will be far better, the active support of all members. It will be readily understood that of some of the more expensive works, such as are published by the London Philatelic Society, only a limited number of copies are issued, and a Free Circulating Library, with copies of these works, will surely be greatly appreciated by the majority of the members as an advantage of great value and usefulness.

* * *

I find that I must defer the publication of the list of members until March, as I am unable to complete the revision in time for sending out with this month's report. The list will be printed in a particularly useful form, and will contain other matter besides the list of members. In connection with this, I may state that a large number of subscriptions are still due and unpaid. I shall be glad to receive Postal Note or Money Order for 3s. 6d. from all those members who have not discharged their liability for the present year. Remittances should be made payable to S. F. Bickers, Clifton, Bristol.

* * *

The stock of Statutes prepared last May are now nearly exhausted, and it is proposed to issue a new and revised edition early in March. As in former editions, a limited space has been reserved for advertisements. One thousand copies of the Statutes will be printed and gratuitously distributed. It will therefore prove a *media* of peculiar value for dealers' announcements. For space and terms, application should be made to S. F. Bickers, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

* * *

I am pleased to state that, during the past month, I have been able to overtake the arrears of my correspondence. I shall now be able to reply to all letters of enquiry within a day or two of receipt, but I cannot undertake to reply to any unless the postage for reply is enclosed.

* * *

A proposal has been made for an Auction Department and Exchange Bureau for *rare* stamps only. Full particulars will be given either in March or April. Meanwhile, suggestions on this or any other subject of interest are earnestly invited.

S. F. BICKERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Exchange, Enquiry and Wants of Members, &c.

Wanted.—Wholesale Price Lists—G. HAMILTON-SMITH, Philatelist, 2, Eldon Place, Clifton, Bristol.

The J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., New York, Standard Catalogue, 1/0½; cloth, 2/1. Stamps supplied at Catalogue prices. Sole Agent — H. CLARK, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

Wanted.—Back numbers of Philatelic Papers, also Catalogues, specially 1st supplement to Evans' Hand-Book and "The Philatelic Journal." — HUMPHREY GOLDING, Leavers, Hadlow, Tunbridge, Kent.

Wanted. — The following editions of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, with or without Appendices, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th.—C. W. ADSHEAD, 27, Demesne Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.

Wanted—Selections of United States Postage and Departmentals on Approval.—BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Wanted.—Back numbers of Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal, prompt cash or exchange.—G. HAMILTON-SMITH, 2, Eldon Place, Clifton, Bristol.

Printed Sheets for reception of Duplicates for Monthly Exchange Packets; 50 of these and 1000 stamp hinges, best make, post free, 1/6.—BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Wanted.—Unused English Stamps of issues prior to 1870, also Unused English Envelopes (whole) with silk thread, Cash or Exchange.—MARKS, 19, Ludgate Hill, London.

American Notes.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT).

UNLIKE his prototype in the drama, the villain of real life is not finally and triumphantly "cr-r-rush-sh-shed," at least, not easily and quickly. Witness: Alfred Burmeister Quigley, *alias* Frankford Stamp Company, *alias* Burmeister, Newark, N.J., is once again "on deck," this time in New York City, where he is endeavouring to dispose of an insignificant lot of common stamps to new and unsuspecting dealers who do not as yet "know" him. But oh, what a change has come over him! He, who when last written up for this journal, was an evidently well-fed, nice-looking and affable fellow as is ever depicted in the first act of a play, has sunk to the level of the hollow cheeked, seedy and emaciated individual, presented to the audience towards the close. I fear, 'tis but the beginning of the end.

* * *

The *Brooklyn Philatelist* has been consolidated with the *Empire State Stamp Journal* and the first joint issue (December) is made up of choice, refreshing and thoroughly original matter. I hope it has "come to stay."

* * *

Mr. I. B. Cohen, President of the Southern Stamp and Publishing Co., Charleston, S.C., and a prominent merchant of the same town, is a visitor to the Metropolis at present, and is managing to dispose of a snug lot of Confederates at very neat prices. His stamp firm, I believe, hold the distinction of being

the largest dealers in the world in this particular line.

* * *

The long established house of R. R. Bogert & Co., of New York City, have joined issues with the Durbin & Hanes Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and several other prominent and monied philatelists, for the purpose of conducting a large wholesale and retail stamp business, as an incorporated body, in both cities; the wholesale depot will be at the New York end, and the retail in the other city. $75,000 is the value of the Capital Stock.

* * *

A queer old subject is one George Falk, of Brooklyn. He runs a jewellery shop in connection with a joint Numismatic and Antiquarian Museum. His show windows and cases are filled with stuffed birds and animals, coins, medals, arrowheads, quartz, crystals, and stamps.

* * *

His wife who appears to be about 30 years his junior, (he himself must be close on to 80), is generally about when a visitor enters, and the writer was embarrassed "half to death" one Sunday evening whilst there, because his "nibs" persisted in enquiring in an insinuating manner, as to what had become of a common old United States Stamped Envelope, which he had been trying to sell to the latter, and which he subsequently discovered, at the suggestion of "Yours truly," amongst a lot of stuff put away a few moments previously.

* * *

Falk has a habit of inviting (by mail) every new stamp dealer in the vicinity of Brooklyn, to come over and sell him stamps, and when you get there, (anticipating meanwhile, from the tone of his letter—BIG SALES), you finally discover that he wants to exchange.

* * *

He handles a number of Miss Eela Scott's sheets (of stamps), and declares that he won't sell on commission for less than fifty per cent. and he ought to have it too, if he succeeds in getting the prices marked on the stock I saw there. Upon the shelves and counters of his establishment are always piled old and second hand albums, some empty, some filled, and others stuck full of stamps, three and four deep, which he sells to the boys and girls who go into his store after school hours, and pick them out of the books. He is a suspicious old codger, however, and watches "with an eagle eye" every flip of the finger, or twist of the wrist you may chance to make while looking over his collections!

* * *

Says the *New York Recorder*, of January 5th, "Major Albert B. Kauffman, of the Sixth Cavalry, has been placed on the retired list" The gentleman refferred to is a prominent collector, and therefore, I take it, the note may be of interest to his brethren.

* * *

The story just completed in the *Journal*, entitled "Stamp Collecting in Italy," is delightfully interesting, and quite a "hit" for your paper. What with its *Review of Reviews* and its many other important features, the *Journal* is one of the very best philatelic ventures that reaches this side the "water," and what's better, *everybody* says so.

* * *

In this respect it is vastly superior to a certain journal published on your side, which, although it may be the oldest in the Kingdom, seems to have not the least compunction about "cribbing" notes from various letters published in these columns and palming them off apparently as original, without giving proper credit. As a rule, I have no objection to publishers making use of my "notes," and indeed, on the contrary, I feel highly flattered by the compliment thus paid me, but I do think with all fair minded men—Britons as well as Yankees—that credit should be given "where credit is due."

* * *

At last our new postal cards have appeared. Suppose you've seen them 'ere this?

"GAF."

AN INDEX OF

English Stamp Magazines.

FROM 1862 TO 1889,

By T. MARTIN WEARS,

Author of

The History of the "Mulready Envelope."

Continued from page 194 (Vol. I).

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(*To be continued*).

New Issues.

—:·:—

Argentine. *The Monthly Journal* list the following errors:—

½c. brown, 1872, Imperf
2c. yellow green, 1888 „
3c. blue green „ „
5c. red „ „
6c. „ „ „
1c. brown, 1889, pair imperf. between
5c. rose, 1890, „ „

Bavaria. The Post Cards of 5pf. with the date '91', show varieties in the position of the wmk. The following we have not yet chronicled.

P.C. 5pf., green on buff, dated '91', wmk. vertical undulations

British Houndras. We illustrate the 1c. on 1d. green.

British South Africa. This company has issued a fresh value.

3d. grey and green

Colombia. We take the following from *The American Journal of Philately, The Record, and the Timbre Poste.*

1860, a pair, one stamp 5c. the other 20c. ditto the 20c. having been altered to 5c., but the 0 still showing, looks like 50c.
1859, 10c. yellow, error with 20 below circle
Off. Cubierta—black on white, frame ribbon twisted round a bar, arms in upper centre, inscribed "Salió de Mauizales," etc.
—black on white, frame double ribbon twisted round bar, arms at upper left "Salió de . . . ."

Congo Francais. We are glad to say that the four *handsome* stamps illustrated last month turn out to be bogus, having been manufactured at Marseilles.

Costa Rica. According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the 5c. of 1890 exists imperf.

Curacao. The 50c. has been surcharged like the 30c. mentioned some time ago.

25c. in black on 50c. violet

Deigo Suarez. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions another provisional, surcharged 1891—Diego Suarez —5c.

5c. in red on 10c. black on lilac

Grenada. Our Publishers send us copies of the 8d. surcharged 2½d. in black. Vertical pairs show the surcharge like the stamp Tête bêche.

2½d. in black on 8d. brown

India. The permanent stamp of 2½a. has appeared, so we are informed by Mr. Maunder, it being similar to the superseded 4a. 6p., the word FOUR only being altered to TWO. We hear of the 4a. being surcharged, but we do not chronicle it until confirmed.

2a. 6p. green

Jeypore. *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a second series of the Stamps of India, surcharged "RAJ" in Roman Capitals and Service in smaller letters, for use in this State.

½a. ?
1a. in black on brown
2a. „ on blue
4a. „ on olive
½a. ?
1a. in red on brown
2a. „ on blue
4a. „ on olive

Johore. We illustrate the new series mentioned last month.

Labuan. The lately issued 6c. on 8c. of course has been found with the surcharge inverted. We believe that the B. North Borneo Company have taken over the postal duties of this Colony.

6c. inverted on 8c. violet

Martinique. *Le Timbre Poste* has received the 2c. surcharged 'Martinique'—'0,1c.' in black, also sundry errors of unpaid surcharged stamps.

01c. in black on 2c. brown on bistre
variety, with figure 1 hollow at top and bottom
on 15c. on 30c. unpaid
ARTINIQUE (no M)
MART INIQUE (two words)
MARTINIQUE (M misplaced)
TIMBRE (T misplaced)
IMBRE (no T)
surch. inverted.
15 (the 5 leaning over to the right)
on 05c. on 15c. unpaid
MARTINIQUE (M misplaced)
IMBRE (no T)
05 (the 5 leaning over to the right)

Monaco.

P.C., 10. brown on buff
(The Letter Card of last month should be 15c.)

New South Wales. The Registered Envelope, mentioned last month, has a companion in which the surcharge is without the bar. The 1d. Postal Union Cards have been surcharged by a bar over the value and 1½d. in black.

R.E., 3d. on 4d, rose, no bar, sizes F, G
P.C., 1½d. in black on 1d. mauve
1½+1½d. „ 1+1d. „

Oldenburg. Mr. E. Stock has shewn us a curiosity in the shape of 3 1 groschen stamps, 1862, printed in green, orange and brown respectively. They are said to be undoubted originals (errors of colour), and were found amongst a deceased postmaster's papers.

Persia. We illustrate the new issue listed last month.

Of the Unpaid Stamps we find on making out the list of the 1891 issues, we failed to chronicle the following values:—
12c., 15c., 1, 2, 5k., 1t., blue

Reunion. The following errors should be added to the list.
02c. on 20c. RUNION
15c. on 20c. ,,
15c. on 20c. RÉUNIO
15c. on 20c. PÉUNION
80c. carmine (1872), ÉUNION
80c. ,, ,, REUNION (no accent)
80c. ,, ,, R ÉUNION
10, 20, 30c., surcharged twice
We have copies of the 20c. surcharged with name and a large figure 2, both with curved and with straight tail.
2 on 20c. red on green
2 on 20c. ,,

Russia. Accoding to the *Timbre Poste* the 7½r. has just been issued with the thunder bolt added.
7½r. black and yellow, with bolts

St. Lucia. Our Publishers have received copies of a very badly executed surcharge from this island, ONE PENNY in black on the 4d. browns
1d. in black on 4d. brown

St. Pierre and Miquelon. The following are additions to this spots long list of surcharges
From top right to bottom left.
in black, 4c.
in red, 4c.
From bottom left to top right.
in red, 4c.
No S to St. Pierre
red surch., 10c.
black surch., 5, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 75c.
Provisional, 1c. in black on 5c. green
2c. ,, 10c. black on lilac
4c. ,, 20c. red on green
2c. ,, 10c. double surch.

Sandwich Isles. We illustrate the stamp with portrait of new Queen. The 4c. envelopes have been engraved and are no longer lithographed.

Env., 4c. orange red on white wove 150×85 mm
4c. ,, ,, lined blue, ,,

Servia. From the *Carte Postale* we take the following:—
Type with Greek border, two lines for address, arms in centre, all in green, printed on both sides of the card.
5p. green on rose, 'Reponsé' (in Russian) on both sides
5p. ,, 'Reponsé payée' on both sides
5p. ,, 'Reponsé' on one side, 'Reponsé payée' on the other
Frame in rose, four lines for address.
5p. green and rose, frame printed four times
Without frame, four lines for address.
5p. green on rose, printed both sides
5+5p. ,, ,,

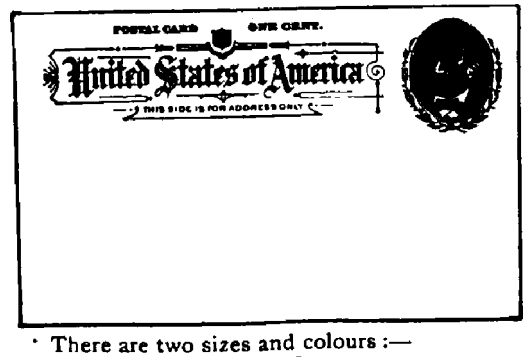
Siam. We saw at auction the other day some vertical pairs of the 1st issue imperf. horizontally.
1st issue, 1l. blue, imperf. horizontally

Straits Settlements. We have received from Mr. B. W. Neave a copy of a fresh surcharge, the 32c. being surcharged THIRTY CENTS in Roman Capitals in two lines. Some provisional post cards have also been issued in these parts, we have been informed that they were for use at Pahang, but they contain no intimation of the fact, so we chronicle them here.

30c. in black on 32c. vermilion
P.C., 2 in red on 3c. blue on buff
2 in black on 3c. ,,
TWO CENTS in black on 3c. blue on buff
TWO CENTS+TWO cents on 3+3c. ,,

Suriname. Of the latest type of the unpaid with small figures and the word cents, we hear of two more values.
2½c. black on grey lilac
10c. ,, ,,

United States. Mr. W. C. Stone has sent us copies of the new Post Cards. We give an illustration of the designs.



There are two sizes and colours:—
P.C. 1c. blue on white, 118×74 mm
1c. black on buff, 156×95 mm

Turkey. The 'Imprime' stamps have been seen with the surcharge in red and another value with the surcharge in blue.
10p. green, surch. in red
10p. „ „ (inverted)
20p. rose, in blue

Victoria. The ½d. Postage Due Stamp now comes over in a different shade.
Unpaid ½d. carmine and bright blue

Nossi Bé. A decree published by the *Timbre Poste* we notice is dated from a certain place, which we, as good philatelists, are certain that a good many Postal Authorities will be found. Though the authorities have, no doubt duly qualified for admission, still the flood of new provisionals lets us know that the address is at present unfortunately premature.

Stamps issued during 1891.

—:-:—

(concluded).

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15 „ 25c. black on rose	92
5 „ 10c. black on lilac	147
5 „ 25c. black on rose	147
25c. in blue on 40c. vermilion	202
5c. black on sea green	147
10c. „ pale blue	and
15c. blue „	202
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1fr. black „ yellow	
5fr. blue „ blue and pink	

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05c. „ 35c. „ yellow brown 2 types	55
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15c. „ 20c. red on green	55
15c. „ 75c. carmine	55
5c. „ 40c. vermilion	92
5c. „ 75c. carmine	92
01c. „ 2c. brown on bistre	147
05c. in red on 10c. black, unpaid	104
05c. „ 15c. „ „	and
15c. „ 20c. „ „	132
15c. „ 30c. „ „	
05c. in black on 10c. black unpaid	
05c. „ 15c. „ „	
15c. „ 20c. „ „	
15c. „ 30c. „ „	
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3c. red, „ „	92
5c. blue, „ „	92
L.C., 4c. red on thick white, black inscriptions	104
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1r. „ green	55
8r. „ pink	55
½ of 4r. „ white	202
GUADALAJARA UN r. on lilac, quadrillé	202
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MONACO.

1c. olive	40c. blue on rose
2c. violet	50c. violet on orange
5c. blue	75c. brown lilac
10c. brown on yellow	1fr. black on yellow
15c. carmine	5fr. carmine on green
25c. green	

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MOROCCO.

5 centimos, in red on 5c. green	18
	and
25 „ „ „ 25c. black on rose	37
50 „ in black on 50c. rose	
1 piastre „ „ 1fr. bronze	

NABHA.

½a. black on green STATE	202
1a. „ „ brown „	202
Off. P.C., ¼a. black on brown on buff	175

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2c. red ,,

NEW SOUTH WALES.
1851, 3d. green, no wmk., on finely ribbed paper 147
1860, 1/- carmine, perf. 13, imperf. one side 147
2½d. blue 17, 38
½d. in black on 1d. grey 18, 40
7½d. ,, 6d. brown
12½d. ,, 1/- red
2d. blue, on fiscal paper 71
3d. green, wmk. 10 171
Unpaid, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 5/-, 10/-, 20/- green Perf. 10. 38, 55
Off., O.S. in black on 2½d. blue 71
6d. red 71
8d. violet 147
½d. on 1d. grey 147
7½d. on 6d. brown 147
12½d. on 1/- red 147
Off. Reg. Env., 6d. red, size 220 × 96 mm 71
Variety 175
P.C., 2d. blue on straw 92

NEW ZEALAND.
1862, 3d. brown violet, pelure paper 56
1872, 2d. orange, imperf. vertically, perf. 12½ horizontally 147
2½d. blue 37, 40
2½d. ,, on thick yellow green paper 147
5d. olive brown 71
Life Insurance 56, 176
½d. purple 3d. chocolate
1d. blue 6d. green
2d. red brown 1/- purple
P.C., 1d. blue on buff 92

NICARAGUA.
1c. bistre 50c. purple 40
2c. red 1p. mauve
5c. blue 2p. green
10c. slate 5p. brown red
20c. rose 10p. orange
10c. blue 132
Off. red on 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 5, 10p. green 40
Env., 5c. blue on white 56
5c. ,, on yellow
10c. grey on white
20c. carmine on ,,
30c. brown on ,,
50c. violet on ,,
Wrappers, 1, 2, 4c. green 56
P.C., 2c. blue green on pale red 56
2+2c. ,, ,,
3c. dark blue on yellow
3+3c. ,, ,,

NORWAY.
Unpaid 20 ore ultramarine 40
P.C., 3+3 ore yellow on white 56
variety 104

NOSSI BÉ.
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25 in blue on 40c. vermilion, 1876 71
25 NSB in black on 1gr. bronze 71
25c. on black on 20c. red on green, 4 types 41
25c. ,, ,, 75c. carmine, ,, 41
25c. ,, ,, 1fr, bronze ,, 41
Unpaid on Postage Stamps
20c. in black on 1c. black on blue 175, 202
30c. ,, ,, 2c. brown on bistre 175, 202
50c. ,, ,, 30c. brown 175, 202
35c. ,, ,, 4c. violet on blue 202
35c. ,, ,, 20c. red on green 202
1fr. ,, ,, 35c. black on yellow 202

ORANGE FREE STATE.
1d. in black on 4d. blue, 4 varieties 41
1d. ,, ,, 3d. ,, ,, 56
1d. ,, ,, 3d. ,, surch. twice 92
P.C. Provisional 1d. black on grey 104
½d. ,, on white 175

PAHANG.
2c. in black on 24c. green, 4 types 104, 147

PANAMA.
1888, 1c. black on green, imperf. 41
2c. ,, pink, ,,
5c. ,, blue, ,,
10c. ,, lilac, ,,
10c. ,, yellow, ,,
20c. ,, lilac, ,,
50c. brown, ,,
2c. black on pink, pair. imperf. between
5c. ,, blue, ,, ,,

PARAGUAY.
"Official" in blue, 13 mm and 11 mm long 41, 132
1c. green 5c. blue 15c. orange
2c. rose 7c. chocolate 20c. rose
10c. lilac
P.C., 2c. rose on white 202
3c. blue ,, 202

PERAK.
2c. rose, 7½ × 2½ mm (2 types) 71
2c. ,, ,, error FERAK 71
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2c. ,, 24c. green, 6 ,, 147
P.C., 1 c. green on buff, 14½ × 2¾ mm 104

PERSIA.
1879, Type II, 1s. brown border 148
2s. yellow ,,
2s. blue ,,
5s. green ,,
5s. pink ,,
10s. violet ,,
Unpaid, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10c. blue 41

PHILIPPINES.
8c. on 2½c., variety of type 41
5c. olive brown 148
10c. red brown 133
20c. salmon 148
25c. blue 104
? 25c. bistre 104

PORTUGAL.
Red Cross Society—red and black on white 92

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8a. ,, violet, STATE	41
4a. ,, green ,,	148
½a. ,, ,, AUTTIALLA	175
4a. ,, ,, ,,	148
8a. ,, violet, ,,	148
½a. red on green, PUTTILLA	175
1a. black on brown, ,,	175
2a. red on blue, ,,	175
4a. ,, green, ,,	175
8a. black on purple, ,,	175
1r. red on slate, ,,	175
Reg. Env., 2a. black on blue sizes F, H²	41
P.C., ½a. black on brown on buff PATIALA	148

QUEENSLAND.

1d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, varieties of type	56
1d. red. Perf. 9½ × 12	71
2d. blue ,,	71
4d. yellow, Imperf.	56, 71
2/- blue, new wmk	71
2/6 vermilion ,,	56
10/- brown ,,	71
£1 green ,,	56
½d. green	37, 41
2½d. red	38, 41

REUNION.

Surch. in black on 1881 issue, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40, 75c. 1fr.	175
,, twice 5c.	
,, REUN ON 2, 5c.	
,, on 1872 issue 40, 80c.	
,, ,, 1877 ,, 30, 40, 75c. 1fr.	
02c. and name in black on 20c. red on green	202
15c. ,, ,, ,, 20c. ,,	
P.C., black on white varieties	41

ROUMANIA.

No wmk 1½b. red	10b. vermilion	41
3b. violet	15b. olive brown	
5b. sage green	25b. ultramarine	
Jubilee 1½b. red	10b. brick red	92
3b. violet	15b. grey	
5b. green		
Unpaid, 2b. green on straw		41
P.C., 10+10b. black on rose		56
Jubilee, 5b. black on rose		92
,, 5b. ,, error		133
L.C., 5b. black on pale grey		148

RUSSIA.

7k. blue, imperf.	104
Env., 5k. violet on cream, with bolts 3 sizes	92
	202
P.C., 3+3k., red	41
3+3k., ,, with bolts	71
L.C., 10k. blue and rose on grey	176

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The 2½d. Provisional, mentioned on page 176, does not exist.

ST. LUCIA.

1863 (4d.) blue, CC and Cr., imperf.	92
(6d.) green, ,, ,,	92
5/- lilac and orange	148
10/- lilac and black	148

ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON.

	PAGE
15c. in black on 30c. bistre	92
15c. ,, 35c. orange	92
15c. ,, 40c. vermilion	92
ditto, surch. inverted	92
15c. in black on 35c. orange (variety)	104

ST. VINCENT.

? 2½d. in black on 1d. blue	41

SALVADOR.

1c. red	11c. violet	41
2c. green	20c. green	
3c. violet	25c. brown	
5c. carmine	50c. blue	
10c. blue	1p. brown	
Un Centavo in black on 2c. green		72
1 centavo ,, ,, 2c. ,,		92
5 ,, ,, ,, 3c. violet		176
1 ,, ,, ,, 3c. ,,		202
Env., 1c. violet		56, 71, 202
2c. red	Each of these is probably on at least three varieties of paper.	
5c. brown		
10c. green		
11c. orange		
20c. carmine		
22c. brown		
Wrappers, 2c. brown on salmon		56, 202
3c. blue ,,		
6c. green ,,		
12½c. lilac ,,		71, 202
P.C. 1c. black on green		56
2c. ,, yellow		
2+2c. ,, ,,		
3c. ,, rose		
3+3c. ,, ,,		

SANDWICH ISLES.

5c. blue, imperf. horizontally	148
Env., 2c. rose on thick white wove	104
2c. ,, ,, ,, ,, lined blue	148
2c. ,, thin paper	148
2c. ,, very thin paper, no lines for the address	148
1c. green, engraved	202
2c. rose, ,,	202

SARAWAK.

5c. in black on 12c. green and rose	71
Varieties	148
There are also two types of this surcharge with a thick or thin figure.	
5c. lilac and green	148
10c. green and mauve	148

SELANGOR.

2c. in black on 24c. green, 5 types	104

SERVIA.

1866, 20p. rose, perf. 9½ vertically, imperf. horizontally	56
P.C., 10p. carmine on buff	41
10+10p. ,, ,,	41
5c. green and red on rose	133
5p. green on rose	202

SIAM.

2a. in black on 3a. green and blue, small 2	41
2a. ,, ,, 3a. ,, ,, large 2	105
1a. green	56
1a. blue green	71

SIERRA LEONE.

PAGE
2½d. blue 92

SIRMOOR.

Off. 6p. green variety 72

SORUTH.

1st issue 1a. black on pink wove 72
1a. red on green wove 72

SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

1859 2d. orange roul. printed on both sides 148
9d. grey ,, twice on three sides 148
9d. mauve perf. 11½ × 12½ printed both sides 202
1866-7 10d. roul. with curved roul. 148
1868-9 10d. roul. and perf. printed both sides 148
2/- carmine perf. 11½ × 10 imperf. one side 92
2½d. in red on 4d. green 18, 37
Perf. 10, 10 × 12½ 92
5d. in red on 6d. brown 38, 72
Off. O.S. in black on 4d. violet 56
O.S. in black, new type, on ½d. brown 148
,, ,, 1d. green 92
,, ,, 2d. orange 148
,, ,, 2½d. red and green 202
,, ,, 4d. violet 176
,, ,, 6d. blue 176

SPAIN.

15c. orange brown 176
25c. blue, with blue burelé on back 176
P.C., 10c. red on buff 56

STELLALAND.

1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, imperf. on one side 133

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

30c. claret, CA and Cr. 203
Reg. Env. 5c. blue, sizes F, G, H, H², K 72
Off. P.C., — black on grey 105

SURINAME.

1c. grey 105
5c. blue 105
20c. green 56
Unpaid, 5c. black and grey lilac, small figure 176

SWAZIELAND.

2/6 black on yellow 41
5/- ,, blue 41
10/- ,, brown 41

SWEDEN.

10 ore in blue on 12 ore, blue, surch. inverted 56
2 ore, bright ochre 133
10 ore, red 72
20 ore, bright blue 56
30 ore, brown 203
Unpaid, 6 ore, yellow, printed both sides 56
Off., 10 ore in blue on 12 ore blue, surch. inverted 176
2 ore, bright ochre 133
20 ore, blue 105
Env., 4 ore grey on white laid, 109 × 71mm 41
5 ore green on blue ,, ,, 41
10 ore carmine on ,, ,, 150 × 125mm 105
10 ore ,, ,, white ,, ,, 176
P.C., 10 + 10 ore, carmine on white 105
L.C., 10 ore rose on olive 41
5 ore green on azure 148
10 ore carmine ,, 148

SWITZERLAND.

PAGE
3frs. buff 56

TASMANIA.

1/- vermilion, imperf. one side 105
3d. dull brown, imperf. × 11½ 92
3d. reddish brown, imperf. 176
9d. blue ,, 176
10d. black ,, 176
½d. and 1d. list of varieties of perf., &c. 176
2½d. in black on 9d. pale blue, type I. 41
2½d. ,, on 9d. blue, type II. 148
4d. olive yellow, local print 203
Env., 1d. vermilion 41
Wrapper, 1d. vermilion 41

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

The stamp mentioned on page 92 is of the most doubtful Philatelic interest.

TOBAGO.

2½d. in black on 4d. grey 203

TOLIMA.

1884 (2p.) violet 148
1886, 25c. black, imperf. vertically 148
2p. violet, vertical pair tête bêche, and double perf. between 148
1c. grey brown 72

TRANSVAAL.

1878, 6d. blue on green, variety 56
1879, 6d. grey black, imperf. 176

TRAVANCORE.

2c rose 203

TUNIS.

Unpaid, 5c. green, surcharged 56
15c. blue, ,, 56

TURKEY.

10p. dull emerald on thin paper 19
20p. ,, pink ,, 19
1p. ,, blue grey, ,, 19
Imprimés in black on 10p. green 105
,, ,, 20p. pink 105
,, ,, 1p. grey 105
,, ,, 2p. yellow 133
,, ,, 4p. flesh 133

U.S. OF AMERICA.

1868, 5c. brown, grilled all over 133
30c. orange, ,, 133
1890, 1c. blue, variety in size 56
Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 30, 50c. claret 133
Env. List of sizes, etc. see 133

URUGUAY.

5c. violet of 1886, surcharged in red 176
Errors 176
The current set has been surcharged Oficial diagonally. There are numerous variations as regards position, etc. 38, 56

VENEZULA.

P.C. 10+10c. green die retouched 41

VICTORIA.

1852, 2d. grey lilac, error of lettering 92
1857, 4d. roul. vertically, imperf. horizontally 148
1861, 6d. blue, perf. 12 148

PAGE

1863, 2d. lilac, wmk. double lined ℓ, Imperf 56
1865, 10d. slate, perf. 12½, no wmk. 56
1d. brown on rose 148
2½d. crimson on yellow 18, 42
5d. brown on white 18, 42
? ½d. in black on 1d. brown 133
Unpaid, ½d. red brown and blue
We find we have failed to chronicle this value.
Reg. Env. 3d. carmine on white, 2 sizes 148
Wrappers, ½d. rose } on various coloured 56
1d. orange } paper. 56

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1/- crimson border without the Madonna 3

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

? 1d. blue 105

WURTEMBURG.

Wrapper, 5pf. dark green on bluish 42
Off. 5pf. ,, ,, salmon 42
Private P.C., 5pf. violet on buff 72

ZULULAND.

Black on 2½d. blue Great Britain 176
,, ,, 1d. violet Natal Revenue 105
? ,, ,, 6d. violet ,, 42
,, ,, 5/- lilac and carmine Natal Revenue 203
,, ,, 9/- ,, ,, ,, ,, 203

The Auction Epitome for 1891.

COMPILED BY S. C. SKIPTON.

—:-:—

ABREVIATIONS.

*—unused.
†—on entire original Envelope.
‡—on portion of original Envelope.
p—pair (unsevered).
b followed by numeral—block of so many.
s ,, ,, ,, —strip ,, ,, ,,
Numeral in ( )—number of copies in the lot.

Afganistan.*

1st issue. Discovered by Mr. Tapling with a reserve of £12, was unsold.
Dated 1288, 1a., 10/-, 11/- (2), 15/-, 9/- (2)
2a., 20/-, 34/-, 20/-, 20/- (used)
4a., 30/-, £6/2/6
1289, 8a., £6/6/-, £11/10
1r., £11/10/-
1290, 1a., sheet of 60, 63/-, 60/-
1a. (b 4), 14/-
1r., 20/-
1291, 4a., 30/-, 20/-
8a., 34/-, 30/-, 30/-, 23/-
1r., 18/-, 38/-, 26/-
1292, 2a. black, 49/-
4a. ,, 72/6
2a. mauve, 27/-, 14/-, 29/-, 26/-, 38/-
4a. ,, 26/-, 15/-, 32/-, 22/-, 35/- 17/-
1293, 1a. purple, £8 (cut round)
2a. black, £6
8a. purple, £11, £8/10/-
1r. ,, £5/5/-, £7/10/-
1293 (small), 1a. greenish grey, 13/- (used p)
2a. black, £16
slate, set of 5, 34/-
grey, ,, 15/-, 17/-
1294, grey, set of 5, 21/-
1295, mauve, set of 5, 25/.
green, ,, 30/-
1886, 1r. red on white laid, 5/- (used)
Current 1a. (b 12), showing 2 types, 45/-

Antigua.

No wmk., 6d. Perf. 14 × 11½, 10/-*
,, 6d. ,, Perf. twice at top, 13/-
Star wmk., 6d. Imperf, 21/-
2½d. brown (12), 16/-*

Antioquia.

1868, 2½c., £9 10/-
5c., £7 15/-
1p., 90/-*, 55/-
1874, 1, 2p., 11/-*
5p., 18/-*, 27/-*, 23/-*

Argentine.

Confederation, 10c. with large figure, 7/6*
Env. 5c. on 8c., surch. in wrong corner, 26/-* (entire)

Austria.

1883, 10k. black and blue, error in printing, 20/-, 4/-
Head of Mercury, yellow, 2/6
blue on finely ribbed paper, 7/-*, 9/- (1, 1*)
Env., entire, 1861, soldi, set of 8, 42/-*
,, ,, ,, ,, rosette with small centre, 38/-*

Azores.

1868, imperf. set, 47/6
,, 5r., 22/-, 26/-
1869-70, set of 10, 46/-*
5—120r., 11/-

Baden.

18, 30k., 10/-
30k. (b 10), 7/-*
Env., 12k., entire, 31/-

Bahamas.

1859, 1d., 22/-, 65/- (p*), 60/- (p*), 12/-, 65/- (p*)
1861, 6d., 34/-*
6d. grey, perf. 12, 30/-*
1882-84, 1d., pen marked (300), 40/-
Env., entire, 2½d. in red on 4d. (25), 14/-*, 16/-*
2½d. in black on 4d. (50), 27/-*, 26/-*

Bamra*.

1st issue, set of 5 (s of 3), 40/-
set of 6, 20/-
½a. (b 4), 14/-; ½a. (b 4), 19/-; 1a. (b 4), 20/-; 2a. (b 4), 13/-; 4a. (b 4) 19/-; 8a. (b 4), 28/-
Env., entire, 25/-, 7/-

Bankok.*

2c. on 32c., 5/-
2c. on 32c., 96c., 23/-
5c. plum, C.C. (b4), 21/-

Barbados.

1852, on blue paper, blue, 32/- (p*)
,, red, 32/- (p*)
1856, Imperf, 6d. lake, 65/- (p*)
1/-, 22/6 (p*)

5/-, 26/- (1, 1*), 15/-, 22/-*, 37/- (2)
1d. on ½ 5/-, 36/-, 32/-, 30/-, 26/- 28/-, 42/-
Post Cards, Provisional, 2 types, 10/-*

Bavaria.

1862, 12k. green, 8/- (10)
1870, 12k. perf., 24/- (1, 1*), 26/- (2), 26/- (1, 1*), 26/- (1, 1*), 21/- (2)
1m. imperf, 14/- (10), 11/- (9)

Bergedorf.

1st issue, guaranteed originals, ½s. 11/-*, 11/*
" " 3s. 35/-*
1½s., 75/-†
Set complete, 1st issue, guaranteed originals, 22/-*

Bermuda.

3d. on 2d., guaranteed, 18/-, 12/-
3d. on 1d., 2d., 1/-, 8/-
1d. on 1/-, 5/-

Bhopal.*

1877, square, ¼a. black, sheet of 20, all EEGAM, 12/-
1881, square, ¼a. yellow, sheet of 24, 30/-
1881, square, 2a. blue, sheet of 24, 10/-

Bhor*.

½a., 22/- (b 31)
Rect. and oval, entire sheet (32 of each), 14/-, 16/-

Bokhara.

Red, green, both used, 10/-
Red, green, purple, 18/-

Bolivar.

1863, 10c. green, £7/5/-
1p., 6/- (3)
1882, 5, 10p., 12/-, 22/- (2), 14/-
1883, ½ of 10c., used as 5c., 5/- (7‡)

Bolivia.

1868, 10c. brown, 14/-, 10/-, 20/-*, 15/-*, 13/-, 13/-, 9/-*, 7/-, 15/-, 10/-, 10/-, 12/-, 10/-, 12/-
50c. blue, 32/-, 22/-, 10/-*, 30/-, 40/-
100c. green, used, 12/-, 18/-
" " * 14/- (b 4), 8/-, 10/- (2), 16/- (b 4), 14/- (p), 5/-, 5/-, 4/-, 4/-, 4/-, 4/-, 10/-, 8/- (p), 10/- (p)
5c. green, in sheets of 72*, 24/- (3), 15/- (2), 16/- (2), 8/-, 30/- (3), 25/- (3), 25/- (3), 17/- (3), 14/- (3), 15/- (3), 18/- (3)
9 stars, 500c.*, 23/-, 20/-, 21/-
11 stars, 500c.*, 57/6, 55/-, 77/6
100c.*, 14/- (20), 8/- (20), 12/- (30)
Justice set, used, 10/-, 8/-, 9/-, 11/-, 6/-, 8/-, 7/-, 8/-, 7/-
5c.*, 24/- (400), 19/- (400)
100c., 10/- (12)
500c., used, 10/-, 26/-
1879, 20c., 13/- (100), 11/- (100), 5/- (40)
50c., 10/- (20), 12/- (50), 4/- (12)
Set of 4 stamps prepared for use in the Interior, 10/-*

Borneo.

1886, 1c. orange, Imperf. used, 6/-
B9, eight 4c. and one 1c. in centre, 10/-*, 12/-*

Brazil.

1843, set, 20/-*, 12/-, 12/-, 14/-, 39/- (2), 19/-
1844, 180r., 25/-, 28/-, 14/-, 22/-, 22/-, 24/-, 26/-, 40/
300r., 40/-, 29/-, 36/-, 38/-, 60/-
600r., 44/-, 44/-, 57/6, 95/-
1866. Set of 12, Perf. 80/-
1878. 300r., Roul., 10/-
Journals, 10r. yellow, sheet of 20, 60/-*

Bremen.

I. Imperf. 3gr. the 3 types, 30/-
5gr. errors, 10/- (b 6*)
7gr. 40/- (b 6*), 26/-
5sg. (b 4*), 30/-, 30/-, 20/-, 17/-, 12/-
II. Percé, 2gr., 22/- (1, 1*)
3gr. the three types, 20/-
10gr., 10/-
III. Perf. 2gr., 22/-†, 21/-†, 15/-†, 11/-†, 26/-†
3gr., 14/-†
10gr., 33/-‡
5sg., 18/- (17‡), 17/- (5)
Set of 15, issues I, II, and III., 54/-*
Envelope, Entire used, 14/-, 10/-

British Bechuanaland.

½d. black on black, no B, 19/-
1/-, 5/-, 10/-, 9/-
2d. (current), 10/- (200), 14/- (200), 18/- (250)
Protectorate, 4d. on ½d., 20/- (b 30*)

British Columbia.

1865, Imperf., 5c., £10, £6/6/-
" 10c., 19/- (1, 1*), 22/-, 5/-, 7/-
Perf., 10c., 12/- (s 5†)
1868, set, 52/6*
10c., 18/-, 26/-*, 30/-, 23/-*, 28/-*
1d., 27/-, 24/-*, 24/-*
Perf. 12½, 10c., 28/-*, 28/-
" 25c., 24/-
" 1d., 23/-*

British East Africa.

1st issue, ½, 1, 4a., 38/-*, 34/-*, 30/-*, 27/-
4a., 32/- (p), 22/- (p)

British Guiana.

1850, 12c., cut round, 90/-*, 47/6
12c., cut square, £9/15/-
1851, 1c., 50/-†, 80/- (p)†, 34/-, 50/-, 40/-, 70/- 37/6
4c., 29/-‡, 60/-*, 63/-, 54/-, 80/-, 48/-†, 55/-
1853, 1c., 34/- (p)
4c., 24/- (4), 24/- (2 p), 12/-*, 14/-*, 35/-*
4c., with line, 9/-*
4c., POS. TAGE, 34/-*, 15/-*
1, 4c., 22/-, 15/-, 30/-, 45/-
1856, 4c. blue, £55
4c. majenta, £5†, £7/15/-, £8/10/-, £7
1860, 1c. brown, 34/-*, 42/-*
1c. red, 13/-*
1c. red brown, 10/-
1c. rose, 54/-*, 8/-* (Reprint), 16/-*
5d. on 12c., 2 copies on 5d. inverted, 16/-*
1862, 1c. crossed ovals, 40/-, £7
shaded balls, 65/-
grapes, £8/15/-
remainders unused, I., 30/-, II., 30/-, strip of 3, all types, 65/-, 60/-
2c. crossed ovals, 42/-, 50/-, 65/-, 35/-, 54/-, 55/-
shaded balls, 72/6, 75/-
grapes, 60/-, £9
4c., £5/15/-*
fan and pearls, £6/15/-, £9/5/-
crosses in rosettes, £10
trefoils, £12/10/
1876, 1c., 13/- (240*)
48c., 19/- (20)
96c., 16/-, 15/-, 18/-, 15/-
1881, 2 on 24c. Official, 1863, 16/- (s 3*)
2 on 12c. " 1876, pair, 2 types of, 27/-*
1882, 1, 2c., sheet of 12 of each, 42/-*

1889, 1c., 14/- (100)
2c., 30/- (100)
2c. with red 2, 19/- (200), 9/- (100), 20/- (100)
3c., 16/- (120*), 20/- (100†)
4c., 18/- (100), 15/- (100), 15/- (100)
8c., 20/- (60*), 18/- (100)
1890, 1c. on 1d., 12/- (60*), 12/- (100), 5/- (18*), 5/- (18*), 4/- (18*)
1c. on 2d., 13/- (60*), 11/- (100), 4/- (18*), (7 lots of 18*, 3/- a lot), 4/- (24*), 4/- (24*)
1c. on 3d., 10/- (60*) 15/- (100), 4/- (18*), 4/- (18*), 5/- (24*)
1c. on 4d., 22/- (100*), 4/. (18*), 5/- (18*), 6/- (24*), 6/- (24*), 7/- (24*)
60 sets of 4, 27/-*

British Honduras.

Small surch., 2c. on 6d. and ½ ditto, used as 3c., 20/-‡
2c. on 6d., 9/-*, 13/-
3c. on 3d., 10/-*
TWO on 50c. on 1/-, 17/- (6*), 18/- (6*)
FIVE on 3c. on 3d., 20/- (60*)

British South Africa.*

Surcharged ½, 2, 4, 8d., 20/-, 19/-, 22/- (p), 16/-

Brunswick.

1852, set, 24/-
1853, 1 s.g. black on yellow, roul., 25/-
½ of 2s.g. and 4½g.g., used together, 15/-†
1866, 2s.g., pair, imperf., 4/-*

Buenos Ayres.

1858, Ship, 3 pesos, green, 60/-, 67/6, 68/-, £6*
4 pesos, red, £8, £10/10/-
5 pesos, orange, £5, £9/10/-, £5/5/-
4 reales, brown, 26/-*, 18/-
1 peso, brown, 26/-
Horseman, set of 4*, 8/-, 10/-, 14/-

(To be Continued).

Leading London Dealers.

VII.—Mr. W. H. PECKITT.

Rare Stamps Only at 441, Strand.

A Small Stock that Runs into High Figures.

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

THOUGH Mr. W. H. Peckitt has only been actively engaged in Stamp Dealing for six years, his philatelic career has been by no means uneventful. Commencing to deal "on his own hook," to put it vulgarly, in Deptford, Mr. Peckitt has managed to enter into and dissolve a partnership, to take premises in the Strand, to lay in a choice stock of rarieties, and—last, but not least—to be the victim of a first-class stamp robbery. And all in six years! Many men have done less in sixty. But then it is the many who fail, and the few who succed. Mr. Peckitt, you will see, when you have thought this out carefully, is one of the few. Certainly few men can boast such a desirable stock as Mr. Peckitt's, and it is just as well that this should be so. If we all possessed such collections, the stamps would be no longer rare. Therefore, we repeat, it is just as well that there should be a many who fail and a few who succeed—however illogical the "many" may deem our logic.

But to get back to Mr. Peckitt. That gentleman, like most others in the stamp-dealing line, has his speciality.

"Rare Stamps Only"

is Mr. Peckitt's business motto, though he doesn't blazon it forth to the world. Indeed, he does little of the blazoning-forth business at any time, his trade being chiefly done with regular customers, who do not need to scan advertisements or con directories in order to track the rare-stamp merchant to his lair.

Let us to that "lair," gentle reader, taking with us our private set of racks and thumb-screws—without which no itinerant inquisitor of the Press can be considered quite complete. Let us beard this philatelic lion in his den. Mr. Peckitt does not wear a beard, but that's a detail. Let us at any rate, see what he has to show us and to tell us in the philatelic way.

No one would suspect 441, Strand, of being the premises of a large stamp dealer unless he went right up close enough to see a diminutive glass show-case, containing a small selection of stamps and the brief announcement: "W. H. Peckitt, Dealer in Rare Stamps, First Floor." The shop itself is a jeweller's, boasting a glorious windowful of gold and silver. But upstairs in Mr. Peckitt's offices there are gems brighter in the eyes of the philatelist than any that his neighbour the jeweller can supply. When one has made the ascent of

Mr. Peckitt's Little Winding Stair,

one is faced by a door which recently bore the name "Calff, Peckitt & Co.," but from which the Calff has now been amputated. Our special Commissioner, who made the ascent in perfect safety, was received with great cordiality by Mr. Peckitt.

"So I am to be your seventh victim?" said he, with surprising complacency; "I am afraid I shan't make a good subject. I haven't any reminiscences — that is, philatelic reminiscences — worth recounting. Of course, I collected stamps when I was a boy at school, but in a sadly promiscuous fashion."

"And have you kept in touch with philately ever since?"

"Well no, scarcely that; I did not seriously take up the subject again until shortly before I commenced to deal at Deptford six years ago. Philately has always interested me, but I cannot claim to have been such a faithful devotee as some of my fellow-dealers."

How His Business is Done.

"Your trade is all in rare stamps, I take it, Mr. Peckitt?"

"Yes. It is the form of business I prefer, and besides it is so convenient. One's stock

is so small—I mean as regards bulk—and consequently, so easy to control."

A PILLBOX STOCK—LITTLE BUT GOOD.

"See here," continued Mr. Peckitt, producing about a dozen books and albums of various sizes; "these volumes contain all my stock. Not a very gigantic stock-in-trade, you will say. But it runs into long figures, I can assure you. Here, for instance, is one small book that totals up to something like £1,500 or £2,000."

"Do you 'specialise' at all, Mr. Peckitt?"

"Oh, yes! I have my favourites like everybody else. For instance, I have a very fine *lot* of Zurichs—four types—and about fifty of the first issue Newfoundland. Here, among the old Newfoundlands, you see, is a shilling unused, several of the sixpenny and sixpence-half-penny."

Mr. Peckitt was quite right. He has indeed some "very fine things." All his stamps are the *haute noblesse*, the

ARISTOCRACY OF PHILATELY,

—hall-marked and jewelled in every perforation, so to speak. Among some of the best lots our Representative noticed were a choice collection of Canadian "pence," eleven of the old 5/- Barbadoes, a heap of Nova Scotia 10 cents, a fine lot of old Spanish, about 20 Cape woodblocks, some £50 worth of Quebec periodicals, and a set of six Western Australians that Mr. Peckitt wants £35 for. He also noticed a fine package of about 100 Mulready envelopes, including the twopenny, and a portly bundle of Mulready caricatures.

"You see," said Mr. Peckitt, while our Commissioner was still engrossed in the examination of his stamps, "my stock does not include a great number of the very rarest, but all, I flatter myself, are good stamps. I suppose the bulk of them are stamps worth £3 and upwards. Few exceed the £10 mark. I have, I think, about a dozen stamps worth £10 and upwards."

"And you do not deal in quantities. Mr. Peckitt?"

"No, my business is essentially retail. Indeed, it could scarcely be otherwise when one deals in such things as I have been showing you. Of course, if anyone brings me a big bundle of uncommon stamps such as these"—pointing to a packet of used 5/- Maltese — "I am always willing to do business. But my real line is old and rare stamps—old Continentals, old Colonials, old anything. I have some pretty good things in English, too. One lot that I rather plume myself upon is a complete sheet, except two, of the 1/- unused English. This, I think, is the largest block known to exist, a sheet of six being the next largest."

PHILATELIC PARTNERSHIP A FAILURE.

"Do you find you can run the business better in single harness, Mr. Peckitt?"

"Much better. I think that is most people's experience in the stamp business, and especially when one deals in rare stamps only. You see one has a much freer hand. It is now twelve months since I bought Mr. Calff out, and I think the business is better for the responsibility being all on one pair of shoulders. Of course, there was no disagreement between Mr. Calff and myself."

So Mr. Peckitt and our Representative chatted on. From the subject of the former's stock to the robbery of which he and Mr. Calff had been the victims was an easy transition. Doubtless the details of the Reese and Ventura trial are still fresh in the memory of our readers. They will recollect that Charles Reese and Abraham Ventura conspired to steal from Calff, Peckitt & Co., a wood-block error Cape of Good Hope stamp, valued at £27, a Mauritius envelope, two pairs of Sydney Views, a two anna Indian Stamp, and one medio-peso Peruvian. In all the stamps were worth about £60. They cost both Reese and Ventura five months' hard labour. This is Mr. Peckitt's most important and most painful reminiscence. Before leaving, our Representative wished him perfect immunity from such experiences in the future.

Alleged Stamp Forgeries.

BERNHARDT ASSMUSS again appeared in the dock at Marlborough Street Police Court on January 6. It will be remembered that he was committed for trial in December on a charge of obtaining money from Mr. Morris Giwelb, of Leicester Square, by representing a forged "V.R." English stamp to be genuine. He was now brought up by *habeas corpus* to answer additional charges. Mr. Frayling prosecuted for the Treasury.

Mr. Charles Reya, antiquarian bookseller, Harris's Place, Oxford Street, said that he did not deal in foreign postage stamps. He became acquainted with the Prisoner in respect of some pictures, in July, 1890. In December of that year the Accused called at his office and showed him an Indian four-anna red and blue stamp, with the head of the Queen reversed. He said that he wanted money, and asked Witness to buy it. He named £20 as its value. Witness told him he must make inquiries about it, and then the Prisoner said that he would take £8 for it. Witness told him to reduce it to £7 10s., and then he left the stamp with him, on the understanding that he was to call again in a day or two. In the meantime Witness took the stamp to a firm of stamp dealers, and offered it to them for £15. They accepted the offer, and on his again seeing Prisoner he handed him the £7 10s. and obtained a receipt. Witness believed all along that it was a genuine stamp. Subsequently the Prisoner called again, with another stamp—a penny blue Cape of Good Hope, saying that it belonged to his brother, and was a very valuable one. He offered it for £3 or £4, and

it was left on approbation as before. On Witness again seeing the firm alluded to, the stamp was detected as a forgery, and they kept it in their possession. He communicated the result to the Prisoner, and he did not see him afterwards.

Mr. Hannay: How did you know what to ask for the stamp?

Witness: From my experience in dealing in good books. I generally ask double (a laugh).

Mr. C. Phillips, secretary to Stanley Gibbons & Co., stamp dealers, of Gower Street, spoke to the purchase of the anna stamp from Mr. Reya at the price of £15. He thought at the time that it was a genuine article. The Cape of Good Hope stamp was a forgery, and it was detained. It had been chemically altered, in other words, "faked up." A red stamp of the kind would be worth about 1s. 6d., and the blue one, which the one detained was made to represent, about £30. The anna stamp was submitted to Major Evans, an expert, and that too was denounced as a forgery. It differed in various details from a genuine one. Witness believed there was only one genuine stamp with an inverted head in England. The inversion was caused by the printer accidentally when printing the first two sheets of a particular issue. The anna stamp was sold by them shortly afterwards to Mr. Garth, a collector, for £20.

Mr. P. M. Bright, a dealer in foreign postage stamps, the Arcade, Bournemouth, said that he received, in reply to an advertisement, a letter bearing the signature of the Prisoner, and dating from Church Street, Islington, offering some Baden stamps for sale at 5s. each. Witness bought four for 15s., and then, as he stated he could forward 40 or 50 more, further purchases were made, and a cheque for five guineas was sent to the address given in payment. Hearing of the existence of "dangerous" forged stamps Witness came to London and saw Mr. Phillips, and then the various points of difference were pointed out. The pearls on the band of the crown in the genuine stamps were regular in size, with a little colour in the centre of them, whereas in the forged stamps the pearls were different in several respects. There was also a difference in the tissue of the paper and the colours in the postmarks.

Prisoner: Being so sharp in the purchase of stamps you bought those that were sent to you, and yet you did not detect they were wrong ones until you made an examination of them with a big dealer. Do you expect, then, that other people, collectors and the like, must know better than you?

The Witness said that he did not expect people who speculated in stamps to send out three or four lots of forgeries one after the other.

Detective-Sergeant Penson, C Division, said that he searched the Prisoner on the 21st of November at the Vine Street Police Station, and found upon him 900 stamps. Altogether, on his person and at his rooms, he discovered no fewer than 4900 stamps. There were green Badens, four-anna Indians, with the Queen's head reversed, and Cape of Good Hope, similar to those produced. The Prisoner had passed in the names of Bernhardt and Assmus.

Major B. Evans, late of the Royal Artillery, West Hill, Sydenham, said that he had been a collector of stamps for twenty or thirty years, and had written various books upon them. He had examined a large quantity of postage stamps shown him by Detective-Sergeant Penson. The Baden stamps were forgeries.

Mr. Hannay: Entirely manufactured, or altered?

Witness: Entirely manufactured. They corresponded with those sold to Mr. Bright. He had also seen the four-anna stamp with the head inverted. Part of it was a forgery, and the rest was genuine. It was worthless as it was. If genuine it would have been worth £20 or more. Two other stamps shown to him by the detective corresponded. They also had been partly forged. The Cape of Good Hope stamp had been chemically changed from red to blue, so as to materially alter its value. If it was a genuine blue stamp it would be worth from £25 to £30. It had originally been a red stamp, worth only about 1s 6d. Witness examined about 800 stamps amongst the lot produced, and all were forgeries. They included Bavarian and green Mauritius, the latter having been changed from blue.

By the Prisoner: He did not think he should have recognised the Baden stamps as forgeries unless his attention had been called to them beforehand. If he had been offered a single specimen, he probably should have purchased it as a genuine one. They were very good imitations of the genuine article. An unskilled person would be easily deceived by them.

The Prisoner, in defence, said that if the stamps which he had sold were forgeries, all he could say was that he had bought them and disposed of them without being aware of their character. In fact, he had been deceived in the same way; but it was said he had deceived others. He was only a collector in a small way, and if gentlemen of such great experience as those who had given evidence had been deceived, surely it was very likely he would be deceived also. He had no intention to defraud anybody.

The Accused was then committed for trial.

The charges against Alfred Benjamin, Julian Hippolite Sarpy, and George Kirke Jeffreys, preferred at the Thames Police Court on January 1st, were fully reported in our last issue. The Prisoners again appeared before the Magistrate on January 22nd, the case being again adjourned.

Their last appearance up to date was on

January 29th, when the following evidence was given :—

Mr Sircax, who was for many years a stamp collector, stated that during the years 1884 and 1885, he purchased large quantities of stamps from Benjamin. He had his collection examined, and found that a number of these were of doubtful genuineness. He insisted on Benjamin taking the stamps back, which he did, and repaid the witness £100.

Charles James Phillips, manager to Stanley Gibbons & Co., foreign stamp dealers, and secretary to the Philatelic Protection Association, said he had examined a number of stamps belonging to the prisoners. Nearly every stamp was forged in some respect, either as to the stamp itself, the surcharge, or the postmark.

An invoice of a perforating press, made for Benjamin, was produced, and also one for two perforators, as well as letters, asking for the return of money paid for forged stamps.

A letter was then produced, which was found at Cullum Street, in which the following passage occurred :—"The Sircax affair is bad. I had to pay £6, and cannot put down here what I had to do." In another letter a correspondent said :—"I have a lot of new customers, including another mug like our old friend England."

A letter was shown to the Witness which ran as follows: "I think the New Zealand is faced, but, if you like, I will sell it at a high price and divide with you." He acknowledged that the letter was his, but he had no recollection of it, and said he thought it had been altered.

The case was again adjourned until the following week.

The Post-Office of Ooltapore.

—:-:—

BY C.F.L.

IN order to understand the matter thoroughly, it is necessary to preface this narrative with a short geographical and historical sketch of the native State of Ooltapore (sometimes spelt Ultapùr), the stamps of which have lately caused such a flutter in in the Philatelic world.

Until recently, the very name even of the State was unheard of, except perhaps in some musty old records of the Indian Foreign Office, outside the limits of the collectorate of Jumbogunge. But for all that it has a history of its own, and boasts of certain well-defined boundaries.

Ooltapore is situated within the territories governed by the Chief Commissioner of the Budinash Provinces, in that particular portion of the said provinces which are under the charge of the Collector of Jumbogunge. The State is about fourteen miles long, with an average breadth of nine miles, and contains a population of about six thousand persons. The chief town is Ooltapore (a station on the Bambal-Nautchghur Railway), on the banks of the river Súkánuddi, which is dry for nine months of the year. The principal buildings are the Rajah's Palace, the walls of which are of solid mud, with a massively-thatched roof, and the State School-house, which differs from the Palace in so far that the walls are built of split bamboo. To these has lately been added the General Post-Office, of which more anon. The Railway Station is four miles from the town, in British territory.

The Principality of Ooltapore was originally a tributary of the powerful State of Huggermugger, which, on the decease of its last ruler in 1856, was, in default of any direct heir, annexed to the British Dominions. The then Chief of Ooltapore, Rajah Guddha Singh, was hereditary hookah-bearer to the Maharajah of Huggermugger. When the troubles of 1857 broke out, and nearly the whole of the newly-annexed province was in a disaffected and rebellious condition, Guddha Singh very successfully played the wily game of running with the hare while hunting with the hounds, and though secretly intriguing with the rebels, he was astute enough outwardly to take the right side. As a reward, he was granted the hereditary title of Rajah, with certain limited rights and powers. His grandson, Rajah Budjat Singh, is the present ruler of the State.

The revenues of the State, from all sources, amount to about eleven thousand rupees annually.

The Rajah is an enlighted ruler. He has been to Bombay once in his life, and in order to meet the expenses of the journey (it was before the Railway was opened) a special poll-tax of four annas per head had been levied from his subjects. This visit to Bombay was however fraught with distastrous consequences to the Rajah and his people. Charmed with the luxury and grandeur of the of the Western Capital, Budjat Singh returned to his dominions, disgusted with their primitive simplicity. He had acquired a taste for Western civilization and was determined that the State of Ooltapore should take its place among the civilized nations of the world. To this end he commenced at once by importing from Bombay a six-dozen case of brandy, a broad cloth dress-suit, two gold-laced caps, a sword, and four dancing girls. The Prince having thus started the fashions, brandy soon became the fashionable beverage of the State. The prime minister, or Dewan, Baboo Rupianath Scatterjee, an astute and unctuous Bengalee, saw at once the means of increasing the Revenues of the State and his own emoluments (his salary was Rs.40-per mensem, he promptly imposed an octroi duty of 50% *ad valorem* on all spirituous liquors, conferring upon himself at the same time, by an order of Council, the monopolyof importing all such liquorsi nto the State. By these means it was calculated that the revenues of the

State must be nearly doubled, and the Rajah and his Prime Minister shook hands and congratulated each other on this master-stroke of finance. It was even rumoured that the Supreme Government was so impressed with Baboo Rupianath's administrative powers that the title of Rai Bahadúr, with a seat on the Legislative Council, would soon be offered to him. But alas for human expectations! The Ooltaporeans themselves did not seem to appreciate the Baboo at his true worth. Scarcely had the decree gone forth than the people rose *en masse* against it, and swarmed from all quarters to the Palace. The Commander-in-Chief, General Burra Ooloo, having first disbanded the army (consisting of one corporal and ten privates), rode in hot haste to the English Civil Station of Jumbogunge, distant some nine miles, and represented that the State was in rebellion, and that the Rajah was blockaded in his own palace. The Collector, who was in the middle of a game of tennis at the time, d——d the Rajah, called up Head-Constable Lumba Tewarri, and told him to proceed at once, with ten constables, to Ooltapore, and chastise the "sons of pigs" who had locked up the Rajah, adding that he would follow in his dog-cart as soon as he had finished his game.

The Constables, guided by the General and the Collector, and accompanied by the District superintendent of police, arrived simultaneously at the scene of disturbance. They found a large crowd outside the Palace gesticulating and shouting wildly, while empty brandy bottles lying around in profusion told their own tale. The Collector forced his way through the crowd into the Palace, which was guarded by the four dancing girls, and called for the Rajah. After a few minutes delay this worthy appeared in a state of frenzy caused by fright and drink, totally unable to answer any questions or give any lucid explanation. In the meanwhile the constables outside were carrying out their instructions to the letter, as several broken heads could testify, and succeeded after a severe battle in dispersing the crowd. Finding it impossible to extract anything more intelligible than "Brandy las" out of the Rajah, the Collector summoned the Prime Minister and the Members of Council. But these heroes, seeing the coming trouble, had with commendable prudence taken the precaution to flee from the popular vengeance, and had safely ensconced themselves in British territory. The next morning, however, having heard that the insurrection had been suppressed, they assumed a bold front and returned to the post of duty and danger. But meeting the Collector, who was armed with a heavy riding whip, they promptly fled again, and some considerable time was lost in hunting them down, and assuring them that the whip was not intended for their backs. The Rajah having by this time slept off his fright and drink came humbly and tremblingly before the Collector, who rated him soundly, told him he had deeply angered the Chief Commissioner by his extravagance and misrule, and finished up by conveying a strong hint that unless he mended his ways he would be removed from the guddee and his state administed to him. He also gave peremptory orders that the obnoxions decree which had been the cause of the trouble should be cancelled at once. He then took his leave.

Peace was restored to the Principality of Ooltapore. But the unhappy monarch was at his wits' end. The brandy people would give no more credit, and the dancing girls, who had not been paid for three months, loudly clamoured for their wages. The Prime Minister could suggest nothing, and was seriously contemplating a year's leave of absence on full pay to visit his relatives at Bally. The Exchequer was empty. The debts of the Rajah exceeded four years' income; the Ranee's private fortune had been appropriated (under the pretext of "State requirements") to its fullest extent. The prospect was generally gloomy. After much cogitation and deliberation, it was finally decided that the Prime Minister should proceed to Calcutta "on State Service" and try his persuasive powers on the financiers of the Metropolis. To find the funds for the journey negotiations were opened with a native banker in Jumbogunge who agreed to advance the amount requisite for a third class railway ticket to Calcutta and ten days' board against the security of a dress suit, sword and gold lace caps, the interest to be paid being fixed at the moderate rate of one anna in the rupee per month as a special case, and the loan being granted only on condition that an extra bonus should be paid in case the mission proved successful. At the Railway refreshment room a portion of the money was judiciously spent in drinking success to the enterprise, and then Rupianath, attended by the good wishes of all the State officials who had come to see him off, started on his journey. Even after his arrival in Calcutta, however, matters were by no means easy of adjustment. The European Bankers would not listen to him, and the native money-lenders looked askance and talked about "tangible security" and "sixty per cent." Poor Rupianath was in despair. One day he strolled into the showrooms of the well-known Stationers, Messrs. Thatcher and Co., and wandering aimlessly about his gaze happened to be attracted to sundry pieces of paper printed over with peculiar hieroglyphics and symbols. Out of curiosity he asked the attendant what they were and was told they were postage stamps of the native State of Kushmil. Becoming interested, he asked several questions and ascertained that a large trade was done among stamp dealers with native State stamps. He also gleaned other valuable information; such, for instance, that those stamps with mistakes in the printing were looked upon as more valuable

than others of the same face value; so also with provisional and surcharged stamps. All that he heard he took careful notes of and finally purchased a complete set of stamps rising in value from one pice to four annas. On his return to his humble lodgings he sat for hours contemplating these stamps and cogitating over the information he had received. Then his face became radiant; he sighed with pleasure and—turned into bed. Next morning he rose betimes, and after performing his usual pious and religious ceremonies, including a good breakfast of beefsteak washed down with a brandy peg, he sallied forth full of the great ideas he had formed, and anticipating a golden harvest. First he called on a friend who was an amateur printer, and without divulging his plans sought advice about printing generally. By the friend's advice he bought on credit a small printing press with a fairly good assortment of type. Next the services of a compositor were requisitioned, who was to go to Ooltapore on a salary of Rs.10 per mensem and quarters, with a promise of preferment in the State Service. A confiding paper dealer was then induced to part with a few reams of printing paper of various colours and tints on the undertaking, given under the great seal of the State of Ooltapore, that the value of the said paper would be remitted one month after the date of the sale, on the plea that owing to very extensive purchases of machinery and employment of labour on a large scale, the resources of the State had been severely strained, and ready cash was not at the moment available. It was also casually hinted that extensive goldfields had been discovered in the State, and that speculative Anglo-Indians and Marwaris were forming syndicates for the purpose of working the auriferous tracts.

Having now succeeded in securing on the best possible terms all that was needed for the execution of his great design, Rupianath Scatterjee, accompanied by the printer, Gas Bagdass, departed from the City of Palaces. On his return to Ooltapore, where his arrival was eagerly looked forward to, his first act was to establish, by a decree of council, a postal department of State, constituting himself Postmaster General in addition to his other duties, with, of course, an increase to his salary. Gas Bagdass was appointed Superintendent of Government Printing with the management of the Stamps and Stationery department. The next step was to build a General Post Office. This was done by contract on the system of deferred payment at a cost of about Rs.35, mats, bamboos and mud being the chief components. Now the great plan of issuing stamps for the feudatory State of Ooltapore was ripe for execution. After infinite thought and labour an appropriate design was decided on, and Gas Bagdass set to work with the press. A post office was opened at Bunderpara, the other town in the State, and for a few days the Postal department showed great activity, no less than forty or fifty letters being carried daily between the two towns. Gas Bagdass was appointed, temporarily, Postmaster of both places. The plan of operations was simple, and entailed no extra expense to the State. The post-box at Ooltapore was closed at 11. Gas Bagdass would then post-mark the letters, close the bag, and carry it over to Bunderpara. There he would open it, call together the addressees, and after taking the letters out of their covers would hand them to their owners, retaining the covers as being the property of the State. The return mail left Bunderpara at 2 and was delivered in the same manner by Gas Bagaass, at Ooltapore. After this performance had gone on for about three weeks and the novelty and excitement of the thing had worn off, the people got tired of the Post Office, and in a very short while entirely ceased sending letters by post. But meanwhile Gas Bagdass had collected about 400 addressed and stamped covers and there being no further need for the post office at Bunderpara it was closed. The real business of the Postal department now commenced. After much searching a learned Ooltaporean was found who at some remote previous stage of his existence had studied for a few months at Calcutta, but had failed to matriculate at the University. With his help the following circular letter was drawn up:—

From
The Postmaster General,
Ooltapore Feudatory State.
To——

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
OOLTAPORE.
The —— 189.

SIR,—

I beg to state for information of your honour that I am glad to supply you with postage stamps of this State at following rates, viz.—

If orders of 25 rupees is sent then discount off value ten per cent.

If orders over 25 rupees to 50 rupees then less discount 15.

If over 50 then discount of 20 per cent.

Orders for more than Rs.100 we will allow on at four annas in rupee.

Also I can supply stamps in which mistakes of spelling many kinds, these very rare, and price will be little higher.

Stamps can be supplied unused or used, specimen sent herewith to prove is really used in postage. Postal department in this State is full work same as in English,

Hoping I shall soon have satisfaction of sending your Honour large orders.

I have the honor to be,
Yours affectionately,
RUPIANATH SCATTERJEE.

Postmaster General and Prime Minister.
Ooltapore State.

(To be concluded next Month).

Philatelic Advertising Agency.

ONE of the modern developments of philately in America is the advertising agency. The most important concern of this nature, the F. G. A. Rice Advertising Agency, of Brooklyn, has just removed to 53, Cedar Street, New York City, where a general newspaper, periodical, &c., advertising business will be conducted in future. This firm was founded by the gentleman whose name it bears, and who, by the way, is the father of Philatelic Advertising Agents. The concern is the most powerful, and, in fact, the only one of any consequence devoting attention to philatelic publications and advertisers. It enjoys the patronage of the most prominent stamp dealers and publishers in the United States and Canada, such as E. T. Parker, Theo. Toppall, C. H. Meekel Stamp and Publishing Co., and many others, besides a foriegn clientiele among whom may be mentioned the publisher of this paper.

Correspondence.

The Editor,
The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

DEAR SIR,—

I enclose herein for your acceptance 10 stamps of 3 mill each. This stamp was put to issue on the 1st January, 1892, on account of the local rate of 5 mill having been reduced to 3 mill, *i.e.* for posting letters from a town to any other part of the same.

In giving publication to this stamp you are at liberty to make use of my name. I shall also know then they have reached your hands.

With best wishes for the New Year,
I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. KENING LEVICK.

Suez, 10th Jan., 1891.

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Answers to Correspondents.

To W. C., Inverary—The variety you refer to is not at all rare. Such varieties are seldom catalogued. In fact they are not worth it, the sheet having simply been placed in the machine the wrong way.

Death of Mr. A. Larisch, of Munich.—It is with great regret that we announce the death of Mr. A Larisch, of Munich, on the 12th January, from an attack of influenza. Mr. Larisch was one of the most prominent philatelists in Germany, and was considered an authority on all philatelical matters. The albums, Meyer's Koeppe," published by him, are the best in the German language, and his catalogue, of which the 5th edition was to appear towards the end of this month, has always been considered a most reliable guide. Being a highly respectable and most honourable Dealer, and the owner of an extensive business, his loss will certainly be felt by all connected with philately. *Requiescat in pace!*

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EXCHANGE desired with foreign collectors and dealers all over the world. Send a trial lot and I will return good exchange in any stamps you wish. Enquiries and parcels of less than 200 common stamps will not be attended to unless return postage is added. Suitable lots I will pay cash for. Reference — Mr. Wm. Brown, Salisbury. AUG. SCHARF, Jocketa, Saxony.

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BOYS of Foreign Countries send me Stamps and entire Post Cards, and I will send equal amount of Canadian and United States.—PALMER WILLITS, Norwich, Ontario, Canada.

T. ANCIENS, Rares, Curiosités, Erreurs de Modène, Parme, Toscane, Romagne Etatsa Eglise et Romagne usés par moitié et tiers; Italie surchargés, nouveautées, varietées d'Italie (150 var.) contre depôt d'argent.—S. CANDRIAN, S. Mara, Venise, Italie.
6.14.19p]

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Correspondence en Francais et Portuguis.
6.14.19] References au Bureau du Journal.

than others of the same face value; so also with provisional and surcharged stamps. All that he heard he took careful notes of and finally purchased a complete set of stamps rising in value from one pice to four annas. On his return to his humble lodgings he sat for hours contemplating these stamps and cogitating over the information he had received. Then his face became radiant; he sighed with pleasure and—turned into bed. Next morning he rose betimes, and after performing his usual pious and religious ceremonies, including a good breakfast of beefsteak washed down with a brandy peg, he sallied forth full of the great ideas he had formed, and anticipating a golden harvest. First he called on a friend who was an amateur printer, and without divulging his plans sought advice about printing generally. By the friend's advice he bought on credit a small printing press with a fairly good assortment of type. Next the services of a compositor were requisitioned, who was to go to Ooltapore on a salary of Rs.10 per mensem and quarters, with a promise of preferment in the State Service. A confiding paper dealer was then induced to part with a few reams of printing paper of various colours and tints on the undertaking, given under the great seal of the State of Ooltapore, that the value of the said paper would be remitted one month after the date of the sale, on the plea that owing to very extensive purchases of machinery and employment of labour on a large scale, the resources of the State had been severely strained, and ready cash was not at the moment available. It was also casually hinted that extensive goldfields had been discovered in the State, and that speculative Anglo-Indians and Marwaris were forming syndicates for the purpose of working the auriferous tracts.

Having now succeeded in securing on the best possible terms all that was needed for the execution of his great design, Rupianath Scatterjee, accompanied by the printer, Gas Bagdass, departed from the City of Palaces. On his return to Ooltapore, where his arrival was eagerly looked forward to, his first act was to establish, by a decree of council, a postal department of State, constituting himself Postmaster General in addition to his other duties, with, of course, an increase to his salary. Gas Bagdass was appointed Superintendent of Government Printing with the management of the Stamps and Stationery department. The next step was to build a General Post Office. This was done by contract on the system of deferred payment at a cost of about Rs.35, mats, bamboos and mud being the chief components. Now the great plan of issuing stamps for the feudatory State of Ooltapore was ripe for execution. After infinite thought and labour an appropriate design was decided on, and Gas Bagdass set to work with the press. A post office was opened at Bunderpara, the other town in the State, and for a few days the Postal department showed great activity, no less than forty or fifty letters being carried daily between the two towns. Gas Bagdass was appointed, temporarily, Postmaster of both places. The plan of operations was simple, and entailed no extra expense to the State. The post-box at Ooltapore was closed at 11. Gas Bagdass would then post-mark the letters, close the bag, and carry it over to Bunderpara. There he would open it, call together the addressees, and after taking the letters out of their covers would hand them to their owners, retaining the covers as being the property of the State. The return mail left Bunderpara at 2 and was delivered in the same manner by Gas Bagaass, at Ooltapore. After this performance had gone on for about three weeks and the novelty and excitement of the thing had worn off, the people got tired of the Post Office, and in a very short while entirely ceased sending letters by post. But meanwhile Gas Bagdass had collected about 400 addressed and stamped covers and there being no further need for the post office at Bunderpara it was closed. The real business of the Postal department now commenced. After much searching a learned Ooltaporean was found who at some remote previous stage of his existence had studied for a few months at Calcutta, but had failed to matriculate at the University. With his help the following circular letter was drawn up:—

From
The Postmaster General,
Ooltapore Feudatory State.
To———

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
OOLTAPORE.
The —— 189.

SIR,—

I beg to state for information of your honour that I am glad to supply you with postage stamps of this State at following rates, viz.—

If orders of 25 rupees is sent then discount off value ten per cent.

If orders over 25 rupees to 50 rupees then less discount 15.

If over 50 then discount of 20 per cent.

Orders for more than Rs.100 we will allow on at four annas in rupee.

Also I can supply stamps in which mistakes of spelling many kinds, these very rare, and price will be little higher.

Stamps can be supplied unused or used, specimen sent herewith to prove is really used in postage. Postal department in this State is full work same as in English,

Hoping I shall soon have satisfaction of sending your Honour large orders.

I have the honor to be,
Yours affectionately,
RUPIANATH SCATTERJEE.

Postmaster General and Prime Minister.
Ooltapore State.

(To be concluded next Month).

Philatelic Advertising Agency.

ONE of the modern developments of philately in America is the advertising agency. The most important concern of this nature, the F. G. A. Rice Advertising Agency, of Brooklyn, has just removed to 53, Cedar Street, New York City, where a general newspaper, periodical, &c., advertising business will be conducted in future. This firm was founded by the gentleman whose name it bears, and who, by the way, is the father of Philatelic Advertising Agents. The concern is the most powerful, and, in fact, the only one of any consequence devoting attention to philatelic publications and advertisers. It enjoys the patronage of the most prominent stamp dealers and publishers in the United States and Canada, such as E. T. Parker, Theo. Toppall, C. H. Meekel Stamp and Publishing Co., and many others, besides a foriegn clientiele among whom may be mentioned the publisher of this paper.

Correspondence.

The Editor,
The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

DEAR SIR,—

I enclose herein for your acceptance 10 stamps of 3 mill each. This stamp was put to issue on the 1st January, 1892, on account of the local rate of 5 mill having been reduced to 3 mill, *i.e.* for posting letters from a town to any other part of the same.

In giving publication to this stamp you are at liberty to make use of my name. I shall also know then they have reached your hands.

With best wishes for the New Year,
I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. KENING LEVICK.

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6.14.19] References au Bureau du Journal.

BUSINESS CARDS

Inserted in the following Spaces at the rate of 4/- per Annum.

T. H. HINTON, I.P.U., A.P.A., 5, Poulton Square, Chelsea, London, S.W. Established 1868. Wholesale and Retail. [24

J. H. TELFER, Dealer in Postage Stamps, 257, High Holborn, W.C., London. Stamps Bought, Sold, or Exchanged. [23

SALES! Purchases Exchange! Roumanian Stamps of every issue. H. BIRNBACH, Bucarest, Roumania. [14

THE Lancashire Stamp Co., Huyton, Liverpool Speciality British and British Colonials. Purchasing Agents in Br. Colonies Wanted. Collections Bought

In future, ADVERTISEMENTS containing ONLY

NAMES, ADDRESSES,

AND

SPECIALITY OF ADVERTISERS

Will be allowed in these columns

All Advertisements containing more than this must be paid for at the usual rate of 3/- per inch per insertion.

G. H. HOWE, Argyll Chambers, 86 Strand, London. Rare and medium Stamps. Selections sent on approval. [12

TAYLOR BROS., Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers, 43, Coltart Road, Liverpool. Foreign Correspondence Wanted. [14

WM. BROWN, Wholesale and Retail Foreign Stamp Dealer, 139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

G. A. FOLIN,

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,

Member of International Philatelic Union, Kjobenhavn Philatelist klub, Frimarksarnlarfareningen in Gothenburg.

Great assortment of Scandinavian Stamps and Entires

Prist List on Demand, Post Free.

3-11-14p]

OLAF GRILSTAD,

DRONTHEIM, NORWAY.

SPECIALITY—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, and Finland.

STAMPS, CARDS, ENVELOPES, &c.

Wholesale and Retail Price List FREE ON APPLICATION.

Member of the International Stamp Dealers' Association, (Berlin), the National Stamp Dealers' Association of of America. &c. [6-13-18

Tout personne ui m'enverra 100 à 200 timbres-poste et taxe, bien assortis, de son pays recevra en échange le même nombre de timbres et taxes assortis d'Italie.

Désire recevoir catalogues, prix-courants et spécimens de journaux philatéliques.

PAOLO PARIS,

Via Mario de Fiori 89 piano 4,

ROME (ITALIE). 6f. 7. 91.

6-14-19p.]

BRITISH
12 AP 1913
MUSEUM

Direct Photo Engraving Co Ltd

Yours faithfully
C. Whitfield King

The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 2. MARCH 1, 1892. No. 15.

NOTE.—All new Subscriptions commence with the January Number.

To Publishers of Philatelic Papers.

WE invite special attention to our fellow-publishers to the new Monthly Supplement. Now those of our friends who desire their papers noticed — and few, we think, will fail to see the desirability of this—must send us three copies of each issue, addressed as under:

Two Copies to the Publisher:

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN,

139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

One Copy to

Mr. PERCY C. BISHOP,

57, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

* * *

Publishers of Journals in other languages than English or French are requested to send only ONE *copy to the Publisher, and the other copies to Mr. Bishop, and Mr. August Scharf, Jocketa, Saxony, Germany.*

* * *

Our contemporaries will be able to rely on the utmost impartiality from the Editor of the Philatelic Review of Reviews. *In every case the paper will be fully mentioned, and its contents fairly commented upon. Three copies of the* Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, *and the new supplement will in all cases be sent to Publishers complying with the above request,* if we are requested to do so.

* * *

The Publisher reserves to himself the right of refusing to insert any advertisement in this paper, without giving any reason for declining the same.

F

Editorial.

—:-:—

PHILATELISTS have good reason to rejoice over the result of the now celebrated trial of Dr. Bernard Assmus. By the sentence of three years' penal servitude passed upon this man, a dangerous pest is removed from the philatelic world. There can be no question that the sentence is a severe one--more severe, in fact, than either prisoner or prosecutor could reasonably have anticipated. Here is a man charged with, and convicted of, obtaining money by false pretences—no very heinous crime, as crimes go—and sentenced for this alone to three years' penal servitude. Compared with similar cases, both at home and abroad, the sentence appears excessive. To take a recent instance, the German, Krippner, whose forgeries were exceptionally extensive, received a much shorter term of imprisonment, and this in a country where justice is not so prone to mercy as in England. It may be urged that, in the case of Assmus, there was strong presumptive evidence of forgery as well as fraud. So there was; but Assmus was sentenced on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, and we have no right to bring forward our own private opinions as evidence against him. Many philatelists have been swindled by Assmus, but, while Britons still adhere to the well-tried maxim that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty, we cannot brand him as a stamp forger.

The case points a moral—in fact, many morals. Above all things, it will teach the philatelist a lesson which he has always been slow to learn. It will teach him—at least, we devoutly hope it will—not to place too much trust in stamps submitted to him by utter strangers. That a man of the Assmus type, personally unknown to most of the men he swindled, should be able to palm off worthless trash on experienced philatelists is a fact that says little for the business acumen of the stamp-dealing fraternity. We know that the haste with which alleged "good things" are snapped up by our leading dealers is due to the keen competition which now obtains; and this competition, in itself a healthy sign of the progress of philately, is by no means

to be deplored. But why not be more business-like, more astute, in dealing with sharps and swindlers who trade on the philatelic enthusiasm of their fellows? Why not delay payment for stamps until positively assured of their genuineness? No *bonâ fide* seller could reasonably object to such delay. Anyhow, it behoves every philatelist, dealer, or collector, to devise some means by which the "fakers" may be circumvented. And this, not only in his own interest, but in the interest of philatelists generally. Every stamp-lover should be proud to strike a blow for his brethren against the common foe. In this connection we may fittingly mention the good work of the Philatelic Protection Association — work which promises to bear actual results at no very distant date. Now, a good way of striking a blow at the forgery gang is to join the Philatelic Protection Association. We are aware that most of our leading dealers, and many of our prominent collectors, have already done so. We can only say to the remainder of our philatelic friends, "Go thou and do likewise!"

Round the Town.

[*By our London Correspondent.*]

London, February 20, 1892.

AT last the Assmus case, which has dragged along its weary length from November last, is all over and done with. The sentence of three years' penal servitude is severe enough—in fact, as I have heard several humanely-disposed persons say, rather too severe. Questions of severity apart, every philatelist will rejoice, as I do, that Bernard Assmus's game is "up"—for the present, at all events.

* * *

Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes were again before the magistrate and formally committed for trial on a charge of common law forgery. To the surprise of many, bail was granted. The prisoners can now get their houses in order, so that they may be prepared for possible contingencies.

* * *

The great robbery of Indian stamps is also done with. My readers will remember that this robbery took place at the London Docks, and was a "put up" job, between Ashton, a stevedore, and two others, Humphreys and Clarke. Ashton got seven years' penal servitude, and the other two were sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour each. I believe the stamps stolen were unused one anna Indian stamps—about 10,000 of them.

* * *

Mr. Dawson A. Vindin is still here, and may stay for some days or weeks yet. Mr. Vindin has had a pleasant tour, and will go back to Sydney with his pockets full of good "copy" for the *Philatelic Monthly*. He tells me that his trip has not been altogether an unprofitable one. He has bought and sold largely, and has made the closer acquaintance of dealers whom he only knew by correspondence. And, most important of all, he has set himself straight in the eyes of his brethren as regards the matter of the "Laureated" New South Wales.

PERIPATETIC PHIL.

English as She is Wrote.

THE following curious advertisement appears in the new edition of "Mekeel's Address Book" just to hand. The advertiser is a "gentleman of Japan," and we reproduce his effusion in its entirety. It may interest some of our readers:—

"EXCHANGE.—I sincerely desire to exchange with the members of Mekeel's Stamp Dealers' and Collectors' Address Book, rare stamps for our used or unused stamps, as desired. Any rare stamps ever issued from Japanese Government beginning from the period whence the postage stamps were introduced. Stamps are collected on commission. Foreign correspondents are invitingly wanted. I have collectors all over Japanese Empire, and fully concentrated the authority to assemble of any expected stamps, whether may it be rare or common. Any Philatelic magazine or paper is cordially received or introduced."

American Notes.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

MR. I. B. COHEN, President of the Southern Stamp and Publishing Company, of Charleston, S.C., paid a visit to New York City in January, and upon his departure his wife accompanied him, both returning home after a very pleasant season of festivities.

* * *

Mr. Cohen is just above the medium heighth, slender, very expressive brown-gray eyes, almost the same colour hair and moustache, wears glasses, and is a genial, pleasant, and exceeedingly refined young man, about 27 or 28 years of age, I should judge. Mrs. Cohen, his wife, is considered one of the handsomest women in Charleston.

* * *

Gus Luhn, Editor of the *Southern Philatelist* (and Secretary-Treasurer of the same Company), will also be North about February 8th, to make but a short stay, putting up at the home of Mr. Rice in Brooklyn while here.

* * *

Possibly, ere this edition has been placed in the hands of your readers, New York will have had to accept the courtesies of a new

stamp firm—that of Messrs. Albrecht & Witt; the former a well-known collector hereabouts, and the latter formerly Superintendent of the German Hospital in this city.

* * *

I hear the principal contribution to the new house from Mr. Albrecht will be his magnificent collection, Dr. Witt supplying a goodly portion of the "needful" in lieu thereof.

* * *

If you've looked over our principal Philatelic journals, you are no doubt aware that the man Quigley now languishes in the strong arms of the law.

* * *

He was arrested at last, and will undoubtedly be summarily dealt with, as he deserves.

* * *

Ah! What a prophet am I! Look back to the Journal of February.

* * *

Another fraud has been unearthed over here, in Malden, Mass. The gentleman worked the usual "fake," selling stuff which he didn't have, and advertising stamps at 50 per cent. commission as a bait.

* * *

He got tangled up with the Post Office Inspectors, and for some time to come will have an excellent opportunity to soliloquize upon the uncertainties of life.

* * *

Butler & Sexton was the last "firm name" adopted by this party.

* * *

It is announced that the C.P.S. will possibly mulct the U.P.A. and Consolidated Philatelic Society.

* * *

This will be but a small addition, if any, to the first association, as the latter contain each but barely more than 20 members, some of whom are already on the rolls of the C.P.S., and besides, the organizers of the last-named societies (in the first paragraph of this note) are well known to be "small boys" who were without the ability to carry the same to success, even though they have made several efforts previous to this—experimenting with other names—and had the *prestige* that goes with the membership of one or two of our reputable philatelists.

* * *

A Parcels Post will be established at no distant date between the United States and British Guiana

* * *

About $300.00 worth of "Sydney Views" are now gyrating about your country somewhere, having been shipped over there by Krebs Brothers, of New York, some time in January last.

They were secured, so I am informed, from some representative of the British Government, at a Colonial port.

* * *

The J. W. Scott Company, Limited, intend getting out a "Directory" about the 15th of March next.

* * *

In many ways this volume will be quite different from all other such works, and will contain the names of those collectors and dealers with whom this house has done business within the past year.

* * *

There are a great many "Directories" now in the market, and many more "in project," but I imagine for all that the above will find a ready sale when published. The reputation of the publishers will have great influence upon the sale.

* * *

There has been no one to inform me as yet that they had any fault, however, to find with Mekeel's excellent production of January.

* * *

Suppose you've heard all about the consolidation of the firms of R. R. Bogert & Co., New York, and Durbin & Hanes, Philadelphia.

* * *

Also that the new corporation is known as "The Bogert & Durbin Co.," with main office in Newark, N.J., because the charter was granted in the latter State, and the wholesale house in New York, with the retail end in Philadelphia. The capital stock is $75,000.00, and the stock-holders include such persons as R. R. Bogert, who is also treasurer; E. B. Hanes (who carried on the business of the Durbin & Hanes Company alone, using the first name as a trade-mark, I suppose), president; and Messrs. Deats, of Flemington, N.J., and Tuttle, formerly with Bogert, together with others equally well known.

* * *

The two little journals, previously issued by the individual concerns, are now issued from Philadelphia (rolled into one), under the title of *The Philatelic Monthly*.

* * *

By the way, this reminds me that Mekeel, in his January *Philatelic Journal of America*, has taken exception to these gentlemen claiming that their magazine is the oldest in existence or in America, reserving that distinction for his own paper.

GAFF.

MORPETH HOUSE, IPSWICH.

Leading Dealers.

VIII.—WHITFIELD KING & CO.

Palatial Premises at Ipswich—The House that King Built.

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

DOUBLE-BARRELLED surnames are so much *de rigeur* amongst our leading stamp dealers that it is no great surprise to find that Mr. Whitfield and Mr. King are one and the same person. In short, "Whitfield King & Co." is really only Mr. Charles Whitfield King. The history of this gentleman's career as a stamp dealer reads remarkably like those we have already interviewed and "biographed," if we may be allowed the use of this somewhat unconventional word.

A Dealer at Fourteen.

It was at the age of fourteen that Mr. King first "took to" stamps. He had just left school, and was doing commercial work on top of a high stool in the office of an Ipswich merchant shipping office. Quantities of foreign stamps came to the office on letters from abroad, and from these came the foundation of Mr. King's now colossal business.

He began to deal at once, advertising in the boys' papers, and by other means pushing his trade.

He quickly succeeded in establishing a promising connection, but in order to do this he had to work day and night. He rose every morning at six, in order to put in a few hours with his stamps, and went at it again immediately after leaving his work at the shipping office.

A Growing Business.

At last Mr. King's business had grown to such an extent that he found it too big to control in his leisure hours. He recognised the necessity of devoting all his time to stamps if he desired to keep his connection. In 1875, therefore, he took the bull by the horns, and gave his employers the sack. From that date to this Mr. King has never looked back. He built two small houses, with rooms at the back to be used as offices. These were found to be sufficient for his purposes until 1887, when a new place was built in Lacey Street. This is a handsome two-storeyed structure, built of white brick, and with a frontage of 96 feet. Mr. King claims that

His New Offices

are unique, as being built specially for the stamp trade, and we think he is quite safe in saying so.

Our Special Commissioner had undergone a long and cold railway journey to interview Mr. King, and was more interested in the interior than the exterior of the offices, for the reason that it was warmer inside. Mr. King's business premises are a model of order and neatness. The chief office, occupying nearly the whole of the ground floor, has a ground space of 36 feet by 15 feet, and is in all respects a fine room. Along one side runs a mahogany desk 30 feet in length, and facing this are numerous tiers of drawers, choke full of stamps. In the middle are two large tables, whereon the heavy orders are filled.

Mr. King is a Stickler for Regularity and Discipline.

On the walls of his office are hung such devices as "A Place for Everything, and Everything in its Place." These have a healthy effect, for Mr. King now boasts a staff of nine clerks, whom he can trust to transact his business faithfully and well. Just lately, it seems, their powers of diligence and endurance have been heavily taxed.

"So busy have we been lately," said Mr. King, "that my assistants have been working up till ten or eleven nearly every evening. Of course, I am paying overtime for this, and I am as glad to pay it as they probably are to have it. A clerk cannot pick up this business in a day, so that taking on extra hands is not so easy as it sounds."

"To what do you attribute this influx of business?" queried our representative.

"Oh, this is just the season for it, you know. We are always busier at this time of the year than at any other. But I must say that I never remember being so busy in any previous year."

Doubtless many of Mr. King's rivals would be glad to be able to say the same; but then our Ipswich friend is a type of dealer that is not common nowadays. He works hard himself, and pushes his business forward by personal attention to the wants of customers.

Our representative has visited the premises of many prominent stamp dealers, but in none has he seen such

A Perfect Organisation

as in Mr. Whitfield King's. All the stock is arranged in such a fashion that any one of the clerks can place his hand on any specified stamp at a moment's notice. In the general office on the ground floor, where all the orders are executed, the stamps, postcards, &c., are arranged in alphabetical order, so that the work of the office is greatly facilitated. Mr. King showed our representative the best of the stock, and explained how the business was conducted.

"What kind of trade do you do mostly, Mr. King?" he asked.

"Well, we cater especially for what I may call the "middling" collector—the man who buys the better class packets and sets. We also do a big wholesale business—selling lots to other dealers. I sometimes get rarities, but not often. What I specially pride myself upon is my system of

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

I have a better organisation of foreign correspondence than almost any dealer in the United Kingdom. Whenever a new issue comes out, I am usually first in the field with it—in fact, a great proportion of my best business is done in new issues and provisionals. I often find errors in provisionals, and do a big trade in these.

"I believe you have also made some good 'hits' in the way of remainders?"

"Yes; indeed I have. See here! These are Honduras first issue—300,000 of them, all genuine remainders. Then we have all the Servia 1869 in sets of seven. I had about a million and a half of these, but they are fast disappearing now. It is rather a common mistake to suppose that these Servians are reprints. They are not; they are genuine remainders. Then, again, I have about 80,000 Peru unpaid, and the whole of the old Stellalands. Stellaland, by the way, is identical with British Bechuanaland, though several collectors seem to be ignorant of the fact. Here, you see, are the original figures of the numbers I bought when Stellaland was metamorphosed into British Bechuanaland. The Stellaland people made up the total, you notice, with British Bechuanaland stamps. These old Stellalands are getting rare, and I am in no hurry to sell."

"LOCKED UP" STAMPS.

"Do you often lock up stamps, Mr. King?"

"Not often. But when I do, I usually manage to make a good 'turn.' Here, for instance (leading the way into his private room) are some good things which I intend laying by for a matter of five years This is my 'den,' and here I keep everything of extra special value. Here are some curiosities in the way of envelopes from abroad. They mostly have three or four different stamps on them, and are the sort of things which collectors like to get entire. We can usually get 'fancy prices' for things like these."

"Of course, your business is mostly postal, Mr. King?"

"Oh, yes! I have very little local trade. But I make things busy for the Post Office officials here. Why, do you know, during the busy season we have an average of nearly two hundred letters a day—mostly orders, all of which are executed on the day of receipt?"

SORTING AND COUNTING ROOM.

The upper floor of Mr. King's business building is sacred to counting and sorting. When a parcel arrives from abroad it is turned out here, and its contents counted and sorted by the deft hands provided for the work. All round this room are ranged shelves groaning 'neath the weight of parcels of albums and boxes crammed full of stamps in the shape of made-up packets and sets.

"Most of these are Senf's Albums," said Mr. King in reply to a query from our representative; "the large illustrated edition, which seems to be very popular with collectors. These smaller ones—the 'Crown' Albums—are our own publication."

The inspection of the offices concluded, Mr. King and his visitor prepared to cross the street to Morpeth House,

MR. KING'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

Here everything betokens the comfort and ease which in the fitness of things should be the lot of the man who has done a hard day's work. There is a Mrs. Whitfield King about the house, and four little Kings—or rather Kings and Queens. Mr. King, like the hero in the penny novelette, married the daughter of his former employer, and pursuing the simile still further, promises to "live happily ever afterwards," as is the manner of such heroes.

His children are as yet innocent of the joys and cares of philately. Never yet have they felt the unspeakable anguish that is borne in on the man who buys a bad Sydney; neither have they sampled the special brand of joy which permeates the purchaser of an old Mauritius from a man who doesn't know its value! But they will. Mr. Charles Whitfield, junior, who has arrived at the venerable age of four, told our representative in a burst of confidence that he meant to become a stamp dealer—"like Dad."

THE HOUSE THAT KING BUILT.

Mr. King can claim that he lives in a house which was erected under his own supervision, and from his own plans. In early life he had foresight enough to provide himself with a builder for a father, and has since been able to turn this foresight to account.

Morpeth House is a spacious, not to say palatial, dwelling, and in every sense a fitting abode for a Stamp King. Every room is well fitted and tastefully furnished. Mr. King has a good eye for a picture, and his walls are covered with interesting paintings. Curios, too, are not out of his line, his latest acquisition in this way being the bed upon which the Empress of Germany slept during her stay at Felixstowe. Our Special Commissioner sampled this bed during his stay at Ipswich, and he came away deeply impressed with the Empress good taste in the matter of beds.

PHILATELIST AND FLORICULTURIST.

But perhaps the best part of the building (if this way of putting it is not *too* Irish) is the garden—two acres in extent. Philately is Mr. King's business, but floriculture is his hobby. He is a Fellow of the Horticultural Society, and plays havoc with the prizes at the local flower shows. His leisure is mainly devoted to the rearing of orchids, of which he has a choice collection. When he takes his walks abroad an orchid in his buttonhole is as much a feature of Mr. King as it is of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. Some of Mr. King's orchids—he has over 1500 alto-

gether—are marvels of their kind, and his orchid-houses were recently the subject of a long and eulogistic article in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, the writer of which alluded specially to one particular flower which had hitherto been unknown to him. If, in the dim and distant future—for he is still in the prime of life—Mr. King decides to retire from his stamp dealing, he may make his name known throughout the world of floriculturists as a grower of orchids. He may even give his name to a new flower, as Mr. Chamberlain has recently done. Who knows? Our representative, who waltzed back to town with a big orchid for a buttonhole, has come to the conclusion that the study and collection of Nature's finest works is, of all hobbies, the most beautiful—philately, of course, excepted.

Philatelic Protection Association.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn Philatelists against the following *Forgeries* which have been brought under their notice since the issue of the last circular.

Japan.

1 sen, brown; no syllabic characters, and "branches crossed."

4 sen, rose; syllabic character, 1.

30 sen, grey; no syllabic character.

India.

First issue, 4 annas, with head inverted, the red portion of the stamp being forged.

Nova Scotia.

6d. green, 1st issue. A dangerous forgery.

New South Wales, Victoria and British Guiana.

Various early issues, poor copies of unperforated stamps—are cut close and falsely perforated.

Mauritius.

6d. green (Gibbons type 1410), value altered to 1s. green, but with C. & C.C. watermark.

Borneo.

1863. 8 cents black and brown (Gibbons type 1631), with forged surcharge.

The Committee of Experts of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary, accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

A Philatelic Address Book.

Mr. Herman Lindberg's "Philatelic Address Book," hailing from Norrköping, Sweden, is a work that is of universal usefulness. Many hundreds of names are given herein of dealers and collectors in all parts of the globe. The type and paper are good, and reference to any particular country is easy. Mr. Lindberg's book should find a ready sale among dealers and collectors desiring foreign correspondents.

AN INDEX OF

English Stamp Magazines.

From 1862 to 1889,

By T. MARTIN WEARS,

Author of

The History of the "Mulready Envelope."

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(*To be continued.*)

The Auction Epitome for 1891.

Compiled by S. C. Skipton.

—:-:—

Canada.

½d. 8/- on ribbed paper, 23/-*, 10/-
3d. 11/- (18), 23/- (40)
on ribbed, 20/-* (s of 7 torn), 20/-
6d. wove, 11/-, 19/-†, 35/- (3)*, 14/-†, 20/- (2)
laid, 12/-
laid and wove, 17/-, 14/-
7½d. 16/-, 17/-, 19/-, 18/-, 15/-, 18/-, 26/-*, 16/-, 17/-
10d. 14/- (2), 25/- (p.)‡, 25/- (3), 19/-* 20/-*, 12/- (2)
12d. Specimen, 26/-, 24/-
Perf. ½d. 8/-, 16/- (3), 24/- (1*, 1), 12/-
3d. 18/-*
6d. 34/-, 12/- (dam.),30/-, 36/-, 20/-, 72/6*, 18/-, 52/-, 48/-†
1860, ½ of 10c. used as 5c., 11/-‡
1868, 3c. Imperf. 22/-
Laid Paper, 1c. 40/-
,, 3c. 36/- (1*, 1), 15/- (2)
Registered 8c. 20/- (10*), 11/- (4)
Envelopes Entire 5, 10c. 17/-*

Cape of Good Hope.

1853, on blue 1d. 4b. of 4, 22/-, 30/-, 32/-, 30/-†
4d. 28/- (27), 14/- (20)
1857, 1d., 20/- (50), 19/- (50).
4d., 36/- (39p), £6 (335), 60/- (136), 65/- (121)†, 38/- (35p), 30/- (13b4, b6), 16/- (40), 20/- (50), 18/- (50).
6d , 23/- (6).
On bleuté 30/-*
1/-, 23/- (b4), 15/-*, 28/- (4), 45/- (b4), 22/- (b3*), 18/- (3), 16/- (2).
1863, 1/- emerald 16/-*, 10/- (2), 22/-*, 12/-*
Rouletted, 4d., £13 (p).
1861, Woodblocks, 1d. blue, £19 10/-, £18 10/-
4d. red, £26 10/-
1d., 45/-, 40/-, 60/- (p), 32/-, 30/-*, £11 10/-, (b4), 26/-, 23/-, 27/-, 25/-, 29/-, 48/-*, 20/-, 35/-, 23/-, 30/, 42/-, 27/-, Average 30/4
4d., 30/-, 32/-, 25/-‡, 26/-, 30/-, 23/-, 10/-, 18/- (2), 30/-†, 25/-, 26/-‡, 25/-, 21/-, 25/-, 26/-, 25/-, 24/-, 30/-, 26/-, 15/-, 63/-*, 20/-, 20/-, 29/-, 38/-‡. Average 24/-
4d., dark blue, 40/-, 36/-, 65/-‡, 32/-, 28/-*, 48/†-, 27/-, 30/-, 72/6‡
1d. and 4d., 42/-, 44/-, 25/-, 32/-, 40/, 21/-, 38/-, 18/-, 28/- 30/-
1863, 6d., imperf., 44/-*
4d. on 6d., *no bar*, 38/- (s 3)
ONE IENNY on 6d., 10/-
THE . EEPENCEon 4d., 11/- } 33/-
THREE PENCB on 4d., 12/- }
1882, 5/- CA., 11/-

Cape Verde.

40r. blue (p) one Mozambique, 12/*
40r. yellow, entire sheet of 28, with Mozambique error, imperf., £10
(This sheet can now be obtained in London for £2)

Cashmere.

Circular ½a. red on white laid, 10/-* (133)
1867, ½a. slate on European paper, sheet of 20, 15/-*
1878, 8a. sheet of 8, 14/-*

G

Ceylon.

Imperf. 6d. on blue and on white, 40/-*
1d. 20/- (100), 6/- (12), 23/- (50)
2d. 12/- (12)
4d. 90/-, 80/-, £5, 95/-, 92/6, £6/10/-, £7/15/-
8d. 87/6, 90/-, 38/-, 44/-, £8
9d. 32/-*, 24/-, 33/-, 30/-, 21/-, 40/-, 36/-, 26/-, 23/-, 42/-*, 32/-, 65/-
10d. 24/-*
1/- 30/-*, 12/- (p).
1/9 26/-*, 30/-*, 26/-*, 21/-, 24/-, 27/-, 32/-*, 29/-*, 27/ , 34/-*, 38/-*
2/- 36/-*, 30/-, 15/-, 24/-, 32/-, 16/-, 30/-, 10/- 25/-*, 48/-, 84/-
Star Perf., 4d. 14/-*, 16/-
5d. 19/- (8)
8d. brown, 32/-, 23/-, 42/-*
8d. yellow brown, 25/-, 34/-
9d. 17/- (2), 24/- (3), 30/- (p)*
1/9* 42/-, 34/-, 34/-, 18/-, 25/-, 50/-, 44/-
1/9 used 34/-
2/- 20/-*, 20/-*, 18/-*, 24/- (2), 37/6 (p)*
No Wmk. 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1/-, 34/-
½d. 26/-, (5)*
1d. 13/-*
5d. 14/ , 27/-, 21/-, 20/-, 15/-
9d. 25/-, 15/-, 20/-
1/-, 12/-, 14/-, 13/-
2d. emerald, 13/-*, 11/-*, 26/-*
10d. perf. 12½ × 13, 11/-
C.C. 1d. 8/- (48), 9/- (48)
2d. emerald, 10/- (2)
5d. 40/- (p), 18/-, 18/-, 21/-, 19/-
1879, 2r. 50c. 24/-
1884, 16c. CA. 26/-*, 14/-, 14/-
1885, One rupee 12c. on 2, 50c. 10/- (14)
1r, 12c. on 2, 50c., 9/-
5c. on 24c. purple brown, 17/-
Inverted 5c. on 16c., 10/-
30c. on 36c., 10/- (p†), 8/-, 11/-*, 6/-*
Service,* 1d., 2d., 3d,, 6d., 8d., 1/-, 2/-, 30/-, 30/-, 30/-, 30/-, 28/-
2/- imperf, 60/-
Envelopes Entire, 1d., 6/- (5)*
5c. on 4c. set of 8 varieties of inverted surcharges, etc., 40/-, 21/- (2), 20/- (2)
Registered Envelope, 15c. on 12c. in red, 20/-
Post Cards, 3c. on 5c., 23/- (100)*, 18/- (100)*
Telegraph, 1r. used postally, 8/-

Chili.

1, 10p. Fiscals, used postally, 26/-‡
4 proofs in black of the envelope stamps, 20/-

Cochin China.

5 on 2c., 10/- (200)*

Colombia.

1861, 2½c., 36/-, 32/-*
5c., 10/- (1,* 1)
set 97/6
1862, 10c., 40/-*, 17/-
20c., 80/- (cut), £7 10/-
50c., 21/-
1p., 77/6*, 70/-
1p. on bluish (cut), 42/-, 24/-
1863, error, 50c. red, postmarked, £18
1864, set, 20/-, 17/-
1p. 13/-
1868, 1p., 30/- (100)
5p., 7/-*

1870, 10p., 14/- (12)
1886, 5, 10p., 22/-
1888, 5p. error, brown on bluish, 22/-
10c. orange, imperf, 16/- (p*)
1886-7, Repulica, imperf, 21/- (p*), 9/-†
1889, 20c. imperf. on thin lilac paper, 25/- (p*)
20c. ,, ,, thick ,, ,, 20/- (p*)
20c. ,, ,, green ,, 22/- (p*)
20c. ,, ,, thin white ,, 19/- (p*)
Bogota, ½c. imperf. 12/- (p*)
Registration 'R' on bluish, 8/- (9)
Cubiertas, flagstaff slanting, 50c., 26/- (5), 11/- (6)
1870, 50c., 7/- (6)
1883, 50c. rose, 7/- (25), 8/- (25)
1890, 20c. blue, 12/- (4)
,, set 10c.—1p. (10), 30/-*

Confederate States.

1861, 5c. green (2 b of 8), 18/-*
1862, 10c. blue, (b 189), 9/-*
10c. ,, perf. 26/-†
20c. green, used, 13/- (2), 11/-
Baton Rouge on † but * £6/15/-
Charlestown, Entire Env., 5c. on white, 32/-
5c. on yellow, 25/-
5c. on gold, 27/6, flaps missing
Fredericksburg, 10c. red, 92/6*
Knoxville, 5c. black, 36/-, 10/-*
Entire Env. 5c. dull sap green on cream wove, 50/-
5c. ditto on pale green, 46/-
5c. ditto on thin bluish, 23/- (2*)
Lynchburg, Entire Env., 5c. black, stamp cut out and replaced, 50/-
Memphis, 5c. red, 15/-†
Mobile, 5c. blue, 23/-‡
New Orleans, 5c. brown on white, 13/-†
Petersburg, 5c. red, 40/-†, 28/-, 77/6‡
Salem, Entire Envelope, 5c. black, 97/6

Corrientes.

1 real blue, 18/- (p).

Costa Rica.

1p. yellow, imperf. 20/-*
2, 5, 10p., 36/-* 10p. black, 20/-*
Guanacaste, 2, 5p., 13/-*

Cuba.

Y½ on 2r. crimson, 3 types, 17/-
Y¼ on 2r. 1855, 56, 57, 13/-
1873, 25c., sheet of 100, 10/-*
1876, 1p., 14/-, (25)*
1883, surcharged set of 15, all types and values, 20/-, 20/-
,, 5c., sheet of 100*, 30/-, 25/-, 16/-, 17/-
,, 10c., ,, ,, 27/-, 20/-, 20/-

Cundinamarca.

1870-7, 5, 10, 10, 20, 50c., 1p., 18/-*
Provisionals, 10, 50c., 1p., 12/-*

Cyprus.

6d., 1/-, 13/-*, 17/-*, 16/-*, 15/-*
2½d., ½ sheet of 96, 18/-*
30p. on 1d. surch twice, 6/-*, 8/-*
½p., 20/- (2000)

Danish West Indies.

1885, 3c. rose, rouletted, guaranteed, 15/-

Deccan.

Oblong, 1a. entire sheet, (80), 16/-*
Skeleton, ½a. entire sheet, (135), 35/-*
,, 2a. (b 32) double perf., 12/-*
1871, ½a. (500), 15/-, 14/-
Service, complete set, all three issues, red surch., 18/-*

Denmark.

1852, 4r. b.s., brown perf.,† 15/-

Dominica.

ONE PENNY on 6d., guaranteed, 26/-‡
½d. on ½ 1d., 11/- (18*)
1d. on 1/- (50)*, 17/-, 13/-, 14/-, 15/-

Dominican Republic.

1862, ½r., 20/-, 15/-*, 14/- (mended), 19/-, 13/-
1r., £6, 77/6 (damaged)
1865, ½r., 72/6, 40/-, 80/-
1r., £6 10/-, £5, £7 10/-
1869-76, Unreal (in one word) blue, 17/-*
No value, no CORREOS, yellow, 55/-
1880, set, no net, 1c. to 1p., 10/-

Dutch Indies.

Entire Env., hand stamp, 15 stivers, 1795, 30/-
,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ,, 15/-

Ecuador.

Env., entire, 8 varieties, 3 surch. official, 6/-

Egypt.

1866, set 15/-*
5, 10 pias, 17/-
Imperf. 20p., 2, 5p., 7/-*
,, with wmk. 10p., 10/-*
,, 5 sets, 15/-*
Set perf., set imperf., 28/-*
1867, 1 P., (s 3), imperf., 21/-

Falkland Isles.

½d. on ½1d. (3‡) 10/-

Faridkot.

½a. red, used, 5/-
Black surcharge, 4 sets of 8 ½a.-1r., 17/-*
,, ,, ,, ½a.-1r., SERVICE 17/-*
,, colourless F, 4, 6, 8a., 1r., 15/-*

Fiji.

Times Express, laid paper, 1, 3, 6d., 40/-
9d., 16/-*
set 50/-*
2c. on 1d. V.R. Gothic, 16/-
,, ,, ,, plain stops, 28/-
——— —— Roman, 26/-
12c. on 6d. V.R. Gothic, 20/-, 18/-, 9/-, 20/-*, 20/-, 23/-
——— —— Roman, 18/-, 44/-*, 19/-
2d. on 6c. on 3d. in red, V.R. Gothic, 16/-, 29/-
—— —— ——— Roman, 16/-, 14/-, 26/-
——— in black, V.R. Gothic, 32/-, 30/-*
——— ——— Roman, 60/-*
V.R. Gothic, 2c. on 1d., 6c. on 3d., 12c. on 6d., 20/-, 70/-*, 17/-
1875, 1d. laid paper, imperf., double print, 8/-*
1879, 2d. on 3d. 5/- (b 6)*, 40/- (b 100)*, 19/- (b 50)*
4d. on 3d. mauve (s 10), imperf. vertically, 34/*
1891, 2½d. on 3d., 22/- (6)

Finland.

1856, 10k. (p.*) 28/-
1875, 32p. perf. 13½, 8/.
Env. Entire, 1845, 10k. black on rough laid, 21/-
Letter Sheet, Entire, 10k. on blue, postmark 1850, 65/-, 65/-

France.

1849, 40c., 16/- (36)
1fr. orange, 20/-, £5/10/-*, 90/-, 63/-, 20/-, 20/-, 24/-*, 65/-, 86/-
1853, 1fr. Pair Tête Bêche, 37/6*
1867, 30, 40c. Imperf. 8/-
1873, 10c. Tête Bêche, brown on rose, 9/- (p), 12/- (b 12)
1876, errors 15c. brown on rose, 20c. blue, 17/-*
" " 20c. blue, 13/- (4)*
Unpaid, 60c. blue, 12/- (p, b9)*
" set complete, 18/-

French Colonies.

1873, 4c. grey, used, 22/- (p)

(To be continued).

Auction Reports.

Mr. T. Bull held his twenty-ninth Auction on January 23rd, before a fair attendance of bidders. The following are some of the prices the better lots realized :—

		£	s.	d.
14	Gt. Britain, £1, wmk. 'orbs' unused	2	17	6
57	Ceylon, star, imperf, 2/- unused, fine	3	0	0
64	" " " 4d., cut one side	2	17	6
66	Philippines, 1854, 5c. orange ..	2	0	0
77	Cape, woodblock, 4d. dark blue, fine	2	0	0
78	" " 4d. red	30	0	0
88	Mauritius, 4d. surch. on green, Britannia	2	0	0
101	" ditto	1	16	0
105	" ditto	2	2	0
102	" ditto, on envelope ..	2	12	6
103	" 1849, 1d., slip in printing..	2	10	0
110	Natal, 3d., wmk. star, imperf, unused	7	5	0
111	" ditto, used, fine	14	5	0
115	" 1/- buff, 1st issue, cut round..	4	0	0
120	Bermuda, 1d. rose, imperf	2	7	6
121	B. Guiana, 1862, 1c., pearls, unused, *signed*	3	0	0
122	B. Guiana, 1862, 2c., pearls, unused, *signed*	5	5	0
123	B. Guiana, 1853, 1c., fine strip of 4 on envelope	4	0	0
153	Newfoundland, 1/- vermilion, *fine*, used	9	0	0
154	Newfoundland, 1/- orange	5	12	6
155	" 1/- vermilion, cut close	4	0	0
169	Buenos Ayres, steamship, 5p., orange	6	0	0
174	Peru, ½ of medio peso, yellow, used, on original paper	3	10	0
179	Fiji, Times Express, complete set ..	2	8	0
186	" 2d. in black on 6c., V.R. Gothic, unused	3	12	6
192	Sydney, 3d., pair	2	0	0
210	Victoria, 5/-, blue on yellow, mended	2	10	0
213	W. Australia, 1st issue, 6d., bronze, fine	2	10	0

Mr. Cheveley held his first Sale this year on January 29th and 30th. The attendance, though good, was nothing like that at the last sale of the year, nor did the prices eclipse those realized at the same. A number of rare Europeans were sold, and on the Friday the attendance thinned very much after these had been disposed of.

5	Gt. Britain, 1d. black, wmk. large crown, 'Reprint'	8	0	0
6	Gt. Britain, 3d., Plate 3 (small letters with secret mark), imperf and unused	10	0	0
7	Gt. Britain, 6d., Plate 4 (small letters, hairlines), imperf and unused ..	6	0	0
8	Gt. Britain, 1/- Plate 3 (small letters, numbered 2, hairlines), imperf and unused	12	0	0
16	Gt. Britain, 1d. red, imperf, 50,000..	3	5	0
27	Lubeck, strip of 10, 2s. brown, bottom row of sheet, margins, and two copies of the error	3	3	0
28	M. Schwerin, 4/4s., shaded ground, rouletted, unused	3	3	0
30	Portugal, 1st issue, fine set of 4 ..	2	17	6
32	Spain, 1851, 2 reales, very fine ..	11	0	0
33	" 1852, 2 reales, " ..	5	15	0
34	" 1853, 2 reales, " ..	3	15	0
36	Basle, unused	3	7	6
52	Ceylon, 2/-, imperf, good copy ..	3	7	6
72	India, 2a., short type, Service in green, unused	2	10	0
74	" 6a. 8p., Service, unused ..	3	3	0
76	" 2a., short type, Service in black, unused	2	0	0
98	Scinde Dâk, red, on piece of letter..	3	15	0
105	Soruth, 2nd issue, 1a. black on pink, used	3	12	6
119	Mauritius, 1848, 2d., cleaned, but fine, and good margins	4	0	0
164	Newfoundland, 6d. vermilion ..	2	4	0
165	" 1/- " ..	6	5	0
198	Trinidad, native die, blue, fine pair ..	4	17	6
208	" 6d. green, imperf., on part of letter, very fine	2	4	0
214	Turks Isles, 1/- prune, unused ..	4	7	6
221	Cordoba, 10c., black on laid, fine, unused	2	10	0
223	Guadalajara, 1867, 2r., green on wove, perf., guaranteed	2	0	0
241	New South Wales, 8d., wmk. N.S.W., imperf., large margins on three sides	3	5	0
242	Sydney, 1d., Plate I., fine pair on finely ribbed paper	2	15	0
243	Sydney, 1d., Plate I., fine pair, on thin yellowish wove	2	0	0
244	Sydney, 1d., ditto to 243	0	19	0
246	" 1d., Plate I., on finely ribbed bluish paper	2	0	0
247	Sydney, 1d., Plate II., fine pair, on bluish wove	4	0	0
248-9	Sydney, 1d., Plate II., fine pair, on thick yellow laid .. £3/15/0 &	2	10	0
250-9	Sydney, 1d., Plate II., fine pair, on bluish wove .. £2/8/0 &	4	0	0
261	Sydney, 2d., Plate I., superb ..	2	6	0
289	" 3d., grand pair	2	8	0
290	" 3d., dark and early.. ..	2	6	0
295-6	N.S.W., laureated, 8d...£2/17/6 &	3	0	0
336*	Lady McLeod, on letter, fine ..	7	0	0

		£	s.	d.
348	N. Zealand, 1st issue, 1d., fine ..	2	2	0
347-9	" " 1/- " £2/2/0 &	1	18	0
375	Queensland, 1860, 2d., pair, imperf..	9	15	0
385	Victoria, 6d., beaded oval	4	5	0
386	" 5/-, blue on yellow, perf. cut	2	0	0

MR. T. BULL held his thirtieth Sale on February 5th and 6th. The sale consisted of the stamps from a single fine collection. Taking it all through, there was a large attendance, but again, on the first evening, the room emptied as soon as the Europeans were disposed of—an exceedingly fine lot. There was a large number of rare stamps, and all through the collection the specimens were extremely fine, and evidently picked copies. The following were the principal prices, and *fine* can be added to all the lots:—

		£	s.	d.
14	France, 1fr. orange	5	10	0
29	Gt. Britain, V.R.	8	0	0
53	Levant, provisional, 10p., mended ..	2	0	0
54	" " 2pi., " ..	2	10	0
64	Oldenburg, 1859, ⅛gr., unused ..	3	5	0
65	" 1861, set, unused, large margins	4	0	0
83	Saxony, 1850, 3pf., unused	4	5	0
91	Spain, 1851, 2r., unused	12	10	0
92	" 1852, 2r.	4	10	0
93	" 1853, 2r.	2	17	6
95	" Madrid, 3c., unused	5	0	0
97	" 1854, 1r., light blue, postmarked	5	0	0
108	Sweden, 1855, 24s., unused, *original*	2	10	0
111	Basle, unused	3	5	0
112	Geneva, 10c., unsevered	14	10	0
113	Zurich, 4r.	7	5	0
115	Vaud, 4c.	8	10	0
117	Neuchâtel, 5c., unused	5	0	0
125	Tuscany, 1850, 60c. unused ..	7	15	0
129	Naples, ½t., Arms, unused	14	0	0
130	" ½t., Cross, "	3	10	0
147	Ceylon, imperf., 4d.	3	17	6
148	" " 8d.	7	10	0
150	" " 2/-	2	2	0
155	" Envelopes, set, cut square, unused	3	3	0
170	India, Long Service, 8a., unused ..	6	15	0
184-5	Phillippines, 1855, 5c. orange £2/0/0 &	2	0	0
187	" 1859-60, 1r. violet, unused	2	2	0
188	" " 2r. blue, "	2	0	0
235	Mauritius, 1849, 1d., fine colour and margins	2	0	0
238	Mauritius, 1853, 2d., small fillet, very early	2	4	0
241	Mauritius, 4d., on green, Britannia..	2	6	0
246	" 1/- Env., cut square, very large	8	10	0
263	Canada, 6d., perf.	2	8	0
267	Confederate Locals, Athens, 5c. brown, used	14	15	0
272	Confederate Locals, Nashville, 5c. brown, used	2	0	0
274	N. Brunswick, 1/-	6	5	0
279	Newfoundland, 6½d. orange, unused	3	0	0
280	" 1/- " "	6	12	6
282	Nova Scotia, 1/-	7	10	0
284	U.S. Providence, 5, 10c., in a pair, unused	2	10	0
285	U.S. St. Louis, 5c.	2	5	0
286	" " 10c.	8	5	0
292	U.S. St. Louis, 1869, set, unused but 2c.	2	10	0
302	" " State, 10d., unused..	2	6	0
303	" " " 20d., " ..	4	4	0
305	" " Newspaper Stamps, complete set, 1c.-60d., unused..	16	0	0
320	Barbados, 1d. on ½, 5/-	2	4	0
322	B. Guiana, 1850, 12c., cut square ..	12	5	0
323	" 1851, 1c...	2	2	0
324	" " 4c...	3	0	0
329	" 1862, 1c., crossed ovals	3	3	0
330	" " 2c., "	3	0	0
331	" " 2c., grapes ..	8	0	0
332	" " 1c., pearls ..	3	10	0
333	" " 2c., "	4	12	6
334	" " 4c., Type I. ..	8	10	0
335	" " 4c., " II. ..	7	5	0
336	" " 4c., " III. ..	7	10	0
371-3	Trinidad, native blue £2/15/0 &	2	10	0
392	Bolivia, 1871, 500c., 11 stars ..	3	0	0
397	Brazil, 1844, 600r., corner chipped ..	2	0	0
399	" perf., fine set (8 unused) ..	4	4	0
410	Colombia, 1862, 1p.	3	0	0
427	Cordoba, 5, 10c., unused	2	2	0
446	Pacific Steam Co., set of 9 originals	3	3	0
447	Peru, Medio Peso, yellow	2	2	0
467	Sydney, 2d., Plate II.	2	0	0
471	" 3d., unused (discoloured) ..	2	4	0
472	" 3d.	2	0	0
476	N.S.W., large square, 5d., imperf. ..	2	0	0
482	Fiji, 2d. in black on 6c., V.R. Gothic unused	2	10	0
483	N. Zealand, on blue, 1d., unused ..	2	2	0
484	" " 1/-	2	4	0
490	Queensland, 1869-80, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-, all unused	3	12	6
493	Tasmania, 1853, 1d.	2	4	0
499	Victoria, 6d., beaded oval, perfs. cut one side	4	4	0
500	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow, damaged, but fine..	3	10	0

Moens' Catalogue.

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WE have received the second portion of this work, containing the lists of the Postal and Telegraph adhesives, with their various sub-divisions, from the end of Ceylon to Honduras, together with the illustrations of the same.

This catalogue, having acquired such a world-wide fame, needs very little praise from us, and this, the seventh edition, will fully maintain the old reputation. One thing about this catalogue—it gives everything in the shape of a stamp connected with the carriage of letters or parcels, and in one instance even of persons. We find lists of stamps excluded from every other (except, perhaps, a special) catalogue, such as the Railway Stamps of Great Britain, Danish Locals, and American Locals. Many of the stamps listed we would not think of placing in a collection of postage stamps, but at the same time we like to know that the things exist. Essays, again, are fully treated of. These, though very little sought after in England, will some day again come to the fore, especially among the specialists.

In going through the catalogue, Cyprus is the first country to make us pause. There is said to be a surcharged ½d., Plate 18; this should evidently be Plate 19. Of the ½d. on 1d. 13 mm., we have a note of Plate 201 of the 1d. having been used. This we find omitted. We see a long list of the "Postal Surcharge." This list we should like to see left out, as we do not believe in these stamps.

A large number of the Official Cubiertas of Colombia are described, and many are illustrated in miniature. We fancy it would be a work of patience to form a complete collection.

With regard to Spain, the list is the same as in M. Moens' grand work on the Stamps of that country, and which we reviewed fully some time ago.

The Confederate Locals are well given, and there are many illustrations which give a *general* idea of the design, but of course (and rightly) are of little use in deciding if a stamp is genuine or not. In the United States we notice that no varieties of the 3c. of 1857 are given. Some of these varieties, though small, are quite as distinct as the varieties of the 5c. We notice that the 5c. of 1875 (Taylor) is given as existing with a grill; we do not remember hearing of this variety before, but perhaps some American brother will now proceed to sit on us for our ignorance. Of the private Locals some 589 are listed, and many (229) illustrations are given. The remarks about the Confederate Locals can also be applied here. Some pages are saved by leaving out the list of reprinted Locals, and also a number of mistakes are saved, as many of the so-called reprints would be better described as forgeries.

Is not the surcharge V.R. on the Fiji Stamps always in black? In the list of the varieties of the 2d. on 6c. we believe that the letters "V.R." have been printed in mistake for "2d.", as in the following on page 191, "b. Surcharge V R *en rouge*."

Under France, we notice M. Moens states that the 20c. blue of 1849 was never issued, and under the *têtes bêches* of the same series is given the 1fr. carmine. Should not the 1fr. orange also exist thus? as we presume they were printed from the same plate.

The list of Great Britain is very good, although we look with amazement on the prices quoted for some of the varieties, as, for instance, 1fr. 50c. for a used copy of the 2s. 6d., which is still current. A long list is given of various Circular Delivery Companys, and prices are attached to many of the varieties. Some of these companies certainly did use stamps during their short existence, before being snuffed out by the Post Office, but to say that *originals* can be obtained at an average price of about 2d. is to ask us to believe a good deal. We should imagine that many of the various companies found that the costs in their lawsuits with the Post Office could be paid by their stamps, and if the stamps were issued a month or two after all business had ceased, that was quite a minor detail, and should not be taken into account by anyone, especially a philatelist, who ought to (and in many cases does) swallow anything. The unfortunate Oxford and Cambridge Colleges have their stamps totally ignored. This is distinctly hard on the various authorities, and we advise M. Moens to keep out of the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellors, or there may be another sensational case. Seriously, however, the College Stamps are more worthy of a place than the Delivery Companies'. Covering several pages is a list of 418 Railway Parcel Stamps, chiefly used for the conveyance of newspapers. This is the only list we know of these stamps. The list we look upon as of more value than the stamps.

The G's on the Griqualand Stamps are illustrated in all their varieties, which is useful for comparison. We think that about two-thirds of the so-called Griqualand Stamps to be seen in various places are nothing more than Cape Stamps, and never saw Griqualand, the G having been added most probably in London.

We notice an error that we did not know existed, and which if it appeared on the so-called Locals would be most appropriate, namely, the 2½sch. green of 1864, lettered HUMBUGG. (On looking again we find the error is HAMBUGG; it certainly ought to be as we first thought.)

Under Heligoland, we notice that there are two sets of reprints of the 1st issue, namely, those of 1879 with all values imperf. and perf. 14, and with the ½s. and 1s. rouletted. In the reprints of 1887 there are four values rouletted and the entire set perf. 14½. The perforation of the originals is given as 14. If this is correct it gives a means of distinguishing these reprints from the originals. We know that on relinquishing the island to Germany the plates of the stamps came into possession of a firm in Hamburg, and the demand which arose for Heligoland Stamps was quickly met. We have heard a tale which, as it may be new to our readers, we relate. They must understand it is only a traveller's tale, and need not believe it unless they like. It appears that an American dealer was travelling for pleasure (and profit), and went to Hamburg. There he called on the firm who can supply the Heligoland Stamps, and asked the price. Being told, he asked if they had any used copies, and if so, what was the price. Finding the price was higher than for unused copies, he remarked, "I thought used copies would be cheaper." The reply was—"It will take the boy a couple of hours, and you can't expect him to take all that time and trouble for less than a dollar."

As a companion to the Catalogue, we have a volume giving illustrations of entire sheets, blocks, strips, and pairs, in which the stamps

differ slightly. In the part before us, we have the various sheets of the stamps of Afghanistan, Antioquia (1890 provisional), Bamra, Bavaria (Return Letter Stamps), Bhopal, Bolivia, Corrientes, Colombia (Cauca 1877 provisionals), Cundinamarca (provisionals), United States Providence and St. Louis, Confederate States Locals, Gaboon (provisionals), Guadeloupe (unpaid), and British Guiana. There are also pairs of several stamps of other countries, showing varieties of type. These illustrations are lithographs, we believe, and are printed in blue on white paper, and if attempted to be passed off as genuine stamps by any unscrupulous person would be readily recognised. The want of a complete series of reproductions has long been felt, for although certain countries have had their varieties illustrated, notably by the Philatelic Society of London, in their grand work on the Stamps of Oceana, it is only a few countries that have thus been treated, and here in this work we are promised the complete series.

The amount of trouble that might have been saved to earnest philatelists if entire sheets of the early stamps of our Colonies and of Afghanistan had been saved instead of being cut up, those who have not tried to reconstruct plates out of pairs and blocks, often heavily postmarked, can have only a slight idea. Even at the present day, when pairs of the early stamps are most jealously kept together, it has, up to the present, been found impossible to properly place the stamps on certain varieties, notably on the British Guiana, 1856, and certain of the Afghanistan sheets are in the same predicament. We have the type, but it is doubtful if we shall ever discover the order and position. We not only thank M. Moens for issuing the work, but we also thank those collectors unknown to us, without whose help in lending and allowing their stamps to be reproduced, these remarks would in all probability never have been called for.

New Issues.

—:-:—

Afghanistan.. The *Monthly Journal* records the discovery of the *shahi* stamp of 1873-4, dated 1290, printed in purple instead of black. We also add to the list of the current type, re-engraved, the following:—

Dated 1290, shahi, purple on white laid
Current 1a. lilac on white laid batonné
1r. ,, ,,
1r. mauve on thick green paper

Austria. The *Stamp News* vouches for the 2k. of 1850 on ribbed paper, and also mentions a Newspaper Tax Stamp of 25k. The following errors of the Post Cards and Letter Cards are also mentioned:—

1850, 2k. black on ribbed paper
Newspaper Tax. 25k. red
P.C., 2+2k., Polish, with Böhm on reply
L.C., 3k. (eagle), Polish, Wydrubowoncgo, not Wydrukowoncgo, in fourth line of instructions.
3k. (head) a similar error is found in this, the current card.

Barbados. The Reply Card of 1½d. has been surcharged ONE PENNY in violet.
P.C., 1+1d. on 1½+1½d. mauve on buff.

Borneo.. The 8c. has now been defaced in a similar manner to the 10c. blue.
6c. in black on 8c. green.

Brazil. From the *London Philatelist and Monthly Journal* we take the following list of Letter Cards:—

L.C., 1891, 80r. red and blue on dull yellow
80r. ,, ,, brown
80r. ,, ,, green
80r. ,, ,, blue rose (!)
80r. ,, ,, light brown
80r. ,, ,, orange red
80r. ,, ,, salmon
80r. ,, ,, flesh pink
80r. ,, ,, rose, imperf.
80r. ,, ,, ,, ,, at top

British Bechuanaland. Two provisionals were issued at the end of last year, consisting of Cape Stamps surcharged vertically, with name in two lines of small type. The following English Stamps have been surcharged, with name in two lines of block type, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

On Cape, 1d. carmine, black vertical surch.
2d. brown, ,, ,, ,,
On Gt. Britain, 1d. lilac, black surch.
2d. red and green, ,,
4d. brown and ,, ,,
6d. purple on red, ,,

British Guiana. Mr. W. T. Wilson has discovered a pair imperf. between of the 1860 type 1c. surcharged "Official," and the word afterwards barred out in black.
1875, June, 1c. black, official barred, perf. 10 on three sides, imperf. on one side.

British South Africa. A Registered Envelope has been issued by this Company. The stamp, which is embossed on the flap, is a large transverse oval with the Arms of the Company embossed in the centre, surrounded by a broad frame, with the words "The British South Africa Company" in coloured block capitals, and below in a coloured label "British Centra Africa" in white letters. Below the stamp on a coloured label is "Registration Two Pence."
R.E., 2d. blue on white, size 159 × 100 mm.

Bulgaria. We have seen copies of the current 30s., surcharged in black, 15 over the figures of value.
15 in black on 30s. brown

Canada. The die of the stamp on the 1c. Post Card has again been slightly altered. The scroll work surrounding the circles at the sides has been removed, and the small quatrefoil below each circle in larger.
P.C., 1c. blue on buff. Type redrawn.

Cape Verde. Mr. Skipton has shown us a block of 9 of the 40 reis yellow imperf., the centre stamp being lettered Mozambique.
40r. yellow } imperf.
40r. ,, error Mozambique }

Chamba. The *Monthly Journal* has the following errors:—

1r. black and grey, error CHMABA
Off. P.C., ½a. black and brown, error STATE

Colombia. The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the following: — The Official Cubierta has a frame of two straight lines, the outer of which is three or four times thicker than the inner. Outside the frame, on the left, is an inscription reading from bottom to top. It is inscribed "Sale de Bucaramanga."

1869, 2½c. violet, paper laid with wavy lines
Off. Cubierta — black on white wove

Congo Francaise. The 25c. has been surcharged 5c., similar to the last provisional of that value.

5c. in black on 25c. black on rose

Cuba. The 5c. is now printed on thick paper.

5c. de p, green on thick white paper

Curacao. We illustrate the new design that will shortly be in use here.

Deccan. Our Publishers have the complete set (except the 1a. brown) surcharged official in native characters in both black and reddish purple on the same sheet; hence the two different coloured surcharges are known on undivided pairs. In addition the 2a. green (skeleton type) is doubly perforated vertically.

Diego Suarez. *The Monthly Journal* chronicles a fresh surcharge here. The surcharge consists of 'DIEGO SUAREZ' in thick capitals placed diagonally, with a small ornament above and a thick and thin line below. Above the ornament is '1891,' and below the two lines is '5c.,' all in a single lined frame.

5c. in red on 10c. black on lilac.

Dutch Indies. We illustrate the stamps to be issued here.

Ecuador. In the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* by Messrs. Collin & Calman, a long list of Official Stamps is given. Among a number received by our Publishers lately we failed to find any copies surcharged horizontally; the other varieties we found, namely, vertically (a few), and diagonally from left to right and from right to left, and also the surcharge in similar positions, but inverted. One or two double surcharges were also found.

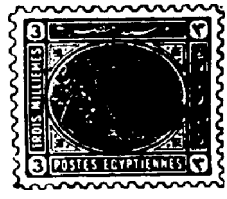
In the same work is a list of Fiscal Postals. To that list our Publishers can add the following:—

Without date, 50c. green
1884-1885 in black, 20c. violet
1p. brown
1886-1887 on 1881-1882, 10c. orange
1887-1888, 5s. blue
10s. vermilion
1889-1890 on 1887-1888, 4c. brown
10c. orange
1s. green
5s. blue
10s. vermilion

One or two varieties were found with the surcharged date printed twice.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shewn us a specimen of the new Ecuador issue described in the January number. Mr. H. E. Tite has also shewn us copies of the Ecuador and New Nicaraguas. These latter are a very handsome design (which is all that can recommend them to philatelists), Columbus on the deck of his vessel seeing for the first time the distant shores of the New World.

Egypt. We have received copies of a new value, which we illustrate.



3m. deep maroon

French Colonies. *Le Timbre Poste* says that the Post Card 10c. black on chamois has been adopted. Whether it is to be surcharged with the names of the various colonies we know not.

P.C., 10c., black on chamois.

Grenada. We illustrate the last provisional issued here.

Great Britain. We notice in the Reports of the Brighton Philatelic Society that Mr. Redman showed a copy of the 1/- small letters with a white circle round the letter in the left hand corner. We first noticed this stamp ourselves some months ago, when it was offered us at a long price. We refused to keep the stamp ourselves at the price, as we believed that on every sheet printed the stamp lettered K.D. in the lower corners would show the circle round the K. Since then we have obtained two copies at a nominal price, and have heard of several others, which strongly confirms us in our opinion.

The *Stamp News* mentions another error, namely, the current 1d. with the letter N crossed out and O placed by its side.

The *Monthly Journal* notes a curiosity, namely, the current 1d. printed on the side of the paper on which the gum had been applied. Thus on wetting, the impression, like the well known Russian stamps,

would be removed. The wmk. was also upside down.

On February 11th, the various Post Offices offered for sale the new Letter Cards. The stamp is similar to that on the 1d. Post Card, and is placed in the upper right corner. The Royal Arms are in the upper centre above the words "LETTER CARDS." Outside the perforations at the bottom is an inscription, "To open the Letter Card tear off the edge at the perforation," all in block capitals. In the centre of the back of the card is an inscription in two lines as follows:—"If used for transmission abroad the additional postage required should be'—'supplied by means of adhesive stamps."

On the same date Envelopes of the value of 2½d., in two sizes, were also on sale. The paper, thin white wove, bears portions of the name of the maker, "De La Rue & Co."—"Extra Tough," in double lined capitals.

We also hear that a new 4½d. will be issued shortly.

We find we have not mentioned that the current 2½d. has been surcharged "I.R."—"Official."

1862, 1/- small letters, variety
1d. with letter N barred out and O by its side
1d. printed on top of the gum
Off. 2½d. purple on blue, surch. black
L.C. 1d. carmine on blue
Env. 2½d. blue on thin white wove
sizes 139×72 mm., 140×111 mm.

Guinea. We have seen a sheet of 40 reis, yellow Cape Verde, with error Mozambique, surcharged 'GUINÉ'
40r. black on yellow, error Mozambique

Haiti. We hear of the following varieties of the current 7c.
7c. red, Imperf.
7c. ,, ,, vertically

Hong Kong. *The Record* mentions a 10c. surcharged S.O., similar to the 2c. surcharged S.D. (which it also chronicles), mentioned by us some months ago. We hear that the 1d. has been found without the corresponding Chinese word which is usually surcharged over the old value (in Chinese), at the upper part of the label on the left. We knew of of the similar variety of the 20c. for some time, but find we have not yet mentioned it.

20c. on 30c. black on green } without surcharge in Chinese.
1d. on 96c. ,, on brown on red }
10c. brown on red, surch. S.O. in black.

India. We illustrate the new 2½a., and list the following, the Postcards being surcharged 'ONE ANNA' in block capitals.

Reg. Env. 2a. blue, size H²
P.C. 1a., in black on 1½a. blue on buff
1+1a. ,, ,, 1½+1½a. blue on buff
Off. P.C. ½a. green on buff with
To—The Postmaster—of—

Mexico. Our namesake of America gives sundry Mexican stamps that we believe have not been listed before.

1885. On laid paper.

1c. pale green	10c. orange
2c. carmine	12c. olive
3c. red brown	25c. blue
4c. red	50c. green
5c. blue	1p. blue
6c. brown	2p. ,,

1891, on wmk. paper.
1c. yellow green (change of shade)
5c. blue
20c. scarlet.

New South Wales. The complete list of the Registered Envelopes surcharged is below. For the sundry other things mentioned, we are indebted to various sources.

Type, 1864, 1d. red, perf. 7, wmk. crown and N.S.W.
Reg. Env. 3d. on 4d. rose. thin block letters, sizes F.G.
3d. ,, ,, Roman capitals and bar, sizes F.G.
Off. O.S. in red on 5/- purple (current)

Nicaragua. Whatever may be said about the annual crops of the Central American Republics, the stamps themselves cannot be run down. The 1892 issue, illustrations of which we will give shortly, are quite superior to the stamps of countries who would think themselves injured by comparing them to Nicaragua. The design of the stamps represents Columbus sighting land four hundred years ago.

1c. yellow brown	50c. purple
2c. red	1p. brown
5c. blue	2p. green
10c. slate	5p. carmine
20c. carmine	10p. orange

Official in dark blue on
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 5, 10p., light brown
Env. 5c. blue on salmon, size 152×90 mm.
10c. slate on blue ,, 160×91 ,,
20c. red on amber ,, 185×94 ,,
30c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
50c. purple on amber, size 240×105 mm.
Wrappers, 1c. blue on salmon, size 165×273 mm.
2c. ,, ,, ,,
4c. ,, ,, ,,
P.C. 2c. blue on buff
2+2c. ,, ,,
3c. red ,,
3+3c. ,, ,,

Nossi Bé. More unpaid stamps being wanted here, fresh postage stamps have been defaced by a surcharge similar to the first type mentioned in January.

Unpaid, 0.10c. in black on 5c. green
0.15c. ,, ,, 20c. red
0.25c. ,, ,, 75c. rose

Porto Rico. In a fresh colour we hear of the current 10c.
10c. de p. rose

Queensland. Mr. Peckett has shown us a pair of the Queensland 5/-, no wmk., without perf. between the stamps. In the pair we saw the stamps were vertical. The *Monthly Journal* mentions that the publishers of that paper have a horizontal pair of the same stamp and a vertical pair of the 1/-, no wmk.,

both in a similar unfinished state. The Postal Union Cards have also been issued and a new Wrapper, for a sight of which we are indebted to Mr. Dalby. The stamp on this latter is of the same type as the lately issued ½d. and there are 6 lines of instructions.

1863, 1/- grey, imperf. one side
1866, 5/- rose " "
Wrapper, ½d. green on buff, size 128 × 300 mm.
P.C., 1½d. brown on buff, size 129 × 84 mm.
1½ × 1½d. " " " "

St. Lucia. The *Monthly Journal* lists the 3d. De La Rue type surcharged 'ONE'—'HALF'—'PENNY' in three lines. Mr. Semple has shown us a Provisional, namely, the 6d. De La Rue, cut in half vertically, and each half surcharged ½d. in black. We presume this is in addition to the 3d.

½d. in black on 3d. lilac and green
½d. in black on ½ 6d. lilac and blue.

St. Pierre Miquelon. There will be more stamps than territory here shortly. The *American Journal of Philately* mentions that copies of the lately surcharged 15c. have been found to be on laid paper. The new Provisionals have the name surcharged diagonally, with the figure of new value above and 'cent' below

15c. blue on white laid, black surch.
15c. " " " " S of St. missing
1c. in black on 10c. black on lilac
2c. " " 15c. blue
4c. " " 30c. brown on bistre
4c. " " 40c. red on straw
(There are said to be no errors.)

Salvador. Here again the Seebeck stamps refer us back to 1592 and the landing of Columbus. The Post Cards treat us to a map of the voyage with a representation of the ship which first crossed the Atlantic.

1c. green	11c. brown
2c. light brown	20c. orange
3c. ultramarine	25c. maroon
5c. grey	50c. yellow
10c. vermilion	1p. carmine

Env. 1c. green on white, size 152 × 90 mm
5c. blue on blue " "
10c. carmine on amber " "
11c. brown on salmon " "
20c. orange on amber " "
22c. dark blue on salmon, size 160 × 92 mm
Wrappers, 2c. brown on blue, size 144 × 295 mm
3c. " " " 165 × 252 mm
6c. " " " 173 × 252 mm
12½c. " " " 144 × 295 mm
P.C. 1c. blue on amber
2c. brown on blue
2+2c. " "
3c. green on white
3+3c. " "

Sandwich Isles. The *Echo de la Timbrologie* reports the Post Cards as being changed to the following colours:—

P.C. 1c. dark orange on pale orange
1+1c. " on bistre
2+2c. pale blue on white

Sokotra. According to the *Illustrated Brief-Zeit*, this place on the Gulf of Aden has had the stamps of Cyprus surcharged with name at top and new value at bottom, all in block capitals. We do not think the stamps are yet fully authenticated. We should have expected that Indian stamps obtained from Aden would be more likely to have been used as a foundation than the stamps of Cyprus. However the ones noted are:—

HALF ANNA in black on 1p. carmine
ONE ANNA " " 2p. blue
P.C. HALF ANNA " " 1p. carmine

South Australia. Mr. Guy Semple has shown us copies of the 2½d. on 4d. perf. 11½ all round, as well as copies perf. 11½ at top or bottom and perf. 10 or perf. 11½ at sides, so that the following can be met with.

Perf. 10, 10 × 11½
" 11½, 11½ × 10
" 10 on 3 sides 11½ on 1 side (4 varieties)
" 11½ " " 10 " " "

The Publishers of the *Stamp News* among their stock have discovered the following varieties.

1st type, 2d. double roul.
2d. deep red (colour of the imperf.)
1869, 2d. wmk. star on thick paper.
2d. wmk. crown S.A., perf. 11½ × roul.
2/- carmine, perf. 10 × 12½ printed both sides
8d. on 9d. brown double perf.

Straits Settlements. Mr. Neave has shown us another provisional, which we illustrate and so save description. The length of the surcharge varies about ½mm. in length in various copies, as does the position of the word ONE with regard to the word CENTS.

The *London Philatelist* gives an Official Post Card inscribed 'To the Registrar of Servants,' 'Singapore.' (Are the natives of Singapore Cingalese? if so, when did the Immigration take place?)

1c. in black on 8c. orange
Off. P.C. —— black on buff

Sungei Ujong. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., writing to us on the subject of the 8c. and 10c. Sungei Ujong stamps recently chronicled in our columns, as being recently issued, inform us that such is not the case. The stamps in question were issued in 1882 and are described in Moens' catalogue, 1883 edition, page 683.

Swazieland. The *Record* says that in each sheet of the 2d. one stamp is without the final 'd'

2d. black on bistre, error Swazielan

Sweden. A new Envelope for Local use was lately issued. It is ungummed, but the tongue of the upper flat is so cut as to slip into a slit in the lower flap. The stamp is of the usual Envelope type, but has an inscription all all round in small letters outside the stamp.

Env. 2 ore orange on cream, size 110 × 72 mm.

Turkey. Two of the Unpaid current stamps have had the Imprimé surcharge applied to them.

Newspaper Stamps
on Unpaid 20 paras black, surch. in black
1 piastre " "

International Philatelic Union.

FEBRUARY, 1892.—REPORT.

FINANCE.

Twelve Months Ending December 31st, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st, 1891. By Cash in hand ..	0	3	1½
By Entrance Fees	6	4	0
„ Subscriptions	22	8	0
„ Advertisements (Statutes) ..	2	5	0
Balance due to Treasurer	1	6	2
	£32	6	3½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Mr. C. H. Nunn for *Stamp Collectors' Journal*	10	8	1
„ Mr. W. Brown for *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*	14	18	1½
„ 1000 Statutes	2	15	0
„ Postages and Stationery ..	2	18	3
„ Do. Assistant Secretary ..	1	6	10
	£32	6	3½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand	0	3	1½
„ 62 Entrance Fees at 2/- ..	6	4	0
„ 138 Subscriptions at 2/6 ..	17	5	0
„ 17 „ 2/- ..	1	14	0
„ 38 „ 1/6 ..	2	17	0
„ 12 „ 1/- ..	0	12	0
„ Advertisements (Statutes) ..	2	5	0
„ Cash due to Treasurer ..	1	6	2
	£32	6	3½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Mr. C. H. Nunn for *Stamp Collectors' Journal*—						
Jan., Feb. and Mar.	3	2	5¾			
April, May and June	3	6	8¾			
July, Aug., Sep., Oct.	3	18	10½			
				10	8	1
To Mr. W. Brown for *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*—						
February and March	2	4	6			
April	1	2	9			
May	1	9	3			
June	1	4	5			
July	1	3	5			
August ..	1	4	2			
September ..	1	7	3½			
October ..	1	4	0			
November ..	1	4	7			
December ..	2	13	9			
				14	18	1½
To 1000 Statutes				2	15	0
„ Postages and Stationery ..				2	18	3
„ Ditto Assistant Secretary ..				1	6	10
				£32	6	3½

S. F. BICKERS, *Secretary and Treasurer Int. Phil. Union.*

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1891.

In connection with the above statement, I beg to report that 68 new members were elected during the past year, and the total number of members at the present time is 219.

It will be remembered that when I accepted the Secretaryship in Oct., 1889—there were 177 names on the membership roll; 70 of these resigned their membership at the end of that year, and a start was made in 1890 with 107 members This was increased to 155 at the end of that year, and to 209 at the end of 1891, showing a continuous steady increase gratifying to all concerned.

The management of the Funds during the past year has been one of great difficulty, and the subscription of 2/6 per member was insufficient to meet the expenses. As will be seen from the above, members received the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* from January to October inclusive (10 numbers), and the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, from February to December inclusive (10 ordinary numbers and 1 double number). We were singularly fortunate in enrolling a large number of new members, who each paid an Entrance Fee of 2/- All things considered, the deficit on the year's working is a very trivial one.

I have dealt with over 1,000 postal communications in connection with the Society during the past year, and 1892 has already made a good start with over 200 for the months of January and February, so it will be readily seen that the work of your Hon. Sec. and Treasurer is by no means slight.

The Monthly Exchange Packets, under the able and courteous management of the Assistant Secretary (Mr. S. C. Skipton), are progressing most favourably, the business done amounting to £666 8s. 1*d.* for the 12 months, July, 1890, to June, 1891, inclusive, and when the returns for

July to December, 1891, are made up, I anticipate that a much heavier average will result.

A Postcard Packet is also in working order, and is meeting with moderate success, but more members are required for this. A system of Exchange with the French Society (M. Poncin) is successfully conducted by Mr. A. G. Gardner, and arrangements are also being made for an extension of our exchange system to Germany, Austria, Sweden, and the United States, but it will require great care and steady perseverance to carry them out, and to overcome the difficulties attendant on them.

The revision of the Statutes, rendered necessary by many slight changes and alterations, has now been completed, and they will be published, together with a corrected list of members, towards the end of March. The question of issuing Certificates of Membership has also received attention, and I fully expect to be able to issue them in April.

The Purchasing Department, I regret, has *not* turned out very successfully so far, owing to a difficulty in obtaining supplies and to the smallness of the amount available. I have spent much time and have lost heavily over this, many orders not being filled in as I desired, and many stamps of obsolete issues being sent to me by my agents. I have been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for its management on new lines by someone with more time to devote to it. As many as possible of the deposit accounts will be closed before the department is handed over to the new manager.

The Circulating Free Library has received special attention from the Committee. They have received a quantity of books, pamphlets, &c., to form the nucleus of a good Reference Library; a Fund for the purchase of the more expensive works (such as are published by the London Society), has been opened, and the following subscriptions have been promised :—

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF THE I.P.U. CIRCULATING FREE LIBRARY.

	s.	d.
E. Hawkins, Esq.	10	0
Vernon Roberts, Esq.	10	0
S. F. Bickers, Esq.	5	0
W. Lochhead, Esq.	5	0
A. Stich, Esq.	5	0
S. C. Skipton, Esq.	5	0
G. Burrow, Esq.	5	0
B. W. Neave, Esq.	5	0

Further contributions to this fund, also books, pamphlets, &c., will be gladly received by the Secretary and Treasurer, or any member of the Board of Management.

In conclusion, it is with great regret that I recall the deaths of three of our members (Messrs. Koch, Berg and Rondell), all of whom were earnest and sincere philatelists. Several members of the Committee have suffered from the prevailing epidemic, including our excellent President, who has (I am pleased to say) happily recovered from a very severe attack.

In conclusion, I am sure members will feel with me that the progress of the Association during the past two years has not been slight; I venture to hope that greater things are yet in store for us, and that we may continue to progress both in numbers and in the usefulness of our Association.

S. F. BICKERS,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.,
Int. Phil. Union.

Clifton, Bristol,
20th Feb., 1892.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

259 P. J. Lloyd, Esq., 7, Redland Park, Redland, Bristol. Proposed by S. F. Bickers, Esq., and G. Hamilton-Smith, Esq.
260 W. H. Lawson, Esq., 18, Moses Street, Liverpool. Proposed by W. Brown, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.
261 W. S. King, Esq., 65, Cadogan Street, London, S.W. Proposed by J. C. Joselin, Esq., and S. C. Skipton, Esq.
262 Leslie A. Hansberg, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge. Proposed by E. Leader, Esq., and S. C. Skipton, Esq.
263 Chas. Brown, Esq., Box 354, Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A. Proposed by W. Brown, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

New Members.

SECTION I.

258 Mr. A. M. M. Stedman, High Croft, Milford, Godalming.

SECTION II.

252 Mr. R. Zimmermann, 32, Bloom Street, Liverpool.
253 Mr. Wm. Taylor, 56, Wapping, Liverpool.
254 Mr. O. H. Cecil, 60, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.
251 Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, Daisy Bank, Swinton Park, Manchester.

SECTION IV.

255 Mr. P. Robertson, 77, Wills Street, Lozells, Birmingham.

SECTION VI.

256 Lt.-Col. Ely, Army Service Corps, Edinburgh.

SECTION XI.

257 Mr. F. E. Max Samberg, Urbanstrasse, 183, Berlin, S59, Germany.

New Addresses.

Mr. G. Gray, 3, Willowfield Street, Belfast, Ireland.
Surgeon-Capt. L. P. Mumby, Thornfield House, Gosport, Hants.
Mr. W. F. Wadams, 141, Murdock Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Mr. G. T. Napier, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Assistant Secretary's Report.

For the February General Packet, 49 members sent 60 sheets, and 23 members sent sheets for the Colonial Packet.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant Sec. I.P.U.,

Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.
Feb. 8th, 1892.

Post Card Packet.

The Packets for December and January were combined, and the packet was a great improvement

on the previous ones, both as regards quantity and quality. The Postal List was also much longer than usual. Owing to Mr. Brymer going abroad, the Packets will in future be conducted by Mr. S. F. Bickers until his return.

Members are invited to send in selections by the 1st day of each month, and the Packets will be issued on the 7th.

Members wishing to see the Packets (and not able to send selections), can do so by sending me a Post Card. Members can also send selections, but need not see Packet unless they wish.

S. F. BICKERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Hillview, Clifton, Bristol.

The Bradford Stamp Club.

For the February Packets, 44 members sent 69 sheets, which have been made into two packets, and sent out on February 10th.

W. J. E. HINSCLIFF,
Hon. Sec.

20, Grantham Place, Bradford.

Exchange, Enquiry and Wants of Members, &c.

Printed Sheets for reception of Duplicates as used in Monthly Exchange Packets, 100 post free, 2/-; 50, post free, 1/1; 1000 stamp mounts, post free, 7d.—BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Wanted.—Wholesale Price Lists—G. HAMILTON-SMITH, Philatelist, 2, Eldon Place, Clifton, Bristol.

Wanted.—Unused English Stamps of issues prior to 1870, also Unused English Envelopes (whole) with silk thread. Cash or Exchange.—MARKS, 19, Ludgate Hill, London.

The J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., New York, Standard Catalogue, 1/0½; cloth, 2/1. Stamps supplied at Catalogue prices. Sole Agent — H. CLARK, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

Wanted.—Exchange in Stamps (United States Postage and Departmentals) for 100,000 well-mixed French Stamps, 4,000 Sweden, and 20,000 Continentals.—BICKERS, Clifton, Bristol.

The Post-Office of Ooltapore.

—:-:—

BY C.F.L.

(Continued from page 36.)

THIS letter, after being set up and printed, was sent broadcast over the country, as well as to dealers and collectors in Europe. A few advertisements were also judiciously inserted in the Indian newspapers, one of which was promised an extra small gratuity to write an article on the "Postal Departments of Native States in general and Ooltapore in particular." The effect was marvellous. In a short while orders came pouring in from all quarters. The English Postal authorities at Jumbogunge were astounded at the enormous number of letters that came addressed to Ooltapore, many of them containing remittances for large sums of money. The Collector's suspicions were aroused. He came to the natural conclusion that Rupianath Scatterjee was perpetrating some money-getting swindle, and he deputed the Superintendent of Police to make enquiries. After that functionary's report, however, the Collector merely laughed heartily, and took no further notice of the affair.

Gas Bagdass was hard pressed to execute the orders that came in by dozens daily. The stock of paper was soon exhausted, and fresh supplies had to be procured from Calcutta, a "provisional issue on native paper" having in the meanwhile an enormous sale at enhanced prices. A further source of revenue was discovered in the fact that both dealers and collectors wanted *used stamps*, and in addition to the cost of the stamps a fee was charged for post-marking. Then a new series of high value stamps from four annas to one rupee was issued, followed by a registration label, and when these began to slacken off "surcharges" became the order of the day. Then appeared several series of "Service Stamps," Revenue Stamps surcharged for "postage," varieties in colour and perforation, and a vast multitude of other vagaries too numerous to detail in a short sketch, but all of which have been faithfully chronicled and recorded. Gas Bagdass, with true trading instincts, was careful not to let the supply exceed the demand, and in a very short while the stamps of the Ooltapore Feudatory State took a high place in the estimation of collectors and dealers. As might be expected, the variety and number of "errors" was truly amazing, and the prices they realized astounding. As an example, the one rupee Revenue Stamp, doubly surcharged "postage" and "four annas" with Ooltapore spelt "Ooltapo*ɜ*" and revenue spelt "heveneu" was priced by the dealers at Rs.16s., and being one of the rarest of the "surcharges" and "errors" (there were only two thousand printed) commanded a ready sale. A few varieties are mentioned in this sketch, but it would need a catalogue of many pages and more space than we can afford here to give them all in detail. The Postal Department and the postage stamps of the Feudatory State of Ooltapore are now recognised throughout the philatelic world, and have been the means of adding considerably to the geographical and statistical knowledge of British India.

The results obtained by the Postal Department were wonderful. The State once more enjoyed prosperity; all arrears of salary, including what was due to the dancing girls, were paid off; the suppliers of brandy received substantial payments on account and gladly renewed supplies. The army, which had been sadly neglected, was re-constructed and increased to twelve men. General Burra Ooloo, who had in the meanwhile as a temporary measure taken up the duties of a peon in one of the Government offices at

Jumbogunge, was recalled and reinstated as commander-in-chief, with the rank of field-marshal, and with a substantial increase of three rupees a month to his pay. Gas Bagdass was rewarded with a handsome bonus of two hundred and fifty rupees, and was honoured with a title of nobility, and a seat in Council. The dress court, sword and gold lace caps were redeemed from pledge, not without some little difficulty, however. as the banker in whose hands they had been placed raised the question of an increased bonus. Rupianath Scatterjee also came in for his share of the gratitude of his Sovereign in the shape of a permanent increase in pay, a large gratuity, and leave for six months on full pay and all expenses paid. Never since the days of the great Guddha Singh had there been such plenty and prosperity in the State of Ooltapore, and all owing to that casual visit of Rupianath's to the stationers in Calcutta! What great events from little causes spring!

[For the benefit of those readers who are not Indian scholars it may be well to give one or two translations of the Indian names used in the above sketch. "Ooltapore," literally translated, means "upside-down town." and "Bunderpara" signifies "monkey village." "Guddha" is "donkey." "Budjat." is "rascal," and "Burra Oolo" means "a great owl."—Ed. *P. J. of G. B.*]

Regina v. Dr. Assmus, otherwise Bernard.

[Transcript from the Shorthand Notes of H. H. and A. R. Tolcher.]

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, February 8th, 1892, before the Common Serjeant, Sir W. T. Charley.

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. C. F. Gill and Mr. A. Gill (instructed by J. G. Frayling, Esq., solicitor to the Treasury).

The prisoner was undefended.

Mr. C. F. Gill: May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury. The prisoner at the bar is charged in this indictment with obtaining money by false pretences, and on some counts with attempting to obtain money by false pretences. The case is rather a peculiar one, having regard to the method adopted by the prisoner for obtaining money, and as regards the cases in which he failed to carry out his object. As no doubt all of you are aware, there are many people now, and have been for many years past, who collect foreign stamps. The practice is not confined merely to boys at school, but people of riper years take a very great interest in that subject, and put themselves to a great deal of trouble and expense for the purpose of completing collections, as far as they can. of all stamps that have ever been issued. You can well understand, therefore, that there are a number of stamps very easily procured. But a certain number of stamps, a very few of which are in existence, it is very difficult to procure; and as time goes on, they become more valuable day by day. Some of them have some peculiarity which adds very much to their value. Some are valuable on account of their colour. But in the cases that will be brought before you we only deal with three or four stamps which were put upon members of the public by the prisoner, who, it is alleged, is a man engaged in the wholesale production of forged stamps, designed to supply the want that is felt for rare stamps. He has devoted great attention to this subject, and was found to be in possession of all the plant necessary to turn out any quantity that might be desired. As time went on, the price no doubt would have come down; but when he was arrested there were found on him, and in his possession, a large number of stamps, dies, colours, paints, acids, and a variety of things of that kind, which would be useful to him in his business of adding to the value of foreign stamps by altering their appearance. In order to give you an instance of how a stamp may be made valuable by forging some part of it, I may say it appears that there is a black English stamp which most of you, I dare say, have seen. It has in one top corner the letter "V," and in the other corner the letter "R." The great bulk of that issue of stamps had a Maltese cross in the corner; but a small number were issued with the letters "V.R," and only a small number, because the distribution was almost immediately stopped. So that although there are a large number of black 1d. English stamps not in circulation, but in the possession of different people, and are comparatively easily obtained, yet there are very few with the "V.R." It is suggested that this man devoted his attention to altering this stamp as a means of obtaining money, because, whereas the black stamp with the Maltese cross is worth very little, the stamp with the "V.R." is of very great value indeed. The allegation is that he has forged the "V.R." in the corners, using, as a basis, the ordinary black stamp.

The Prisoner: I am not prosecuted for forgery.

Mr. F. C. Gill: Well, gentlemen, having altered the stamp in that way, he proceeded to try and sell it. He told some story as to how it got into his possession, which is untrue. He is a man of considerable capacity and ability, as will, no doubt, be shown before you in the course of this case. Evidence will be produced to show how he got possession of it. He then proceeded to take it to dealers in stamps who would be likely to buy them for customers desirous of obtaining valuable stamps.

A Juror: Was the prisoner in any regular business other than the supposed manufacture of these stamps?

Mr. C. F. Gill: I will tell you, sir, what his position was. It may be convenient to answer

your question at once by saying that he had no occupation that we know of at that time, and, indeed, we are quite certain, except this business of dealing in these spurious and altered stamps. All the stamps found at his place were not forged, of course; but we say that was the thing he devoted his attention to, and that he had all the plant necessary to do it, and he was in possession, at the time of his arrest, of forged stamps other than those which he is charged with obtaining money upon.

Now, gentlemen, I will give you a few dates. You will find that in July, 1890, he was in possession of one of these 1d. black English stamps with the letters "V.R." in the corners. He took it, first of all, to Mr. Buhl, a gentleman carrying on business in Queen Victoria Street; but he did not succeed in getting rid of it, because Mr. Buhl was not satisfied with it. I shall prove before you that took place as far back as July, 1890, so as to show he had in his possession a stamp having in the corners the letters "V.R.," which would not, to his knowledge, be accepted by a man skilled and expert in these matters. On August 12th of the same year he went to another gentleman, a stamp dealer, in Leicester Square, and offered him a black English stamp with the letters "V.R." in the corners. He said he had got it from an old gentleman in whose possession it had been for a long time, and he sold it to Mr. Giwelb for £4. As a matter of fact, if you can find a person who wants a stamp of this kind at the time of disposing of it, it would be worth more than £4; but that was the price paid by Mr. Giwelb, who is himself a dealer, and who could have sold it, if genuine, at a profit. It will be proved to you that that stamp is one of those which I have described as the ordinary English stamp which would have had the Maltese cross in the corners, but which has been altered by having the letters "V.R." inserted instead. On the 18th August he sold another stamp—a 12 cents Mexican stamp—to the same gentleman for 15s. That stamp was given a value by altering the colour of it. Sometimes stamps of exactly the same description are issued, but of a different colour. It seems to be the fact that the green Mexican stamp at that time was comparatively of trifling value, but the brown one was much more rare, and would command, therefore, a much larger price; in fact, the difference was so great that a dealer would sell the green 12 cents Mexican stamp for 3d. or 4d., whereas the brown one would be worth from £2 to £3. The reason of that, again, is that in issuing these stamps some of the Mexican stamps were issued of a brown colour by accident, and they got into circulation. Of course, they were withdrawn from circulation at once; but that gives them their value to collectors—I mean the fact of their being rare. In passing, I ought to have mentioned that, with regard to this black English stamp, the prisoner had in his possession, among the plant for carrying on this business, a die which could be used for producing these letters "V.R." in the corners. Again, in December, 1890, he went to the shop of a Mr. Reya, of Oxford Street, who occasionally purchases foreign stamps. He will tell you that the prisoner called upon him on the 3rd December, 1890, and produced a 4 annas Indian stamp with this peculiarity—that the Queen's head was upside down. For that reason the stamp was of considerable value. The prisoner told Mr. Reya some story about it, and Mr. Reya bought it for £7 10s. He subsequently sold it to another gentleman, who is in the habit of purchasing stamps, for £15, and it was eventually sold for £20. It will be proved, with reference to that stamp, that the way in which the thing was done was by taking out part of the stamp, reversing the Queen's head, and so producing a valuable stamp. Dealing with ordinary stamps that has to be done with great skill, and in such a way as to deceive the eyes of those persons who would even look very closely at them. He was at that time in communication with a witness whom I shall call before you, to whom he spoke with regard to stamps, and you will hear that the question of taking the Queen's head out of the first issue of the four anna Indian stamp, and reversing it, was the subject of discussion, and the prisoner made the observation that he could practically do anything he pleased with stamps.

Then, gentlemen, on December 22nd the prisoner sold a blue Cape of Good Hope stamp to Mr. Reya. The value of that stamp depends on its colour. A large number can be bought cheaply of another colour, but the blue stamp is worth a considerable sum, being rare. The red stamp is the cheap colour, but that colour can be altered by the use of acids; and in the possession of the prisoner were found acids that would be useful for that purpose.

Gentlemen, another case is that of Mr. Bright, of Bournemouth. The prisoner seems to have been in communication with him by means of correspondence, and he wrote from Church Street, Islington, the place where he had taken rooms and where he received letters. He passed there in the names of "Assmus" and "Bernard." The point with regard to his passing by two names is that in the correspondence to Mr. Bright he said he was desirous of introducing Mr. Assmus to Mr. Bright; and later on he went there in another capacity for the purpose of introducing himself as Mr. Assmus. That shows the trouble he took to carry out these frauds. [The learned counsel read some extracts from the correspondence]. I need not read all the letters to you, but it is plain that he was sending stamps to these people who had the means of disposing of them in their business. The Baden stamps which he mentioned are not stamps which have been altered or manipulated in any way, but they are absolutely forged altogether. Any alteration of a stamp would be a forgery; but these are the

entire productions of the prisoner. Gentlemen, the matter, goes on; and on the 1st October he writes again to the same people, saying this: "I am sorry to say I could not answer your favour, of September 22nd, which I duly received with the returned stamps. Dr. Assmus" (this is what he is writing of himself), "an old friend of mine who has the whole matter about the collection in hand, is in Paris on some important business, and will not be back before next Monday." Gentlemen, that refers to this: the prisoner represented that he knew where there was a valuable collection to be sold, and that he could use his influence for the purpose of bringing about the purchase of this very valuable collection by these people to whom he was writing. He was writing to them in the name of Bernard, stating that he had friend, Dr. Assmus, who was quite in touch with the people who were in possession of the stamps. In another letter he describes Dr. Assmus as a renowned war correspondent; in fact, writing as "Bernard," he speaks in the highest possible terms of Assmus, giving him the best possible character, and stating that he is a man of great business capacity. With regard to the last part of the description of his character, you will probably agree, before the case is over, that the prisoner is a man of considerable ability; and it is much to be regretted that he has not devoted his great capacity to some other object than dealing in spurious stamps of this kind. Gentlemen, the fact that this kind of thing was going on to a considerable extent came to the knowledge of the authorities, and it was thought right that a stop should be put to it. The police were accordingly instructed to take the matter up, and this man was arrested. The cases I have mentioned to you were gone into before the magistrate for the purpose of showing the nature of the trade in which this man has been concerned; and he was committed to take his trial. I have told you about this place where he lived, at 12, Church Street, Islington. There were found there in his possession nearly 4,000 stamps along with the other things I have mentioned—the acids, colours, and paints. Upon him there were 900 stamps, and among the stamps found upon him there were some which will be described to you by a gentleman whom I shall call as an expert witness.

A Juror: Do I understand that the prisoner was arrested on the 21st November last?

Mr. C. F. Gill: Yes. The first date I gave you in connection with this transaction was July, 1890. The matter went on from July, 1890, to November of last year. Gentlemen, those are all the facts I think it necessary to bring to your attention at this stage of the case. I think you will be satisfied that this indictment is well supported by the evidence; and, if you are of that opinion, you will say the prisoner is guilty.

[The witnesses were then called on behalf of the prosecution, and gave evidence substantially to the same effect as that already reported on the hearing before the Police Magistrate.]

THE PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

The Prisoner: Gentlemen, the whole evidence brought forward is of a very conflicting character. I shall try to explain to you that I never had the slightest desire to defraud anybody. I will take the first case. When I sold the black English stamp to the witness, Giwelb, I went to his shop in the afternoon at about six o'clock, in the month of August when it was quite day-time, and I offered him the stamp. He asked the price, and I said £4. He found that very cheap. He examined it thoroughly through a magnifying glass in the day-time. I was waiting a long time until he had quite finished his examination, and then he paid me. He said, "Yes, I will take the stamp; but if it is a bad one you will repay me the money." That was distinctly agreed between us. I did not give him any guarantee at all. He did not even ask me for a guarantee. He thought it was a good one, and paid me the money with a cheque, and I got the money on the next day. Therefore, he had time enough to stop the cheque if he had found out something. He is a dealer in stamps since many years; he must know about a stamp if it is a good one or a bad one better than I. I am only a collector. I had a very old collection stolen from me on the Continent, and I began later on to get a collection again. Of course, I cannot have the experience what a dealer has. I thought to know much about the stamps, but I see I did not know very much. The same with the Mexican stamp. I sent it to Giwelb in a registered letter, and I sold it for 15s. on the 17th August to him together with some other stamps. He had, therefore, time enough to examine this stamp thoroughly, and as well as the expert, Major Evans, who has been explaining to you that the whole of this stamp has been chemically altered. Again, Giwelb, as an old dealer, ought to have found that out at once. Why should I have found it out? I am only a collector. He bought it. If the stamp appeared suspicious, he wrote, in the letter which has been produced to the Court, that I should repay him the money — that is, if it would be found afterwards that the stamp was not a good one. It is written further on in the same letter, which I produced, that he sent the black stamp with the "V.R." in the corners away. He writes to me: "I have sent it already away." Then he comes forward to the Police-court, and swears at different times —twice at the Police-court, and also here today again—that he has not parted with the stamp in any way—that he did not send it away. But here he acknowledges in his own letter, which is written with his own hand, "I have sent the "V.R." stamp already away." Then he comes forward and swears, "I never parted with it, I never sent it away," as you

have heard. If he thinks he can verbally swear away what he has written willingly some months ago, well then, Gentlemen, that is nothing else but perjury. I asked him how he would explain it. He says, "I cannot explain it, I cannot remember." Gentlemen, the matter is too serious. He must remember, or he must not come forward here and bring the charge against me. The same with regard to the Mexican stamp. I gave him no guarantee. I offered him the stamp to sell it in the same way as I bought it. He suspected it, and wrote again in the letter saying, "If it is a bad one you must give me the money back." I do not see why I should have had the slightest intention to defraud him."

Then, gentlemen, there is the other point. I was arrested on the 21st November; and, at all events, some days before—perhaps the 17th or 18th—he swore to an information at the Police-court that I had defrauded him in some way. On the 21st I was arrested. That was on a Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock. I was locked up at Vine Street Police-station. It was not allowed to me to write any letter to anybody; so that I could not instruct my solicitor, or tell my friends what had happened. I was brought up to the Court the next Monday unprepared. But in the meantime this witness, Giwelb, in company with another witness, Dannenberg, who had sworn also to the information, but who was never put into the box for being cross-examined, and who was dropped by the prosecution after, this Mr. Giwelb went with Dannenberg to my rooms in company with the detective for searching my rooms. Now, gentlemen, what had this man to do in my rooms? He knew perfectly well I was locked up at Vine Street Police-station on his own instructions. Was he entitled to go to my rooms? Had he any right or reason there, or the other private man either? He admitted here he was not invited by the detective to accompany him; but the detective afterwards said he did invite them. However, whether he was invited or not, he was the man who has charged me with defrauding him, and he ought not to have gone there. Nobody knows what mischief he may have done there. The detective was the only person to search; but there were two other men. How could he prove he had directed all his attention to the searching? How could he know what these two other men were doing? If they were dropping something at my rooms, or taking something away? Dannenberg has not been examined here. He has been dropped by the prosecution. He even showed a paper to somebody which I am informed he said had been found at my place. I cannot prove it, because I was not out to bring witnesses here. His presence at my rooms is indeed very suspicious. Then he says, "I cannot explain why I said I had returned the stamps." He may not have had the intention to incriminate himself, and he is right to do so. These stamps—the "V.R.'s"—which were found at my place, I never saw them before in my life, and I do not know where from they are coming. I never saw them before—never. It may be that somebody has forgotten them. I do not know. The stamp I sold to Mr. Giwelb with the "V.R." in the corner was returned to me as it is written in the letter. He admits that, and I say he cannot swear that away afterwards; and even if he swears he did not send it away, when he has written in the letter saying he returned it to me, that is nothing but perjury. So it is the same with his saying he never sent the stamps away to somebody else. He admitted also the letter saying he had sent them away. I do not know, therefore, from where these "V.R.'s" are coming. Then the expert, Mr. Douet, the gentleman from Somerset House, said also it might be possible that the "V." and "R." in the corners had been printed with other types than those found at my place. Certainly, nobody can find out at once with a few little types whether they are printed the same or not. There are four different sizes; and it is quite sufficient that Mr. Douet told us it is possible that they might have been printed with other types also. You will ask then, gentlemen, why I have these types with the "V.R." in my possession. If I would say a lie I could say I did not see them before; but no, gentlemen; I know perfectly well they are mine, because I was, ten years ago—in 1882 and the following years—the proprietor and editor of the *German Gazette*, in Paris, and, therefore, I had always to do with a lot of printing matters. Here is the paper, and my name is on it. [Producing same.] I brought over a lot of other types, not alone "V.R's."; but there were other types at my place, and a lot of printing materials—colours, and all sorts of things. I myself, because I had some experience with the "V.R.s," sold it to Mr. Giwelb; and when I was obliged to take it back I found out which types were the right ones, so that when another one might be offered to me I could know it. Myself I am not a dealer at all in stamps, I am a journalist; but also a stamp collector since a long time. I saw there was a lot of business done in the sale of stamps, and I went in a little for speculating in stamps. And yet more, I lost my money by bad speculations. Some company-promoter swindled me out of a lot of money; and in this way I thought it was very agreeable to me to make a few pounds by buying and selling stamps. I am not a dealer, and have not the experience; and, furthermore, from this time, when I was publishing the German paper in Paris, I had different types, only I took the "V." and the "R." to find out what are the right ones. But nobody could tell me. I asked a lot of people.

Then, gentlemen, there is the other case of

the Indian stamp which I offered to one Mr. Reya. Mr. Reya is an antiquarian bookseller. He said himself here that he is not a stamp dealer, nor a stamp collector, he has no knowledge at all of stamps; but he pretends that I came to his place, and offered him this stamp for sale. Why should I go to an antiquarian bookseller, who has no knowledge of stamps, and offer him a stamp for £8? I went to his place and offered it to him, but I said to him, "I have had some disputes with some dealers already, because I am buying and selling stamps, and my coming into the trade they are jealous, and whenever I have got a stamp, and bring it on the market, they say, without looking at it, it is a bad one." I said to Mr. Reya, "Will you try to sell it for me? and do not give any guarantee." He does not remember that, but never mind. I did not give him any guarantee. He took the stamp to one Mr. Phillips, the Managing Director and Secretary of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, with a share-capital of £20,000, a limited company for buying and selling stamps. There is a man, as he admitted himself, who has to do with hundreds of thousands of stamps, and has a large stock in his possession. They call themselves in their advertisement the largest dealers in the world. A man like that ought to have a better knowledge than Mr. Reya, or than I. Mr. Reya, of course, could not know if the stamp was a good one or not. I myself thought it was a good one, and I thought they might find it out themselves whether it was a good one; and if such a dealer as Mr. Phillips does not know it, how shall I know it? Mr. Reya says, and Mr. Phillips admits it, that he examined the stamp through a magnifying glass, he took it into another room, and had it about five minutes, and was quite satisfied with it, and he bought it without any guarantee on his own risk. Then Major Evans was called. He is an expert, and he says himself, "Well, I think that Mr. Phillips ought to have been able to find out if the stamp was a good one or a bad one." He also said that he himself would not have bought it. He would have properly inspected it with a glass before buying such a valuable stamp. Therefore the only question is, did Mr. Phillips know it when he bought it? He may have thought, "Well, it looks all right, it may be a bad one, but I may get a profit out of it, and I will do it at my own risk." If he did not know it was a bad one, why should I know it? If he knew it was a bad one, and only wanted to make some profit out of it, he bought it on his own risk. So that however you turn the case, I am without any fault in that respect. It is not proved at all that this Indian stamp is absolutely the same one that I sold to Mr. Reya, and which he sold to Mr. Phillips. Mr. Reya says, "To the best of my belief it is the same stamp which I sold about a year ago to Mr. Phillips." What does that mean, "to the best of his belief?" He cannot swear to it, he cannot say positively it is the stamp. "To the best of his belief" is nothing at all. There is no proof at all in that. And the same with the blue Cape stamp. He says he cannot give any particular description of it, he says it is a three-cornered one, but he cannot tell why it is the same stamp. He said, "I recognise it by the fresh gum on the back." Well, gentlemen, there is no gum on the back of that stamp at all. There is another contradiction. With this blue Cape stamp it was the same as with the Indian. Mr. Reya said to me, when I sold him the Indian stamp some time before, "When you have other good stamps bring them to me, and I will try and sell them again." I brought him this Cape stamp. He offered it again to Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Phillips said at once that the colour had been altered. That man is a stamp dealer, but he has no special knowledge of stamps. How can he say when a stamp is offered at once that the colour has been changed? That could only be said by a chemist who has analysed the stamp, and not in any other way. It is quite impossible.

Then the same with the Mexican one. Major Evans also said that he made experiments in changing the colour of stamps, and, therefore, he thought the colour had been altered, or, rather, he was sure it had been altered. Well, gentlemen, he cannot prove it. Then I asked him if he had ever changed a red one to a blue one, and he says he did not. How can he say what has been done about the colour? It has not been proved at all that these are the same stamps which Mr. Reya sold to Mr. Phillips about a year ago. Mr. Phillips bought the stamp from Mr. Reya, who took it with him in his pocket. He offered it afterwards to Mr. Douglas Garth, a stamp collector, and a member of the committee of the Philatelic Society; and Mr. Douglas Garth bought it from Mr. Phillips for £20. Also this Mr. Douglas Garth, who is a renowned stamp collector, ought to have known if the stamp was a good one or a bad one; but it was not necessary in this case, because Stanley Gibbons give a guarantee for all their stamps. They say that all stamps sold by them they guarantee as genuine ones. Therefore, Mr. Douglas Garth bought this Indian stamp from Mr. Phillips as a genuine one, and he had it about a year in his possession. Then Mr. Phillips fetched it back from Mr. Garth afterwards, and Mr. Phillips says now that it is the same stamp. Notice was given to me by the prosecution that Mr. Garth might be called as a witness. I did not see him to-day in the box, and, therefore, nothing has been proved to show it is the same stamp as was in the possession of Mr. Garth a year ago. They did not prove it at all. The stamp changes hands. It was bought, at first, by Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Phillips sold it to another person, and this other person had the stamp a whole year in his collection, and then after a year the stamp came back to Mr. Phillips. Who can say if it is the same stamp? Mr. Phillips says it is. Certainly he wants to go out of his way. Mr.

Reya cannot positively swear it is the same one, which is quite natural, as he only had it one day in his possession. Nothing has been proved to show that this Indian stamp was the same stamp which I sold. Therefore, if this Indian stamp which was produced at the court is altered, or is a forged one, it makes no difference at all, because nobody has proved it is the same stamp that I sold.

Gentlemen, the other case was Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright is a dealer at Bournemouth since several years. He advertised that he would like some European and German stamps; so I bought some stamps, and sent him some Baden stamps. He had them several days in his possession, and he could find out if they were good ones or not. Mr. Hilckes, his manager, said that they were good ones, and put them away at once. There is another case where the dealer thought them good ones. Why should I not have bought them for good ones, only being a collector? I only sold four Baden stamps at first, but five or six days afterwards, when I offered him some more —twenty-four, I think—he bought the whole lot. He had this lot about the 14th, and he sends a cheque on the 21st. It was nearly a week later. Therefore, he had quite time enough to examine the stamps thoroughly. If he has taken them at first for good ones as well as I—if he did not examine them afterwards, before he paid the money to me, that is not my fault. Then he never wrote to me up to date that his Baden stamps were bad ones; and the first word I heard about it was at the Police-court. He never wrote one word to me and complained about his Baden stamps. He even asked me for more. I had no more. And I wrote him saying I had no more, but I was sorry, and should try to get some more. But afterwards he did not complain even. He asked me for more Baden stamps, and I tried to get more, and therefore there are more Baden stamps in my possession. I bought and exchanged them afterwards, and, therefore, I had them. I was induced, by Mr. Bright writing and asking for more, to buy other Baden stamps. If he had written plainly to me, "We have found out that these Baden stamps are bad ones," and had informed me as he ought to have done, then certainly I should have written to him and said, "Well, I shall try to give you the money back, and I shall try to get the stamps back." I should never have tried to acquire other Baden stamps only that he induced me to spend more money about it—about things which he knew were not good ones. He sent some of those stamps away also to his collectors, and in some cases he had them back, and brought them to Mr. Phillips. Nothing is positively proved that they are the same Baden stamps; but if they are, and if they are bad ones, nobody can find fault with me; because, if dealers did not find out they were not good ones, why should I? Then there is a very peculiar thing with Mr. Bright. I wrote to him, telling him I had a large collection on sale on commission for one of my friends on the Continent—a business man who came to be the head of a large manufacturing firm by the death of his father, and he had an old collection. He wanted to sell that collection; and as London is a very good place for selling stamps, he asked me if I could find a customer. So I wrote to Mr. Bright, because I did not want anything to do with London dealers. I know there is a permanent rivalry and jealousy, and they do not like anybody else to be in the business, and regard everybody as an intruder. I would not have anything to do with them, and I wrote to Mr. Bright asking him if he was prepared to invest about £2,000 in a large collection. He said, in answer to my letter, "Yes; we are prepared to invest this £2,000, not alone, but even more if necessary." He wanted to know the particulars, and I wrote him all the particulars. Then afterwards I went specially to Bournemouth for this purpose, and we talked the matter over. When I came to Bournemouth and saw Mr. Bright, Mr. Bright told this to me: "Well, we would like to buy the collection, but we cannot spend the whole amount at once for stamps. If the owner would like to take one part in cash, and the other part in bills payable by instalments, we should like to buy the collection." I said the intention of the owner was to sell the collection only for ready cash; but I shall try if I can make arrangements, and put you in communication with him. So I left Bournemouth, but afterwards the matter was stopped. I did not get any answer, because I was arrested in the meantime.

Then, gentlemen, there is one other thing. It has been said to you that I sold this stamp under my Christian name of "Bernard," and wrote the letter also in that name. So when I saw the advertisement of Mr. Bright I did it in the same way, and signed the letter "Bernard." But afterwards, when the transaction with the collection was coming on, and I had an appointment with these people, and might even have to go over to the Continent for making the arrangement, then I took my other name, "Assmus;" but I wrote to them that I was a journalist and correspondent, and that is true, as I can prove. That is my profession to-day, but I have had a lot of misfortune, as I told you.

Now, gentlemen, the question is here—Has it been proved that I had the intention to commit a fraud or not? Every fraud must be made knowingly. It must be proved, therefore, that I had known before that the stamps were bad ones. I did not know it at all. As to the "V.R." stamp which I showed to Mr. Buhl, he said to me, "My opinion is that the stamp has been altered; but if you do not believe me you can go and ask some other people." I showed the stamp to other people, and they said, "We think it is a good one." Nobody knew anything about it, therefore. I offered it to Mr. Giwelb, and he thought it was

a good one, I got it in exchange from an old gentleman who had a collection, and had no reason to believe it a bad one. I offered it to Giwelb, and he took it. I had it back afterwards, and there was no reason of false pretence at all with Giwelb. It can be seen that the matter was treated more as a debt between us, because he returned the stamp to me, and, therefore, he is not the man who ought to come forward here and commit perjury—he is not the man who would part willingly with some evidence he had in his hand against me.

Then, gentlemen, there is the Indian stamp. I had no idea at all that that was a bad stamp—that something had been changed. Mr. Phillips bought the stamp, and he thought it was a good one. I thought it was a good one. There were two Indian stamps found upon me. I bought them afterwards, because I thought they were all good ones. The one I bought and sold was a good one, and if you had good ones once, would you not buy them at the same place again? The other dealers also give a guarantee that their stamps are genuine ones; and, if they guarantee that stamps are genuine ones, they ought to have sufficient knowledge to know if a stamp is a good one or not; and if they have not knowledge enough they ought not to pretend it in their advertisements in the paper, because if they do they are imposing on the public. If they say they guarantee the stamps, that means that they can find out whether a stamp is a good one or a bad one; and, if they can find that out, they ought to have found out whether the stamps I sold were bad ones or not. Therefore, they cannot find fault with me. I think I have shown now sufficiently that I had no intention to defraud anybody. I bought the stamps. I bought them cheap, and tried to sell them at a profit. I bought some of them in the street, as is usual, in the Copthall-avenue. I think I have said all I can. If I had been at liberty I could have brought a lot of people here, perhaps; but that has been impossible. I repeat that I had no intention to defraud anybody.

SUMMING UP.

The Common Serjeant: Gentlemen, I will state to you the charge against the prisoner, and the law applicable to the case. He is charged as Bernard Assmus. He has passed as Dr. Bernard, but he said just now that that was his Christian name. In the rent book, which has been produced, the name "Assmus" is the one that always occurs. The charge against the prisoner is for obtaining money by false pretences. Gentlemen, that offence consists of four elements. First of all there must be a pretence; secondly, that pretence must be false to the knowledge of the person making it at the time he makes it; thirdly, the money must be obtained thereby, or it must, at least, have exercised a substantial influence on the mind of the person parting with the money to part with it; and, fourthly, there is the point which the prisoner has insisted on so much, and which is the crucial point in the case, namely, that there must be intent to defraud. He took that up in the first instance, when he made his defence at the Police-court, because he said there, "I never intended to defraud Mr. Reya or Mr. Giwelb. If the stamps are forgeries, I bought and sold them without knowing they were forgeries, and I was deceived in the same way as Mr. Reya; and why should I not be deceived if those gentlemen of large experience were deceived?" That, substantially, is what he has been saying to-day. Gentlemen, with regard to that, unfortunately for him a great number of stamps were found at the prisoner's rooms, where he lived, which are given in evidence to show that there was falsity throughout this matter, and there was intent to defraud. It has been proved before you that there were eight hundred forged postage stamps among the four thousand found. That has been sworn to. There was also muriatic acid, and sulphuric acid, and colours, and dies, and some specimens of nearly all the stamps mentioned in the indictment. Of course those are all matters for you, and the question whether there was an intent to defraud or not is entirely for you. The prisoner seems to have put himself very much in the position of a person who is dealing in the ordinary way, and he says with regard to the people who purchased these stamps that it is a case of *caveat emptor*, and if some of these people were imposed upon, why should not he be? That is really the case for the defence.

Now, gentlemen, I must say a word with regard to what is a pretence. A pretence is a representation of an existing fact which, at the time of the pretence being made, was not a fact—a representation with regard to a future matter is not enough. It may be in writing, or it may be by conduct, and here the allegation would be that it was conduct. There is a well-known case in which an undergraduate at Oxford went into a shop and purchased some boots, and did not pay for them. He was indicted for obtaining the boots by false pretences, and it was held to be a sufficient pretence that he wore an undergraduate's gown when he was not entitled to wear it. Now what is stated to have been held out here to be true is that these stamps were genuine. That runs all through this indictment—that the representation was that the stamps were genuine at a time when they really were not, and he knew they were not. That is the charge. As to the money being obtained where he is charged with having obtained it, there is no doubt whatever. There are two cases where there were only attempts, and in those cases the prosecution can only prove the attempts. So that there is, I think, ample evidence to go to you with regard to the first three points. First, that there was a pretence; secondly, that the prisoner knew it was false when he made it; and, thirdly, that he obtained the money thereby.

The real question you have to decide is the one which he has addressed you upon, namely, Was there an intent to defraud? Certainly he has defended himself with singular ability, being a foreigner, and having to address you in a tongue with which he is not so familiar as he is with his own language. From the first to the last he has said, "I did not intend to defraud." Whether he did intend to defraud or not it is for you to say. If you think he did, and the other points are made out to your satisfaction, you will say he is guilty. If you think there is any doubt you will give him the benefit of that, and return a verdict of acquittal.

[The jury retired to consider their verdict, and returned into Court in a few minutes.]

VERDICT.

The ASSOCIATE: Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The FOREMAN: We have.

The ASSOCIATE: Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

The FOREMAN: Guilty.

Detective-Serjeant PENSON, recalled.

The COMMON SERJEANT: Is there anything known about the prisoner, Sergeant Penson?

A. I have made some inquiries, my Lord, regarding the prisoner. During the year 1891 we had complaints of two other cases against the prisoner; but the gentleman in the one case is at present at Bournemouth, and very ill. The other case was one of an elderly lady who did not wish to appear at the Police-court, but communicated with us about the matter. The prisoner has been in London four or five years, during which time he was in possession of about £1,200, which was money belonging to his wife, which he invested. The money was lost through bad speculation. His wife afterwards left him, in consequence of his living with other women. When I went to his place at Church-street I found he was in a state of great destitution. The place was quite barren, and there was not any food in the house. The prosecutor, in the first place, supplied the woman with whom he has been living with food. The prisoner was, about eighteen months ago, made bankrupt for the sum of £250.

The COMMON SERJEANT: I want to ask you a question about the stamps. You found an enormous number of stamps on the premises?

A. 800 forged. About 4000 were found altogether. A number of them were altered.

The COMMON SERJEANT: It is a very serious matter. It is the first case of the kind I have tried. It is a question of first impression. There seems to have been a very large trade carried on in stamps by persons in the position of Mr. Bright and Mr. Phillips' Company. This is a *Treasury* prosecution, Mr. Gill?

Mr. ARTHUR GILL: Yes, my Lord. All the facts are in your Lordship's possession as far as we know.

The COMMON SERJEANT: What view do the authorities take of the case?

Mr. ARTHUR GILL: We have not any information on that subject.

The COMMON SERJEANT: It is an offence against the public.

SERGEANT PENSON: It was started, my Lord, in the first instance, by the prosecutor, Mr. Giwelb, but it was put in the hands of the Treasury because we thought we should require legal aid and assistance.

Mr. LEVER [who in the course of the afternoon had been instructed on behalf of the prisoner for the purpose of rendering him legal assistance, although, not being fully informed of the facts, leaving the prisoner to continue his own defence] said: Might I ask this witness, my Lord, one or two questions on behalf of the prisoner?

The COMMON SERJEANT: Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. LEVER.

Q. You say 4,000 stamps were found on the premises, and 900 on the prisoner?—*A*. Yes.

Q. And of those 800 were forged?—*A*. Yes.

Q. There were signs that the prisoner carried on, besides this fraudulent business, a legitimate stamp business? The possession of 4,000 genuine stamps would lead you to suppose the prisoner carried on a legitimate business besides the fraudulent business on which he has been committed?—*A*. I have not heard of any legitimate business. All the cases I have heard of are frauds.

Q. Did you not find any such indication by their being genuine stamps?—*A*. Those stamps that were genuine were very common—mere waste paper.

Mr. ARTHUR GILL: I am informed by Major Evans, my Lord, that within the last four or five years a very large number of forged stamps have been placed on the market, and people have been defrauded in purchasing them; and there are prosecutions pending against other prisoners.

The COMMON SERJEANT: I have nothing to do with that,

Mr. ARTHUR GILL: We have no reason to suppose that the prisoner is in any way connected with them.

Mr. LEVER: In sentencing the prisoner, I hope your lordship will not lose sight of the fact that this is the first instance of any prosecution for this class of crime having been undertaken by the Treasury or any other party. It has been the custom of other judges, and of your lordship also, in cases of this kind not to pass a severe sentence for a first offence. There has been no previous prosecution for this class of crime. It is evident, from the evidence which has been brought before your lordship, that there has been a certain amount of looseness among the trade in stamps, and it might very well be that a temptation of this kind being offered, would be yielded to more easily on account of that looseness. I think that is a slight observation which may be made in the prisoner's favour. I would also remind your lordship that there is no previous

conviction against the prisoner. He seems to have been a very unfortunate man, having originally occupied a good position. He is a man of ability, who has lost his money through misfortune. He has already been in prison for ten weeks. I think he was taken into custody on the 21st November last, and has been in custody ever since.

SENTENCE.

The COMMON SERJEANT: I think it is a very serious offence on the part of the prisoner to deal with the Queen's effigy in the way in which he has done.

The prisoner was then sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

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VOL. 2. APRIL 1, 1892. No. 16.

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J

Editorial.

—:-:—

THE recent victories of the Philatelic Protection Association open up a glorious vista of Utopian tranquility for the long-suffering philatelist. They promise a time when the "fakir" shall cease from troubling, and the oft-victimised philatelist be at peace. But when will that good time come? It is approaching by easy stages, but the road is rough and the stages more "easy" than one could wish. Much has been done, but much yet remains to be accomplished. Bernard Assmus is "resting," (to use no harsher word), and Benjamin, Sarpy and Jeffryes have temporarily abandoned the gentle craft of fake-mongery. Let us hope that, in their own nefarious rôles, they will emulate Shakespeare's "poor player," who "struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more." We philatelists who desire to keep philately pure and clean, do not wish to hear any more of "Dr." Bernard Assmus, or of Messrs. Benjamin, Sarpy and Jeffryes; but if these persons must re-intrude themselves upon the notice of the philatelic world. let us hope that it will be as honest philatelists, and not as frauds who fatten upon the ignorance or gullibility of their fellows.

Six months' hard labour, the penalty imposed upon Benjamin and Jeffryes, and four months' hard labour, the term which Sarpy will serve, are punishments severe enough to teach anyone the policy of honesty and fair dealing. But Messrs. Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes have their own theories about "honesty and fair dealing." Arraigned at the Old Bailey these three worthies pleaded, or instructed their learned counsel to plead, that the "faking" or forging of of stamps, and the selling of "faked" and forged stamps was a perfectly legitimate trade! Neither was this all; for the plea was followed up by an ingenious, and, seemingly ingenuous illustration. Thus, according to counsel for the defence, persons who could not afford real diamonds invested in paste, and philatelists, when they found certain stamps to be beyond their means, had perforce to content themselves with "imitations." The pleading would have been amusing had it not

been so dangerous to the prosecution. To a philatelist the wild absurdity of such a defence is at once apparent, but to the general public it is feasible, if not convincing; and it was doubtless the fear that the defence set up would impose upon judge and jury that gave rise to the rumour—current in London on the day of the Old Bailey trial—that the prisoners would "get off." Happily they did not get off. Happily the weight of evidence adduced by the prosecution was sufficient to crush the insidious plea of "legitimate trading," and the result is—*exeunt* Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes, with all their printing presses, perforating machines, and other paraphernalia of fakedom.

We have said that there is yet much to be accomplished by the Philatelic Protection Association. There is also much to be done which the P.P.A. are unable to do. We want not only a clean sweep of the remaining members of the forgery gang, but also better legislation for the future protection of philatelists. This forgery business is a matter for Parliament to take up, and Parliament must be prompted to do so. Now, what more advisable than that the Committee of the Philatelic Protection Association should approach one or two private M.P.'s on this question? With philatelists in both Upper and Lower Houses of the Legislative, something could surely be done to tighten the fetters of the "fakir." At present this object is served most ineffectually by the seventh clause of the Post Office Protection Act of 1884, to which a small London dealer has bumptiously attached his name.

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Trinidad, S.C.M., I. 158; IV. 134; P.J., I. 71, 92 (Weare); II. 48 (Evans)
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U.

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" Internal Revenue Stamps, S.CM., I. 96
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" Official stamps, S.C.M., XI. 93; P., VII. 78; P.Q., III. 17
" Postage Currency, S.C.M., IV. 126
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V.

Vaccination certificates, S.C.J., V. 3, 14 (Earée)
Van Diemen's Land, P., I. 49, 80 (fictitious stamp); P.R., VIII. 126 (1853 issue—Hull.) See also "Tasmania."
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Venezuela, S.C.M., XII. 74 ("Escuelas"); P., X. 41 (Earée); P.R., VI. 157 (post cards)
Victoria, S.C.M., III. 146, 165; IV. 172, 192; IX. 150; XI. 109 (errors of watermark); P., I. 11, 98 (Pemberton); II. 93, 160 (reference list—Pemberton); P.R., X. 109, 120 (reviews), 132 (Castle)
Viner, Dr., P.R., III. 223 (with photo)
Virgin Islands, S.C.M., V. 46; VI. 81
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W.

Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s Pony Express, S.C.M., III. 177; VI. 109; P., I. 175
Wenden, P.J., I. 75; P.R., VII. 159. See also "Livonia."
Western Australia, S.C.M., V. 59 (Taylor); IX. 51, 92 (Pemberton); P., I. 77; P.R., III. 33 (reference list); X. 125 (review)
West India, P., I. 59 (postmarks)
Westoby, W. A. S., P.R., V. 220 (with photo)
Wurtemburg, S.C.M., III. 82; V. 55; VI. 10 (Levrault); P., VI. 128, 142 (envelopes); S.M.C., No. 81 (review); P.R., I. 55 and 66 (postcards); III. 101 (review)

Y.

Young, Brigham. See "Mormon Stamp"
Ysasi, V. de, S.M.C., No. 80; P.R., III. 121; IV. 209 (with photo)

Auction Reports.

—:-:—

MR. CHEVELEY held his twenty-sixth sale on February 17th and 18th, when among a very large assemblage of stamps a number of New South Wales were disposed of. The following were the prices of the various principal lots:—

		£	s.	d.
3	France, 1872, 10c. and 15c. brown on rose, in a pair	2	12	6
10	Great Britain, 1d., Plate 136, imperf. pair, (The Cardiff)	4	0	0
13	" 6d., Plate 9, imperf. ..	2	10	0
14	" 3d., " 6, "	2	12	0
15	" 6d., no letters, 3 proofs, in green, with experimental postmarks	3	0	0
30	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½gr., unused, very fine	3	7	6
37	Saxony, 3pf., unused, fine	4	10	0
49	Tuscany, 60 crazie	3	5	0
56	Afghan, 1290, Shahi, entire unused sheet of 60	3	0	0
74	Ceylon, imperf., 9d.	2	12	6
75	" " 2/-	2	4	0
76	" perf., star wmk., 8d., golden yellow, fine	3	0	0

		£	s.	d.
84	India, 9 pies on 8 pies	6	0	0
92	„ Service, in green, on short stamp, 2a. unused ..	3	5	0
100	Jhind, 1st issue, 2a. yellow on thin paper, 4 entire sheets, (200 stamps)	6	0	0
107	Labuan, entire sheet, (10 stamps) 6c. inverted on 8c.	2	0	0
115	Scinde Dâk, ½a. white, 3 copies on original paper	2	2	0
151	Cape, 1d. triangular, 49, all unused but one or two	3	6	0
161	Mauritius, 4d. green (Britannia), with curved surcharge	2	15	0
193	Transvaal, 1877, 3d. lilac on pelure, imperf., V.R. Transvaal in red on *back* of stamp	5	5	0
197	Canada, 6d., perf. and unused ..	4	5	0
209	New Brunswick, The Connell, very fine	21	0	0
210	„ „ ½ of 1/- and ½ of 3d. used as 7½d.	2	10	0
229	Bahamas, 1d. imperf., unused pair ..	2	12	0
230	Barbados, 1d. on ½ 5/-, fine pair ..	4	10	0
244	Trinidad, native die, blue, unused ..	2	16	0
246	„ „ „ „ used ..	2	0	0
260	Colombia, 1861, 2½c. postmarked ..	2	0	0
261	„ 1862, 1p. unused original..	3	5	0
290	Sydney, 2d., Plate I., fine early impression	2	4	0
365-6	„ 1d., Plate I., splendid pair on original .. £2 10s. and	2	7	6
371	New Zealand, 2d. vermilion, lozenge wmk.	2	10	0
381	Queensland, 2d. imperf.	5	10	0
386	„ 1/- pair, no perf. *between*, on thick paper	3	0	0
389	S. Australia, ½d., printed in green (see Oceana, p. 95)	2	5	0
399	Victoria, 4d. beaded oval, wmk., thin figure 4 *rouletted*, on piece of original letter	6	6	0
416	„ 5/-, blue on yellow, poor ..	2	0	0
420	W. Anstralia, 1st issue, 2d., printed on both sides	2	4	0
421	„ „ 6d. ..	2	2	0

On February 20th, MR. THOMPSON held his third sale, consisting principally of wholesale lots. Scattered through the sale were sundry lots of early unused Colonials, which in the majority of cases, we believe, were bought in. Owing to the nature of the lots, the prices of very few are of interest to our readers.

21	Bahamas, 1d. imperf., pair, unused ..	2	5	0

Only two other (wholesale) lots fetched £2 or more.

On February 27th, MR. HADLOW held his monthly sale. Some 400 lots were catalogued, and (for we did not stay to the end) we understand that the catalogue was run through at the rate of 84 lots an hour. Certainly, during our stay the bidding was brisk, and no time was wasted, the lots being quickly knocked down. Our American friends may be surprised, but we believe that this was the quickest sale yet held in this lag-behind country of ours. The attendance (without the attraction of *great* varieties) was one of the best, more than sixty persons being present at one time in the room. The following were the best lots:—

26	Canada, 12½c. green, imperf., large margins, used	2	6	0
34 & 35	Cape, 1857, 1d. and 6d., rouletted	2	0	0
62d	Great Britain, 3d., small letters with secret marks, unused and imperf.	8	10	0
62e	Great Britain, 4d., small garter, unused	9	0	0
62f	Great Britain, 4d., ditto (poor) ..	2	10	0
62g	„ 4d., medium garter on bluish, unused	2	4	0
70	Great Britain, £1, wmk. 3 orbs, unused	3	0	0
75	„ £5	2	0	0
80	„ 8d. red brown, unused SPECIMEN	2	4	0
120	Great Britain, 10d. red brown, imperf. pair	4	4	0
124	Great Britain, 1½d., on bluish paper, unused	2	10	0
181	Sydney, 1d., Plate II., on bluish, pair	2	1	0
186	„ 1d., ditto	2	14	0
212	New South Wales, Diadem, 3d., imperf., block of 4	3	0	0
228	Collection, 4000, valued by the Rev. R. B. Earee at £167	23	0	0
280	New Zealand, 6d., no wmk., pin perf.	2	2	0
281	„ 3d., peculiar saw perf.	3	5	0
283	„ Fiscal Postals, 2/- to £10 (22)	3	0	0
401	West Australia, 1st issue, 6d., fine margins	2	10	0
—	Mauritius, 6d. green, no wmk., imperf. block of 5, unused but dirty ..	5	0	0

MR. HADLOW informs us that for his next sale, which, owing to increasing support, he will have to extend over two days, he has several fine stamps, among which are a pair of V.R., and an entire sheet of 12 of the 2d. with lines struck off before the letters in the corners were added. This is an *entire* sheet, and not a block of 12, there being a good margin all round with the rough edges of the paper. He is also disposing of a large number of stamps which, while not rare, are in the present day difficult for dealers to obtain in quantities, such as the early cent issues of the North American Colonies.

MR. CHEVELEY held his twenty-seventh auction on March 11th and 12th. On the latter day we understand that the attendance was small, owing to so many philatelists being at the Old Bailey trials as spectators or otherwise. The prices, however, did not materially suffer, owing to several habitual frequenters of auctions being present. The principal lots were:—

17*	Great Britain, 2d. Plate 7, an unused pair	3	2	6
21	„ 2d. Mulready Wrappers (An entire sheet of 12 in fine condition, framed.)	15	0	0
22	Gt. Britain, 2d. Mulready Envelopes (An entire sheet of 12 in fine condition, framed.)	15	0	0
23	Gt. Britain, Mulready Envelopes, part sheet of 5	5	0	0
35	Hanover, Local Wrapper, 'Bestellgeld—Free' entire, used ..	2	6	0
50	Oldenburg, 3rd issue, ¼, ⅓, ½, unused, 2, 3, used ..	3	0	0
51	„ „ ¼, ⅓, 3, unused, ½, 2, used ..	2	10	0

		£	s.	d.
53	Oldenburg, 4th issue, 1 gr. green, error of colour, unused ..	2	0	0
59	„ 3rd issue, set of 6, unused, but no margins	2	10	0
60	Poland, envelope, 10k. black, stamp on flap, large size, used.. ..	3	15	0
61	Prussia, envelope, 6 sgr. green, threads, unused, cut square	2	5	0
72	Spain, 1853, fine pair of the 2r. .	8	0	0
81	Basle, 2½r.	2	0	0
84	Germany, South, Envelope, 3kr. rose, small size, used	3	3	0
94	Madrid, 3c. unused	4	7	6
96	Afghan, 1293, ½r. purple, used ..	2	2	0
98	„ „ sunar black, used, value in tablet	7	10	0
99	„ „ Shahi, ditto ditto ..	6	10	0
100	„ 1298. „ 2 used copies, corner ornaments	2	6	0
131	Ceylon, Imperf., 8d. brown	4	6	0
132	„ „ 9d., fine	2	6	0
147	Faridkot, on Indian, red surcharge, set of ½, 2, 4, 6a., 1r., ordinary and Service	2	12	6
160	India, 1st issue, ½a., rouletted ..	4	6	0
161	„ „ 1a., „ ..	4	6	0
171	„ „ 4a., pair, with wavy line and corner rosette, fine ..	2	0	0
176	Labuan, 6c. in red on 16c. blue of 1st issue	16	0	0
193	Soruth, 2nd issue, black on pink, used	3	7	6
214	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., 2d., very fine, large margins.. ..	3	10	0
215	Mauritius, 4d. green, curved surch...	2	6	0
218	„ 1848, 1d., very early ..	2	0	0
225	„ „ 1d., early, fine cleaned copy	2	12	0
271	Saxony, 3pf., unused	4	4	0
273	B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. red, corners cut, but fine	5	5	0
275	„ 1st issue, 12c., cut square	9	10	0
276	„ 1862, 1c. pearls, unused, no signature..	2	0	0
277-8	„ „ 2c. hearts, £2 8s. &	2	0	0
279	„ „ 2c. pearls	2	15	0
280	„ 1882 1c. rose, ship with 2 masts, without SPECIMEN, used	2	10	0
300	Trinidad, native die, sky blue ..	2	6	0
313	Brazil, italic figures, 300 r.	2	5	0
315	Buenos Ayres, 5p. orange	8	0	0
336	Pacific Steam Co., set of 9 unused..	2	0	0
363	Queensland, 2d., imperf., pair, slightly damaged	3	0	0
367	S. Australia, 1/- yellow, rouletted, unused	2	0	0
368-9	Tasmania, 1d. blue, very fine, £2 &	2	4	0
372	Victoria, 6d. orange, beaded oval, poor	3	3	0
375	„ 5/- blue and yellow, poor ..	2	4	0
377	W. Australia, 1st issue, 2d.	2	4	0
378	„ „ 6d.	2	4	0

We have received the report of the 110th sale held by The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. in New York, on February 4th and 5th. On these two days 1026 lots were sold for a total of about £559. Thus, although the number of lots is greater than at the English two days' sales, the total realized is about the same. The following are the lots that fetched $5 and upwards, with the prices. For comparison, $5 may be taken as equalling £1 :—

		$ c.
1	New York, 1843, 3c. blue, glazed paper, damaged	5.00
14	U.S., 1861, 90c. blue, block of 5 ..	6.00
17	„ 1869, 90c.	5.80
19	„ 1888, 90c., block of 4, unused ..	5.20
31	„ Env., cut square, 1861, 4c. red and blue, unused, on white	5.10
48	„ Env., cut square, 1882, 5c. brown on fawn	5.25
56	„ Justice, set, except 90c.	6.75
57	„ „ 90c., unused	7.00
58	„ Navy, set	6.82
61	„ State, set	8.80
68	Confederate Nashville, 1861, 5c. brown red, used, fine..	7.50
76	Afghan, 1290, 1a. black, unused	16.50
78	„ „ 1r. „ „	10.00
108	Barbados, 1878, 1d. on ½ 5/-	11.00
117	Bergedorf, 1861, used, ½s. blue	6.00
118	„ „ „ 1s. white.. ..	5.00
119	„ „ „ 1½s. yellow ..	5.25
120	„ „ „ 3s. blue on pink..	9.40
137	Bremen, 3gr. blue, type 3, imperf. ..	6.00
140	„ 7gr. yellow, imperf.	5.20
177	B. North Borneo, block of 9, 8 4c., 1 1c. in centre	5.13
184	Brunswick, 1863, roul., 1sgr. black on yellow	17.00
189	Canada, 12d., specimen	6.00
200	Cape, 1d. dark red on white paper, block of 12, unused	5.04
204	„ 4d., wood block	5.25
253	Ceylon, 1, 12c., in figures, on 2, 50c., block of 17, unused	10.71
257	Colombia, 1861, 2½c. black	8.00
294	Fiji, 2d. in black on 6d. V.R., Gothic ..	7.00
314	Thurn and Taxis, 1861, ½sgr. Env., cut square	7.00
328	Great Britain, 1840, 2d., unused.. ..	6.00
338	„ £5, specimen	6.00
339	„ £5, used	9.00
342	„ Mulready wrapper, 2d., used	7.25
358	Guiné, 1879, small surch., 300r... ..	8.50
391	India, 1854, 4a., unused, cut square ..	5.00
405	„ Service, 2a...	10.00
419 & 420	Bamra, 4a. red, entire sheet of 80	8.00 & 8.00
420 & 421	„ 8a. red, entire sheet of 80	12.00 & 12.00
422	„ 1r. red, blocks of 7 and 5..	6.24
494	Soruth, 1877, laid paper, 4a. black, pair, unused	5.00
510	Labuan, 1879, 12c. red, Crown and CA sideways	9.00
534	Mauritius, 1848, 2d. blue, worn	5.50
537	„ 1858, 2d., small fillet, fine ..	6.25
461	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ⅓s., roul.	14.50
562	„ Strelitz, set.. .. (?)	30.30
570	Mexico, 1864, eagle, 3c., unsurcharged	24.00
600	Nevis, 1867, litho., 1/-, sheet of 12 ..	24.00
610	Newfoundland, 2d. scarlet	5.00
611	„ 4d. orange	8.00

Sydneys fetched from $10.25 for a 1d. to $1.50 for a 3d. We do not give a list of the sixteen sold, as the prices varied according to condition.

663	Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓gr. green	5.50
666	„ 1860, ⅓gr. orange .. (?)	11.00
667	„ „ ⅓gr. green	7.00

		$ c.
995	Philippines, 1854, 5c. orange	6.20
696	" " 10c. carmine	5.00
715	Prussia, envelopes, cut, 4 sgr., as adhesive on paper	5.00
717	" " " 6 sgr. " ..	5.60
718	" " " 7 sgr. " ..	7.00
719	Queensland, 1861, 6d. imperf.	6.00
750	St. Vincent, 1866, 1/- slate, unused ..	6.00
754	" ½d. on ½ 6d., pair	6.00
759	Saxony, 3pf. red	18.75
796	Spain, Madrid 3c., mended	14.50
797	" " 3c., unused	21.00
798	" 1853, 2 r.	13.00
841	Basle, 2½ r.	15.50
845	Geneva, 5c. on white, on part of letter ..	23.00
848	Winterthur, 2½ r., extra fine	8.50
852	Neuchâtel. 5c.	7.25
	Tasmania, 1853, 1d. From $10.05 to	4.00
860	" " 1d., strip of 4	44.00
865	" " 4d., pair, unused ..	12.80
886	Trinidad. 1852, native blue	8.50
887	" 1859, 1/- blue black imperf. ..	8.00
906	Naples, ½ t., cross	14.00
922	W. Australia, 1856. 2d., unused	16.50
923	" " 6d.	8.25
	Entire Envelopes.	
979	Thurn and Taxis, 1861, 2kr., small size, used	8.50
984	German Confederation, 1gr. on 2gr. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, unused	6.00
985	German Confederation, 1gr. on 3gr. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, unused	5.00
987	German Confederation, 2gr. on 2gr. Saxony, 1863, large size, unused ..	6.25

Leading Dealers.

IX.—MR. DAWSON A. VINDIN.

THE CONQUERING HERO FROM THE ANTIPODES.

HIS TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

OPPORTUNITY (with a very big "O") is admittedly a useful thing to have around the house. Some people never have any opportunities—just as others never have the measles; and there are men who neglect what opportunities they have. To go a step further, it may be said that some are born with opportunities, some achieve opportunities, and some have opportunities thrust upon them. We think it is in the latter category that we must class the opportunity which procured our Special Commissioner an interview with Mr. Dawson A. Vindin. Yes; it must be so. The opportunity was thrust upon him. "Out of evil cometh good;" had it not been for the rumpus aroused over the "Laureated" reprints, Mr. Vindin might still have been a stranger to us, and had it not been for Mr. Vindin's voyage to the shores of Albion, these lines might never have appeared in the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN. And if there were no PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN—but enough! we will not torture our readers with the bare contemplation of such a contingency.

To "cut the cackle and come to the 'osses," as they say at Barnet Fair, our Special Commissioner got within interviewing distance of Mr. Dawson A. Vindin a very few days after the arrival of that gentleman in London. "Now, here's a capital chance for a good topical interview—'latest about the Laureated'—Mr. Dawson A. Vindin's story of the whole affair—Philately in Australia—run it into the March number—great biz!" Such were the thoughts that ran through the speculative mind of our Special Commissioner. But alas! the journalist proposes and the printer disposes. It was found that the March number that was to be was already choke-full of matter; and thus it came to be decided that Mr. Vindin should be installed as the ninth of our "Leading Dealers." That he is in every sense worthy of such classification admits of not the slightest doubt.

A PHILATELIC "INFANT PRODIGY."

To use a convenient slangism, there are "no flies" on Mr. Dawson A. Vindin. Whatever he undertakes, he generally "gets there." At the youthful age of fourteen he positively became a Stamp Dealer on his own account! Most of our "Leading Dealers" have commenced early, but we think Mr. Vindin takes the palm for philatelic precocity.

In 1880—he was then but twelve years of age, mind you—Mr. Vindin became connected with the stamp dealing business of Messrs. Buckley, Blumsum & Co., a well-known and old-established Sydney firm. For two years he served them as an apprentice, rapidly distinguishing himself by the promptness he displayed in picking up the intricacies of philately. At the end of his two years the opportunity occurred to purchase the business of his employers, and Mr. Vindin promptly clutched it—not the business, gentle reader, but the opportunity. No "cash down" was required, and the terms were in every way advantageous to this fourteen-year-old philatelist. And thus it came about that Dawson A. Vindin, *ætat* 14, embarked upon the not invariably placid sea of stamp dealing in March, 1882. He is

NOW 24 YEARS OF AGE,

and quite the "cock of the walk" among Colonial Stamp Dealers. Though his onward progress has not been altogether unchecked by reverses, Mr. Vindin can plume himself upon the success he has achieved. That success, when one comes to consider its extent and the rapidity with which it has been obtained, seems quite phenomenal. It says much for Mr. Vindin's personal popularity that quite a large proportion of his customers are also friends. Directly he commenced to boss his own counter, and say "What can *I* get you?" he received the cordial support of his present partner, Mr. Frederick Hagen, a Vice-President of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and

one of the best known philatelists at the Antipodes. Others whose support proved valuable to the young dealer were Dr. Andrew Honison and Mr. Alfred Van Dyck.

It was owing to the great increase in his business that prompted Mr. Vindin to invite the gentleman who is now

HIS PARTNER, MR. FREDERICK HAGEN,

to join hands with him. Mr. Hagen, as we have already said, is a Vice-President of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and a popular man in Colonial philatelic circles. He is Mr. Vindin's senior by some seven or eight years. He joined the great army of stamp collectors at the age of eight, but previous to his business connection with Mr. Vindin he had not turned his knowledge to any commercial account. After leaving school, Mr. Hagen spent five years in the office of Messrs. S. T. Leigh & Co., a well-known firm of lithographic artists in Sydney. He was with them when they received the contract for the first stamps of Samoa, and witnessed the preparation of the 4d. red Telegraph Stamp essay—the original rough design of which is in his possession to this day. In 1881, Mr. Hagen went to New Caledonia, and lived there for about five years, possessing a lasting momento of his stay in the shape of what is perhaps the best collection of New Caledonian Stamps in the world. He is also noted for his collection of rare Australians—"one," says *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, in its excellent biographical sketch of Mr. Hagen, "that would make some of the large English Collectors, not forgetting Mr. Castle, open their eyes." Enough has been said to show that Mr. Frederick Hagen is a worthy partner for Mr. Dawson A. Vindin.

So much by way of preamble. Let us now get to

OUR INTERVIEW WITH MR. VINDIN.

It was at Anderton's Hotel, in Fleet Street, that our representative met the object of his search. Tall and well-built, Mr. Vindin is every inch a worthy representative of our sturdy Colonial Cousins. His features, as one may see by the portrait we present, reflect the geniality of his soul, and, if one looks more closely into them, the business acumen which is one of the distinguishing traits of Colonial character. Though of English descent, Mr. Vindin does not take his pleasures, or even his business, sadly. He is a vivacious talker, imparting a vein of *plaisanterie* into the serious business of life, and is altogether the sort of young man one likes to meet. Add to this that he doesn't smoke, and isn't a teetotaller, and you have a very fair cameo—moral, mental, and physical—of Mr. Dawson A. Vindin.

Emerging from a tumbled mass of Colonial stamps which he had brought with him from "down under," Mr. Vindin greeted our Commissioner with winning cordiality. Naturally enough, the first query of our representative was in reference to the matter of

THE "LAUREATED" REPRINTS.

"Chestnuts!" said Mr. Vindin. "Haven't you anything fresher to talk about? Laureated, Laureated, always Laureated! Really, I don't think there is anything I can say more than I have already said in my *Monthly*. You have quoted that explanation, I see, in the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, and I must give you credit for smartness. I scarcely thought you could have done it at such short notice."

On behalf of the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, our Special Commissioner bowed his acknowledgments.

"But tell me, Mr. Vindin, have you satisfied all the sceptics on this side? What do the London men think about your share in the 'Laureated' business now?"

"Oh, they are fairly unanimous in exonerating me from all blame. You must know that I first heard of the rumpus on my return from a trip to New Zealand and Tasmania. I read the article on the subject in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, and, after a conference with my partner, decided on

A VOYAGE OF EXPLANATION,

so to speak. As you know, I left Sydney on the 10th of December. Prior to my departure I was entertained at dinner by the leading philatelists of the city. All present, including the officers of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and even Mr. J. Blacksham, my keenest business rival, expressed the opinion that my reputation had not suffered in the matter of the 'Laureated' reprints. The two leading dailies in the city gave me splendid notices."

"Passing through Melbourne," added Mr. Vindin, after a pause, "I received another dinner. Among others present on this occasion were Messrs. Charles B. Donne, John Wallace, David H. Hill, and A. J. Derrick (of Geelong)—all well known in connection with Melbourne stamp matters. Here, again, I received expressions of the fullest confidence. On my arrival in Adelaide, I was met at the station by the secretary of the Philatelic Society (Mr. W. L. Peck), and also by Mr. F. R. Frost, a well-known philatelist. These gentlemen introduced me to all the big collectors in Adelaide, who expressed their belief in my integrity. So, you see, I stand pretty well over there!"

"Indeed you do. And with regard to London, Mr. Vindin?"

"Well, I must say that my

RECEPTION IN LONDON

has been flattering in the last degree. All your big dealers have received me in a spirit of fraternal cordiality, and many have assisted me to see the sights and have a pleasant time. You know that, owing to the courtesy of Messrs. E. D. Bacon and M. P. Castle, I was invited to attend a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, and offer a personal explanation to the members. I did so, and the gentlemen present certainly treated me with the utmost courtesy. Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and

Mr. M. P. Castle kindly spoke of their knowledge of me, and of our past dealings, and I think that most of the members present adjudged me clear of any backsliding. To me the most gratifying thing of all is the confidence expressed in me by Messrs. Charles J. Phillips and M. P. Castle—two of the parties chiefly interested in the 'Laureated' matter."

"And what do you think of Philately in London, Mr. Vindin?"

"To tell you the truth, I have been astonished at the vitality displayed in stamp matters here, and in Paris. In my opinion London is certainly

THE STAMP CITY OF THE WORLD.

Your leading dealers have grand stocks, and splendid systems, and as for your leading collectors!—well, there, I have been simply charmed with the albums I have looked through in London. Mr. Bacon procured me a glimpse of the celebrated Tapling Collection, for which, you may be sure, I was duly thankful."

"My special line," continued Mr. Vindin, "is Australians, and I believe I have handled as many rare Australians as any man, but those I have lately seen in London have simply staggered me. Out in the Colonies we have a way of saying: 'Well, they've nothing like this in London,' but upon my word I think it must be very little that you haven't got in London. Now, the other day I was shown over Stanley Gibbons' stock, and I saw three Australian stamps which I never believed in—the 4d. imperforate brown of the last issue New South Wales, with "10" watermark; the 1/- bistre, of Western Australia, and the 2d. diadem of New South Wales, watermark double lined "1." These are three stamps to be proud of, anyhow."

"THE BROTHERHOOD OF PHILATELY."

"Then, altogether, your trip has been a most pleasant one?"

"It has indeed! A philatelist never need be lonely when on his travels. I have been knocking about in various quarters of the globe for the past six months, and I haven't felt lonely once! It is the brotherhood of philately! People talk about the brotherhood of Freemasons, but, though I am a Mason myself, I think a stronger feeling of fraternity is engendered by philately. I know that wherever I have gone I have been 'hail-fellow-well-met' with dealers and collectors alike, and nowhere has this welcome been so pronounced as in London. When I go back to Sydney, I shall carry with me most pleasant memories of English dealers and collectors."

"And when will that be, Mr. Vindin? I hope you are going to stay some time in London yet?"

"Well, yes; I may stay until about the middle of March—not longer. There is a Mrs. Vindin out there, you know; and besides, I must get back to look after the business. My partner, Mr. Hagen, is running the whole show now, and running it admirably. But still, two heads are better than one any day in the week."

"Quite so. I suppose your partner, Mr. Hagen, has been a great help to you?"

"Very great. I don't know what I should have done without friend Hagen. My trade was becoming far too large to be managed by one pair of hands. Ah me! business was not always so brisk."

MR. VINDIN'S YOUTHFUL STRUGGLES.

"As I have told you," said Mr. Vindin, "I commenced dealing at the age of fourteen, but you must not suppose that philately has been my only occupation. Two years after commencing to deal, I fell upon hard times, and came to the conclusion that I must throw up the stamp business. I did not go quite so far as that, but I combined with it a real estate agency. My people being very old colonists, with considerable influence, I soon got together a snug connection, which gradually improved until the end of 1887, when I gave up both real estate and philately, and took to journalism. I became the editor and publisher of a monthly illustrated paper—the *Australian Home Journal*. I worked hard to make this venture a success, but dropped it after four months—'dropping' also about £600."

HE SAYS MARRIAGE IS A SUCCESS.

"Well, after that, I decided to return to Stamps. I re-started under difficulties which I should never have overcome but for the great assistance and sympathy I received from my wife. Few little women could have worked harder or shown more interest in my affairs than she did. Marriage in my case (I was married just before my twentieth birthday), has been a decided success. By the way, I must just say here that I shall always feel the deepest gratitude to your publisher, Mr. William Brown, for the good advice he once gave me. Some years ago I wrote to him, when tired of struggling against difficulties, and told him of my intention to retire from the stamp trade. The return mail brought back his answer—a long and cheery letter, counselling me to alter my decision. I did, and I'm very glad that I did. Had it not been for Mr. Brown's kind and friendly letter, I should not be at the head of what I am proud to be able to say is the leading stamp business in the Colonies."

So Mr. Vindin rattled on in his own pleasant, entertaining way. Of

PHILATELY IN AUSTRALIA,

he had many interesting things to tell. Australian philatelists are a rapidly increasing body, and, according to Mr. Vindin, they prefer the stamps of their own country to any others. This, he thinks, is a sufficient reply to the London idea that Australian Stamps will decline in value.

Mr. Vindin can spin some queer philatelic yarns, all dealing with events within his own

experience. He spun some to our Special Commissioner. He told of the purchase, in 1882, of hundreds, positively hundreds, of Sydneys at *one shilling each*, and of the vain attempts he made to sell them to Sydney men at two shillings each! About the same time he sold the twopenny 'Laureated,' evenly divided, half of them with stars in corners, at 1s. 6d. per dozen, and, up to 1884, Mr. David H. Hill had all his unused "Views" at an average of 20/- each. In 1885, he bought a complete unused set of the United States, including all departmentals and periodicals, for £10, and sold them at once for £12. Mr. O. Firth, the well known English collector, once refused to purchase from him a few pounds' worth of fine "Views" and other varieties at less than a fiftieth of present values.

"Good old days!" said Mr. Vindin—"and not so old, either!"

American Notes.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

Birth of the "Rock City Philatelic Society."

If anyone could have dropped down into a certain office in the heart of the city of Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A., on February 16th, at about 8 p.m., he would have seen a small but enthusiastic meeting. Those people who are without the pale of our brotherhood would, after listening a little time, have gone away in disgust with the remark that "They were fiends." So they were; but fiends of the rational order—fiends that believe as well as all of your readers do that philately is an elevating and instructive hobby. In that small meeting was born the "Rock City Philatelic Society," so called from the fact that Nashville is otherwise known as "The Rock City." From the way that it was organized, and from the amount of business that was done at this, the first meeting, and from the gentlemen who are connected with it, I have no hesitation in saying that the Society will be a success from the start, and will be carried on on strictly business principles. Mr. Charles Brown was elected president, and Mr. A. F. Weidenbacker was elected secretary and treasurer. I will make the prediction that before very long the Society in question will be heard from in a way that will redound to its credit. The Society hopes very soon to have headquarters, where all visiting "fiends" are cordially invited. Good philatelic literature will be subscribed to, and a collection for the good of the Society will be at once started. In conclusion, I need only say, to show you that they are "all in," that the members *mean* business, and WILL make it a success.

AMERICUS.

New Issues.

—:-:—

Antioquia. According to the *Illus. Br. Zeitung* there exist the following errors of the current stamps:—

1c. on yellow
2½c. on dark green
10c. on rose

Argentine. Several minor varieties have to be mentioned here. The ¼c. has been re-drawn, the lettering being larger, and the 6c. has been retouched, the oval being more rounded. Of the 1c. there are now three varieties, the original type and two re-drawn types.

Of the Wrappers the ½c. comes on *very* thin whitey-brown paper, and also on white; and the 2c. Letter Card is now printed in a lighter shade on a thinner buff-coloured card, the perforations being continued to the edge.

¼c. green on bluish, re-cut type
1c. brown ,,
6c. grey blue ,,
Wrapper, ½c. brown on thin whitey-brown
½c. ,, ,, white
L.C. 2c. brown on pale buff

Austria. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the current 1kr., imperf.
1kr. black and grey, imperf.

Bavaria. Stamps of 3, 10, 20pf., have been printed to order on envelopes. No doubt many varieties exist of the *envelopes*, in contradistinction to the stamps. We think they are only worth a passing reference.

Bermuda. *Le Timbre Poste* announces a Reply Card, similar design to the single.
P.C., 1+1d. carmine on buff

Bolivia. A Post Card, with stamp of the 9 stars type, is announced.
P.C., 1c. blue on pale green

Brazil. More Letter Card varieties to be mentioned here, also a variety of the Post Card. There is also a new Envelope with a stamp containing a head of the Republic in a most fancifully designed frame, lettered E. U. DO BRAZIL at top, and in an ornamental label below REIS 100 REIS.

Env., 100r. red on white, wove, 156×87 mm
P.C., 40r. orange and blue, blue lines at the back
L.C., 80r. rose and blue on chocolate
80r. ,, on cream, 24 red lines inside
80r. rose and ultramarine on deep rose, perf. 13½ at top, 11 at sides
80r. rose and blue on pale rose, yellowish inside, with ruled blue lines, perf. 11

British East Africa. The *Record* mentions two varieties of the surcharge ½a. on 2a., issued last year. In one the surcharge is in type over the original value; in the other it is made with pen and ink diagonally across the stamp.

½a. on 2a. red, surch. in type (variety)
½a. ,, 2a. ,, ,, pen and ink ,,

Cape of Good Hope. The ½d. Wrapper is now printed in brown on white
Wrapper, ½d., brown on white

Cauca. According to *Le Timbre Poste* a stamp of a fresh design has been issued here. Design —Arms of Colombia in a circle containing 'PROVINCIA DE CAUCA' above, and 'CORREOS' below in white letters. In a label at top of stamp is 'REPUBLICA DE'—'COLOMBIA' in coloured letters, and at the bottom on a coloured label in white letters, 'CINCO'—'CENTAVOS.' In the upper corners are coloured circles containing the figure of value, and in the lower corners shields also containing the figure of value.
5c. red on rose

Colombia. There is a new issue of the Cubiertas. In the upper centre are the arms of the Republic. To the left of the arms at the top in a label is the word 'REPUBLICA,' below, 'VALE DIEZ CENTAVOS,' and in a curve below this, 'CORREOS NACIONALES.' On the right of the arms at top is a similar label to that on the left, bearing 'DE COLOMBIA;' below, '10' in a circle with ornaments at the side, and below this in a curve, 'VALOR DECLARADO.' Below the arms and inscriptions is 'Salio de . . . . en . . de . . de 189 . . .'—'Remite.'
Cubierta, 10c. black on rose
20c. ,, yellow

Costa Rica. *Der Philatelist* mentions the 5c. of 1889 as imperf. Like the *Monthly Journal*, we prefer these things in pairs. Scissors are such dangerous things.
1889, 5c. vermilion, imperf

Cuba. According to *Le Timbre Post* more of the current stamps have been changed in colour, owing probably to the discovery of forgeries.
½ m de p, violet
1 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,,
4 ,, ,,
8 ,, ,,
1 c de p, grey green
2 ,, brown
2½ ,, orange
20 ,, ultramarine

Curaçao. Of the stamps illustrated last month with the head of the Queen, we hear of the following, and of the new type of the Unpaid with small figures, we also hear of several.
Le Timbre Poste mentions Post Cards with the head of Queen on the stamp.
12½c. green, perf. 14
15c. rose
25c. brown
Unpaid. 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c. green and black.
P.C., 5c. carmine on buff
5+5c. ,, ,,

Cyprus. The *American Journal of Philately* mentions a copy of the ½p., wmk. C.C. and Crown, surcharged ½ ½ as in 1886, that is with the large surcharge type 757 in Gibbons.
½p. black and green, wmk. C.C., 2nd type of surcharge

Diego Suarez. There is a similar surcharge to that mentioned last month, but the name is in Roman capitals, and instead of two lines there is an ornament. The 5c. is also in different type, and there is no frame.
5c. in black on 20c. red on green.

Dutch Indies. Of the new type, with head of Queen, we hear of the following:—
20c. blue
25c. violet
50c. dark red
P.C., 7½c. carmine on buff

Ecuador. The list of the stamps, &c., supplied by Mr. Seebeck is as follows:—

1c. orange
2c. brown
5c. vermilion
10c. green
20c. red brown
50c. maroon
1s. blue
5s. purple
Official
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1s., in dull ultramarine, surch. 'FRANQUEO OFICIAL' in graduated block capitals in red
Envelopes, 5c. carmine on white, 153 × 90 mm
10c. green on amber ,,
Wrappers, 1c. orange on blue, 148 × 302 mm
2c. brown ,, 148 × 355 mm
P.C., 2c. brown on grey blue, 140 × 90 mm
3c. blue on white ,,

Egypt. The inscription on the Letter Card has been altered, the word 'FERMÉE,' and its Turkish equivalent, having been added.
L.C., 1p. blue on azure

Faridkot. Messrs. Cheveley & Co. sold at auction on March 11th the following Indian stamps, with the surcharge in red.
½a. green, surch. in red
2a. blue, ,,
4a. olive, ,,
6a. bistre, ,,
1r. slate, ,,
Service, ½a. green, surch. in red
2a. blue, ,,
4a. olive, ,,
6a. bistre, ,,
8a. slate, ,,

Finland, Helsingfors. The Post Card of this local has a stamp of a new design, with figure of value (10) in a central circle, and with the figures in a square in each corner.
10p. blue on white, stamp in blue, and bistre with gold centre.

France. A strip of 8 of the current 15c. stamps has been chronicled perf. at top only.
15c. blue, variety of perf.

Greece. The 2 l. has been issued, printed at Athens, both imperf. and perf. 11½.
2 l. light bistre, local print, imperf.
2 l. ,, ,, perf. 11½.

Guatemala. Of the design of 1886 the 10c. has been seen engraved instead of lithographed.
10c. red, engraved.

Holkar. The provisional ½a. circular has been reissued. It is now more carefully printed, and in deep black oil colour, and the paper is of a deeper pink. The small current ½a. has the following companions:—

½a. orange yellow
1a. green
2a. vermilion
½a. circular deep black oil colour on deep pink.

Holland. The following have the head of Queen:—
3c. chrome yellow
P.C., 5+5c. blue

Italy. The unpaid 30 on 2c. exists with the surcharge inverted.
30 on 2c. yellow and carmine surch. in black inverted.

Jamaica. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shewn us specimens of New Post Cards as follows:
1d. blue on buff

Malta. The 5/- is now said to be issued with CA and Crown watermark.
5/- rose, wmk. CA

Mexico. In addition to the 1, 2 and 10c. current issue watermark stamps, Mr. Chapman has sent us specimens of the 3, 5 and 6c.

Montenegro. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shewn us specimens of new Post Cards as follows:—
2nov. yellow on buff
3nov. green on green
2+2nov. yellow on buff
3+3nov. green on green
2+2nov. yellow on buff, stamp omitted in error on the Reply Card
2+2nov. yellow on buff, stamp omitted on original half

Morocco. A local, used between Mazagan and Morocco for a post started by the French Vice-Consul in Mazagan, is noted in the *I.B.J.* Design—In centre, in large figures, '25' on a lined ground surrounded by a broad plain oval, inscribed above 'SERVICE DE COURRIERS;' below, 'MAZAGAN A MAROC.' The corners of the stamp are lined horizontally like the groundwork of the oval.
25c. carmine

New Caledonia.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the following information:—On January 1st, New Provisionals were issued. The 40c. both perf. and imperf., were surcharged "NCE 10c.," within a grape-vine pattern border running round the stamp. Of course there are reserved surcharges! The surcharge is printed in blocks of 25, and on some of the stamps the type forming the frame is misplaced. We have blocks side by side, one block being inverted.

Mr. Leo Layard has also sent us some samples of the above Stamps.
10c. in black on 1877 40c. vermilion imperf.
10c. " " " " " inverted
10c. " 1881 " " perf.
10c. " " " " " inverted

New South Wales. In the new Cards of 1½d. it appears that on the stamp the view of Sydney has been removed, and 1½d. added in its place, while the label containing the value is solid. The current £1 has been seen surcharged O.S. in black.
Official, £1 blue, O.S. in black

New Zealand. The following values are chronicled as perf. 10 all round:—
1d. rose, perf. 10
2d. violet, "
3d. yellow, "
1/- dull red, "

Nossi Bé. According to *Le Timbre Poste*, of the surcharges mentioned last month there are errors. On one stamp the printer by 'mistake' substituted 25 for 15, and on the 25c. on 1fr. on one of the stamps the ornament separating the letters from the value is different.

The *American Journal of Philately* mentions that the surcharges given by us in December have been found inverted, and also surcharged on the back instead of on the face. We think Nature was unkind, as a flood would have successfully washed all these latter, with the gum, out of existence.
25c. on 1fr. bronze, variety
Unpaid, 20c. on 1c. black on blue, surch. inverted
30c. " 2c. brown on bistre, " "
35c. " 4c. violet on blue, " "
30c. " 2c. brown on bistre, " on the back
35c. " 4c. violet on blue, " "
1fr. " 35c. black on yellow, " "
25c. on 20c. red on green, error.

Obock. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. specimens of New Provisional Stamps for "Obock." These are the current French Colonial Stamps surcharged "Obock" in Roman capitals in black on the 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 35, 75c. and 1 franc.

Philippines. The current design has appeared in new colours.

1m.	de p.	green	5c.	de p.	green
2	"	"	8	"	blue
5	"	"	10	"	rose
⅛c.	de p.	"	20	"	brown
2	"	violet.			

P.C., 2c. de p. brown on buff and on yellow buff
3 " orange " "

Porto Rico. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shewn us specimens of the following stamps.

½m.	de p.	olive	1c.	de p.	red brown
1	"	violet	3	"	red
2	"	brown violet	5	"	blue green
4	"	ultramarine	8	"	brown
6	"	rose	20	"	mauve
8	"	yellow green	80	"	orange

Réunion. Of the surcharge mentioned in February there is a third variety, somewhat between the two others. There are also errors.
2 on 20c. red on green, 3rd variety
2 on " error, RUENION
2 on " " REUNOIN

The *Monthly Journal* has seen a pair of the 1885-7 Provisionals, which show that the surcharges 20c. 5c. were printed in blocks, and that blocks of
R R
both values were printed on adjoining panes of the same sheet of 30c. stamps.

Roumania. On the Post Card the words CARTA POSTALA now measure 52 mm instead of 48½ mm.
P.C., 5b. black on rose, variety

Russia. The instructions on the wrappers are now in three lines instead of two.
Wrapper, 1k. orange on buff
2k. green ,,

St. Lucia. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for the following information:—Of the recent Provisionals, which no doubt you have already seen, the following numbers were issued:—
The 4d. surcharged "One Penny," 6,700
,, 3d. surcharged "One Half Penny," 4,300
Vertical half of 6d. surcharged "½d." 9,600

St. Thomas and Prince. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent for our inspection the following novelties:—
1. St. Thomé and Principe, 5 on 10 reis double surcharge.
2. Ditto without accent to *e* of reis.
3. Principe only. Provisional stamp issued in August or September last in Principe, in use for *one mail only*. The day before making-up the mail for Lisbon, it was found that 50r. stamps were run out of stock, and as there was no time to send to St. Thomé for a fresh supply, these provisionals were authorized by a special Government decree for this one mail only. The total number thus issued was 180 only; of these 80 were affixed to letters despatched by that particular mail, and after the mail closed Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s correspondent bought the remaining 100.
40r. stamp surcharges, Rs. 50, in oblong rectangle apparently done with a hand stamp.

Samoa. Similar design for frame, portrait of King Malietoa being substituted for the present portrait in centre.
2½d. rose

Sarawak. The current 3c. has been surcharged 'one cent' in black over value.
1c. in black on 3c. blue and purple

Selangor. The *Monthly Journal* mentions that the 2c. brown, wmk. CA and Crown, has been seen surcharged as type 2770 in Gibbons' catalogue.
2c. black and brown, wmk. CA and Crown

Shanghai. The following new varieties are chronicled in various journals:—The unpaid stamps are surcharged 'Postage'—'Due,' in ornamental letters.
2c. brown on yellowish paper, wmk, Perf. 12
15c. blue ,, ,, ,, 15
Unpaid, 2c. brown and black, wmk, ,, 12
5c. rose ,, no wmk, ,, 15
10c. black and red, wmk, ,, 15
15c. blue and black, no wmk, ,, 15
20c. lilac ,, wmk, ,, 15

Sirmoor. The 3p. has been surcharged for official use 'On S.S.S.,' similar to the other values in black. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 1a. *yellow* with red surcharge. We have had the 1a. *blue* thus for a very long while.
Official 3p. orange surch. in black
Ditto with surch. inverted
Ditto with surch. misplaced
reading

s s		s s		s
s	or	s	or	on
on		on		s s
		s s		

South Australia. We have seen copies of the 2½d. on 4d. surcharged O.S. in black, the surcharge being of the old type. We have also been shown a copy of the 9d. *yellow*, perf. 11½, which we believe is a variety of colour not hitherto known; at least, we fail to find it in any of the standard lists.
9d. yellow, wmk.*, perf. 11½

Straits Settlements. The 6c. has been surcharged 'ONE CENT,' exactly like the 8c., of which we gave an illustration last month, and the following should be added to the list of the provisional postcards lately issued:—
1c. in black on 6c. violet
P.C., 2+2 in black on 3+3c. blue on buff
Mr. Neave has also shewn us specimens of the above.

Sungei Ujong. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the following:—The 2c. black and brown, wmk CA and Crown, surcharged with SU, crescent, and star in oval.

2c.	black and brown,	CA and Crown	Surch. with name in two lines in block capitals, Gibbons' type, 2766
8c.	,,	orange ,,	
10c.	,,	lavender ,,	

Transvaal. Messrs. Cheveley & Co. sold at auction the other day a copy of the 3d. with the surcharge VR TRANSVAAL printed on the back of the stamp instead of on the face.
3d. lilac, imperf., pelure paper, surch. in red on back of stamp

Travancore. Mr. W. H. Peckett has shewn us a pair of the 2c. rose, on wmk. paper, without perforation between the stamps.
2c. rose, imperf. on one side

Turkey. The stamps of the new design, of which we gave an illustration some time ago, have appeared, so it is said. The list is as follows:—
10 paras, green
20 ,, rose
1 pias., blue
2 ,, brown
5 ,, lilac
Unpaid, 20 paras, black
1 pias,, ,,
2 ,, ,,

Uruguay. We have seen copies of the new surcharge lately issued here. On the 1c. is the word 'Provisorio' and '1892' below, the 7c. is surcharged 'CINCO'—'Centesimo'—'Provisorio'—'1892.' From *Le Timbre Poste* we give a few more errors of the 5c. Provisiore, 1891.
5c. red on violet, surch. twice, one over the other
5c. ,, ,, part of one surcharge appearing on two adjoining stamps
5c. ,, with an accute acent on the 'i'
1c, green, surch. in red
5c. on 7c. brown, surch in red

International Philatelic Union.

MARCH, 1892, REPORT.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 30*a*, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.

GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.

W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.

A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

264 J. Rose Troup, Esq., Rockbeare House, near Exeter. Proposed by S. Layard, Esq., and Mrs. Brushfield.

265 E. F. Whitby, Esq., Livorno, Italy. Proposed by Sven Lindhe, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

266 J. N. B. Newton, Esq., Valetta, Palace Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W. Proposed by D. A. Quiggin, Esq., and G. Burrow, Esq.

267 Antonio Merzbacher, Esq., Casella Correo, 1262, Buenos Aires, Argentine. Proposed by E. A. Adlercreutz, Esq.

268 C. Barkowska, Esq., Casella Correo, 961, Buenos Aires, Argentine. Proposed by E. A. Adlercreutz, Esq.

270 W. Hadlow, Esq., 17, Chesnut Road, Tottenham. Proposed by S. C. Skipton, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

271 John B. Main, Esq., Park Road, Hamilton, N.B. Proposed by Alex. Gardiner, Esq., and A. Stich, Esq.

New Members.

SECTION I.

261 Mr. W. S. King, 65, Cadogan Street, London, S.W.

SECTION II.

260 Mr. W. H. Lawson, 67, Hartington Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

SECTION III.

269 Mrs. Rondel, 2, New Cut, St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands.

SECTION IV.

262 Mr. L. L. R. Hausberg, Trinity College, Cambridge.

SECTION V.

259 Mr. P. J. Lloyd, 7, Redland Park, Bristol.

SECTION XI.

263 Mr. Chas. Brown, Box 354, Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.

New Addresses.

Mr. George Marshall, Belle Vue House, Great Malvern.

Mr. G. T. Napier, 20, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

Mr. A. Buchan, Roselyn Villa, Pellatt Grove, Wood Green, London, N.

Mr. Neall D. Campbell, Quidenham Rectory, Thetford, Norfolk.

Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Casualties.

RESIGNED.

Mr. W. Jacoby, 33, Maury Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.

Mr. H. B. Knell, 28, Upper St. James Street, Brighton.

Monthly Exchange Packets.

REPORT FOR SIX MONTHS—JULY-DECEMBER, 1891.

1891	Value of Packets.	Amounts Sold: General Packets A	Amounts Sold: General Packets B	Amounts Sold: Colonial Packet.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July ...	257 17 6¾	17 3 10	26 5 0	8 18 4	52 7 2
August ...	308 9 9½	10 5 8	21 17 11	5 2 5	37 6 0
September ...	422 2 9	11 8 5¾	26 9 11½	24 13 4	62 11 9
October ...	239 1 10	16 6 6	29 13 8	12 7 8	58 7 10
November ...	474 3 2	31 9 8¾	52 17 6¾	28 3 0	112 10 3
December ...	401 13 5	25 9 9	53 14 9	18 19 6	98 4 0
Totals ...	2103 8 6	343 2 9		98 4 3	421 7 0
Average (Monthly)	350 11 5	53 17 1½		16 7 4½	70 4 6
Jan.—June, Totals	1736 15 4½	240 11 7		109 18 4	350 9 11
Average	289 9 3	40 1 11		18 6 4½	58 8 4
1890 July—Dec., Totals	1943 14 5	228 10 6		87 7 8	315 18 2
Average	323 19 1	38 1 9		14 11 3	52 13 0
Jan.—June, Totals	.....	176 12 4		59 0 1	235 12 5
Average	.....	29 8 9		9 16 8	39 5 5
1889 July—Dec., Totals	.....	119 15 6		.....	119 15 6
Average	.....	19 19 3		.....	19 19 3

Assistant Secretary's Report.

For the March General Packets. 54 members sent 70 sheets, and in addition there was a selection from the French Club.

For the Colonial Packet, 22 members sent sheets.

An account of the working of the Packets during the six months, July—December, 1891, is printed above.

I hope by the time Members see this that *all* the accounts for the December Quarter will have been settled.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant Sec. I.P.U.

Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.
March 10th, 1892.

French Packet.

Members who contribute sheets to French Society will please forward them to Mr. A. G. Gardner, 49, Amhurst Park, London, N., before the 25th of each month in future.

Post Card Packet.

This Packet has now been handed over to Mr. White, who will amalgamate it with the "Bradford Exchange Club, Post Card Section," and the combined Packets will no doubt prove a great success.

Mr. Brymer sends a further report, the sales for the four months being £6 7s. 5½d., which must be considered very good under the circumstances. He reports that all accounts are settled except three, two of which are debtors and one creditor.

The Cards sent to Mr. Brymer have been handed over to Mr. W. White, who will issue a Packet early in April. Members wishing to participate in this should write to W. E. WHITE,
6, Rose Street,
Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Bradford Stamp Club.

For the March Packet, 42 members sent 69 sheets, which have been made up into two Packets and sent out on March 4th.

W. J. E. HINSCLIFF,
Hon. Sec.

20, Grantham Place, Bradford.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society the Hon. Secretary reported that steady progress continued to be made, and that the New Year commenced with 27 members and a balance in hand of £1 11 11½d.

The election of officers for 1892 resulted as follows:—

President: J. H. T. Cottier, Esq.
Vice-Presidents: D. R. Samuel, Esq.; G. de la Perrelle, Esq.; C. Vogt-Peters, Esq.
Committee: D. A. Quiggin, Esq.; F. B. Bradbury, Esq.; R. Zimmerman, Esq.
Hon. Exchange Secretary: W. Halfpenny, Esq.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. Burrow, Esq.

The rules were revised and slightly altered.

Mr. Monteith has very kindly proffered for the use of members the loan of several works on Philately.

Mr. Samuel exhibited Straits Settlements Surcharges 10c. on 24c. and 1c. on 8c.

New member. Proposed by D. A. Quiggin, Esq., and seconded by G. Burrow, Esq.:—

J. N. B. Newton, Esq., Valetta, Palace Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.

GEO. BURROW,
Hon. Secretary.

120, Grange Road, Birkenhead,
15th March, 1892.

The Kent and Sussex Stamp Club.

A preliminary meeting of the above Club was held at 40a, Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, on March 3rd, 5 being present. Mr. H. Jenkins was elected Chairman for the occasion. The Chairman read the proposed rules, which were unanimously passed, and they will be printed and despatched to all the members as soon as possible. The subscription is 2/6 per annum, with an entrance fee of 1s. The first ordinary meeting will be held at 40a, Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, April 8th, at 3 o'clock. The officers will then be elected. A Monthly Exchange Packet will begin on May 1st. All the sheets must reach the Secretary prior to April 25th.

HUMPHREY GOLDING,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Leavers, Tunbridge, Kent.

Exchange, Enquiry and Wants of Members, &c.

Wanted.—Selections of Stamps on approval, Prompt cash and quick returns. Stamps must be fairly good, and at reasonable price.—BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Wanted.—Foreign Correspondents. Persons sending used Stamps, Cards, &c., receive double number in English. Wanted, Fiscals and Railway Stamps. Exchange same or Postals.—H. CLARK, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

Wanted to Exchange.—English Railway Stamps for others, either Railway, Fiscal, or Postal. Foreign Correspondence especially solicited.—Address O. HOLMAN, 3, Cliffnook Lane, Newark-on-Trent, England.

For Sale.—Seventh Edition of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, with two Supplements, as good as new, strongly bound, 3/6 post paid.—BRYMER, Jun., 239, Blackness Road, Dundee, N.B.

Wanted.—For Cash or Exchange, back numbers of Philatelic Papers, also Catalogues, especially 1st Supplement to Evan's Handbook and the *Philatelic Journal.*—HUMPHREY GOLDING, Leavers, Tunbridge, Kent.

Special Notices, &c.,

With this number I send printed list of Members, which has been carefully revised up to date. I find there are several Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions, and I think it ought not to be necessary for so many notices to be given of such a trifling matter. Will every Member who has not paid kindly do so without delay? The amount is only 3/6, and should be sent by Postal Order, payable to S. F. BICKERS, Clifton.

* * *

This month a report is given of the amounts sold in the Monthly Exchange Packets for the 6 months ending December, 1891, the total for the year being £771 16s. 11d., against £541 10s. 7d. in the previous year, showing an increase of nearly 50%. These remarkable figures speak for themselves, and are an evidence of the enormous value of the Exchange Packets to the Members of the Association. Large as this amount is, it would be more than doubled if every Member took an interest in the Packets. As it is, there is only about one-third of the total Membership who send in sheets (for March 76 Members out of 225). Mr. Skipton is to be congratulated on the remarkable success of the Packets while under his care. New covers have been provided, and additional measures taken to ensure a quick circuit and prompt settlements.

S. F. BICKERS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

The Auction Epitome for 1891.

COMPILED BY S. C. SKIPTON.

—:-:—

Gaboon.

1st issue, set complete, 48/-*

Gambia.

Complete set, all issues (one used), 22/-*

Germany.

Northern States.

Envelopes, lilac inscription, cut square
½ sgr., 20/-*
½*, 1, 2, 3, 26/-, 48/-*
Ditto, entire, ½ sgr.. 13/-*
3 sgr., 10/-
1862, ½ sgr., cut large square, impress on both sides, 5/-*

Southern States.

3k., error green, 7/-*
Envelopes, lilac inscription, cut square
2*, 3, 6*, 9*k, 25/-
3, 6, 9*k, 28/-
Ditto, entire, 3k. large size, 20/-
3, 6, 9k., 28/-

Confederation.

Env. of Nat. Invaliden Stiftung, entire, 18/-
Env. entire on Oldenburg, large surch., 1gr. on ½, 1, 2, 3 gr., long gum, 46/-
1 gr. on ½, 1, 2, 3 gr., small size, 75/-*
On Prussia, 2 gr. on 2k. blue, 15/-*

Empire.

5 gr., 3k. large eagle, inverted, used, 22/-

Gibraltar.

A complete set of all issues, 24/-*
On ½d. Bermuda (84), 16/-*
5c. on ½d. (120), 18/-*

Gold Coast.

1d. on 6d. (b12), 18/-*

Great Britain.

Postal Adhesives.

1d. Black, 9/- (128), 12/- (800 poor)
" made up plate, 26/-, 30/-
V.R., £6/15/-*, £5 (with pencil mark), £8/10/-*, £6/15/- (with trial postmark)
Red imperf., 9/- (8)*, block of 216, 95/-*, 21/- (22)*
made up sheets (3), 5/-, 5/-, 5/-, 4/-
1000 on envs., 6/-
with 2 letters in left corner, 4/-
Archer's Roulette, 65/-*
Die I. Small Crown, perf. 14, 52/- (2)*, 7/-*, 13/*, 27/-*
Die II. " " " 16, 5/- (2)*
" " " " 14, 32/- (3)*, 25/- (p)*
" Large Crown, " 16, 31/-*, 24/-*
" " " " 14, 8/- (11)*, 21/- (b24)*
" " " " on white, 21/- (b120)*, 11/- (72)*
" " " imperf., 54/-*, 52/-*
Plate Nos. complete, £6/10/-*, 84/- (except 225)
" " except 132, 142, 153, 75/-*
" " 199 (b120), 17/-*
" " 225, 25/- (1*, 1), 42/- (p*), 38/- (p)*, 26/- (p)*
Plate Nos. Imperf. Plate 116, 80/- (p)*
" " " 121, 70/- (p)*
" " " 136, 24/-*, 32/6*
Imperf. Venetian red, 20/-*
" Lilac, 25/-*

2d. 1840, 26/-*, 34/-*, 21/-*, 56/- (2)*, 10/-*, 27/- (s 3)*, 87/6 (3)*, 44/-*, 35/-*
26/- (69), 52/6 (169)
1841, 18/- (b 12)*
Small Crown, perf. 16, 30/- (p)*, 28/-*
Large Crown, perf. 14, 34/- (4)*, 14/- (2)*
" Plate 6, perf. 14 (2), perf. 16 (2), 10/-
Plate 7, 92/6*
" 12, 30/- (12)*
" 13, imperf., 50/-*

1½d. rose lilac, 55/- (b 4)*, 26/-*, 22/-*, 20/-*
" specimen, 21/- (2), 16/- (2)
Plate 1, imperf., 23/-*, 11/-*

½d. Complete set of Plate Nos., 34/-*
" " except Plate 9, 4/-*
Plate 9, 19/-*
Imperf., Plate 1, 42/- (p)*, 22/-*
" " 4, 21/-*, 42/-*
" " 5, 52/- (p)*
" " 13, 26/-*
" " 1*, and perf., Plate 9, used, 44/-
Slate, misprint and error of perf. (b 120), 16/-*

6d. Oct., 24/-*, 16/-*, 9/-*, 30/- (p)*, 38/- (4)*
b 8, specimen, 11/-

10d. Oct., 16/-*, 16/-*, 17/-*, 32/- (2)*, 13/-*

1s. Oct., 48/-*, 27/-*, 32/- (2)*
Cut square, used, 11/- (14), 18/- (14)‡

2½d. Complete set, 70/-*
" except Plate 3 (orb), 65/-*
Plate 3, Anchor, 18/-*
" 3, Orb, 25/-*
Imperf., Plate 23, 32/-*

3d. Complete set, 35/-*
Plate 2, dotted corners, specimen, 16/-, 26/- (b 8), 9/-
Wmk. Fls., Plate 2, Plate 4, 6/-
Wmk. Rose, complete set, Plates 4-20, 32/-*
Plate 20 (pane of 20), 25/-*
Wmk. Crown, complete set, Plates 20, 21, 21, 8/-*
Imperf., Plate 3, with secret mark, £38*, £15*
" " 4, 23/-*
" " 5, 32/-*, 40/-*
" Proof, no wmk., Plate 4, 15/-

4d. Small Garter, £3*, £7*, £7/7*
Specimen, 17/-
Large Garter, 16/- (5)*, 10/- (b6)*
Small Letters, Plate 3 (2), Plate 4 (2), 9/-*
Plates 7-14, 14/-*
Set complete, except Small Garter, 29/-*
Imperf., Plate 4, 44/-*, 52/-*
" " 8, 27/-*
" " 12, 42/-*
" Proof, no wmk., Plate 8, 13/- (p), 12/- (b 3)
" " with trial postmark, 21/-

6d. Complete set, 55/-*
Plate 4 (hair lines), 25/- (2)*
Wmk. Fls., Plate 5 (2), Plate 6, 20/-*
Wmk. Rose, Plate 6 (6), Plate 8 (3), Plate 9 (3), 29/-*
Wmk. Rose, Crown, Plates 13 to 18, complete, 24/-*
Imperf., Plate 4, 60/-*
" " 6, 34/-*
" " 9, 70/-*
" Proof, no wmk., Plate 6 (s 3), 20/-

Imperf. Proof, in green, no letters, trial postmark, 15/-
Illustration of the surch. 6d., used on letter to India, 26/-†
8d. brown, 95/-*, 95/-*, 95/-*
,, imperf., 60/-*
9d. Plate 3, with hair lines, used, £15
,, 4, wmk. Rose (pane of 20), 80/-*
10d. 11/- (6)*
Imperf., 48/-*
1s. Complete set, 36/-*
White letters, 9/- (100)‡
Imperf., Plate 3 (numbered 2), hair lines, £10*
,, ,, 4, wmk. Rose, 38/-*
2s. Blue, 23/- (3)*
Brown, 36/-*. 21/-, 20/-, 21/-, 30/-*, 19/-, 20/-
,, Specimen, 18/- (p)
2s. 6d. on bluish and on white, 8/-*
5s. Plates 1, 2, 4. 44/-*
Current, 9/- (60), 9/- (60)
Imperf., Plate 1, 48/-*
10s. Blue, 30/- (50), 25/- (44), 40/- (100)
1£ Cross, 50/-*
Anchor, 87/6*
3 Crowns, 21/-*, 30/- (10)
3 Orbs, 18/- (3)
10s., 1£ Cross, 65/-*
Anchor (bluish), (£1 specimen), 34/-*
,, (white), 80/-*
5£ 29/-, 26/-, 40/-, 14/-, 36/-
I.R., Official, ½d., 14/- (500)
1d., 6/- (1000)
Exeter College, 5/- (12)*

Fiscals. (Available for Postage.)

Inland Revenue, in green on pink embossed, imperf., 2d., 3d.,* 1/-*, 2/-*, 2/-, 2/6, 22/-
ditto, perf., 2d., 30/-*
ditto, vermilion, anchor wmk., perf., 2d., 9d., 1/-, 2/6, 12/-*

Entire Emvelopes and Wrappers.

Mulready 1d. Wrappers, 25/- (1,* 2), 18/- (2)*, 18/- (2), 9/-, 18/- (2), 12/-*, 21/- (2)*, 21/- (2)*
Original packet of 10, 90/-*
,, 1d. Envelopes, 17/- (2)*, 15/- (2), 10/-, 16/- (1*, 1)
,, 1d. W. and E., 16/-*, 19/-*, 48/- (3)
,, 2d. W., 22/-*, 7/-
,, Used with 2d., no lines, 40/-
,, 2d. E. 24/-, 20/-, 20/-*
,, 2d. W. and E., 50/-*, 44/-*
,, 1d., 2d., W., 30/-*, 28/-*, 32/-* (cut)
,, 1d., 2d., E., 30/-*, 27/-*, 15/-, 34/*
1d., Die 3, large size, pointed flaps, threads, £5*
Dies 67, 75, ditto to last, 40/-*
Straight cut flap, rosette, dated, on blue, 17/-*
Ditto, but no rosette, on blue, Die 213, 5/- (34)*
1858, threads, 2 sizes, 13/-*
1860, dated, smallest size, threads, 20/-*, 9/- (3)*
1866, dated, seal, on blue, an albino, 50/-* 7/-*, 9/-*
Threads, used, 3/- (20), 6/- (100), 9/- (100)
2d., Pointed flaps, thread parallel with flaps, 12/- (8)*
Letter Sheets, white, 46/-*, 44/-*, 26/-*
,, used, 15/- (12), 10/- (12), 24/- (18), 21/- (18), 20/- (12)
blue, 63/-* (unfolded), 40/-*
used, 10/- (3), 4/-
Post Paid. For use of Houses of Parliament, postmark 12-1-40, with line, 60/-, postmark 22-1-40, 60/-
Ditto, postmark 20-1-40, no line, 42/-
Jubilee Envelope,* 11/- (10), 10/- (10), 48/- (100), 52/- (100), 39/- (50), 17/- (25), 17/- (25), 8/- (10), 10/- (10)
Wrappers, a complete collection of 45 varieties, £10/10/-*
Dated 1870, ½d. green, 7/- (20)*
½d. green, 12/- (300)*
Vaccination Certificates, book of 10, 10/-*

Registered Envelopes.

Permanent issue III. (2) Variety, large lettering on left and small on right of vertical line, size G, 3/- (2)
,, IV., with penalty clause, size F, 4/- (7)
,, V. (1) large R., size F, 10/- (8)
,, Ditto, but figure in date plug inverted, 34/-
Provisionals with large R in black, size G (five), H (two), 80/-
Issue VII. (6), including copy with contractor's name in black, 70/-

Post Cards.

1870, large size, ½d., 4/- (10)*, 8/- (24)*
1878, 1d., three packets of 12, 6/*
3d. with Jubilee Postmark, 11/- (30)
Guildhall, 19/- (1*, 1), 18/- (2)*, 9/-*, 14/- (2), 25/- (3)*, 20/- (3)*

Telegraphs.

£5, 32/-
1/- Card Specimen, 10/-
Electric T. Co., 3/- on forms, 18/- (5)
London District T. Co. Message Stamp, 3d. (sheet of 40), 30/-*
London District T. Co. Message Stamp, 6d. (sheet of 40), 38/-*
United Kingdom Electric T., 6d., 11/-

Essays.

Beaufort House Envelope, 1d. in buff, 11/- (2)
Wrapper, 1d. buff, 7/-
,, 2d. green, 9/-, 10/-
Set of 3 as above, 20/-
1d. in centre, Post Paid above, Beaufort House below, black and red, 20/-
Essay for envelope, 1d. indigo, on card, 10/-
1d. black on buff, embossed head, 9/-
Proofs of the envelope stamps on white (5), 11/- (specimen)
Card of Admission to the Guildhall (with copy of V.R. in centre), 14/-

Greece.

10l. orange on blue, with figures on the face of stamp, used, 20/-

Griqualand.

Mount Currie Express, 1d. green, strip of 4, showing the 4 varieties, £12

Guadeloupe.

5c. on 10c. (100), 10/-*

Guatemala.

1872, Provisional, 4rls. blue, 15/-*
1875, 40 sets, 20/-*
1878, 2r., imperf., 10/-*
1p., pair, imperf. between, 10/-*
1881, 50 sets, 15/-*
centre inverted, 2c., 26/-, 19/-*
,, 5c., 34/-
,, 20c., 24/-*
1886, set of 5 used, 5/-
set of 11 errors, 12/-*

Guiana Francais.

Set of 10, 42/-*

Gwalior.

1st issue, set of 8, 23/-*, 60/-*
Envelopes, 1st issue, 2 varieties, one with large arms, 65/-*
½a. blue, 14/-*
½a. green and black (100 used), 9/-

Hamburg.

Complete set, 16/-
Imperf. set, 13/-*
9 s. used, 25/-, 18/-
7 s. violet, pair, 12/-*
Perf. 3 s. dark blue (b4), 16/-*
7 s. yellow, 27/- (3)‡, 21/- (5)‡, 22/- (3)‡, 19/- (3), 24/- (p)*, 21/- (p)*
9 s. yellow (b16), 8/-*
2½ s., but imperf. vertically, 11/- (p)*, 4/- (b12)*
Envelope, entire used, 7 s., 90/-

Hannover.

Complete set, 25/-
3pf. rose, small net, 3pf., rose, wmk, 18/-*
10gr., 38/- (2), 30/-*, 22/-*, 16/-, 25/-*, 20/-, 20/-, 20/-, 24/-*, 9/-, 26/- (2), 22/, 16/-, 18/-, 17/-, 22/-, 29/-
Envelopes entire, large size, 1857, 1, 2sgr., 20/-*

Hayti.

1c. pair, perf. all round *only*, 8/-
20c. ditto, 60/-‡
2c. on 3c. (100), 22/-*
Envelopes, hand stamp, 12/- (3), 22/- (3)

Heligoland.

Complete set, 13/-*
1875-9, set of 9, 10/-*, 11/-*
5 marks, 20/- (3)*
100 sets of 20*, 36/-, 42/-, 35/-, 28/-, 27/-, 29/-, 27/-

Honduras.

1878, 5 sets of 5*, 19/-, 20/-
1890, Official, 50 sets of 11*, 26/-

Hong Kong.

1862, no wmk, complete set, 28/-*, 16/-*, 4/-
96c. yellow brown, 70/-*
4c. grey (b60), 12/-*
2, 3, 10d., 37/6, 42/-*, 44/-*, 26/-
10d., 20/- } 28/-, 34/-
12c. on 10d., 9/-* }
20c. on 30c. red, impression *over* the surch., 12/-
2c. Jubilee, 10/. (s4), 17/- (18)*
Post Card, 3c. black on yellow (used), 16/-

(To be continued).

An American View of Stamp Collecting.

By C. E. Range.

THE English-speaking people stand pre-eminent as diligent and arduous stamp collectors. Their infatuation in this line does not stop at the mere outline of a collection of "bits of coloured paper." By combining their historical researches with a study of the arts of engravure and emblematical design, they provide for themselves a very profitable and entertaining amusement—an amusement, moreover, that is wholly devoid of "child's play."

Now, the American Philatelist is a conundrum. His proclivities for amassing a stamp collection are based upon business principles, which are mostly derived after office hours, and have a tendency towards a new routine. The present situation demonstrates a new craving among collectors—a craving which is spreading with increasing rapidity among all classes of Philatelists in the States. Needless to say, I speak of "specialism." Those who are not harbouring specialism, and making it their watchword, can, to my mind, hardly be classed as Philatelists.

The prices calculated upon the basis of a simple error in design or colour are simply fabulous, and yet make the collectors of stamp curiosities the more eager to accumulate these varieties. The mere thought of paying one half the prices realised by these errors at our American auction would strike a chill to the hearts of most foreign collectors. There is a well known collector and Philatelic writer in New York City who has a private collection of over 250 distinct species of U.S. stamps—adhesives in shade and outline, not including a large number of embossed, Albinos, watermarks, &c., found in the envelope stamps.

The auction market is found to be the most profitable means of disposing of defunct stamp concerns and private collections for those parties wishing to move from Philatelic fields to pastures new. I have noticed lately that quite a number of English collections are put on the market in auction rooms, and receive their due attention. Especially is this the case with the Colonial and Oceanic specimens on sale, which merit a large approval, and are becoming more popular on account of the recent influx of South American varieties, which have been held above par so long in America. Canada now introduces a little side show that causes Philatelists to wrangle, and factional parties to war one with another. This is a certain drawback to Philately, and the sooner this child's play is met half way the better. It is true that both Societies are in good working order, and may steadily improve with no further hindrance; yet we may safely say that "Canadensis" will always have his followers, as will his opponents. Doubtless this will continue until one or the other drops down and out.

The Columbian Exhibit, to be held in Chicago next year, promises to be a most tremendous affair, and it will certainly pay our brethren across the water to prepare a suitable exhibit for the postal display under the direction of the A.P.A.—so arranged that it will be properly managed by a capable man under the charge of the Government.

The stamps of Mexico will always command stiff prices, and the American collector is glad that no more split quarters and halves exist in

that country. A few dealers count up their ducats upon the sales realised in their stock of Mexican stamps.

England has always been held as authority for the originality of a specimen and the authenticity of its discovery. Germany still "plods along the same old lane," unconscious as to what she is collecting, nor caring, providing there exists some resemblance to a postage stamp. The French collect on the romantic plan, and boast of their many fads in arrangement; while the Philatelists of the United States are fast drifting to a new state of affairs, which must soon develop into a craze which has no ending. Generalism is becoming an after-consideration, and justifiably so if amusement, recreation, and profits may be assimilated to the same degree by the specialist. And I think they may.

C. E. R.

Philately in the Courts.

—:-:—

SENTENCES ON BENJAMIN, SARPY, AND JEFFRYES.

THE GREAT ROBBERY OF INDIAN STAMPS.

THE trial of Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes commenced at the Central Criminal Court, London, on Friday, March 11th. Mr. Charles Matthews and Mr. R. Muir, (instructed by Messrs. Wilson and Wallis), prosecuted; while Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Purcell appeared for the prisoners Benjamin and Sarpy, and Mr. C. E. Jones defended Jeffryes.

Mr. Charles Matthews, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that it was a trial of very considerable public importance. He ventured to think that the prisoners had rendered themselves amenable to the criminal law of the country. Finally, Mr. Matthews ran through the evidence already adduced, and proceeded to call additional witnesses for the prosecution.

The remainder of Friday and the whole of Saturday, March 12, was spent in the examination of Messrs. Sidney Swan, E. D. Bacon, Douglas Garth, and John Charles Griffiths.

On Monday, March 14, the case was again resumed. Mr. Matthews, again addressing the Jury, laid stress upon the charge against Benjamin and Sarpy of obtaining 6s. 6d. by false pretences from Mr. Percy May Bright, of Bournemouth. In asking the Jury to convict, he urged that the business of the prisoners had lasted too long, and should be allowed to last no longer.

Mr. C. E. Jones, in concluding a long speech on behalf of his client, Jeffryes, said that he would call that prisoner's employer and other witnesses to testify to character. His client's employer would give Jeffryes a good character, and, as one who had heard the whole of the evidence, would not hesitate to take him back nto his employ.

Mr. Willis, Q.C., speaking for the prisoners Benjamin and Sarpy, submitted that the prosecution had utterly failed. There was no forgery, no carrying on of an illegal business, no conspiracy to defraud, and in his opinion, the accusation of attempting to obtain 6s. 6d. by false pretences had not been satisfactorily made out.

Sir Charles Hall, Recorder for the City of London, entered into all the details of the case in his summing-up. He told the Jury they had four questions to answer: (1) Was there an agreement between the three prisoners to bring these stamps into existence for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the public? (2) Was there an agreement between the three prisoners to alter or to add to the stamps, for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the public? (3) Did any, or all, of the prisoners procure these stamps for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the public? (4) Did Benjamin and Sarpy, or either of them, obtain money from Percy May Bright by false pretences?

The Jury, after a short consultation, answered "Yes" to each of the four questions.

Sir Charles Hall then passed sentence on the prisoners for conspiracy to defraud the public. He sentenced Jeffryes and Benjamin to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Sarpy to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBERY OF INDIAN STAMPS.

Charles Ampman, *alias* Chapman, *alias* "Dutchy," a stevedore's labourer, was brought up for final examination at Bow Street, on March 29th, charged with being concerned in stealing a number of Indian two-anna stamps from the steamship "Ostrea" in the Royal Albert Docks in June last. The convict Ashton ("Long Alf") was again in court. Mr. Blanchard Wontner prosecuted, and Mr. C. C. Sharman defended. After further evidence for the prosecution, the prisoner was formally committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Notes from New York.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUITE a little excitement has been occasioned here by an attempt to "work off" a lot of counterfeit "Nova Scotia Sixpences" on a certain dealer, who came dangerously near getting it "in the neck."

* * *

The would-be "fakir" called on a gentlemanly dealer with a neat block of twenty-

seven of these "gems," succeeded in getting a cheque for their sale, left the place, and apparently becoming intoxicated with his good fortune, and showed up the next morning with more of the stuff.

* * *

When he got around to the office of the stampman, and asserted his ability to "get more," the latter was struck with an idea that "all was not right," pretended to accept the offer, and on the pretence of not caring to make out another cheque and being short of change just at that time, succeeded in prevailing upon the "counterfeiter" to allow the stamps to remain with him till later in the day, when he would have the cash ready on hand.

* * *

In the meantime he sent a young lady assistant around to the bank with instructions to the cashier to withold payment, and was successful in finding that the institution had not yet opened up for the day. When the cheque was presented it was taken up and payment refused without ceremony.

* * *

While this little act was being gone through at the bank, J. W. Scott was passing judgment upon the "Nova Scotians" at the request of the dealer above referred to, who had sent them around with a note inquiring "what he thought about such a fine lot." "J.W." replied, after having looked them over, that he "didn't THINK anything about them, but KNEW them to be forgeries."

* * *

When our friend with the easy conscience and ruffled disposition arrived post-haste at the office of his intended victim, he was met by a smiling countenance and ready reply to his inquiry as to the cause of the scene at the bankers', together with the pleasing information that he could not have the stamps which he had left with the dealer upon the occasion of both his visits.

* * *

The question of a Stamp or Philatelic Exchange is being agitated over here, to be located in New York City. If successfully carried through it will be conducted upon the plan of the Stock Exchange, and other large institutions of a similar character. This would be a good move in the interest of stamp collectors and dealers throughout the world.

* * *

Gus Luhn, of the *Southern Philatelist*, has returned South to Charleston after a very pleasant visit to New York State and Massachusetts.

* * *

The question of consolidating or amalgamating (as you call it in England) all the various philatelic societies in the United States with the A.P.A., is now being agitated in various cities of the Union. It is undoubtedly a good idea.

* * *

The publication of the old *Post Card*, has been resumed under the title of *The Postal Card*. Geo. H. Watson is back of the venture, as before, and Mr. A. Lohmeyer, the gentleman who, unfortunately with but indifferent success, took up the traffic in postal cards as a speciality, has been added to the editorial staff. Both gentlemen are recognised authorities upon this branch of philately.

* * *

The location of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, New York, has been, or rather will be, slightly changed on April 1st. The offices will be removed to 20 E., 23rd Street, a few doors east of the present site.

* * *

I notice a number of very complimentary notices regarding your Reviews of Reviews and the Journal in general, among our philatelic magazines.

* * *

A journal over here last month contained a reproduction of the likenesses of the principal parties concerned in your big philatelic trial over there.

* * *

At first glance the whole lot of "mugs"—attorneys, defendants, prosecution, and all, are as near like unto a gang of Thugs as anything I have every seen, from a distance, inside a "Rogues' Gallery." However, I happened to meet one of the gentlemen over here several months ago, and while he is not a "stunner" on looks, still he might be justly pardoned for not instantly recognizing the picture contained in this magazine purporting to be one of himself.

* * *

We've one thing in America which you of the "other side" must surely lack—something decidedly original—a stamp firm composed entirely of certain members of one family. I refer to the Star Stamp Company, Ithaca, of which Mr. Geo. L. Gray, a real estate broker, is the manager, and the balance of the firm is composed of a daughter and two sons. The young lady is about seventeen years of age, and by a friend who has met her I am informed that she is "bewitchingly pretty," and, what's more to be appreciated, very sensible and thoroughly business-like. The firm get up occasional price lists of a very attractive appearance, and prosperity seems to be their portion.

GAF.

The *Stamp Collector* pronounces the Philatelic Review of Reviews "a hit." Mr. Witherick, "we looks towards you!"

Correspondence.

ZULULAND REVENUE STAMPS.

To the Editor.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have been reading your December number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and notice a paragraph on Zululand Revenue Stamps. I offer the following remarks thereon :—

I notice on page 203, a reference to the 5/- and 9/- Zululand Revenue Stamps being used postally. The only value of the Revenue series that has been authorized for postal use is the 1d. Any other value, such as the 5/- or 9/-, would be treated as if *not* on the letter or parcel, and surcharged accordingly. Of course, it is possible to place Revenue Stamps on a letter, which would go through the post unquestioned as long as sufficient value was put on in Postage Stamps *as well*. I drew our Postmaster's attention to the paragraph referred to, and his remark was "Impossible for the package to have gone through without being surcharged, unless it had sufficient *Postage* Stamps on *as well*."

All letters, &c., from Rorke's Drift for England have to pass through the Post Office here.

I am, yours truly,

ARTHUR C. GRIFFIN.

NOTES ON MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE (8th Edition, 1891.)

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—The knowledge any particular person has of stamps depends so largely on the number of specimens passing through his hands that I trust the able editor of this Catalogue, who controls the largest stamp business in the world, will not consider me, with my limited opportunities, too presumptuous in making the following annotations :—

Antigua. The 1d. rose CA exists perf. 12, and is much scarcer thus than perf. 14.

Great Britain. The prices of many of the higher values, unused, seem to me too low for really good specimens, *e.g.*, No. 35, 9d. brown, large letters, wmk. 4 flowers, is priced at 5/-, as also is the same stamp with wmk. spray, No. 40. Most collectors would, I think, give twice as much for No. 35 as for No. 40. Two other stamps which seem to me underpriced are No. 36, 1/- green, large letters, wmk. 4 flowers, put at 2/6 (this might, I think, be trebled), and No. 43, the 2/- blue, of which a *very* inferior copy could be obtained for 5/-.

Griqualand. In a catalogue so beautifully printed and got up, it seems almost invidious to notice such a small misprint as 6/- for 5/- in No. 24 of this country.

Hamburg. Which is the rarer shade of the perf. 3, surch. blue? The Prussian blue, No. 15, is priced at 1/6, used; the ultramarine, No. 16, is not priced, leaving one to infer the greater rarity of the latter. But in his article in the current number of the *Stamp News* Herr Anheisser writes: "Of Hamburg, the perf. 3 sch. and 4 sch. stamps were in the beginning printed in the same colours as the imperf. ones, viz., *Prussian* blue, and light sea-green, but very shortly afterwards in ultramarine and yellow green; specimens of the *first* are quite rare."

Nevis. The lithographed set of 1879, including the 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1/- is omitted.

St. Christopher. After making inquiries far and wide, I have come to the conclusion that No. 15, 6d. orange, CA, does not exist. It has been suggested to me that it was inserted erroneously by the scribe who misheard *orange* for *olive* from the "*dictator's*" lips!

United States. No. 18, 90c. of 1851, is not priced, used. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. ask $5.00 (£1) for it. The 24c., with U.S. in lower angles, is only catalogued in a *lilac* hue. The *mauve* shade is about twice as rare, and might be advantageously inserted.

Victoria. The 2d. mauve of 1879, with *divided* line, is so distinct a variety that it should certainly find a place in *the* Standard English Catalogue. It was valued at 1/-, unused, and 3d., used, in the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1890.

Trusting these notes may be of some little service to collectors,

I am, yours truly,

(Rev.) G. H. RAYNOR.

ON MASHONALAND STAMPS.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—The stamps of the British South Africa Company, known here as Mashonaland, have for some time past been sold to stamp collectors; but can anyone say that he has received a letter from, and bearing the stamps of, that country previous to 1st January, 1892, *without* any other stamps being affixed, or without being taxed? I think not.

The following facts, as far as I have been able to gather, may be of interest to collectors generally.

A friend of mine, lately a prominent officer in the service of the Company above mentioned, has assured me that all letters from Mashonaland were sent, together with sufficient cash to cover postage, either to Madotsee, in Bechuanaland Protectorate, or to Pietersburg, in the Transvaal, the Postmasters at these places receiving the money and stamping the letters with Protectorate or Transvaal Stamps as the case may be.

Two friends of mine left here last April for Mashonaland, and I specially asked them to buy me some of every value of the stamps of that country. On arriving at Fort Tuli they made enquiries, but were told that "there were no such things as Mashonaland stamps." I received this information accordingly by letter, which was prepaid with a Protectorate stamp. No satisfaction is derived from enquiries at Fort Victoria, Fort Charter, and Fort Salisbury. At this latter place, however, which is the recognized head office in the country, stamps were issued about October last of the following values, viz.:—1d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, and upwards. My friends procured some of these, but were told that they were only available for revenue purposes, but would be brought into postal use later on.

During the last six weeks many letters have passed through the General Post Office here from Mashonaland; two or three letters had the B.S.A. stamps on only, several bore that country's stamps,

accompanied by those of the Protectorate, while the majority were prepaid with Protectorate stamps.

Dealing with the supposed provisionals, viz., ½d., 2d., and 4d. on 6d., and 8d. on 1/-, these were said to be obsolete about ——— of last year, whereas the first stamps that were issued in Mashonaland did not appear until October last. I have made careful enquiry during the last five months from many correspondents in the country itself, but none of them have seen or even heard of the "provisionals" being seen there. The question therefore is "Can stamps that have never been near the country for which they were intended be admitted as 'postage stamps,' especially when no similar stamps have been seen in the country wherein they purport to be available?"

Possibly some of your readers can give further information hereon, especially as high prices are being asked for the so-called provisionals.

I may here mention that the British Agent in British Central Africa has written to the authorities here asking that all correspondence from the country he represents, and bearing their stamps, be received and forwarded to their destination free of further charge. This correspondence is pending.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR C. GRIFFIN.

Pietermaritzburg,
Feb. 21, 1892.

"A CAUTION!"

To the Editor.

Mr. V. Gurdji, Galveston, Texas, U.S.A., writes us:—

"Please look out for a sharper in case he comes on your side. I think he is a Spaniard—at least, he does not speak any English, but Spanish and French. He has some very finely-executed counterfeit issues of Spain, mostly cancelled. He came to me as Rosendo Fernandez, and in San Antonio, Texas, as Ramon Tarries. He gave me his address in Madrid, 173 and 175, Rua Hortaleza! He is about 5ft., delicate looking, 40 to 45 years old, grayish side whiskers, gray Mongolian-shaped eyes, and a heavy tobacco smoker. He is a counterfeiter, swindler, and a fraud. I have enough proofs in the hands of the police here to arrest him at any time. I have informed most of the dealers in the U.S."

My Foreign Correspondents.

By "Roulette."

I AM a victim of the foreign correspondent, and my experiences may serve as a healthy warning to many who so anxiously solicit communication with dealers and collectors abroad. As a rule, I am sure it does not pay collectors to write abroad for stamps. There is a heavy expense for postage, and a great risk of losing one's stamps. Besides, old and rare stamps of any country can generally be bought for lower prices outside that country, since collectors are patriotic enough to bestow special attention upon the stamps of their native land. The United States is a very good example. The old U.S. stamps fetch much longer prices in America than they would in England. Roughly speaking, it is the same in every other civilised country.

I will begin by relating a little philatelic experience of mine. I happened luckily to come into the possession of some unused Colonials, principally in two blocks of about 20 each. They were then worth about 3/- and 4/- each. Not knowing their value I parted with them to a small dealer who gave me stamps in exchange to *his* value of about £3 for them. When I first sent them to him I asked if he could let me have a Cape woodblock in part exchange. His reply is worth recording. He had no Cape woodblocks, but he could let me have a set of Mexico, 1864, the four for 17/6. *Very cheap!* They can be bought (if anyone cares for such stuff), for about 6d. a set. I had just sense enough to return them, though I had no idea of their worthlessness at that time. I took a large quantity of the French Colonial surcharges, then just out, at about 5/- each, which soon made my balance look small. This dealer very kindly (?) gave me the addresses of a certain Mr. Doem, of Constantinople, and also of a Mr. Swindlem, of Spain—of whom more anon. Mr. Doem, of Constantinople was a veritable Turk, in more ways than one. His letters were so original that I give one or two extracts from them. I sent him some stamps. He returned as exchange a 10 franc Persia (I have since come to regard it as a forgery), and a reprinted or forged Moldo-Wallachia; both of which he took the trouble to tell me were scarce. Let us hope that they may become scarcer. He made up the lot with a few common Turkish. As I did not then know the worthlessness of the two best (?) stamps, I was naturally pleased with the exchange. In reply to the next lot I sent him, he wrote: "Please subscribe to the paper I send you. I am the agent, and it would please me very much." No doubt it did as *he* kept the subscription. In exchange for my stamps he continued to supply me with forged and reprinted Orientals till I fondly imagined I was getting quite a valuable collection of them. The following is extracted from his next letter:—"Thanks for subscription amount; you will receive the paper regularly each month. Please engage some of your friends to subscribe to my paper." Luckily I did not do so. He wrote again to say that he could not send the first paper, but would send another quite as good. He forwarded a specimen copy, and that is the last I have heard of my subscription. He also asked for a selection of Colonials, as he had some better Oriental stamps he would send me in exchange. I sent the Colonials, but alas! those better stamps never came. After writing several times, he replied he had never received them, so I put on mourning for my Colonials.

My next correspondent was one in Spain. I sent him a fair selection. He took some and

requested me to send a better lot. He said I was to address letters to a certain place in Germany, as he was going there chamois shooting. My sheet, value £2, was never returned, and I wrote to him on a post card to know the reason of this.

After about four months it returned. According to the post marks it had travelled all over Spain, Germany, and France, and also Switzerland. The front was covered with new addresses. Evidently Mr. Swizelem was of a nomadic turn. The chamois must have been coy that year!

My last experience of foreign correspondents was a deal with Mr. ———, of Russia. He took stamps value 13/- the first time, and enclosed a list of Russian stamps he could let me have. He also complained that my prices were high, and when I said that I priced all my stamps by Gibbons' catalogue to exchange, he replied that they evidently knew nothing of the value of stamps. His prices for Russian stamps were about equal to Gibbons' in the first list, but he kept on raising them till they were nearly double. I ordered some from his first list and he then said all those particular stamps were more valuable, and forthwith put his prices up. I wrote again and received a third list—prices still steadily rising! The recent rise in old Germans, and the steady rise of old Colonials in the last few years must take back seats. I could stand this no longer; so I wrote asking him to send me some stamps and not confusing lists as I was quite puzzled at his different prices. He was, I afterwards found out, a German, and a friend told me that "confusing" is a most abusive word in that language. He was so insulted at this that he took no more notice of me; he subsequently said it was beneath his dignity to write (or send any exchange for my 13/- worth of stamps), as I had so insulted him! I can't understand these foreigners. They get insulted so easily, and they do it with so much more reality if they have anything of yours at the time! I may *perhaps* be able to get a settlement with him some day, but I have heard no more at present.

As will be seen by the foregoing remarks, I was not lucky in my choice of foreign correspondents. I have decided that there is no place like home for the purposes of a fair exchange.

ROULETTE.

Round the Town.

—:-:—

[*By our London Correspondent.*]

London, March 20, 1892.

"OF the making of new papers there is no end," and this seems to apply to the Philatelic quite as well as to the general Press. I have lately heard of three new English stamp papers. One of them—the *Stamp Collectors' Review*—is already out, and a copy of the first issue is before me as I write. Until one comes upon the proud announcement that "we have been elected the Official Organ of the North Staffordshire Stamp Exchange Society," one is at at loss to know why the *Stamp Collectors' Review* was ever allowed to take tangible shape. It is becoming quite a nice point whether a stamp paper should be created in order to become the official organ of a society which is organ-less, or whether the society should be created in order to elevate the stamp paper into the dignified position of a full-blown official organ. What a number of small stupidities are committed in the name of philately!

* * *

Of the other two candidates for public favor I am as yet unable to speak. One, I learn, is to hail from the office of a City dealer, and to be called the *Philatelic Monthly News*, and the other is to be a sort of re-incarnation of the *Stamp Journal*,—a paper which, I am told, has already enjoyed one brief span of existence. The spans of existence enjoyed by these small sheets are usually brief, and one is sometimes apt to wonder why they cling to life so long.

* * *

"Next, please!" I can picture the spirit of the P.P.A. whetting its razor for fresh victims. Those who are left of the forgery clique in London feel by no means comfortable, I can tell you; for it is a matter of general knowledge that the P.P.A. has "got 'em on the list." I *could* mention names, but I am a journalist, and ever since my last encounter with a fiery editor my bump of conscientiousness has been large and painful. Suffice it to say that the names of the next batch of culprits appear to be public property. On the day of the last trial at the Old Bailey the future action of the P.P.A. was the subject of general conversation among the little groups of stamp-men who congregated outside the court; and names, dates and details were freely canvassed. If these men really *knew* anything, what has become of the boasted secrecy of the P.P.A. Committee?

* * *

Conflicting opinions have been expressed as to the punishment imposed upon Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes. Most of the philatelists who were present at the Old Bailey considered the sentences lenient when compared with that passed upon Bernard Assmus. But it must be remembered that whereas Assmus is merely condemned to penal servitude, Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes have "hard labour" thrown in. I cannot speak from experience on the question of "durance vile," but ask any old gaol-bird, and he will tell you that six months' hard labour is quite as stiff a sentence as three years' penal servitude. Two years is the maximum term for "hard labour" convicts, and that is very, very seldom imposed, for

two years at the treadmill will play ducks and drakes with the constitution of the strongest of men, and will kill many a weakling.

* * *

All things considered, the three "fakirs" have caught it as severely as could have been anticipated. The only inconsistency about the result lies in the apportioning of the terms of imprisonment. Most philatelists who knew the three frauds think that one of them should have received a much stiffer sentence than the other two. I dare not mention which one, for there is a law of libel even for the convicted "fakir." I have truth on my side, but is it not written—"the greater the truth the greater the libel?"

PERIPATELIC PHIL.

CORRECTION.

Owing to a printer's error, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s offices were named "Morpeth House" in our last number. This is not so. The offices are situated in Lacey Street, Ipswich, Mr. Whitfield King's *private* house being Morpeth House.

Speaking of the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, the *Printers' Register* says it is a tribute to the great interest taken in the collection of stamps.

* * *

Of course, Mr. Palmer takes upon himself the credit of having indirectly brought about the arrest of Assmus and others. We confidently expected this. *Bric à Brac* for March is full of it.

* * *

It is suggested to the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* that a Mutual Protection Society might be organised among the Stamp Societies, with a view to the exclusion of frauds.

* * *

Writing in the *Monthly Journal*, Mr. C. J. Phillips concludes that the "Six" Cent. British Honduras is a genuine variety. Mr. Charles B. Corwin, in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, denounces the stamp as a swindle.

* * *

What next, we wonder? In view of the recent death of the Duke of Clarence, a correspondent to the *Morning Post* gravely proposed that our postage stamps should go into mourning!

Change of Address.—Mr. G. H. Howe has moved from 86, Strand, to 432, Strand, nearly opposite Charing Cross Station. We heartily recommend our readers to pay Mr. Howe a visit, as he always has some first-class stamps for collectors. This part of the Strand is becoming classic ground. Three stamp dealers within 100 yards of each other!!

Willing's Press Directory.

—:-:—

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H. Stafford Smith

The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[With which is Presented Gratis the "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

Vol. 2. MAY 1, 1892. No. 17.

NOTE.—All new Subscriptions commence with the January Number.

To Publishers of Philatelic Papers.

WE invite special attention of our fellow-publishers to the new Monthly Supplement. Now those of our friends who desire their papers noticed — and few, we think, will fail to see the desirability of this—must send us three copies of each issue, addressed as under:

Two Copies to the Publisher:

Mr. William Brown,

139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

One Copy to

Mr. Percy C. Bishop,

57, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

* * *

Publishers of Journals in other languages than English or French are requested to send only ONE *copy to the Publisher, and the other copies to Mr. Bishop, and Mr. August Scharf, Jocketa, Saxony, Germany.*

* * *

Our contemporaries will be able to rely on the utmost impartiality from the Editor of the Philatelic Review of Reviews. *In every case the paper will be fully mentioned, and its contents fairly commented upon. Three copies of the* Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, *and the new supplement will in all cases be sent to Publishers complying with the above request,* if we are requested to do so.

* * *

The Publisher reserves to himself the right of refusing to insert any advertisement in this paper, without giving any reason for declining the same.

M

Editorial.

—:-:—

IT is possible to expect a little too much of the Philatelic Protection Association. That the good work of forgery extermination should go on until nothing but the memory of a London forgery gang remains, is a very just and very commendable proposition; but it is unfortunately a scheme which cannot be accomplished without considerable expenditure. Two battles have been fought and won, two splendid victories achieved by the Philatelic Protection Association; shall the enemy be left to plot and plunder undisturbed, just because the ammunition has given out? We hope not. There is yet time for the public-spirited—dealers and collectors alike—to save us from the common foe. Collectors as well as dealers, and perhaps even more so, are interested in the extermination of the forgery-monger. There is a disposition to argue that the Philatelic Protection Association's fight against the forgers is a dealers' battle — fought for dealers by dealers — and that the dealers should be the men to pay the piper. On the face of it, such reasoning has the merit of plausibility, but it will not hold water nevertheless. Your big dealer is, or should be, proof against the best productions of the forgery gang; your average collector, on the other hand, is less expert, less experienced, and in every way a likelier prey for the hawker of forged and faked stamps.

All things considered, it is high time that collectors should join hands with the dealing fraternity by contributing as liberally as their circumstances will permit to the heavily-taxed coffers of the Philatelic Protection Association. It is an open secret that the forgery prosecutions, up to date, have cost the Philatelic Protection Association a matter of over £500. It is also pretty generally known that the contributions, over and above membership dues, of many of our leading dealers, have run into pounds and tens of pounds sterling. One large dealer, we are reliably informed, has contributed no less than £100 to the funds. Neither have collectors hung entirely aloof from the good work. Many of our wealthier philatelists are "on the list," and sympathisers abroad have assisted the cause in the most practical

manner possible. Now, in face of all these facts, why should the great army of collectors and minor dealers—the very men for whose protection the Philatelic Protection Association are working—why should these men (the "philatelic million" we might almost call them) delay to help? If pounds be not obtainable, why not contribute pence? "Mony littles mak a muckle," says the old Scottish saw. If every British stamp collector would but contribute, say a shilling, to the Philatelic Protection Association exchequer, that body would be in a position to prosecute all the stamp "fakers" in Christendom. Think of it, collectors, and let your "mites" rattle in. Mr. C. J. Phillips, the Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association, will, doubtless, be prepared to receive and acknowledge subscriptions.

New Issues.

—:-:—

Austria. Mr. Ledermann, of Vienna, has forwarded specimens of new Envelope, Post Cards, and Letter Card. The stamps, &c., are the same as those on the 1890 issue, but with two additional lines of inscription beneath the heading. On the Envelope and Letter Card the remark on the back has been omitted, and the latter is now somewhat larger.

Pneumatic Post.

Inscriptions in black. Size, 143 × 87mm
Env., 15k., lilac on rose
P.C., 10k., blue on blue
10 + 10k. ,, ,,
L.C., 15k., lilac on rose, inside grey

Bahamas. *The London Philatelist* mentions the following variety of the 4d., no wmk.:—
1861, 4d. rose, perf. 12 on three sides, perf. 11 on one side.

Bavaria. The Reply Cards are now printed on buff like the single cards.
P.C., 3 + 3pf., brown on buff
5 + 5pf., green ,,

Belgium. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions a copy of the 1 centime yellow green without the word 'centime.'
1 (centime) yellow green

Bolivar. Of the 80c. of 1880 *Le Timbre Poste* has found two errors in which the date reads as 1886 and 1380.
1880, 80c. green, errors 1886, 1380

Borneo. Our publishers have a new value of the current set "Postage and Revenue," namely,
6c. rose

Brazil. According to the *Record*, the Envelope mentioned last month is also on laid paper.

British East Africa. Several papers mention a surcharge ½ anna on 3 annas. We do not know if this is different from the one we chronicled in December. We also read of rumours of a ½a. black on yellow.

British Honduras. A Reply Card similar to the single card has been issued.
P.C., 3 + 3c. carmine on buff

British South Africa. The Registered Envelope mentioned in March appears to be in an additional size, namely, 222 × 102 mm.

Canada. In addition the Post Card with the re-drawn type (see March), we hear of the following:—
Wrapper, 1c. blue on pale buff
P.C., 1 + 1c. ,, on buff

Ceylon. Here again we have a Reply Card.
P.C., 5 + 5c. blue on buff

Colombia. Sundry Official Cubiertas are mentioned by the *American Journal of Philately* and *Le Timbre Poste.*
1st. Inscribed Republica de Colombia, dated 189
2nd. Similar, but type of letters smaller, dated 18
3rd. Estados Unidos de Colombia, dated 188
The above have a frame formed of a thick outer and thin inner line.
4th. Republica de Colombia, Arms in centre, dated 189 , frame of ribbon pattern
5th. Republica de Colombia, Arms at left, dated 188 , frame of very narrow ribbon pattern
1st type—black on white wove
2nd type—black on white wove
— ,, bluish wove
— ,, white ribbed
— ,, white laid
ornament between 1st and 2nd lines different
—black on white wove, ruled blue
— ,, bluish ,, ,,
— ,, ,, laid ,,
ornament between 2nd and 3rd lines different
—black on white wove
— ,, ,, ,, ruled blue
— ,, bluish ,, ,,
— ,, ,, laid ,,
3rd type— ,, yellow
4th type— ,, white
5th type— ,, ,,

Costa Rica. According to the *Monthly Journal* there is a new set for this Republic, consisting of the Arms in various frames. As there is no date, let us hope that it will be a permanent issue. The stamps are engraved by Messrs. Waterlow, and are said to be very fine specimens of their art. Perf. 15.
1c. chalky blue — 10c. green
2c. orange — 20c. red
5c. violet — 50c. ultramarine
1p. bronze green on pale yellow
2p. dull red on pale grey
5p. dull blue on pale blue
10p. brown on buff

Cuba. Add to the list of last month,
2 m de p. violet

Curacao. According to *La Carte Postale* there is a Reply Card, with the stamp of the figure type, and the Card with the head of the young Queen has not yet appeared.
P.C., 5 + 5c. carmine on rose

Cyprus. Reply Cards, similar to the current single Cards, have been issued.
P.C., ½ + ½ pias green on white
1 + 1 pias rose on buff
1½ + 1½ pias brown on buff

Dominican Republic. From the *Monthly Journal* we copy the following Envelopes said not to be hitherto catalogued:—

Series 1881-86, 15c. yellow on blue laid 140×80 mm
30c. rose on grey laid 158×90 mm
40c. brown on buff laid 213×104 mm

Falkland Isles. *Le Timbre Poste* is responsible for the following:—
1d., brownish orange, perf. 14½, Crown CA

France. We hear that the 15c. is to have a burélé of squares instead of being printed on bluish paper.
The Unpaid stamp of 2frs. not being used, has been withdrawn, and a 50c. issued in its place.
15c., blue, with blue burélé
Unpaid, 50c., black

Great Britain. We understand that the £1 green has been or shortly will be over-printed 'I.R.' —'OFFICIAL.'
The 1d. Single and Reply Cards are now printed in red, and the stamp is now that formerly used for the 3d. card.
For the use of persons applying for patents, the thick white halfpenny card has had embossed on the back an oval stamp in brown, value 7½d., which is the application fee. The front has the printed addr.ss of the Controller-General. On the back is printed the form of application for a copy of specification, in red.
Official £1, green, surch. in black
P.C., 1d., rose on buff
1+1d. ,, ,,
Patent P.C., ½d., red brown on white, with 7½d. stamp in brown

Grenada. The *London Philatelist* mentions the 1d. on 8d., brown, having been seen with the surcharge inverted.
The lately issued 2½d. on 8d. has the surcharge thicker on the 30 stamps forming the lower half of each pane, the surcharge probably being printed in blocks of 60.

Guadeloupe. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions more errors here.
GUADELONPE, GUADBLOUPE, GUADELOUEP.
4c. violet on azure, surch. black
30c. bistre, ,,

Holkar. With the three new values the ½a. comes in a slightly different tint, from slate violet to ½a. dull violet-brown

Hong Kong. A Reply Card, similar to the single card, has been issued.
P.C., 3+3c. brown on white

India. The Arms on the ½a. P.C. have been redrawn, the lion having a thicker mane and his tail being less upright. The instruction also measures less, being 71 mm. instead of 72 mm. There are also two types of Postal Service Cards, one having the supporters of the arms facing one another. On the other they are looking away from each other.
P.C., ½a., brown on buff (variety)
Service P.C., green on buff (variety)

Italy. The Letter Card has the stamp of the new design.
L.C., 5c. green on dull grey

Jamaica. The two halves of the 1d. Reply Cards have been separated, and each half surcharged HALF PENNY for use as single Cards. The *London Philatelist* chronicles a new U.P.U. Card with the stamp of the type of the old pine wmk., which we will refer to next month, as no colour is given and the size is doubtful.
P.C., HALF PENNY on 1st half of 1+1d. blue on buff
,, on 2nd half of 1+1d. blue on buff

Liberia. The *Monthly Journal* mentions having received three Registered Envelopes with "R" in oval on front, and stamp slightly modified on the flap.
Reg. Env., 10c. deep ultramarine, size F
10c. reddish lilac, ,, G
10c. greenish blue, ,, H2
We have received from Mr. Hayman a 'Specimen' set of the new set, which forms a very handsome series.
We hope to give illustrations of the stamps shortly, so will only describe them briefly:—
1, 2c. white, 5-pointed star in centre, containing figure of value.
4c., elephant in an oval
6c., palm tree in an oval
8c., 5d., portrait of ex-President Johnson, President from 1884 to 1892
12c., a female standing
16, 32c., the arms of Liberia
24c., 2d., 5-pointed star, on engine turned ground
1d., hippopotamus
The stamps have a watermark — | surrounded by a single —O— lined ornamental oval, | and are perf. 15.
1c., rectangular, red on white
2c., ,, blue ,,
4c., oblong, black and green on white
6c., rectangular, green on white
8c., ,, black and brown on white
12c., ,, carmine on white
16c., ,, lilac on white
24c., ,, green on yellow
32c., ,, blue green on white
1d., oblong, black and pale purple on white
2d., rectangular, brown on yellow
5d., ,, black and crimson on white

Luxemburg. The *American Journal of Philately* says that the 10c. of the latest type are now printed in sheets of 100, perf. 12½, instead of in sheets of 25, perf. 11½. (We hear that the remainder of the set will shortly be issued.) Of the official stamps with **SP** in thick letters, the same journal mentions the following as having been seen:—
10c. rose, perf. 12½
Official Roul. 40c. vermilion, **SP** in black
Perf. 4c. green ,,
1fr. on 37½d. stone ,,
We have lately seen from various sources, copies of the 37½c. Roul. that in our opinion are either forgeries, or proofs with forged post-marks. All the copies we have seen have the same post-mark, even the date of the month and the month being similar. The colour is also of a more yellowish tinge than the genuine.

Mexico. We read in the *American Journal of Philately* of the following varieties of the 1884 series, and of an addition to the list of bag-shaped envelopes with arms in the upper left corner, the set of these now consisting of the values 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20c. with stamp in scarlet, except the 5c., which is in blue.

Of the 1891 set with wmk., we hear of the following:—

1884, horizontally laid paper
2, 3, 10, 20, 50c. green
1891, 4c. scarlet, wmk
25c. ,, ,,
5c. blue on laid and with wmk.
Env., 20c. scarlet, size 160 × 90 mm

The Monthly Journal chronicles a number of cards, and a wrapper. We copy the description.

The wrapper has the type of the current adhesives impressed upon it, and is otherwise similar to the current issue for the "SERVICO INTERIOR;" the instruction at the left indicates that it can be used for a weight not exceeding "120 gramos," but instead of having one 2c. stamp on the upper right, it has two 1c. stamps. A corresponding error with a 2c. stamp on a "60 grames" wrapper has long been known; but this error, corrected by the addition of a second stamp, is new to us.

The post cards are formed by impressing the current oval stamp upon forms of cards that should apparently be obsolete. We have first the cards of 1882 with a gorgeous pattern covering them, and at the right side two rectangles enclosing ovals; these, in *blue* on *lilac*, and in *rose* on *pale pink* have each the current 2c. or 3c. stamp in the uppermost oval space. The other cards have the large letters E.U.M. in the upper centre, crossed by a scroll inscribed "TARJETA POSTAL—CARTE POSTALE," the Arms in the left upper corner, and the Postal Union inscriptions usual upon these cards; the impression of all this is in *blue*; the stamp of the current type is a 3c. *lilac*, a 2c. *carmine*, or a 3c. *red*. With the exception of the last two, we can find none of these cards in Mr. Watson's catalogue, and therefore conclude that they are unchronicled.

Wrapper, 1 + 1c., green on deep buff
P.C., 2c. carmine and blue on lilac
3c. red ,, ,,
2c. carmine and rose on pink
3c. red ,, ,,
3c. lilac and blue on buff
2c. carmine ,, ,,
3c. red ,, ,,

Nabha. We hear that the 1a. 6p. has been surcharged for use in this State.
1a. 6p., bistre, surch. in black

Newfoundland. A Reply Card has just been issued with a stamp of a design somewhat similar to the English 2d. Card.
P.C., 2 + 2c., carmine on buff

New South Wales. The 5/- with O.S. in red, which we chronicled in March from the *Monthly Journal*, is now said to have the first wmk., and hence is a variety we gave last year in the 'List of Stamps Issued in 1890,' and at the same time we mentioned the 5/- second wmk., with surcharge O.S. in black. The £1 with the first wmk. '5/-' has been found surcharged O.S. in black.

Registered Envelopes with the value reduced to 3d. have been issued, the word 'THREE' taking the place of 'FOUR,' otherwise they are similar to the old issue.

In the diadem issue imperf. (1856), the 2d. has been discovered wmk. ₤. Mr. Calff, hearing of this, looked through his stock of these stamps. Although he failed to discover a copy wmk. ₤ he discovered a copy wmk. 8 (double lined).

We hear that Wrappers of 1d. have been surcharged 'HALF PENNY.'

1856, 2d. blue wmk., ₤
2d. ,, 8
Off., £1 blue wmk., "5/-" O.S. in black
Reg. Env., 3d. pink, sizes F, G, and "Official"
Wrapper, ½d. on 1d. grey, wmk. "ONE PENNY"

Obock. An addition to the list mentioned last month is the 40c. and also some of the unpaid stamps.

Our Publishers have also three surcharged stamps, OBOCK in a straight line in black block capitals measuring 17 × 3 mm, and below in red or black the figure, 9½ mm high, representing the new value.

40c. name in an arch in black
1 in red on 25c. black on rose, name in black
2 in red on 15c. blue on blue ,,
4 in black on 15c. blue on blue ,,
Unpaid, 5c. black, name in an arch in black
10c. ,, ,, ,,
30c. ,, ,, ,,
60c. ,, ,, ,,

Orange Free State. The 1d. Post Card has been surcharged '½d.' over the centre of the stamp.
P.C., ½d. in black on 1d. orange

Puttialla. The 1a. has now the surcharge 'PATIALA.'
1a. blue, surcharged PATIALA in black

Queensland. From *Le Timbre Poste* and *La Carte Postale* we take the following:—

Env., 1d., red on white laid, size, 137 × 78 mm.
1d. ,, bluish ,, ,, ,,
1d. ,, buff wove ,, 142 × 78 mm
The 1d. on bluish has two varieties of seal.
Wrapper, 1d., red on white, size, 280 × 112 mm.
P.C., 1½d., brown violet on buff, size, 132 × 80 mm.
1½ + 1½d. ,, ,, ,, ,,

Roumania. The Unpaid stamp of 50b. has been issued in green.
Unpaid, 50b. green

Russia. According to *Le Timbre Poste*, a used copy of the 14k. has been discovered with the eagle and post-horns upside down.
14k., blue and carmine, centre inverted

Sarawak. As chronicled in our last issue.

Servia. The 5p. Post Cards are now on buff instead of rose. There are two varieties of the 5p.: 1st, no stop at end of inscription at bottom left, and the stamp is 3½ mm. from the frame on the right side; 2nd, with stop and stamp 2½ mm. from frame.

P.C., 5p., green on buff, 1st variety
5p. „ „ 2nd „
5+5p. „ „

Spain. An error is reported in the Reply Card, namely, with the stamp on the right instead of on the left. To make things complete, a new issue has taken place, with the stamp in the centre.

P.C., 15+15c. grey lilac on buff, error stamp on right
15+15c. „ „ „ stamp in centre

Straits Settlements. Mr. B. W. Neave has sent us copies of what are probably the first of a new series. The design is the same as the Seychelles, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14.

25c. dark mauve, name and value in green
50c. olive, name and value in carmine

Sweden. A 1 ore stamp has appeared of the current type.

1 ore greenish brown

Tasmania. We have seen copies of the permanent 2½d. and 5d. We illustrate these.

The stamp on Registered Envelopes has been slightly altered, according to the *Record*, now having 'Tasmania' in the top and 'REGISTRATION FEE' in the bottom curve.

2½d. reddish violet
5d. pale blue, value in brown

Reg. Env., —— red, sizes F, G.

Tonga. An Envelope Letter and a Registered Envelope has been issued here. The Envelope Letter has a most elaborate coat of arms adopted by this kingdom in an oval, with 'Postage One Penny' above, and 'Tonga' below, this, forming the stamp, being on the flap. On the front is 'Tongan Envelope Letter,' and an instruction.

The Registered Envelopes are in three sizes and varieties. The first has TONGA in large block letters, and below 'REGISTERED LETTER' in the upper part. On the left is a large R in an oval, and on the right a plain square. The stamp on the flap has the arms of Tonga, with '6d.' on each side, and 'TONGA REGISTRATION' above.

The second has 'TONGA' in smaller letters, followed by 'REGISTERED LETTER,' and under are instructions. On the left is a small 'R' in an oval, and on the right a square containing an inscription. On the flap is the stamp, etc., similar to but smaller than the last.

The third is similar to the last.

Envelope Letter, 1d. red on pale yellow, size 117×81 mm
Reg. Env., 6d. red on azure, size 117×81 mm
6d. „ white, „ 151×98 mm
6d. „ „ „ 225×101 mm

Turkey. In February, according to *Le Timbre Poste*, the 1 pias stamps ran out at Bagdad. The 2 pias were divided diagonally, and each half surcharged in black with the new value in Turkish and '1 P,' all in a single lined frame forming an ornamental triangle.

The Post Cards now have the stamps of the new design.

1p. on ½ of 2p., yellow, surch. in black
P.C., 20 paras, red on white
20+20 paras „ „

Uruguay. The 20c. has been surcharged in four lines: "UN—Centésimo — Provisorio—1892."

There are also the following errors to be noted of the other surcharges lately issued.

We hear from the *Monthly Journal* that a new set has been prepared by Messrs. Waterlow. The stamps have the arms, and are narrower than usual.

1c. in black on 20c. orange
1c. in red on 1c. green, 18·92
5c. „ „ 7c. brown „
5c. „ „ 7c. „ PREVISORIO
1c. „ „ 1c. green „
1c. „ „ 1c. „ 1 892
5c. „ „ 7c. brown, centèsimos
1c. green
2c. dull carmine
5c. dull blue
10c. dull orange

LIST OF THE

Postal Adhesives of Portugal.

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BY S. C. SKIPTON.

IN making the following list, I have to thank the Publisher of THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN for allowing me to have his stock of the stamps of this country to examine. I have also to thank Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, for having very kindly gone through the list, and for having made several additions which were of very material use.

The only article that I know of treating of the stamps of this country, besides the usual lists found in catalogues, is that published in the last *Stamp News Annual*, by Mr. Marsden. The following list will, I hope, be found to be fuller, as the article referred to only pretends to be a series of notes on the various stamps.

In the following list, the dates are those given in sundry standard catalogues, I having neither the opportunity nor the time requisite to obtain copies of official decrees, &c.

Some remarks on the perforation of the stamps will be found when the perforated stamps come to be listed.

ISSUE I. 1853.

Four values. Embossed on thin white wove paper. Imperf. Brown gum. Design—Head of Queen Donna Maria to left, in a pearled circle. On the bust are the initials (? of the engraver) F B F in small white raised letters. 'CORREIO' above, and value, '5 (25, 50, 100) REIS,' below. The frame varies in each value.

5 reis chestnut (light to dark)
5 ,, yellowish-brown ,,
25 ,, deep blue
25 ,, blue
50 ,, green
100 ,, lilac (pale)

The above is a difficult set to complete, originals of the 50 reis being scarce, unused, and the 100 reis in that state practically unattainable.

REPRINTS are not at all uncommon. There are two sets, printed at different dates. The first set may be told, firstly, by the *whiteness* of the gum, and secondly, by the outer lines of the frame being *thicker* than in the originals. Some of the copies are without the initials on the bust. In the 5 reis the colour is chocolate brown, and in the die there is a slight flaw on the neck, the "pomum Adami" being very prominent. The curl of hair is also different, and the knot of hair at the back of the head shows a good deal of colour on it. The colour of the 50 reis is a paler green than the original. The second set is on very white paper, which is much thicker than the originals, and the stamps are ungummed. In the 5 reis the flaw has been corrected.

ISSUE II. 1855.

Four values. Embossed on thin white wove paper. Imperf. Brown gum. Design similar to Issue I., but the head of Queen Donna Maria is replaced by the head of Don Pedro V. to right. In this issue the head has the *straight* hair. On the bust are the initials F B F similar to Issue I.

Of the 5 reis there are five types side by side, which are repeated to form the sheet, and of the 25 reis, there are two types which do not appear on the same sheet

5 reis, red brown to dark purple brown, Type I.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, II.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, III.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, IV.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, V.
25 ,, blue (pale to dark), Type I.
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, II.
50 ,, dull emerald green (pale to dark)
100 ,, pale lilac

The types of the 5 reis are as follows :—

Type I. 75 pearls round head
Lettering small
CORREIO. E and I a little higher than other letters
Letters not near circle round pearls
Loops of spandrels very large

Type II. 76 pearls round head
Lettering large but not coarse
CORREIO. I lower than other letters
Foot of second R almost touches circle
REIS. S almost touches spandrels
Loops very small

Type III. 89 pearls round head
Lettering very large and coarse
CORREIO. First R has a short tail
I taller than other letters
Second R and E both touch circle
REIS. S some distance from spandrels
Loops small

Type IV. 81 pearls round head
Lettering medium size
CORREIO. I higher than other letters and rather crooked
Letters do not touch circle
REIS. S not near spandrels
Loops very large

Type V. 76 pearls round head
Lettering large but very thin
CORREIO. The two Rs shorter than other letters
All letters some distance from circle
REIS. S near spandrels
Loops moderately large

The types of the 25 reis are as follows :—

Type I. Head closer to pearls and rounded at back
Pearls touching
White line *all* round pearls
S of REIS close to end of label and upper limb short

Type II. Head not so close to pearls and flattened at back
Pearls do not touch
White line round pearls at sides only
S of REIS at some distance from end of label and upper limb long

The network and the size of the lettering and figures also differ in the two types.

Reprints.—These stamps, with possibly the exception of the 5 reis, have also been reprinted twice, and are similar to the reprints of Issue I. All the values are represented in the second set, but the 5 reis is printed in dark brown, being quite a different colour from the original.

ISSUE III. 1856.

Two values, similar to Issue II. in all respects, except that the head has "curly" hair, and that the initials F B F on the bust are sunken and not raised.

5 reis, deep purple brown
5 „ yellow brown (pale to medium)
5 „ black brown (medium to dark)
25 „ blue (medium to dark), Type I.
25 „ „ „ „ II.

There are said to be two types of the 5 reis, firstly, with the pearls large, oval, and close together; secondly, with them small, round, and apart. On examination of a number of specimens I have failed to find any *consistent* difference. The pearls certainly vary in size, not only on different stamps, but also on the same stamp, This I believe to be due to the gradual wearing of the die.

The two types of the 25 reis are very different. In

Type I. The network is fine and close (fine net)
Type II. The network is large and coarse (large net)

Mr. Marsden gives a third type, with the network of Type II., but having the figures of value smaller. This I have not seen.

Reprints.—The stamps of this issue have also been reprinted twice. When the second reprinting took place *all* the stamps of Portugal were reprinted. As they are all without the gum the importance of only collecting the *gummed* copies is obvious. As the above remarks are referable to the reprints of the later issues, the reprints will not be referred to again.

ISSUE IV. 1857.

One value, similar to the 25 reis, Type II., of Issue III.

25 reis, rose

ISSUE V. 1862-4.

Five values. Embossed on thin white wove paper. Imperf. Design is similar to the foregoing, but the head is that of Don Luis to left. On the 5, 25, and 100 reis, the initials on the neck are sunken, while on the 10 and 50 reis they are raised.

5 reis, brown, black-brown (pale to deep), Type I.
5 „ „ „ „ „ II.
10 „ deep yellow, orange yellow (1863)
25 „ rose (medium to dark)
50 „ green (pale to medium), (1864)
100 „ lilac (pale to medium), (1864)

Of the 5 reis

Type I. has the figure of value midway between the spandrels and the word REIS, while in
Type II. the figure is quite close to the spandrels.

(*To be Continued*).

An Acknowledgment.—Mr. William Brown begs to thank the "Congress of Stampists" for their kind telegram of the 12th instant, which was much appreciated.

"Seven Sevens,"
OR
PHILATELY IN A NUTSHELL.

WHILE in no way deserving to pose as the mentor of the advanced philatelist (who is big enough to take care of himself), I think I can be of service to the rank and file of those who make a study of philately, by tabulating a list of hard and fast rules to be faithfully followed out. Philately is now so near to being an exact science that the subject is, in my mind, quite susceptible of treatment in this way. Much of course must be left to individual discression to and circumstances, but there is no doubt in my mind that the average philatelist will be "playing safely" by adhering firmly to the general principles I have mapped out. In a science like philately, which is essentially one of close observation and study, the prizes go to the man who "studies points," and for this reason the advice I here give may be appropriately supplemented by the world-famed maxim of Captain Cuttle's—"When found, make a note of!" Without further preamble, here is my budget of nutshell advice and information:—

I. SEVEN PRECEPTS FOR COLLECTORS.

(1) Collect only distinct varieties; (2) adhere to "originals" and first issues, as being preferable to reprints; (3) avoid forgeries; (4) keep stamps in good condition, whole and clean; (5) arrange stamps in countries, and each country chronologically as to dates of issue; (6) collect postals in preference to fiscals; (7) if postal cards are collected let them be entire.

II. SEVEN PRECEPTS FOR DEALERS.

(1) Know what, when, and where to buy; (2) avoid doubtful specimens and unguaranteed emissions of stamps; (3) consult the best catalogues, and look well after uncatalogued varieties; (4) beware of swindlers, they are those who seem most incapable of swindling; (5) Protection Societies fulfil their mission well, but they cannot *always* protect against losses; (6) become a collector first, and a dealer last, if you want to ensure success; (7) hide your ignorance where you are at fault, and learn all you can.

III. SEVEN ADVANTAGES OF COLLECTING.

(1) It is a pleasurable and instructive occupation for dull days and winter evenings; (2) it awakens new geographical interest, and encourages a research into minute details respecting the countries from which the stamps emanate; (3) it teaches the science of classification; (4) it reveals minute objects of interest oftentimes overlooked; (5) it is the companion of education; (6) it teaches us "patience is a virtue," and "practice makes perfect;" (7) it provides many with a purpose in life which they might otherwise lack.

IV. SEVEN NEW FEATURES OF PHILATELY.

(1) The formation of Philatelic Societies; (2) the introduction of the hinge system for the better arrangement of collections; (3) artistic designs arranged in stamps; (4) Philatelic Exhibitions for the promotion of the science of Philately; (5) auction sales for purchases of rarities; (6) societies' exchange packets, providing for the exchange of duplicates; (7) new journals, to keep the fraternity of collectors posted in all items of interest.

V. SEVEN RESULTS OF COLLECTING.

(1) Stamps are more eagerly sought after by collectors; (2) more forgeries and forgers are legally dealt with; (3) there is more enterprise among philatelic publishers, and therefore increased facilities for advertisers; (4) there is less criticism levelled against the science of stamp collecting; (5) there is an increasing army of stamp dealers and collectors; (6) philately has attained to a science of high degree, and holds the palm with most other pursuits; (7) large fortunes have been made by successful dealers, and collectors are daily amassing wealth by the increasing value of their collections.

VI. SEVEN REASONS FOR CONTINUANCE OF COLLECTING.

(1) Because it aids education; (2) because it develops the mind; (3) because it is a profitable employment; because it is artistic; (5) because it lays up treasures for the future; (6) because it is harmlesss, moral and intellectual; (7) because we are all enriched by it.

SEVEN THINGS WE WANT TO SEE.

(1) Philatelic Societies in every provincial town of the United Kingdom; (2) Philatelic Museums, or sections of museums, for the benefit of students and science seekers; (3) Philatelic weekly papers and journals on all railway bookstalls, and for *reference* in waiting rooms of large stations; (4) Philatelic Libraries in all leading towns; (5) enlarged business enterprise, and full development of philatelic advertising; (6) extermination of forgeries, and punishment of forgers; (7) closer amalgamation of friendship between dealers and collectors, a philatelic alliance, and mutual bonds of brotherhood.

B. C. P. WALTERS.

The Auction Epitome for 1891.

COMPILED BY S. C. SKIPTON.

—:-:—

India.

1st issue, ½a. red, £5/15/-*, £6/6/-*
½a. 7/- (73), 23/- (100)
½a. double print, 20/- (p).
2a. on laid paper, perf. 11/-*
4a. pairs, no line between, 24/- (2)
4a. ,, with ,, 22/-, 11/-, 13/-, 60/-§, 17/-, 30/-
2nd issue, on blue, 1a. 10/-
4a. 17/* (s3)
4, 8a. 10/- (p)*
no wmk. 2a. green, 32/-*, 40/-, 11/-* (damaged), 16/-*, 95/-, 34/-*, 34/-*, 38/-*, 60/-, 28/-*
4a. black, 8/- (b12)*
½a. imperf, 14/- (p)*
2a. ,, 11/- (p)*
½, 2, 2a (green), imperf.*, 38/- (p)
Service, ½a. 19/- (2), 28/- (3)§, 28/- (3)§
2a. (short) in green, 27/-, 24/-, 40/-*
2a. ,, in black, 30/-, 38/-, 30/-, 82/6*, 28/-, 87/6* (p), 36/-
2a. (long), 38/-, 24/-, 30/-, 38/-, 40/-, 35/-, 38/-
4a. 50/-, 42/-, 87/6*
8a. 82/6, £8 5/-
Reprints, 2. 4, 8a, 12/-
6a. 17/- (3, 1*), 8/- (3), 9/- (3), 21/-*, 12/- (4)
small Service, 8p. 50/- (b 6)*
,, ,, 6a. 8p., £5/10/-*
Service and Bengal Sec., 1, 2, 4, 8a, 11/-
,, ,, High Court, 2, 4a, 9/-
Telegraph Stamps, 1a.-50r. set of 12 'Specimen' 44/-

Ionian Isles.

Red, 21/-, 18/- (b24)*, 12/- (b18)*, 13/- (b16)*
Blue, 22/-
Yellow, 34/-, 30/-
Blue (p), yellow (p), £5/5/-§

Italy.

1855 40c. *blue* used, 31/-
2c, brown, imperf. (p), 21/-*
20c. on 30c. (100), 10/-, 11/-, 10/-
Seguatasse, 50, 100l., 13/-
Letter sheets, 1819, on wove (set), 25/-
laid batonne (set), 27/-*
wmk. arms, 50c., 10/-*
1820 (set), 29/-*

Jamaica.

1d. 16/- (3000)
4d. 15/- (550), 14/- (500)
2½d. on 4d., 22/- (100), 14/- (36)
,, errors, 2 pairs, 12/-*
Revenue used postally, 1d., 15/- (100)
Official, 100 sets of 4, 14/-, 15/-, 16/-, 17-/, 17/6
1d., 13/- (500)
,, Telegraphs, 1/-, 7/- (96)
Post Cards, Provisional, 3d.*, 18/- (6), 9/- (7), 8/- (7), 8/- (7)
½d. on 1d., 12/- (8)

Japan.

1873, 4s. *lilac*, 21/-*

Jeypore.

Red surch., ½*, 1*, 2*, 4*, ½, 2a., 25/-
Green ,, ½, 1, 2, 4a., 10/-*, 9/-*, 7/-*

Jhind.

1st issue, thin paper, 1a., 3/-*, 8a., 17/-*
½, 1*, 2*, 2, 4a., 9/-
Curved surch. (set of 9), 26/-* (2)
,, and straight surch., Complete (24) Postal Notes (3), 21/-*
Error JEIND, ½, 1, 2, 8a., 1r. Service, ½, 1, 2a., £27*, 40/-*, 80/-*

Labuan.

1st issue, CA sideways, 6c., 16/-*
2, 6, 12, 16c., 42/-*
2nd issue, CC, 2, 6, 8, 10, 16c., 10/-*
EIGHT on 12c. (2 types), 8 on 12c., 30/-*
2 cents on 8c. (sheet of 10), 10/-*
2c. on 8c., (2 types), EIGHT c. on 12c. (2 types), 11/-*

La Guiara.

½r. green (sheet of 100), 12/-*

Levant.

Provisional, 10 paras, 82/6
2 pias, 80/-*, 36/-, 82/6 } £5

Liberia.

1864, imperf., 12c., 14/-*

Livonia.

Oblong, 2k. rose, 25/-*
2k. rose, 4k. green, 36/*
Griffin, 25/*

Lubeck.

1st issue ½s., wmk., 14/-*
1s., wmk., used, 20/-
2½s. brown, error, 16/-*
2s. and 2½s., error (in a pair), 30/-*
Adhesives complete (including error), 32/-*
Envelopes cut square, inscription to left, set, 21/-*, 22/-*, 30/-*, 21/-*
" " complete, 50/-*

Luxemburg.

1st issue 1sgr., 20/- (20), 24/- (25)
Complete set, 1852-82 (except Officials), 25/-, used,*
" Officials, 22/-, mostly *

Macau.

10r. on 25r., 20/- (100)
40r. on 50r. (56), 26/-*, 26/-*, 26/-*
On Fiscals, 40r., 7/- (12)

Madagascar (British).

'B.C.M.' 2d. 'Packet,' 6d., 1/-, 'Letter,' 22/-*
'British Consular Mail,' set of 10 1d.—2/-, 86/-*, 20/-*

Madagascar (French).

1890, 15c. blue, 3/- (3)

Madeira.

1868, Imperf., 5r., 20/-*, 32/-
100r., 12/-
5*, 20, 50*, 80*, 100r., 20/-
20*, 50*, 80, 100r.*, 50/-
1868, perf., 240r., 9/-
5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, 120, 240r., 67/6*

Malta.

No wmk., on blue and on white, ½d., 15/-*
CC, orange on buff, ½d. (50), 9/-*

Mauritius.

Owing to the prices of the early stamps depending so much on condition, I give in many cases only the highest and lowest of the prices realized.

1848, 1d.*, 23/-, 23/-, 9/- (dam.), 36/-, 30/-, 18/- (mend.)
26/- (p), £8 (b8)
21 copies fetched from 52/6 to 12/-
Average, 30/2 each
2d.*, 30/-, 18/-, 20/-, 58/-
PENOE, 40/-, 36/-‡, 90/-
11 copies fetched from 46/- to 21/-
Average 33/4 each
1, 2d., 15/-, 30/-, 30/-, 30/-
2d., small fillet, 40/-*, 52/-*
12 copies fetched from 26/- to 13/-
Average 17/6 each
2d., large fillet, £5/5/- (mend.), £8/15/-, £6/2/6 (mend.)
Greek border, 1d., 12/-, 34/-, 70/-*, 18/-, 21/-
2d., 19/-, 40/- (1, 1*), 16/-, 14/-, 12/-
1, 2d., 21/-, 15/-, 40/-, 32/-, 26/-
Britannia, green, 28/-*, 50/- (p)*, 27/- (2), 10/-, 14/-, 15/-*
magenta, 10/-*, 9/- (2), 18/- (1, 1*)
blue, sheet of 216, 21/-*
4d. green, 50/-, 50/-, 46/-, 54/-*, 36/-, 55/-
1/- green, 36/- (1, 1*)
1862, no wmk., 1/- buff, 19/-*
1863, " 1/- green, 16/-*
1862, 2d. Imperf, 60/-*
1876, ½d. on 9d. surch. inverted, £5*
½d. in red on 9d. (b4), 18/- (cancelled)
½d. in figures and words on 9d., 52/6*
1878, complete, 2c.-2,50c., 1879-80, complete 2c.—2,50c., 22/-*
2c. on 13c. surch. inverted, 5/-
Envelope, cut square, 1/-, £10, £6, £9/5/-

Mecklenburg Schwerin.

Complete set of adhesives (except ⅔s roul.), 16/-
Shaded ground, ⅔s roul. 25/-, 20/-
1 s violet, used, 20/-
Envelopes entire, 1st issue, 1, 3s. 14/-
3, 5s. 32/-
small size, 1, 1½s. 15/-
2nd issue, 1, 2, 3s, 16/- (5)*
cut square, 1st issue, 1, 1½, 3, 5s., 12/-, 18/-*

Mexico.

1864, 4r. used, 15/-
sets of 4*, 40/- (100), 40/- (100), 22/- (200), 14/- (50), 10/- (50)
1864, Eagle, 3c. unsurcharged*, 70/-, 60/-, 72/6
1866, Litho, 7c. (b10), 16/-*
1867, ½r. grey, 15/-*
4r. rose, 15/-*
Gothic surch. ½r. black on brown, 40/-*
1r. blue, 20/-, 20/-, 17/-
8r. black on brown, 12/-, 15/-
1868, 12c. black on brown, pin perf., 20/-*
12c. ditto, imperf.*, 100c. brown on brown, Percé, used, 60/-
1872, 50c. blue, 9/- (2)*
Set of 5, 10/- (100)* (? Reprints)
1879-82, *5c. orange, 15/- (500)
*10c. blue, 12/- (100), 7/- (50), 20/- (500)
*10c. brown, 8/- (b4), 4/- (p), 11/- (20), 10/- (20)
*12c. brown, 10/- (50)
*18c. red brown, 14/- (50)
*25c. rose, 5/- (b6)
*25c. brown, 12/- (20)
*85c. violet, 13/- (b6), 12/- (b6), 22/- (20)
*100c. black, 4/- (p)
*25, 50, 85, 100c., 5 sets, 17/-, 15/-, 14/-, 14/-, 14/-, 14/-
1884, 5p. blue, 28/-*, 20/-*
10p. " 50/-*, 40/-* } 46/-*, 55/-*
1886, 1c. on 20c. red, 20/- (20)*, 18/- (10, 10*)
Envelopes, 10+10+5c., green and plum, 8/- (6*)
Post Cards, error, POTAL, used, 10/-
5c. blue, reversed, 6/-*

Cuernavaca.

Black hand stamp, 24/-§
" " double printed, 70/-

Guadalajara.

1867, 2r. white, 38/-§, 63/-‡
2r. green, 16/-§
2r. lilac on quadrillé, 6/-*
4r. white, 80/-*
Perf., 2r. green, 40/-, 28/-§, 22/-§
1r. green, imperf., with large margins from which a perf. stamp has been punched out, 20/-
1868, 4r. pink on wove, 8/*

Modena.

1852, on rose, 10 CENE, 12/-*
" 10 CE6T, used, 20/-
" 10 CNET, and 10. CNET, 22/-*
on blue, 49 CENT, 8/-*
1853, on lilac, 9c., sheet of 60, 10/-*

Montserrat.

CA, 2½d. brown, 13/- (8)*

Nabha.

Curved surch., 2 complete sets of 9, 14/-*
Entire Env., ½a. blue (1) with curved and (1) with straight surch., 25/-*

Naples.

1st issue, complete set, 34/-*, 28/-
5gr., double print, 26/-
½, 50gr., 27/- (2), 30/-*, 29/-*, 17/-
½t., Arms, 80/- (mend.), £11, £12/15/-, £12/10/-, £32*
½t., Cross, 27/-, 56/-, 47/-, 88/-*, 72/6

Natal.

1st issue, 1d. rose, 7/-
1d. buff, 32/-, 23/-, 25/-, 21/-
1d. blue, 84/-§, £6/10/- (s6)§, 20/-* (torn), 27/-*, 17/-*
3d., 20/-*, 65/- (2)*, 13/-*, 45/- (p)§, 30/- (p), 42/- (s4)
3d., pair. tête bêche, £9§, £11§
3d., 197 copies fetched from 3/- to 25/- Average, 6/3 each
½ of 6d. used as 3d., £5§
6d., 38/-*, 46/-§, 29/-, 22/-‡, 20/-, 30/-
9d., £8§, 47/6* (cut, ? reprint), 44/- (cut), £5/10/*
1/-, 30/- (cut), 42/-* (cut), 65/-, 24/-, 90/-
Reprints, 9d., 10/-
" 3, 6, 9d., 1/-, 11/-
3d. blue, wmk. star, imperf., £10/10/-*
1d. red, " 26/- (19)
3d. blue, no wmk., 23/- (100)
6d. grey, " 21/- (p)*
3d. Postage, in tall thin capitals, 12/-
1/- Postage, in Roman letters, 63/-
1/- Postage, in curve in *black*, 84/-
1d. on 6d. rose, double surch., 18/-
½d. on 1d. yellow, " 12/-
½d. on 1d. yellow, pair, one stamp without surch., 60/-*
2½d. PENN, 2½d., surch. inverted, 2½d., double surch.*, 44/-

Nepaul.

12 sets of 3, on wove, 10/-*

Nevis.

1st issue, 1d. rose on blue, entire sheet, £6*
3rd issue, 1/- (litho), entire sheet, 70/-*, block of 6, 30/-*
1d. Imperf., 13/-*, 17/-
1/- purple, CA, 13/-*

(To be continued.)

Leading Dealers.

X.—MESSRS. STAFFORD SMITH & Co.

OUR SECOND OLDEST FIRM.—THE BIG RESULTS OF A SMALL "AD." IN THE "TIMES."

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

MESSRS. STAFFORD SMITH & Co.—that is to say, Mr. H. Stafford Smith, is interesting as one of our three oldest living Stamp Dealers, and he can claim still higher distinction as the oldest Stamp Dealer still actively at work. Fortunes are made (and lost) so quickly in the stamp business that our philatelic magnates display a retiring disposition comparatively early in life. Mr. Stafford Smith is naturally of a retiring disposition, but he still sticks to his stamp business because he likes it. Dabbling in stamps has become a sort of second nature with him, and he would be loth to leave that which has been his occupation for upwards of thirty years. In about twelve months' time, Mr. Smith will have completed his half century of life, though one would scarcely think so to look at his dapper, upright figure.

BORN IN 1843 AT BATH,

Mr. Smith caught the stamp-collecting complaint soon after he had recovered from the inevitable measles. At the age of eighteen he was an incurable "timbromaniac"—the word "philatelist," we believe, was then still awaiting invention. After a time, young Smith began to bethink himself of the commercial value of philately. He began to think, with pardonable business acumen, that there must be "money in" stamps, and as an experiment, inserted a small advertisement in the *Times*, stating (as many thousands of "ads." have stated since) that the advertiser had a collection of foreign stamps to dispose of. That

SMALL "AD." IN THE "TIMES"

proved the turning point in Mr. Smith's career. He had said nothing to his friends about it, thinking probably that a discreet silence would be the better game in view of possible failure. Now, as this promising young man had been in the habit of receiving an average of two-and-a-half letters a fortnight, the astonishment of his friends may be better imagined than described (copyright phrase) when about twenty or thirty letters arrived all in one day.

What could be the meaning of it? The next day brought another batch, and the cry was still they come. The door knocker threatened to break down under the strain, and the postman touched his hat to Mr. Stafford Smith as a likely contributor of big Christmas boxes. Altogether, Mr. Smith

RECEIVED ABOUT 150 REPLIES

to that one small advertisement, thus exceeding, of course, his most sanguine expectations (copyright phrase).

Thus overwhelmed with persons anxious to purchase, Mr. Smith, who had intended to send to each applicant a written list of the stamps he wished to sell, found himself forced to get a list printed. This was done in the latter part of 1861, and the list is probably the oldest priced list of foreign stamps extant. Encouraged by the success of this, his first throw in the arena of commerce, Mr. Smith boldly threw down the gauntlet to fortune, and announced himself to all and sundry as a dealer in foreign postage stamps. In 1862, he opened an office at Bath, and became quite a thorough-paced dealer. Fortune smiled upon him, and he was soon "up to his eyes" in business. Indeed, he quickly found it necessary to summon his brother, the late Mr. Alfred Smith, to his assistance, on whose arrival the firm became known as

"STAFFORD SMITH AND SMITH."

In the meantime young Stafford Smith, brimful of enthusiasm and enterprise, had become acquainted with the very few who then knew anything about stamps. Among these were Mr. Mount Brown, Dr. J. E. Gray, and Dr. Viner. From this distinguished triumvirate emanated the earliest and best articles published in one of the earliest and best of philatelic journals, the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*. Mr. Smith published the first number of this in February, 1863, and it immediately "caught on." To this day the publisher of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* delights to tell how the first number of his paper was received by what we have heard a go-ahead philatelist call the "non-Philatelic Press." The *Saturday Review* was, according to Mr. Smith, responsible for much of the early success of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*. The good old "Saturday," with that ability for caustic criticism which has never left it, seized upon Mr. Stafford Smith's little journalistic venture with the eagerness of one who has discovered something really curious. It devoted a long article to the paper, describing it as "much more amusing than *Punch*, and only a penny dearer." It further likened the reviews in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* "to those of the *Quarterly Review* in its palmiest days." Naturally enough, many readers of the *Saturday Review* were induced by curiosity to purchase copies of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, with the result that many of them became stamp collectors, and customers of Messrs. Stafford Smith and Smith. That firm continued business at Bath until June, 1864, when Mr. Stafford Smith

REMOVED TO BRIGHTON,

leaving his brother, Mr. Alfred Smith, at Bath. Thus the one firm became split up into two—Messrs. Stafford Smith and Co., of Brighton, and Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of Bath. Having traced Mr. Stafford Smith's career down to the date when he commenced business in the queen of watering places, perhaps it may be more interesting to complete the story in his own words. Our Special Commissioner had intended to run down to "London-on-Sea" to interview Mr. Smith, but this the latter gentleman rendered unnecessary by journeying up to London, partly to attend a meeting of the Philatelic Protection Association, and partly to be interviewed by Our Special Commissioner. With Spartan fortitude Mr. Smith climbed five flights of stairs to our representative's garret near the sky, in order to lay bare his past life and recite the story of his early triumphs. The Brighton dealer was a little bit out of breath after his weary climb, but Our Special Commissioner endeavoured to console him with the assurance that he had got nearer to heaven than one or two stamp dealers could ever hope to get.

"How long have you been at Brighton, Mr. Smith?" was our Commissioner's opening question.

"Since 1864. At first I had an office in Brighton proper, but since 1876 I have conducted my business at Preston, a little way out. My house—"Ferndale"—is a detached, double-fronted one, standing a little way back from the road, and immediately opposite Preston Park. You would never take it to be a place where a large stamp business is carried on. One half of the house is my residence, and the other half is consecrated to stamps."

"THE PHILATELIST."

"I think it was soon after your arrival in Brighton that you started the *Philatelist?*"

"Yes; the first number was issued in December, 1866, and it was considered a fairly good first number, too. Mr. Pemberton wrote two articles for it on 'Forged Stamps' and 'Watermarked Stamps of Victoria.'"

"You knew the late Mr. Pemberton well, I suppose?"

"Very well indeed; we had a lot to do with one another, and he frequently wrote for the *Philatelist*. Here, by the way, is a copy of the first volume of the *Philatelist*—a fairly scarce book now. Perhaps the most curious feature of it is the series of articles on 'Forged Stamps,' with actual specimens of forgeries stuck in by way of illustration. These we obtained from a Hamburg dealer in the days when there really was a 'legitimate trade' in forged stamps. They were prepared and sold in thousands—as curiosities; and we never had any difficulty in getting a sufficient number to illustrate the whole of our edition."

OTHER PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to copies of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and the *Philatelist*, Mr. Smith had come armed with a large parcel of catalogues and other interesting philatelic publications for inspection by Our Special Commissioner. Rich in interest was a copy of the original price list issued by Mr. Smith in 1861, including some choice rarities quoted at ridiculously low prices. Quite bulky in comparison was the later catalogue issued by Mr. Smith on commencing business in Brighton. In 1866, he published his "Illustrated" Album, which was the now familiar "Permanent" in embryo. In each of its six editions, the "Permanent" has been a great success, selling altogether to the number of about 17,000 copies. The prices of this admirable album range from 8s. 6d. to £3 7s. 6d., and nearly 9,000 stamps are described in its pages. Five years later, Mr. Smith inaugurated his "Quarterly Price Catalogue." In 1876, when he moved out to Preston, the *Philatelic Quarterly*, another invaluable publication, first saw the light. Soon after this came the first and only issue of the "Stamp Collector's Annual," a shillingsworth which Mr. Smith had intended to publish regularly once a year. A book of unusual interest, the "remainder" of which was sold to Mr. Stafford Smith, was Mr. J. B. Moens' "Illustrations of Postage Stamps."

DR. GRAY AND THE PENNY POST.

Last, but by no means least, in Mr. Smith's interesting bundle of philatelic literature was Dr. J. E. Gray's "Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps," published originally by Hardwicke, of Piccadilly, but afterwards taken over by Mr. Smith.

"The early editions of this book," said our representative's visitor from Brighton, "caused great offence to the Rowland Hill family. Dr. Gray, as you know, once laid claim to the invention of the adhesive stamp, and this claim he urged in the preface to the first edition of his 'Illustrated Catalogue.' When I took over the publication of the work, I managed to induce him to remove the objectionable passage."

"I suppose, Mr. Smith, you have quite a large collection of philatelic literature, what with your own publications and those of other men?"

"Oh! yes. If you saw my library you would think me quite a bookworm. Here is one of the things I prize the most—a copy of

'MOUNT BROWN'S CATALOGUE,'

large paper edition—a very scarce work. Mount Brown sent it to me himself, and in my eyes it is all the more valuable for having the author's handwriting on the fly-leaf."

"You are not now such an active philatelic publisher as you were, Mr. Smith?"

"No. I have only my albums and my catalogues now. Of course, I read pretty well all that is written regarding philately, but I fancy there are now quite enough stamp magazines without my starting in that line again. Besides, my business absorbs all my time."

MR. STAFFORD SMITH'S BUSINESS.

"By the way, how *is* business, Mr. Smith?" asked our Commissioner, feeling quite pleased with the brightness and originality of his own question.

"Business is brisk enough. We have always enough to keep us busy, and just lately we have been unusually well supplied with orders. As a general thing our trade is a steady one, like that of most established concerns. I may mention that I owe much of my success as a dealer to the valuable assistance rendered by my employés. Three of my most valued assistants have been with me from ten to twenty-one years."

"And what is the special nature of your business, Mr. Smith? Do you go in extensively for rare stamps?"

"I do not confine myself to any special branch, but just cater for the wants of philatelists generally. I do both a wholesale and a retail trade, though rather more of the latter than the former. My stock is a large one, and includes many things that are moderately rare. But I do not make rare stamps such a speciality as do some of my fellow-dealers."

"You do not believe in the policy of hoarding up the good things that come into your hands?"

"No. Many good things have passed through my hands, but I have always sold them again in the ordinary course of business."

HE KNEW MR. TAPLING.

"For instance," continued Mr. Smith, "some of the best stamps in the Tapling collection came from me—either directly, or in other collections, such as that of Mr. Image, largely made up of stamps obtained from me. I knew the late Mr. Tapling very well at Brighton."

"Have you much of a foreign *clientèle*, Mr. Smith?"

"Oh yes! I think I vastly improved my connection abroad by my trip to America in 1873. I visited all the big philatelic centres in both the States and Canada, and was well received everywhere. It will sound something like a 'back number' for me to dwell upon the feeling of brotherhood which animates philatelists all the world over, after Mr. Vindin has so eloquently expressed his sentiments on this subject. But I must say that it was this philatelic brotherhood that made my trip of 1873 such a thoroughly enjoyable one. No matter how small or strange the place I visited, I seemed to find myself among friends immediately."

SOME QUEER ADDRESSES.

"Speaking of customers abroad," continued Mr. Smith, "you would be amused at the queer way in which some of the letters I receive are addressed. I have brought one

or two to show you. Here is an Indian postcard, dated 1890, addressed:

Stafford Smith & Co.,
Stamp Inventor,
England.

Seems to hint that my stamps are made on the premises, does it not? Then here is another good one from Roumania:

Myster Steaford Smith,
Roat Breston,
Brechton,
London.

How the Post Office discovered that it was intended for me, I am at a loss to imagine. Two other curious ones come from Spain. They are addressed:

Stafford Smith,
S. Announcements, L.
Brighton.

and:

Stafor Stpmi Compania,
Preston Road,
Brighton.

The first of these I spent some time in attempting to understand. I think that the writer, in struggling with one of my advertisements or price lists, must have taken the words 'Stamp Announcements' to have been part of my address."

MR. SMITH'S OWN COLLECTION.

"You have not dealt in stamps all these years without accumulating a private store of your own?" asked our representative.

"Oh no. Like most dealers I have collected myself. My collection, if you remember, was shown at the London Exhibition in 1890, and awarded a bronze medal. My Mauritius 'fillet,' Pacific Steam ½-real, and unused 8d. Laureated New South Wales, were much admired."

Like most reserved men, Mr. Stafford Smith becomes a most interesting and genial talker after the first half-hour, and nothing but the inexorable consideration of space would induce Our Special Commissioner to cut short this plain unvarnished record of his interview with the Brighton dealer. Mr. Smith spoke confidently of the future of philately, and was warm in his advocacy of the claims of the Philatelic Protection Association on the support of the philatelic public. Mr. Smith is a member of the Committee of the Philatelic Protection Association, and it was a meeting of this Committee that had brought him up to London. "I have shown myself more this year than ever before," said Mr. Smith. "A meeting of the Philatelic Protection Association brought me up to town, and I think it has done me good."

Philatelic.—At a further meeting of stamp collectors, held on March 25th, at Frere Villa, the subcommittee brought up the draft rules for the control of the Kimberley Philatelic Society, and after these had been discussed and approved, it was resolved to hold meetings on the first Friday in each month, at Frere Villa, the first meeting being in April, when office-bearers will be elected.

International Philatelic Union.

—:-:—

APRIL, 1892, REPORT.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 300, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.

GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.

W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.

A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried, Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

272 Isidor Simons, Esq., 201, Bath St., Glasgow. Proposed by J. Jacobs, Esq., and S. C. Skipton, Esq.

273 T. S. Cooper, Esq., 2, Camden Terrace, Camden Street, Belfast. Proposed by G. Gray, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

New Members.

SECTION I.

266 Mr. J. N. B. Newton, Valetta, Palace Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.

270 Mr. W. Hadlow, 17, Chesnut Road, Tottenham.

SECTION II.

264 Mr. J. Rose Troup, Rockbeare House, near Exeter.

SECTION VII.

271 Mr. John B. Main, Park Road, Hamilton, N.B.

SECTION VIII.

265 Mr. E. F. Whitby, Livorno, Italy.

267 Mr. Antonio Merzbacher, Casella Correo, 1262, Buenos Aires, Argentine.

268 Mr. C. Barkowska, Casella Correo, 961, Buenos Aires, Argentine.

New Addresses.

Mr. A. Brymer, Jr., 235, Blackness Road, Dundee, N.B.

Mr. W. J. E. Hinscliff, 9, Park Lane, Bradford, Yorks.
Capt. C. H. Whitaker, St. Martins, Guernsey, C.I.

Special Notices, &c.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Deputies representative of the I.P.U. in their respective countries:

Mr. Chas. Brown, Box 354, Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.
Mr. F. A. Scharf, Jocketa, Saxony.

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To illustrate. I know of several members who pay from 4/- to 5/- per year to participate in smaller clubs, with much smaller packets, yet they do not trouble to support the I.P.U., and also grumble at the subscription of 3/6. Why this should be so, I cannot fathom; perhaps the annual subscription is too small; certainly the value given is far better, than is offered by any other Association in the world, and there is a very small margin between the actual working expenses and the amount paid by each member. I think it is time that members generally considered the question of the annual subscription, and supported the Committee of Management a little more heartily in their efforts to promote the interests of the Association. More members are wanted, and if everyone would secure at least one new member the position of the Union would be much better, both in finances and in other ways.

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S. F. BICKERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary's Report.

For the April General Packets, 55 members sent 70 sheets, and also a packet was received from France.

For the Colonial Packet, 24 members sent sheets.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant Sec. I.P.U.
Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.
April 12th, 1892.

Post Card Packet.

The April Packet, containing 15 lots (324 cards, etc.), value £8, was sent on April 9th; only 10 members wished to see it. There were some very nice cards sent in, and members participating in this packet will no doubt find it both profitable and interesting. The next Packet will not be sent out until June 5th. Members are again reminded that they can see the Packet without sending cards, or they can send cards and need not have the Packet sent to them.

W. E. WHITE.
6, Rose Street, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.
April 22nd, 1892.

Bradford Stamp Club.

For the April Packet, 43 members sent 62 sheets, which were made up in two Packets, and sent out on April 9th.

W. J. E. HINSCLIFF,
9, Park Lane, Bradford, Yorks.

Exchange, Enquiry and Wants of Members, &c.

Cash Offer Wanted. — 100 sound 1d. black English; 20 South Australia, 1868, deep blue, 6d.; 30 South Australia, 1868, brown, 1/-. Cash offer wanted for all or part.-C. M. ROBINSON, 9, Kimberley Terrace, Great Yarmouth.

Unused British Adhesives.—Wanted, 1d. red, plate 132; 3d., plates 4 and 12; 2½d., plates 5, 10, and 18; £1, first issue, both wmks.; £1, brown orbs; £1, green current; and £5, Telegraph "Specimen."—WEARS, Solicitor, Dundee.

Wanted.—Persia, coloured borders, and Tuscany, all values. Must be clean and in good condition.—S. F. BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Wanted.—Foreign Correspondents. Persons sending used Stamps, Cards, &c., receive double number in English. Wanted, Fiscals and Railway Stamps. Exchange same or Postals.—H. CLARK, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

Wanted to Exchange.—English Railway Stamps for others, either Railway, Fiscal, or Postal. Foreign Correspondence desired.—O. HOLMAN, 3, Cliffnook Lane, Newark-on-Trent, England.

The Kent and Sussex Stamp Club.

Mr. J. S. S. P. Tompsett, president; Mr. C. E. Jennings, vice-president; Mr. Humphrey Golding, hon. sec. and treas.; Mr. H. Jenkins, assistant secretary; Committee: Messrs. A. Tolhurst, Geo. C. Ginn, J. Barber, W. Morley.

The first ordinary meeting took place at 40a, Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, April 8th, at 3 o'clock. The attendance was not large, several members being unable to attend. The officers to serve for 1892 were all proposed and elected, also two new members. Stamps were then exhibited by those present, and Mr. Gates and the Secretary showed a number of forgeries.

HUMPHREY GOLDING, *Hon. Sec.*

Leavers, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

The Oxford Philatelic Society.

The Association formerly known as the "Jubilee Philatelic Association" has been recently re-organized under the above title. The Society is now open to ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members, the latter being non-resident. The subscription is nominal (2/6 a-year), merely to cover expenses of postage, etc.

The meetings are held on the second Tuesday in each month.

Attached to this Society is an "Exchange" branch, chiefly for the non-resident members.

The Officers and Committee have been elected for the year, and are:—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, president; Professor A. S. Napier, vice-president; Mr. F. A. Bellamy, 4, St. John's Road, Oxford, hon. treas. and sec.; Mr. H. C. Carpenter, assistant sec.; Committee: Messrs. E. A. Bacon, E. P. Butler, and J. R. F. Turner.

At the second and third meetings Mr. H. W. Plumridge, Mr. H. E. Bellamy, and Mr. W. T. King were elected members. Dr. Murray showed his collection. The Secretary announced that Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. had sent to the Society's Library a bound copy of "The Stamp News" for 1891, "The Stamp News Annual," "The Philatelic Record," Vol. XII., and offered to send "The Stamp News" and "The Philatelic Record" as published, which offer was unanimously accepted. The Society has over a dozen members, and the meetings are at present well attended.

F. A. BELLAMY, *Hon. Sec.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor.

Baildon, near Shipley, Yorks.,
April 9th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In the concluding sentences of your "Leading Dealers" article for April, my name is lugged in without any adequate reason. Of course, it is flattering to me to be called a "well-known collector," but there is no foundation in fact for the statement that I "once refused to purchase a few pounds' worth of fine 'Views' and other varieties at less than a fiftieth of present values."

Yours faithfully,
O. FIRTH.

Auction Reports.

MR. T. BULL held his thirty-first sale on March 18th and 19th, when many desirable stamps were offered for sale. The following were the principal lots:—

		£	s.	d.
22	Oldenburg Adhesives, complete, except ⅛gr. of issue I., II., III. ..	2	10	0
25	Saxony, 3pf., unused	4	0	0
31	Zurich, 4r.	6	15	0
47	Ceylon, 1/9 green, imperf., fine unused pair	5	10	0
55	" 2/- blue, imperf.	3	0	0
57	" 4d. rose, " very fine ..	6	15	0
66	India, 6a. 8p., Service, unused ..	3	5	0
70	" 2a., long Service, unused ..	2	0	0
85	Scinde Dâk, ½a. red, on original paper, untouched by postmark..	2	15	0
168	Canada, 6d. purple-black, unused, perf.	5	0	0
184-5-6	New Brunswick, 1/- £5, £4 4s. &	5	15	0
191	Newfoundland, 4d. vermilion ..	2	10	0
192	" 6½d. " unused	3	7	6
201	Nova Scotia, 1d., fine unused strip of three	2	15	0
207	" 6d., fine block of four ..	4	0	0
210	" 1/-, very fine	9	10	0
216	" 6d. green, 2 copies on entire letter, surch. 10	4	0	0
239	Brazil, slanting figures, 600r. ..	2	2	0
245	Colombia, 1862, 1p., fine, unused ..	3	3	0
249	" " 20c., cut to shape ..	3	10	0
267	Peru, Medio Peso, yellow, unused ..	3	0	0
294	B. Guiana, 1851, 1c., unused ..	3	5	0
305	Nevis, lithographed, 1/-, entire sheet	3	10	0
306	" 1st issue, on greyish, very fine set	2	0	0
351	Sydney 2d., crevit omitted ..	3	3	0
357	New Zealand, star, roul., 3d., 6d. ..	2	2	0
358	" N.Z. imperf. 1/-, unused pair	2	4	0
378	Victoria 2/- green, roul.	2	2	0

MR. HADLOW held his first two days' sale on April 1st and 2nd. There was a large attendance, and the prices were on the whole good.

15	Bavaria, 1862, 18k. red, 60 copies ..	2	8	0
51	Cape wood blocks, 1d., fine strip of 4	11	10	0
53	" " 1d., very fine ..	2	4	0
76	Canada, 1860, 2c., 50 copies.. ..	2	10	0
131	Gibraltar, 1889 (surch.), 12 sets ..	2	12	6
141	Great Britain, Mulready Wrappers, 1, 2d., used ..	2	6	0
142	" 2d. (line), imperf. pair, without letters in lower corners ..	2	0	0
	(The entire sheet of 12 of these, with a reserve of £50, elicited no bid.)			
146	Great Britain, 1d. black (500) ..	2	2	0
147	" 6d. oct. block of 6 'Specimen' ..	5	10	0
180	" £5, very fine	2	0	0
185c	" V.R., fine pair ..	17	0	0
187	Hamburg, 1859, 7s. orange, 60 copies	3	0	0
220	India, 2a. (short), Service, in black, unused	2	8	0
256	Sydney 2d., Plate II., a pair, on wrapper	2	6	0
329	Natal, 3d. blue, imperf.	4	12	0

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April 22nd, 1892.

Bradford Stamp Club.

For the April Packet, 43 members sent 62 sheets, which were made up in two Packets, and sent out on April 9th.

W. J. E. HINSCLIFF,
9, Park Lane, Bradford, Yorks.

Exchange, Enquiry and Wants of Members, &c.

Cash Offer Wanted. — 100 sound 1d. black English; 20 South Australia, 1868, deep blue, 6d.; 30 South Australia, 1868, brown, 1/-. Cash offer wanted for all or part.-C. M. ROBINSON, 9, Kimberley Terrace, Great Yarmouth.

Unused British Adhesives.—Wanted, 1d. red, plate 132; 3d., plates 4 and 12; 2½d., plates 5, 10, and 18; £1, first issue, both wmks.; £1, brown orbs; £1, green current; and £5, Telegraph "Specimen."—WEARS, Solicitor, Dundee.

Wanted.—Persia, coloured borders, and Tuscany, all values. Must be clean and in good condition.—S. F. BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Wanted.—Foreign Correspondents. Persons sending used Stamps, Cards, &c., receive double number in English. Wanted, Fiscals and Railway Stamps. Exchange same or Postals.—H. CLARK, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

Wanted to Exchange.—English Railway Stamps for others, either Railway, Fiscal, or Postal. Foreign Correspondence desired.—O. HOLMAN, 3, Cliffnook Lane, Newark-on-Trent, England.

The Kent and Sussex Stamp Club.

Mr. J. S. S. P. Tompsett, president; Mr. C. E. Jennings, vice-president; Mr. Humphrey Golding, hon. sec. and treas.; Mr. H. Jenkins, assistant secretary; Committee: Messrs. A. Tolhurst, Geo. C. Ginn, J. Barber, W. Morley.

The first ordinary meeting took place at 40a, Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, April 8th, at 3 o'clock. The attendance was not large, several members being unable to attend. The officers to serve for 1892 were all proposed and elected, also two new members. Stamps were then exhibited by those present, and Mr. Gates and the Secretary showed a number of forgeries.

HUMPHREY GOLDING, *Hon. Sec.*

Leavers, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

The Oxford Philatelic Society.

The Association formerly known as the "Jubilee Philatelic Association" has been recently re-organized under the above title. The Society is now open to ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members, the latter being non-resident. The subscription is nominal (2/6 a-year), merely to cover expenses of postage, etc.

The meetings are held on the second Tuesday in each month.

Attached to this Society is an "Exchange" branch, chiefly for the non-resident members.

The Officers and Committee have been elected for the year, and are:—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, president; Professor A. S. Napier, vice-president; Mr. F. A. Bellamy, 4, St. John's Road, Oxford, hon. treas. and sec.; Mr. H. C. Carpenter, assistant sec.; Committee: Messrs. E. A. Bacon, E. P. Butler, and J. R. F. Turner.

At the second and third meetings Mr. H. W. Plumridge, Mr. H. E. Bellamy, and Mr. W. T. King were elected members. Dr. Murray showed his collection. The Secretary announced that Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. had sent to the Society's Library a bound copy of "The Stamp News" for 1891, "The Stamp News Annual," "The Philatelic Record," Vol. XII., and offered to send "The Stamp News" and "The Philatelic Record" as published, which offer was unanimously accepted. The Society has over a dozen members, and the meetings are at present well attended.

F. A. BELLAMY, *Hon. Sec.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor.

Baildon, near Shipley, Yorks.,
April 9th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In the concluding sentences of your "Leading Dealers" article for April, my name is lugged in without any adequate reason. Of course, it is flattering to me to be called a "well-known collector," but there is no foundation in fact for the statement that I "once refused to purchase a few pounds' worth of fine 'Views' and other varieties at less than a fiftieth of present values."

Yours faithfully,
O. FIRTH.

Auction Reports.

MR. T. BULL held his thirty-first sale on March 18th and 19th, when many desirable stamps were offered for sale. The following were the principal lots:—

		£	s.	d.
22	Oldenburg Adhesives, complete, except ⅓gr. of issue I., II., III. ..	2	10	0
25	Saxony, 3pf., unused	4	0	0
31	Zurich, 4r.	6	15	0
47	Ceylon, 1/9 green, imperf., fine unused pair	5	10	0
55	" 2/- blue, imperf.	3	0	0
57	" 4d. rose, " very fine ..	6	15	0
66	India, 6a. 8p., Service, unused ..	3	5	0
70	" 2a., long Service, unused ..	2	0	0
85	Scinde Dâk, ½a. red, on original paper, untouched by postmark..	2	15	0
168	Canada, 6d. purple-black, unused, perf.	5	0	0
184-5-6	New Brunswick, 1/- £5, £4 4s. &	5	15	0
191	Newfoundland, 4d. vermilion ..	2	10	0
192	" 6½d. " unused	3	7	6
201	Nova Scotia, 1d., fine unused strip of three	2	15	0
207	" 6d., fine block of four ..	4	0	0
210	" 1/-, very fine	9	10	0
216	" 6d. green, 2 copies on entire letter, surch. 10	4	0	0
239	Brazil, slanting figures, 600r. ..	2	2	0
245	Colombia, 1862, 1p., fine, unused ..	3	3	0
249	" " 20c., cut to shape ..	3	10	0
267	Peru, Medio Peso, yellow, unused ..	3	0	0
294	B. Guiana, 1851, 1c., unused ..	3	5	0
305	Nevis, lithographed, 1/-, entire sheet	3	10	0
306	" 1st issue, on greyish, very fine set	2	0	0
351	Sydney 2d., crevit omitted ..	3	3	0
357	New Zealand, star, roul., 3d., 6d. ..	2	2	0
358	" N.Z. imperf. 1/-, unused pair	2	4	0
378	Victoria 2/- green, roul.	2	2	0

MR. HADLOW held his first two days' sale on April 1st and 2nd. There was a large attendance, and the prices were on the whole good.

15	Bavaria, 1862, 18k. red, 60 copies ..	2	8	0
51	Cape wood blocks, 1d., fine strip of 4	11	10	0
53	" " 1d., very fine ..	2	4	0
76	Canada, 1860, 2c., 50 copies.. ..	2	10	0
131	Gibraltar, 1889 (surch.), 12 sets ..	2	12	6
141	Great Britain, Mulready Wrappers, 1, 2d., used ..	2	6	0
142	" 2d. (line), imperf. pair, without letters in lower corners ..	2	0	0
	(The entire sheet of 12 of these, with a reserve of £50, elicited no bid.)			
146	Great Britain, 1d. black (500) ..	2	2	0
147	" 6d. oct. block of 6 'Specimen' ..	5	10	0
180	" £5, very fine	2	0	0
185c	" V.R., fine pair ..	17	0	0
187	Hamburg, 1859, 7s. orange, 60 copies	3	0	0
220	India, 2a. (short), Service, in black, unused	2	8	0
256	Sydney 2d., Plate II., a pair, on wrapper	2	6	0
329	Natal, 3d. blue, imperf.	4	12	0

335	New Brunswick, 12½c., 100 copies ..	3	0	0
342	Nova Scotia, 3d., 11 on original env.	2	0	0
394	Scinde Dâk, red	3	0	0
501	Virgin Isles, 4d. on 1/-, 6 copies ..	2	2	0
503	W. Australia, 1st issue, 6d., fine ..	2	6	0

MR. CHEVELEY held his twenty-eighth sale on April 9th. The following were the prices of the principal lots :—

4	Gt. Britain, Mulready Wrappers, 2d., entire sheet of 12, slightly stained	11	10	0
7	Gt. Britain, Mulready Envelopes, 2d., one folded, one unfolded ..	2	2	0
16	Levant, provisional, 10 paras ..	2	8	0
22	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ⅓gr., fine unused	3	10	0
31	Basle, 2½r.	2	15	0
33	Tuscany, 60c.	3	5	0
38	Afgan, 1293, complete set of 5, used	2	5	0
40	,, 1290, shahi, 60 copies, used..	2	8	0
61	Ceylon, 4d., imperf., mended ..	3	0	0
66	,, 8d., ,, ,, ..	4	0	0
72	Gwalior, 1st issue, set of 8, unused..	2	2	0
79	India, Provisional Service, 4a. ..	2	18	0
82	,, ,, ,, in green, 2a. short stamp, unused	2	17	6
85	Scinde Dâk, red	2	15	0
104	Mauritius 1d., Greek border, very fine	3	12	6
106	,, 4d. green, with surch. ..	2	2	0
108	,, 1848, 1d., very early ..	2	15	0
116	Canada 6d., on thick wove, perf. ..	2	10	0
130	New Brunswick, The Connell, fine unused	20	0	0
131	Newfoundland, ½ of 8d. used as 4d., on entire letter ..	4	0	0
135	,, 4d. carmine	2	2	0
139	Nova Scotia, 1/-	4	10	0
182	Buenos Ayres, 5p. orange	8	10	0
193	Sydney, 2d., 'Crevit' omitted ..	3	0	0
202	Queensland, 2d., imperf.	4	4	0
204	,, 1879, error, 1d. yellow	2	2	0
212	Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., unused block of 4, with portions of two others	5	0	0
216, 7, 22	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow, more or less defective, £1 16s., £2 4s., and	2	2	0
219	Victoria, 6d. beaded oval orange, slightly chipped	3	0	0

AN IDLE SEASIDE IDYLL.

(*With abject apologies to Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan—and everybody else.*)

When the philatelic robber isn't stealing—
When the forger's "biz" commences to decline—
He loves to hear the summer girls a squealing,
As they dip their dainty tootsies in the brine;
When the faker goes away for his "fakation"
He loves to lay a basking in the sun—
Giving all these things their due consideration,
A Dealer's lot is not a happy one.
With philatelic "wrong'uns" to be "done,"
The Dealer's lot is not a happy one.

I am not as a rule affected by the divine afflatus; neither am I following the fashion set by other philatelic writers in breaking out into verse. It is simply the reaction after one of the dullest Easters I have ever spent.

Philately in the Courts.

—)o(—

THE ROBBERY OF INDIAN STAMPS—A FORGED POSTAL ORDER STAMP.

Before the Common Serjeant, at the Old Bailey, on April 9th, Charles Ampman, *alias* "Dutchy," was charged with being concerned in stealing a large quantity of Indian stamps, the property of Her Majesty. Mr. C. F. Gill, Q.C. and Mr. A. Gill prosecuted; and Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Warburton defended.—Some two or three sessions ago three men were charged at this court with being concerned also in stealing these stamps, which were dispatched from Messrs. De la Rue's, who manufactured them, and placed on board the Astria, then lying in the docks, for conveyance to India. One of the men convicted was named Ashton, a stevedore working in the hold of the ship where the stamps were stored. The principal evidence against the prisoner was that of the man Ashton, who was cross-examined with the object of showing that he had acted from spite against the prisoner, who had promised to bring witnesses forward at his (Ashton's) trial on his behalf.—The jury, without calling upon the defence, intimated that they had made up their mind. Ultimately they acquitted the prisoner.

FORGERY OF A POSTAL ORDER STAMP.

Before Mr. Justice Mathew, at Lewes, Herbert Willard was convicted on his own confession of the forgery of a postal order stamp—a very peculiar offence, of which this was a singular and, so far as was known to the Post Office counsel, the first instance. Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and Mr. S. Day prosecuted for the Postmaster-General. Mr. Marshall Hall appeared for the prisoner, who pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of uttering. It appeared that he had purchased at the post office at Bolney a postal order for 15s., which was given to him duly stamped, and another order somehow adhered to the bottom of it, and so passed into the prisoner's hands, who kept it and appropriated it. Up to this point the case was like that of "The Queen *v.* Middleton," argued before the 18 Judges a few years ago upon the curious question whether, if a postmaster gives money to a person by mistake and he keeps it, he is guilty of stealing it, and the majority held that he is. But in the present case it was only an order, and in itself of no use or value until stamped and signed, and the prisoner accordingly forged not only the signature of the postmaster, but the stamp, and then he took it to a tradesman to get it cashed, but he, having been in the post office, somehow distrusted it, and would not cash it; and then he took it to a post office in Brighton, and there, strange to say, he succeeded, and got it cashed. He pleaded "Guilty" to the uttering the forged order, and was sentenced to nine calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Round the Town.

—:-:—

[*By our London Correspondent.*]

London, April 20, 1892.

WRITING, as I am, at one of those periods in the year when London is popularly supposed to be empty, I have necessarily little to record. Most of our big men have been Eastering, and all the "flotsam and jetsam" of philately have evinced a disposition to get as far away from London as circumstances and their banking accounts will permit. This is the time of year when the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of holidays, and the philatelic young man is no exception to the rule. Summer is now within measurable distance, and we shall soon see a general migration of philatelists, great and small, respectable and otherwise, to the seaside.

* * *

Seriously, most of our big stamp men are away. Mr C. J. Phillips, whose exertions in connection with the recent forgery cases certainly entitle him to a holiday, has been "doing the Continong;" and Mr. Morris Giwelb has but lately returned from Paris.

* * *

Mr. Giwelb, by the way, is now duly enrolled in the ranks of the Benedicts. His marriage with Miss Natalie Hayman took place at the Central Synagogue, Great Portland Street, on March 23rd last, the ceremony being followed by a dinner and dance at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer Street. I was unfortunately unable to be present, but according to all accounts everything went off swimmingly. Mr. Giwelb, of course, gave himself away, and that in itself was sufficient to make the occasion interesting. It is not every day that a gentleman of Mr. Giwelb's astuteness "gives himself away."

* * *

After the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Giwelb went to Paris to honeymoon, returning to London on the 9th of this month. I have just seen Mr. Giwelb at his office in Leicester-square. He looks the picture of health, and his smiling, genial face is a standing protest against the nasty things that are said about the matrimonial state. Mr. and Mrs. Giwelb are living at St. John's Wood, and their house stands in a terrace, the name of which is suggestive of perfect happiness.

* * *

I hear that Mr. C. Whitfield King, of Ipswich, has distinguished himself by the production of something new in orchids. This is a plant of *Angræcum Sesquipedale*, bearing a most extraordinary bloom. The normal type of this variety of orchid bears a long spur attached to the labellum, but in Mr. King's specimen there are two such spurs, growing in opposite directions, making the total length of the flower, which is of a waxy white colour, upwards of 18 inches. The plant, I hear, was exhibited, by special request, before the Orchid Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

* * *

I should like to give Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of the Strand, a friendly word of warning. That gentleman has a picture of an English "V.R." stamp stuck on his window-pane. The picture is somewhat exaggerated in the matter of size, and I believe that an expert of any pretensions might easily detect minor discrepancies. But still it is a picture of the "V.R." stamp, and I have heard it whispered that the great and only Exterminator intends to report the matter to Sir William Melville. 'Ware the wrath of J. W. P., Mr. Peckitt!

PERIPATETIC PHIL.

Doings of the Societies.

[*** Under this heading we propose to record the work of philatelic societies and clubs. Secretaries should send in all information intended for publication before the 20th of the month.]

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The twelfth meeting of the season, 1891-92, was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, March 25th, Mr. M. P. Castle presiding. We learn from the *London Philatelist* that a letter was read from Mr. Skipwith, the Secretary of the Leeds Philatelic Society, proposing the affiliation of that Society with the London Society. This was afterwards referred to the Committee for consideration. Messrs. G. F. Napier, Carl Lindenberg, W. W. Blest, J. A. Nix, Martin Wears, and W. Beckwith were elected members of the Society. For the inspection of the members present, Mr. Creeke produced an unused specimen of the recently issued £1 stamp of Great Britain (in the new colour) surcharged "I.R. Official." There was also shown a very interesting block of proofs of the lithographed 2d. stamp of Victoria (Queen on Throne), forwarded by Stanley Gibbons, Limited. The further revision of the reference list of the stamps of Ceylon was adjourned. Finally, Mr. Douglas Garth moved, Mr. E. D. Bacon seconded, and it was resolved:—"That this Society sincerely appreciates the efforts of the Philatelic Protection Association in prosecuting certain dealers for frauds in connection with stamps, and tenders its congratulations to the Association on the successful result of the action so taken in the interests of true philately."

* * *

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY. — The eleventh meeting of the session was held at

the Mitre Hotel, thirteen members attending. The President, Mr. Vernon Roberts, occupied the chair. After the transaction of formal business, Mr. Roberts continued his paper on English Stamps, dealing specially with the fourpenny issues. During the evening, many novelties were shown, notably those exhibited by Mr. Vernon Roberts, which included a pair of the Great Britain, 3d. trefoil, with private mark, plate 2, imperf.; the 1d. black, large crown, unused; and the 1d., stars in corners, imperf., large crown. At the twelfth meeting of the Society, held at the same rendezvous, on March 11th, Mr. Ernest Perrie was elected a member of the Society. On this occasion, the Vice-President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, was in the chair, and afterwards read the first portion of an interesting paper on the Stamps of France.

* * *

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—At the eighth meeting of this Society, the chair was occupied by Mr. O. Firth, and seven members were present. The London Society was warmly congratulated on the production of the *London Philatelist*. Mr. W. Beckwith read a paper on the stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and was accorded a cordial vote of thanks for the same. Mr. O. Firth afterwards exhibited part of his collection of West Indian stamps. At the ninth meeting, held on February 20th, Mr. W. B. Beckwith occupied the chair, seven members being present. Owing to a severe cold Mr. O. Firth was unable to read his paper on the stamps of the Virgin Islands, and the meeting resolved that the reading be deferred until such time as might be convenient to him. The tenth meeting was held on March 5th, Mr. Beckwith again presiding. On this occasion Mr. Firth read his promised paper on the Virgin Islands, the interest of which was greatly enhanced by the exhibition of Mr. Firth's own collection. At the eleventh meeting, on March 19th, the President, the Rev. T. S. Fleming, resumed his customary seat. An addition was made to the rules, enabling young persons under 21 to be admitted as associates on payment of half the usual subscription, without entrance fee. Mr. T. Kershaw Skipwith, honorary secretary, completed his account of the stamps of Tasmania, showing his own Tasmanian treasures by way of illustrations. He was warmly thanked for his paper on the motion of the Chairman, supported by Messrs. W. Beckwith and F. J. Kidson.

* * *

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Redman, presided at the seventh meeting, held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 14, when eight members attended. The list of "Areas of Collection" was revised and completed, and it was decided to send it to the *London Philatelist*, and other journals for publication. On March 28, ten members and one visitor attended the eighth meeting at the same venue. The business of the meeting consisted in drawing up a set of rules for a stamp exchange circuit amongst members of the Society. Mr. R. J. Thrupp, who had intimated his willingness to act as hon sec. of the circuit, was appointed, and instructed to have the rules printed and to forward copies to members of the Society.

* * *

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—This society, which has only recently been re-organised, is to consist of honorary, ordinary, and corresponding members, the latter being ladies or gentlemen not residing in Oxford. Dr. J. A. H. Murray is elected president; Professor A. S. Napier, vice-president; Mr. F. A. Bellamy, hon. sec., and treasurer; Mr. H. C. Carpenter, hon. assistant secretary; and Messrs. Butler, Bacon, and Turner to serve on the committee. Meetings were held on March 22nd and April 12th, two new members being enrolled on the last-named occasion. The next meeting is to be held on May 10th, and future ones on the second Tuesday in every month. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the society can obtain full particulars from the secretary, Mr. F. A. Bellamy, 4, St. John's-road, Oxford.

* * *

KENT AND SUSSEX STAMP CLUB.—This is a healthy youngster, which promises to develop into a most useful society. Mr. Humphrey Golding, who is well-known, not only as a collector, but also as a writer on philatelic subjects, is the hon. secretary; while the offices of president and vice-president are held by Mr. J. S. S. P. Tompsett and Mr. C. E. Jennings respectively. The first ordinary meeting took place on April 8th, at 40a, Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, when all the officers for the ensuing year were elected, and two new members enrolled. Our readers in Kent and Sussex can address Mr. Humphrey Golding, hon. sec., at Leavers, Tunbridge, Kent.

* * *

DUNEDIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The rules have recently been published of this new Society, whose hon. secretary is Mr. Charles H. Roberts. All collectors over the age of 18 are eligible for election, the membership fee being 5s. per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

* * *

WEST KENSINGTON STAMP CLUB.—Until recently there were two London Stamp Collectors' Societies rejoicing in the title of West London Stamp Club. Mr. Norman Macgregor, the Secretary of the younger, has now consented to change the name of his Society, and hence the "West Kensington Stamp Club."

Sincerely
Percy M. Bright

BRITISH
12 AP 1913
MUSEUM

The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 2. JUNE 10, 1892. No. 18.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS. — *In order to facilitate the punctual publication of this Journal and its Supplement, it has been decided to make the day of issue the 10th, instead of the 1st of the month. By this means we hope to make the* PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS *more up to date, and the* JOURNAL *generally more acceptable to the bulk of our readers.*

To Publishers of Philatelic Papers.

WE invite the special attention of our fellow-publishers to the new Monthly Supplement, the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS. *Now those who desire their papers noticed—and few, we think, will fail to see the desirability of this—must please send us three copies of each issue, addressed as under:*

Two Copies to the Publisher:
Mr. WILLIAM BROWN,
139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

One Copy to
Mr. PERCY C. BISHOP,
57, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Publishers of Journals in other languages than English or French are requested to send only ONE *copy to the Publisher, and the other copies to Mr. Bishop, and Mr. August Scharf, Jocketa, Saxony, Germany.*

Our contemporaries will be able to rely on the utmost impartiality from the Editor of the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS. *In every case the paper will be fully mentioned, and its contents fairly commented upon. Three copies of the* PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, *and the new Supplement will in all cases be sent to Publishers complying with the above request,* if we are asked to do so.

The Publisher reserves to himself the right of refusing to insert any advertisement in this paper, without giving any reason for declining the same.

NOTE.—All new Subscriptions commence with the January Number.

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Editorial.

—:-:—

THOUGH our monthly supplement, the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, is still in its swaddling clothes, yet we think it can now be accepted as an offspring fairly creditable to the parent paper. Some of our English contemporaries don't think a great deal of the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*; some, we think, who *do* think a lot of it don't choose to admit it; while outside England the chorus of praise has been almost unanimous. Very well. Although we have touched upon this question of criticism, we may say that it was with no idea of self-glorification that we started the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*. We were animated by a sincere desire to serve the earnest philatelist who wishes to keep himself abreast with the tide of philatelic literature; we aimed at providing a succinct *resumé* of current philatelic reading for the benefit of philatelists generally; and, above all other things, we fervently wished to work in amity and goodwill with our brethren of the quill. Whether we have succeeded in making the *Philatelic Review of Reviews* what such a publication should be is a matter for our readers to decide. Many have written to express their approbation; none have written to criticise or decry. In the world of philatelic journalism things have been different. We have discovered the force of the truism that it is impossible to please everybody. We believe that it is possible to please every impartial reader; we know it is impossible to please every critic. Small papers, which for obvious reasons are less favourably noticed in the *Philatelic Review of Reviews* than their more important contemporaries, have arisen in their wrath and vigorously "slated." Only the other day we were amused to note that a small American journal, issued solely to puff the business of a New York firm, "did not like the taste" of our supplement. But why? Simply because the paper contained nothing, and the *Philatelic Review of Reviews* dared to say so. But adverse criticism from "across the herring pond" is happily the exception, not the rule. We think that with the one exception we have quoted, every philatelic journal in the United States has spoken favourably of our monthly supplement.

That we have our faults we do not seek to deny; but we can confidently claim that they are decreasing as our organization improves. There were difficulties to overcome in the starting of the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*; and we have not overcome them all yet. First and foremost has always been the difficulty of space. Eight pages we soon found to be hopelessly inadequate, and the eight soon became twelve; last month there was a further jump to fourteen; and this month we present our readers with a sixteen-page *Review of Reviews*. Thus has our little venture grown and grown until it well-nigh equals in bulk the journal with which it is presented as a supplement. But, while growing in size, has it grown in influence, in usefulness? This, we feel is a question for our readers to decide. The numbers of complimentary letters we have received from America leaves us no room for doubt that the *Philatelic Review of Reviews* has "caught on" in Transatlantic parts, and many of our Continental friends speak loudly in its praise. Why will not our English readers throw off their British stolidity and cheer us with their commendation or counsel? If any see aught to criticise, let them criticise; for of *honest* criticism we have no fear. We shall pursue the same policy of strict impartiality—urging nothing in extenuation, nor setting down aught in malice. Doing this, and knowing the possibilities of the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, we feel that our supplement will outlive many of the publications whose contents it reviews.

* * *

Major Evans has unearthed a nest of stamp "fakers" in Geneva, and very properly exposes them in the *Monthly Journal*. Since doing so the Major has supplied us with his documentary evidence, and we are able to appreciate the justice of his comments. To give the name and address of the Swiss prototypes of Benjamin & Co. would be to give them that publicity which they desire. Suffice it to say that these gentry have issued two circulars, which productions would be sufficient to land them in gaol if there were only a Philatelic Protection Association in Switzerland. The first circular, after drawing attention to the high price usually charged for reprints of the 2½rp. of Basle, offers to provide two varieties of this stamp, in *blue* and *red*, and in *green* and *red*, together with four varieties of the Rayon issues for 5 francs 75 centimes the lot! The second circular offers still better things—special "facsimile re-impressions printed one by one from plates carefully engraved, and on paper of the period." Included in this class are five varieties of Geneva, two varieties of Basle, and five of the Rayons. Any of them can be obliterated at a small extra charge, and very fastidious people can have them on original letters. Verily, they are droll scoundrels, these fakers!

There is one very interesting point about the recently issued list of names and addresses of members of the International Philatelic Union. The division of members into sections affords us some clue to the geographical distribution, as it were, of philately. Of course, it is but natural that Section I., which embraces Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, should head the list numerically. It is equally understandable that Section V., including all members in Lancashire and Cheshire (and thus embracing Liverpool, Birkenhead, Manchester, and Wolverhampton) should be but a little way behind. But it is more difficult to undertand why Section IV. should only boast 19 members for the fourteen fairly important counties it comprises, and why Section VII., embracing the whole of Scotland and Ireland, should only have 18 members. Again, Section VIII., which includes all foreign members, can only show a roll of 29 members. But the International Philatelic Union is growing, and perhaps, one day, some better system of decentralisation may be hit upon whereby the whole organization may be strengthened. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to note that the sweet girl philatelist is among us. No less than eight ladies are on the roll of the International Philatelic Union.

The Auction Epitome for 1891.

COMPILED BY S. C. SKIPTON.

—:-:—

ABREVIATIONS.

*—unused.
†—on entire original envelope.
‡—on portion of original envelope.
p—pair (unsevered).
b followed by numeral—block of so many.
s " " " —strip " " "
Numeral in ( )—number of copies or sets in lot.

New Brunswick.

3d., 24/- (6), 8/-†
6d., 6/-, 18/-*
3d. and 6d., 32/-*, 14/-
1/-, 95/-*, 80/-, 27/6 (dam.), £5/5/-, 97/6, £5, £6, 95/-, £5/12/6, 77/6, 50/- (torn), 60/- (mend.), £7/10/-, £5/10/-
p and ½ of 3d.=7½d., 21/-‡
6d. and ½ of 3d.=7½d., 21/-‡, 36/-†, 30/-†, 22/-†, 22/-‡
½ of 1/- and ½ of 3d.=7½d., 56/-‡
½ of 3d., 18/-‡
The Connell, 90/- (perfs. mostly cut), £16/10/-
" proof imperf., 24/-, 15/-, 22/-
17c., 17/- (14)*

New Caledonia.

1st issue (b 4), 15/-*, 15/-*

Newfoundland.

Here, owing to the two shades of the first issue, some difficulty arises. Only one auctioneer *consistently* gives the shade. Others give usually "orange vermilion," even for the 6½d. and 8d., or

simply "vermilion." Another difficulty arises from many copies being oxydised. Hence the many variations in price. I have done the best I can to reduce the chaos to order.

Carmine vermilion 2d., 17/-, 8/-*, 20/-*
" 4d., 21/-, 21/-
" 6d., 20/-, 14/-, 11/-, 50/-
" 6½d., 45/-*, 52/6*, 75/-*, 52/-*, 70/-*
" 8d., 17/- (s3)*, 25/- (1*, 2), 6/-, 6/-*, 5/-, 26/- (4)*
" 1/-, £8, 46/- (cut in ½), 63/-, £7/10/-
Orange vermilion 2d., 7/-*
" 4d., 24/-, 22/-, 16/-, 28/-
" 6d., 25/-, 21/-, 18/-, 19/-, 21/-, 52/6*, 17/-*
" 1/-, 65/-, 80/-, 54/-, 84/-
Lake 6½d. used, 13/-
" set, 6/-*
3d. green, 16/- (12)*
5c. brown, 17/- (1*, 1), 24/- (2*, 1)
5c. blue, 10/- (250)

New Republic.*

1886, violet on yellow, different dates—
9d. (3), 17/- —— 1/- (2), 16/-
1/6 (3), 26/- —— 2/- (3), 33/- —— 2/6 (3), 37/6
6d., dated 'Dec. 86,' 19/-
1d., dated 'Jun 30 86,' 26/-
10/- (p), no date, 20/-
1st issue 7/6 (initial by Postmaster), 20/-
1d. on blue, dated 'Jan 20 86,' 7/-
1d. black on straw, '9 Jan 86,' 7/-
Arms embossed, violet on buff, 10/- (2p), 32/-
" " 10/6 (s3), 30/-
" " no date, 6d, 9d., 1/6, 2/6, 4/-, 15/-
" " " " 5/-, 5/6, 10/-, 12/-
" " " 10/6, £1, 30/-
No Arms, violet on buff, 'Oct 86,' £1, 30/-
" " 5/-, 8/-
" violet on blue, 2/6, 5/-
Entire Envelopes, official size, 2d. violet on blue, used, 50/-
commercial size, 2d. violet on white, used, 50/-

New South Wales.

Here I shall only give the *average* values in many cases.

Sydneys.

1d. Plate I.
On yellowish paper, 32/-, 25/-. *wove*, 34/-, *laid*, 34/-
17 pairs fetched from 80/- to 33/- each; average, 58/7
Unused, 80/-*
18 used copies fetched from 40/- to 15/- each; average, 26/1
Plate II.
On yellowish paper, 32/-‡, 30/-, 95/-*
On bluish paper, 50/- (p), 32/-, 32/-, 18/-, 55/-, 25/-
On laid paper, 34/-, 34/-, 19/-, 19/-, 24/-, 22/-
Pairs, 46/-, 44/-, 65/-, 44/-, 21/-
2 singles used together, 44/-‡
Pair one stamp, no clouds, 67/6
Variety, no clouds, 34/-
Unused, 90/-*
35 used copies fetched from 60/- to 13/- each; average, 23/-
Plate (?)
On ribbed paper, 26/-
On laid paper, 57/6, 44/-
9 used copies fetched from 24/- to 12/- each; average, 21/10
Essay, 36/-
2d. Plate I.
2 singles used together, 75/-‡
55 used copies fetched from 72/6 to 4/5 each; average 17/9
Plate I. Retouched
26/-
Plate II.
Double print, 30/-
No 'crevit', 20/-——(s4) one stamp without 'crevit', 80/-
Pair, 20/-, 21/- (2)
34 used copies fetched from 42/- to 6/- each; average, 19/10
Plate III.
Fan unshaded, 22/-
Fan, 6 segments, 22/-, 18/-, 14/-, 20/-
Pair, 30/-
20 used copies fetched from 44/- to 12/6 each; average, 19/11
Plate IV.
Pair, 40/-
Block of 4, £5, 55/-
8 used copies fetched from 40/- to 10/- each; average, 16/8
Plate V.
15 used copies fetched from 21/- to 12/- each; average, 14/2
Plate (?)
Unused, 15/-* (dam).
Strip of 3, 26/-
129 used copies fetched from 30/- to 3/5 each; average, 9/8
3d. Unused, 52/-, £5/12/6, £7, 28/-
Pairs, 63/-, 35/, 20/-, 32/-, 23/-
Block of 8, £10
22 used copies fetched from 48/- to 9/- each; average 19/8
1d., 2d., 3d.
10 sets fetched from 46/- to 13/6 the set; average 30/-

In addition to the above, many Sydneys were sold in mixed lots, or the lots made up of two values, as 2d. and 3d., 1d. and 2d. In all some 600 copies were disposed of.

Laureated.

1851. No wmk.
1d., on laid paper, 30/- (p)
on thick white paper, 15/- (p)
on blue, 20/- (p), 19/- (2p), 16/- (s4)*, 16/- (s3), 29/-*, 10/- (p)
" one stamp without leaves, 14/- (p), 9/- (4), 27/- (s4), 10/- (p)
2d., stars, strip of 4, 63/-
pairs, 20/-, 40/-, 46/-, 40/-
21 single copies fetched from 20/- to 7/6 each; average, 14/3
3d., WACES, 12/-, 57/6 (s6)‡, 11/-
21/- (p), 30/- (3p)
6d., Plate 1, 23/-, 34/- (3), 44/- (3), 40/- (3)
" 2, 19/-, 48/- (3), 46/- (3)
Plates 1 and 2, 23/-, 19/-, 25/-
Plate (?) 36/- (p, 1) 12/-
8d., 30/-, 34/-, 27/-, 34/-, 13/-, 38/-, 30/-, 18/-, 25/-, 29/-, 11/-, 25/-, 26/-
No leaves, 44/-

1854. With wmk.
1d., 10/- (p), 12/- (2p)
on stamp without leaves, 10/- (p)
2d., 43 different types, 36/-
3d., 18/- (6), 19/- (6), 22/- (8), 21/- (6)
Date (?)
1d., WALE, 10/-
no leaves, 9/-*
2d., made-up plate, 75/-
2d., 189 copies averaged *nearly* 11d. each
2d., twice printed, 3/-‡
3d., 17/- (5), 10/- (5)
Registered.
Imperf. orange (a), 30/-*, 16/-, 10/-, 10/-, 30/-*
,, red (b); 68 copies averaged 8/7 each
Perf. orange (c), 20/- (3), 19/- (3)
,, red (d)
a, b, 34/- (2), 17/-
a, c; 14 averaged 19/- the two
c, d, 14/- (2)
a, b, c, d, 17/-, 20/-, 21/-

Later Issues.

1854-61 Imperf.
1d., 19/- (2)*
2d., 6/- (25)
2d., wmk. 5, 15/- (3), 12/- (3), 14/- (3), 12/- (3)
3d., 42/- (2p, 1), 40/- (2p, 1), 30/- (4)
5d., 36/-, 30/-, 20/-, 12/-, 44/-, 26/-*, 50/-*, 36/-, 44/-, 60/-*
6d., 52/- (b4)†, 11/- (5)
6d., wmk. 8, 11/- (2), 8/- (2), 9/- (2)
8d., 24/-, 15/- 20/-, 12/-, 28/-, 38/-, 40/-, 15/-, 25/-
1/-, 34/- (b4), £5 (b12, severed in centre), 15/- (3)
5/-, 30/-, 8/-, 18/- 10/-
Perf.
2d., 6/- (25)
3d., perf. 13, no wmk., 15/-
3d., wmk. 6, 12/-*
5d., wmk. 5, entire sheet (100), £20*
5/-, perf. 12, 29/-
1862—
1d., glazed paper, no wmk., 10/- (2)
2d., ,, ,, perf. 14, 26/- (b4)*
1d., ,, wmk. 1, perf. 14, 12/- (b12)*, 8/- (b6)*
2d., wmk. 2, 14/- (100), 12/- (100)
2d., wmk. 1, 20/- (20)
1d., on fiscal paper, 34/- (b120)*, 9/- (b18)*
1871, wmk. N.S.W.
5d., imperf., 19/-
6d., ,, 47/6
8d., ,, 20/-, 28/-
1887 Centennial.
1d., on fiscal paper, 17/- (b30)*
2d., imperf., 15/-*
5/-, 20/- (1*, 1)
5/- and £1, 47/-*, 40/-*
½d. on 1d., imperf., 5/-
Provisional 10/-, 10/-*, 4/-
O.S. 8d., 30/- (50)*, 34/- (50)*
10/- Provisional, 2 types, 20/-, 16/-
1837, Sydney Wrapper, original and reprint, 13/-
,, Envelope, reprint, 10/-
Wrappers, 1d. on wove, 34/- (b 4)*
1d. black on wove, 28/-*

New Zealand.

On blue paper.
1d., 15/-, 21/-, 17/-, 34/-*, 12/-, 30/-*, £5 (p)
1d., 2d., 1/-, 42/-, 42/-, 32/-, 40/-, 45/-
No wmk. Thick paper.
Imperf., 2d., 5/- (s 3), 17/-*, 12/-*
Roul., 1/-, 57/6
Perf. 13, 2d., 14/-, 14/-
,, 6d., 8/-, 7/-
Pin perf. 10, 1d., 40/-
,, 1/-, 14/- (2), 84/-
Serrated perf. 16, 2d., £7
,, ,, 1/-, 55/-
No wmk. Pelure paper.
Imperf., 1d., 23/-, 26/-, 48/-*
,, 2d., 17/-, 25/-, 20/-, £6/6/- (s 3), 17/-
,, 6d., 16/-, 25/-*
,, 1/-, 8/-, 8/-, 7/-, 8/-
Roul., 6d., 21/-
Pin perf., 1d., 20/-
Perf., 1/-, 21/-, 40/-, 10/-
Wmk. star.
Roul., 1d., 21/-, 10/-
,, 2d., 10/-, 12/-
,, 3d., 47/6, 21/-
,, 6d., 8/-, 11/-, 8/-, 10/- (3 shades)
,, 1/-, 15/-, 11/-
Perf., 1/- 9/- (p)*
,, 4d. rose, 20/- (5), double perf., 6/-
,, 4d. yellow, serrated at sides, double at top, 10/-
Wmk. N.Z.
Imperf., 1d., 19/-*, 16/-*, 13/-*, 8/-*
,, 1/-, 34/-*, 22/- (6), 22/-*
Roul., 2d., 22/-
,, 6d., £19/10/-
,, 1/-, 14/-
Perf., 6d., 13/-*
1/-, 12/-, 9/-, 10/-
1872-3
No wmk., 1d., 6/-, 8/- (2)
4d. yellow, 16/-*, 32/- (p)*, 15/-*
Star wmk., imperf., 2d., 8/-
Lozenge wmk., 2d., 44/-, 63/-
1874, 2d., imperf., 20/-
½d., p., imperf. between, £6
1891, 2½d. (b 4), double perf., 11/-*
Fiscal Postal, £10, 10/-

Nicaragua.

1890, 1c. (600)*, 15/-
25 sets of 10*, 26/-, 22/-

Nowanugger.

1877, ¼a., entire sheet of 32, with one stamp, *tête bêche*, 21/-*
1880, 1, 2, 3d., 60 sets, 10/-*

Nova Scotia.

1d., on white, 20/-
3d., ,, 13/-
3d., 28/- (9)†, 10/- (p)*, 13/- (4)†
6d., 16/-*, 18/- (2 shades), 17/- (p), 17/- (cleaned)
1/-, £5/15/-, £5, 88/-, £7/10/-, 80/-, £5/7/6, 80/-, £7, £6/15-/, £8
1d., 3d., 6d., 21/-, 26/-, 34/-*
6d. and ½ 3d. = 7½d., 21/-‡
1860, set of 6, 6/-*
5c., 20/- (70)†
8½c., 6/-†
½ 10c. = 5c., 12/-‡
10c., 3 proofs, 10/-

Oldenburg.

1st issue, set, 18/-, 30/-, 20/-
⅓gr., £4, Reserve (s3)†, 13/-†
2nd issue, set, £5/17/6
⅓gr., 34/-, 63/-
2gr., 21/-†
3gr., 22/-*
3rd issue, set, 40/-, 40/-, 55/-
⅓gr., 19/-

3gr., 15/- (2)
4th issue, 5 sets, 15/-*
Envelope entire, 1860, 2gr., large size, short gum, 21/-*
Envelopes, cut square, complete set, 44/-

(To be continued.)

New Issues.

—:-:—

Antioquia. Of the type illustrated in the April number, there are the following values:—
1c. brown on brownish, perf. 13
2½c. violet on lilac ,,
5c. black on grey ,,

Argentine. According to *Le Timbre Poste*, the ½c. wrapper has the word IMPRESOS printed in larger and more extended characters. It now measures 15½ × 11½ mm
Wrapper, ½c. brown on pale buff (variety)

Barbados. Mr. F. de Coppet has the first variety below, and the fresh Post Card is now to hand, together with an error of the one lately chronicled.
1861 (no wmk.), 1/- black, imperf vertically
P.C., 1d. on 1½d., mauve
1+1d. on 1½+1½d. mauve, double surch. on 1st half

Bermuda. A Registered Envelope of the usual Colonial type has been issued here
Reg. Env., 2d. blue, size, 133 × 83 mm

Brazil. The *Monthly Journal* mentions a 100r envelope on thicker wove paper than before, and in two sizes.
Env., 100r, red on white wove, thicker, sizes, 152 × 92 mm., 134 × 110 mm

British Bechuanaland. The *London Philatelist* notices the following, the surcharge being of the old type on a Cape of Good Hope stamp:
4d. blue and black, wmk. Crown CA

British North Borneo. On a sheet of the 6 cents on 8c. green we have found two errors as follows:—
6 ɔents in black on 8c. green
6 cetns ,, 8c. ,,

Canada. The 5c. is now printed in greyish-black, while, according to the *Monthly Journal*, the Reply Card, with stamp of the type just altered, has been found printed in slate-green.
5c. grey-black
P.C., 1+1c. slate-green on buff

Chamba. The error CHMABA also exists on the Service stamp of 1 rupee.
Off. 1r. grey and black, error CHMABA

Congo Français. The 25c. has been surcharged 'Congo Français'—'10c.', similar to the 5c. on 1c.
10c. in black on 25c.
10c. ,, on 25c., surch. inverted

Cook Islands Federation. According to a correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* a supply of stamps, &c., has been sent to these Islands from New Zealand. The stamps are type set, with seven stars in centre, with 'Postage'—'COOK ISLANDS' above, and 'FEDERATION'—value in words below; the whole is enclosed in a rectangular frame of a key pattern. The Post Cards have an impression of the adhesives in right upper corner, and an inscription in four lines in upper centre—'Federation of the Cook Islands'—'Post,' group of seven stars, 'Card'—'Within the Federation Only'—'The Address Only,' &c. No frame. The cards are described as double, but with only one stamp, the complete card being returned in case of reply. Only a small supply has at present been printed, so perhaps they are only provisionals. The stamps are perf. 13.
1d. black, 2760 printed
1½d. mauve, 2580 ,,
2½d. blue, 2820 ,,
10d. carmine, 480 ,,
P.C., 1d. blue on bluish, 543 printed

Cuba. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have found a Post Card of 1879 issue with a double impression of the stamp, inscriptions, and frame, one being *tête bêche*, but with only a single impression of the background.
P.C., 1879, 25c. de p carmine and orange on buff, partial double impression

Dutch Indies. The Post Card mentioned in April, from a specimen sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., we find is of the figure type, and printed on rose, not buff card.
On the sheets of the 12½c. there is an error, the C of CENTS being composed of two semicircles, thus showing a break in the centre of the back of the C.
12½c. grey (variety)

Falkland Isles. We see the 1/- chronicled in various papers has been issued now as follows:
1/- deep orange, Crown CA, perf. 14

Fiji. The 1d. blue has been surcharged ½d. in black.
½d. in black on 1d. blue

Great Britain. The Registered Envelope, size G, has now the new regulations printed on the back.
The Envelope stamps (printed to order, we presume) have been changed in colour, as below. A few impressions are on blue, according to the *Stamp News*, but in future they will only be printed on white. The 10d. are printed from dies 5 and 6, approved 8.2.53.

Env., 1½d.,	orange	on blue
1½+1½d.,	,,	,,
2d.,	brown red	,,
2+2d.,	,,	,,
2½+2½d.,	blue	,,
10d.,	reddish brown	,,
1½d.,	orange	on white
2d.,	brown red	,,
2½+2½d.,	blue	,,
10d.,	reddish brown	,,

We have received copies of some of the above, from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

Grenada. Mr. F. de Coppet has the 6d., no wmk., orange-vermilion on laid paper. This is on a par with the rare 1/- Nevis.

A set of Unpaid Stamps is in preparation, and will shortly be issued. We have seen one value, the 1d. The design is similar to the Unpaid Trinidad. but the inscriptions are in a straight line at the top and bottom of the stamp.

6d. orange-vermilion, perf. 15, horizontally laid paper

Guadeloupe. The errors on the 30c., mentioned last month, were on the 30c. type, head of Liberty. The 30c. of the current Colonial type has now been surcharged. No errors are reported as yet.

30c. brown on buff, surch. in black

Guiana Français. *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the list of stamps surcharged obliquely for this Colony as follows:—

On 1873, 30c. imperf.
1877, 35, 40, 75c., 1fr. imperf.
1881, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 75c., 1fr. perf.

The colours are by this time too well-known.
The surcharge is in black.
P.C., 10c. violet, black surch.
10+10c. blue ,,
L.C., 15c. blue ,,
25c. red ,,

Haiti. According to *Le Timbre Poste*, the current stamps, with the exception of the 2c., have been seen, perf. 16.

Jamaica. The new Post Cards, 1d. blue on buff, measure 140×89 mm.

Liberia. We give illustrations of the new series.

Mexico. The *Monthly Journal* describes more varieties of the Post Cards and Letter Cards, as follows:—

The Post Card, 5c. blue, issue of 1891, with key pattern frame, has now the frame and inscriptions in red.

The Letter Card of 1884, rectangular stamp in green, arms and inscriptions in black, without the horizontal line of perforation on address side.

The other Letter Cards have the stamp of the current oval type, with inscriptions and arms in black, but are printed on coloured cards as below.

There is also a new type of the Officially Sealed Stamp.

Off. Sealed — brown
— violet
P.C., 5c. blue and red on rosy white
L.C., 1884, 10c. green and black on white (variety)
4c. vermilion and black on buff
10c. ,, on rose

Morocco. The French stamp of 15c. has been surcharged, 15c. centimos, in black, similar to the four stamps already issued for use here.

15c. in black on 15c. blue

Natal. We have been shown a pair of the 1d., 1864, wmk. Crown and C.C., imperforate.

1c. carmine, Crown C.C., imperf.

New South Wales. Our publishers have the permanent ½d. stamp. The design is similar to the 1d., with the exception of the value and the addition of the figures '½' in each lower corner on a white tablet. The water-mark is the usual Crown and NSW, and the copy before us is perf. 11×12. The series of unpaid stamps has had the ½d. value added, and the Post Card of 1d. has now the stamp with current view of Sydney.

½d. grey, Crown NSW. Perf. 11×12
Unpaid, ½d. green
P.C., 1d. mauve on buff

Obock. We take the unpaid stamps from the *Record*, the Post Cards from *La Carte Postale*, and the new surcharges from our publisher, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

2 in red on 10c. OBOCK in black
4 in black on 25c. ,, ,,
5 in red on 25c. ,, ,,
75 in red on 1fr. ,, ,,
5fr. in blue on 1fr. ,, ,,
Unpaid, 10c. black ,, ,,
P.C., 10c. black on violet. ,, ,,
10+10c. blue on blue. ,, ,,

Philippines. The *Record* mentions a new value.

15c. de p, light red-brown

Porto Rico. Add to our list

2c. de p, light brown
P. C., 3c. de p, blue on buff

St. Lucia. According to the *Stamp News* the 6d is found surcharged ONE-HALF-PENNY, like the 3d.

½d. in words on 6d. lilac and blue

Salvador. Of the surcharges on the 1891 issue, the following are said to exist in addition to those chronicled last year:—

UN CENTAVO on 2c. green
Cinco Centavos on 3c. violet

CINCO CENTAVOS on 3c. violet
We have copies of the
1 centavo on 2c. green, inverted

Servia. The Postal Union Card has been altered, the inscriptions being in different characters, and the frame has also been changed.
P.C., 10p. red on yellow

Seychelles. Reply Cards of the current type.
P.C., 4+4c. carmine
8+8c. brown

Siam. The Post Card 4a. on 1a. exists in two varieties, the surcharge 'Union Postale Universelle' measuring 1¾ inch and 1 15/16 inch respectively. The current 4+4c. Card has been, it is said, surcharged for use in a tributary State 'KEDAK,' the name of the State.
P.C., 4a. on 1a., vermilion-yellow (variety)
4+4a., carmine on buff, surcharged KEDAK

Sierra Leone. The following has at last appeared:—
3d. yellow, wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

South Australia. The following minor varieties are new:—
2½d. on 4d., perf. 10×12½
Off., 1d. green, no stop after 'O'
2d. orange red, pair imperf. between, perf. 10 all round

Straits Settlements. Mr. Neave sends us the 4c. surcharged in two lines ONE—CENT and with the old value crossed out. He also tells us that the 96c. are at the printers, being surcharged 10 cents. We also hear of or have other values with the ONE CENT surcharge in two lines. The permanent Post Cards of 2c. have appeared.
1c. in black on 2c. rose
1c. " " 4c. brown
1c. " " 12c. purple
1c. " " 24c. green
10c. " " 96c. grey
P.C., 2c. carmine on buff
2+2c. " "
Mr. H. J. Wildsmith has sent us copies of the eight cents printed in green, and surcharged ONE CENT with bar below, in black, similar to illustration.

As chronicled last month.

Switzerland. The stamps on the Post Cards have been re-drawn, the principal difference being that the various details of the arms, such as the cross, circle, and shield, are outlined. The 5c. only has appeared at present.
P.C., 5c. black on buff, with 192-3,840,000, new type.

Tasmania. Three new Wrappers have appeared. The 1d. and ½d. have embossed stamps similar to the 1d. Envelope, while the 2d. has an impression of the embossed 'Stamp Duty' stamp of that value. This has the Ornithorynchus in the centre of a transverse oval, name in arch above, value below.
Wrappers, ½d. red on white wove, 280×105 mm.
1d. " " laid, 270×110 mm.
2d. " " wove, 280×105 mm.

Tonga. We illustrate the 4d. on 1d., and of similar type is the EIGHT PENCE in black on 2d. violet

Trinidad. The Registered Envelopes, sizes F and G, have additional inscriptions in red. The G size has been known since last year.
Reg. Env., 2d. blue, additional inscriptions in red, sizes F and G

Uruguay. We illustrate the new values.

With regard to the S. Thomé Principe surcharges notified in a former issue, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. are now the sole holders of the remaining stamps that were not actually used for postage purposes.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s correspondent writes concerning these stamps as follows:—"Those enclosed are balance of the 180 issued, all bearing date 25th June, 1891. It must be understood they were not handed to the public, but on presentation of letters for that mail, for which they were specially surcharged, the senders paid the money over the counter, and the postal authorities affixed the stamps cancelled; those herewith being the surplus not required, and which, through my friendship with the heads of that Department I was able to buy up."

We append a copy of the Official Order sanctioning their issue and translation of same appearing in the Official Gazette, and the fact of their being ordered by telegraph will shew the urgency of the case, as the mail steamer for which they were required, was due there on the 28th June.

Cutting from St. Thomé Official Gazette, dated 27th June, 1891.

ADMINISTRAÇAO DOS CORREIOS DA PROVINCIA.

Servico postal.

Em virtude das ordens dimandas da secretaria geral do governo, esta administraço faz publico, que por deliberacao de sua exs o governador da provincia foi mandado alterar, por ordem telegraphica o valor dos sellos postaes da taxa de 40 réis para 50 réis na direcçao do correio da ilha do Principe, visto a urgencia do servicço postal assim o reclamar.

Administraçao dos correios em S. Thomé, 23 de junho de 1891.—O administrador, *Joaquim Augusto da Silva.*

TRANSLATION.

PROVINCIAL POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

In virtue of orders issued by the Secretary General's Department, this Administration hereby gives notice that, acting under the authority of H.E. The Governor of the Province, and in order to meet the urgency of the Service, telegraphic instructions have been sent to the Postal Administration of Principe to surcharge 40 reis stamps as 50 reis.

Postal Administration, S. Thome, 23rd June, 1891.—The Administrator, *Joaquim Augusto da Silva.*

International Philatelic Union.

MAY, 1892, REPORT.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 30*a*, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.

GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.

W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.

A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried, Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admsision, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

274 G. Calff, Esq., Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by S. C. Skipton, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

275 C. H. Mekeel, Esq., Locust Street. St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. Proposed by Chas. Brown, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

276 A. F. Wiedenbacker, Esq., Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A. Proposed by Chas. Brown, Esq., Deputy for I.P.U. in U.S.A.

277 R. A. Bray, Esq., 17, Malcolm Street, Cambridge. Proposed by L. L. R. Hausberg, Esq., and S. C. Skipton, Esq.

278 J. Jas. Arthur, Esq., 37, West Sunniside, Sunderland. Proposed by R. H. Appleby, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

279 Harry Phillips, Esq., Speedwell House, Calthorpe Road, Birmingham.

280 Chas. Davis, Esq., Montague House, 2, Belsize Grove, Hampstead, London. Proposed by J. Jacobs, Esq., and S. C. Skipton, Esq.

New Members.

SECTION VII.

272 Isidor Simons, Esq., 201, Bath St., Glasgow. N.B.

273 T. S. Cooper, Esq., 2, Camden Terrace, Camden Street, Belfast, Ireland.

Errata.

Omitted from List of Members.

SECTION II.

Mr. L. Layard, Budleigh-Salterton, Devon.

New Addresses.

Mr. R. Zimmerman, Victoria Road, New Brighton, Cheshire.

Mr. G. T. Napier, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Casualties.

RESIGNED.

Mr. H. C. Tite, 4, Euston Grove, Euston Square, London, N.W.

Assistant Secretary's Report.

For the May General Packets, 55 members sent 63 sheets. There was also a large selection from the French Club.

For the Colonial Packet, 27 members sent sheets.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant Sec. I.P.U.

Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.
May 10th, 1892.

Bradford Stamp Club.

For the May Packet, 39 members sent 58 sheets, which have been made up into two Packets, and sent out on May 7th.

The Post Card Packet

In connection with the I.P.U. is now in circulation. All members of the Bradford Club, or members of the I.P.U., can have this packet sent to them by sending a post card to Mr. W. E. White, Victoria Street, Bradford.

W. J. E. HINSCLIFF,
9, Park Lane, Bradford, Yorks.

Special Notices, &c.

The attention of members is called to the special announcement made in connection with the Post Card Packet. As was stated a month or two ago, the I.P.U. Post Card Packet was amalgamated with the Bradford Club, and I now understand that other Clubs are also joining with the object of forming a large united Packet. The Packets are sent first to those members who send Post Cards and who want to see the Packet, and then to those who have not sent Cards, but wish to see it. There is no charge beyond the return postage. Members should address all letters on the subject to Mr. W. E. White, 63, Victoria Street, Bradford.

* * *

The second Post Card Packet was made up and sent out May 10th. It contained 545 cards, &c., amounting to £19 6s. 8d. The April Packet has

been the round and accounts closed. It is thought best and most expedient to close the accounts of each packet as they return. The May Packet is a very bulky one, and members are asked not to send more than 25 cards, and if they will only send the best of their duplicates to avoid so many selections being exactly the same.

* * *

The Society's Collection of Forged Stamps has been entrusted to Mr. G. Hamilton Smith, 2, Eldon Place, Clifton, Bristol, who has kindly consented to take charge of same, and to endeavour to form a representative reference collection for the use of members. The number of specimens in hand at the present time is very small, and donations towards the collection will be gladly received.

* * *

Several members have written asking that the Monthly Exchange Packets might be sent to them, but they do not wish to send sheets, or are unable to do so. The Committee do not, at present, see how this can be done, for unless members send sheets, there will be not be any Packets for circulation, and the trouble involved in sticking a few stamps on a sheet and sending them to the Exchange Secretary should not be so much as to deter many from participating in the Monthly Exchanges.

S. F. BICKERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. M. NACHMANN.—I wrote to you under dates 23/4/92 and 28/5/92.

E. F. WHITBY.—The Magazines are sent off to Members as soon as I receive them. The May number was sent off several days before I received your post card. Is your address a sufficient one? Thanks for P.O.O. duly received.

N. A. PILLAN, Madras.—Rules sent as desired; shall be pleased to hear from you.

CHAS. BROWN.—I wrote to you fully on April 19th.

C. B. BARKOWSKA.—The number you refer to is the number of the lot. There was only one stamp in the parcel; you will receive further particulars from Mr. Adlercreutz.

A. E. ADLERCREUTZ.—I have written you fully May 28th. Sorry for delay. Quite unavoidable.

H. CLARK.—If you will send me a notice of what you want, I will have it inserted. I am sorry I have mislaid your former letter; please write again.

G.T. NAPIER.—May magazine sent to you at Earl's Court, some days before card was received.

Exchange, Enquiry and Wants of Members, &c.

Cashmere, ½a. sheet, 15 type varieties, 8d. Poonch, ¼, 1/- per 15. Nandgaon, ½, 1/10 per 15. Other entire sheets cheap. Japan, 8 kinds, 8d. per 100. —H. CLARK, Kinnoul, Angmering, Worthing.

Wanted. — Back numbers of Stanley Gibbons' "Monthly Journal," Phillips' "Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record." Lowest cash price to W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan Street, London, S.W.

Unused British Adhesives.—Wanted, 1d. red, plate 132; 2½d., plates 5, 10 and 18; £1, first issue, both wmks.; £1, brown orbs; £1, current "Specimen," £5, Telegraph "Specimen." — WEARS, Solicitor, Dundee, N.B.

Wanted.—Persia, coloured borders, and Tuscany, all values. Must be clean and in good condition. —BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Auction Reports.

—:-:—

ON April 22nd, Mr. T. BULL sold a collection in lots. Many good stamps were included and the prices of these were very good, the 4d. Imperf. Ceylon being a record. The prices, however, of the large mixed lots were in many cases low. The following were the principal lots.

		£	s.	d.
28	Italy, Estero, 10c. yellow, variety, with 3 corners only blank ..	1	10	0
38	Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓gr. unused ..	2	12	6
48	Saxony, 3pf. red, unused	4	12	6
60	Switzerland, Basle, *very* fine ..	3	15	0
74	Ceylon, 4d., Imperf., a *superb* specimen	10	10	0
79	" 1/-, no wmk., unused ..	3	10	0
92	India, 1855, 2a. green, used ..	2	15	0
96	" Service, 4 a.	3	0	0
131	Mauritius, 2d., large fillet, damaged	3	0	0
148	Transvaal, V.R., in red, 1/- unused	2	4	0
157	New Brunswick, 1/-, *very* fine ..	6	5	0
159	Newfoundland, 4d., carmine, unused	2	12	6
161	" 1/- " ..	5	5	0
187	B. Guiana, 1862, 1c., crossed ovals	3	10	0
188	" " 2c., " unused	3	15	0
189	" " 2c., grapes ..	5	12	6
228	Colombia, 1862, 1p.	2	4	0
286-7	W. Australia, 1855, 6d. fine £2 and	2	5	0

On April 29th, Mr. HADLOW held an Auction, many of the lots being, what may be described, as wholesale lots. The following lots realized £2 and upwards.

		£	s.	d.
1	Austria, Newspaper Stamp, 50k. red, used	3	3	0
38	Ceylon, 1857, 2d. green (54) ..	2	15	0
51-2	" 1861, 5d. (41) £5 and	5	0	0
56	" 1864, 10d. (44)	2	6	0
57	" " 4d. (32 used, 2 unused)	2	16	0
59	" " 9d. (24)	2	10	0
61	" " 2/- (31)	2	17	6
78	Confederate State, Nashville, pair, on original	2	2	0
111-12	Gt. Britain, £5, pair, very fine ..	4	0	0
179	Sydney, Letter Sheet, Entire, used..	2	17	6
210	New South Wales, large square, 6d., imperf. (69)	2	0	0
211	" " ditto ditto (42) ..	2	6	0
224	Newfoundland, ½ of 8d., vermilion, and 3d. used as 7d. on entire original envelope, fine ..	3	15	0
250	New Zealand, 2d., vermilion, wmk. N.Z., pair, unused	2	10	0
276	Queensland, 1860, 1d., imperf., unused	2	10	0
277	" " 2d., " ..	2	17	6
298	South Australia, small rect., ½d., printed in green, reserve £2	——	——	——
316	Tasmania, 1852, 1d.	2	0	0
318	Transvaal, Queen's Head, 60 sets, 3d., 4d., 6d., unused	4	4	0
333	U.S., 1869, 12c., (68)	1	19	0
334	U.S., " 15c., (22)	2	6	0
335-6	U.S., 1869, 24c. (5) £2 18s., and	2	0	0

356	Victoria, Queen on throne, 2d., made up plate (except 8)	3	7	6
385	South Australia, 3d.—£20 set, "specimen"	2	15	0

Mr. W. HADLOW held his last sale this season on Thursday and Friday, May 12th and 13th, when 520 lots were disposed of. Prices ruled low. The sale, which was mainly comprised from one good collection, included some fine stamps.

		£	s.	d.
136*	Great Britain, pair of 1d. black, V.R.'s ..	16	16	0
137*	" " 10/- wmk. Maltese cross	1	14	0
138*	" " £1 " "	2	12	6
150*	" " Pair of Mulready Envel.	1	14	0
151*	" " " " Wrappers	1	10	0
173	Hamburg, 7sch., orange, imperf. (55)	4	0	0
179*	Hanover, 10 gros, green	1	0	0
256	N.S.W., Sydney View, 2d., Plate I.	1	7	0
307	New Zealand, 2d. vermilion, wmk. Lozenges	3	0	0
313	Oldenburg, 1861, complete	2	4	0
359	Schleswig Holestein, 1st issue, pair	1	6	0
392*	Switzerland, Zurich, 6r., on original	1	5	0
438*	Tuscany, 60 crazie, unused ..	5	0	0
439	" 9c. on white, on original	1	1	0
441	United States, 1851, 12c. imperf. (36)	2	14	0
442	" " 12c. perf. (36)	1	10	0
467	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow	1	17	6
492	Western Australia, 6d. bronze ..	1	17	6
514	United States, 90c. violet and 90c. carmine, 60 each..	3	8	0

Moens' Catalogue.

—:-:—

WE have received the third portion of "Moens' Catalogue and Price List," containing the lists of Postage Adhesives and Telegraph Stamps, from Honduras to the end of the Russian Locals, together with the illustrations of the same. In the 208 pages which this portion contains, there must necessarily be included many things which we do not believe in, and omitted many things of which we have heard without necessarily believing in. It is, of course, very much easier to find faults in the lists than it would be to make up the lists themselves, and we are bound to say that this portion of the Catalogue can be pointed to as fully maintaining the reputation of M. Moens as a catalogue compiler, and that the Catalogue still holds its own as the most complete in existence.

In looking through, we notice that the Newspaper Tax Stamps, not only of Hungary, but also of Austrian Italy and of the Italian States have been relegated to the portion of the work devoted to Fiscal Stamps. Among the Indian Stamps we notice that the surcharges C.W. etc., are mentioned, but the list is very incomplete. For instance, of the surcharge L.F.S., fourteen varieties are given, of these we have ten, and also eleven others which are not mentioned, and we have never laid ourselves out to obtain these stamps.

The list of Portuguese Indies, as far as we can judge, is good, but we are looking forward to a complete list, which we hope will shortly be published, and which, we believe, will long remain a standard for this country.

Among the Italian Segnatasse, the 90c. red and yellow is not given, nor is the 60c. given inverted. We have never seen the 90c., though it is sometimes catalogued, and with M. Moens' authority we shall run it through on our list of wants.

In Malta we notice that the first issue is given as imperf. as well as perf. on the blue paper.

In Mauritius the doubtful surcharged 'EIGHTPENCE' on the magenta Britannia is not given. In our opinion it has not yet been *satisfactorily* proved that this surcharge is bad, and we expected to find it listed, even if it was 'starred' as doubtful. We notice a curiosity of the 1863 issue (De la Rue type), a 1d. with a figure watermark, placed horizontally; this is decidedly curious. The double and inverted surcharges of last year are 'starred' as having been speculative, which is very probable.

In Mexico the list is very full without being unwieldly. For a specialist in this country perhaps it would be full of omissions, but for a *general* list it is good. In the names of towns which are printed in two or more different types the fact is mentioned, although no illustrations or measurements are given.

In Modena no less than thirty-three errors are listed of the first issue, and a note is added, "All these stamps also exist with the error POSIE or POSTE." Let us hope this does not refer to the list of the errors.

In Nevis the imperf. varieties of the first type are 'starred.' Although this may be justified in the case of the 4d. orange, we think that the 1d. is all right, several used copies having been sold at auction at various times. The sarcasm in the following is bitter, when it is remembered that only a single *copy* is known:—

Papier vergé verticalement.

26 1 shilling vert-gaune . . . " "
27 1 " *les 12 variétés* . " "

Norwegian Locals take up five and a-half pages, and we notice the green 3sk. of 1856 is not given, it being probably (and rightly, we think) looked upon as a chemical changeling.

That interesting isle, Nossi Bé, our readers may be glad to know, possesses 75 stamps (at least, that is the number listed (there are probably more). All are surcharges, and more than half are errors. The first was issued June, 1889, and the last mentioned was issued November 16th, 1891. We should like to present the Postmaster to the Anti-Surcharge Association.

When we come to New Brunswick, we notice a startling statement. The cents issue, including the 5c. green, is given as issued May 15th, 1860, and the 5c. "Connel" as issued

1861. This latter has a note as follows:—"This stamp was prepared to replace the 5c. green; it was not issued. Used copies are found, however." This is distinctly wrong. As everyone should know by this time, after the publication of the London Society's work on the Stamps of North America, the Connell 5c. brown was prepared and ready for issue with the 1, 10, and 12½c. Owing to the fact of the Postmaster's portrait being on the 5c., this stamp was not approved by the Council, and they advised His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to order a 5c. postage stamp to be struck bearing the likeness of the Queen. Owing to the rumpus created the Postmaster resigned, and the 5c. with head of Queen was not issued for some little time after the other values.

In New South Wales we notice that the 20/- blue of 1890, wmk N.S.W. in circle, is stated not to have been issued as yet, although announced; probably the supply with the earlier watermark is not yet used up.

Of the stamps of the Boer, or South African Republic, 235 varieties are given. As this Republic existed for under two years, it is a good thing for collectors that its career was cut short—unfortunately, it cannot be said "prematurely cut short." If it had existed for ten or twelve years, there is no knowing how many varieties they would have issued, as they were, so to speak, still unborn babes in the issuing of new values by surcharging stamps of another value.

Of the early New Zealand only two varieties of perforation are given, namely, roulette and perf. 13. The pin perfs. and the serrated perfs. are neither of them mentioned. On the unwatermarked issues of 1859 and 1861 the perf. 13 is said to be "unofficial." The same remark is also added to the N.Z. watermark issue. We certainly ourselves doubt the statement, and think that in all probability the perforation 13 is official. The roulettes and other varieties of perforation we quite believe are unofficial, but it is curious if the perf. 13 is unofficial that it should be so common. Take as an example the 6d. wmk., N.Z. A satisfactory copy imperf. is seldom seen, while the copies perf. 13 are quite common. In the Issue of 1871, the three values are given as perf. 10 (we certainly doubt the existence of the 6d. with this perforation) and as Perf. 13. No mention is made of the three values Perf. 10 × 13. The Fiscal Postals, M. Moens, we are glad to see, does not catalogue. Though these may be used for postage purposes, and undoubtedly are, still such a large amount of roguery has been expended in taking out the ink obliterating marks, and adding forged postmarks, to say nothing of the fact that even the so-called genuine postmarked copies have nine times out of ten not been used for postal purposes, but for telegraphs, that we are glad they are omitted. Anyone who wants a list will have one when the portion of the Catalogue containing the Fiscal Stamps appears.

To anyone who doubts the pains taken in compiling this Catalogue, we would refer them to the list of Nowanugger. Most catalogues give four or six varieties, or even, if very full and mentioning shades, some twelve. Here we have fifty-five varieties given. All the different settings up of the type set stamps being given.

The ½-peso red of Peru is stated to have been an error in the plate of the 1 peseta, one of the dies being inserted by mistake. No mention is made of the surcharge on the early issues, except a note at the end, stating them to be of no value. We believe those formerly in the possession of their discoverer, Mr. Stafford Smith, are now in a collection in Paris, and we doubt if their present possessor says the same, at least, we believe their *late* owner cannot.

In Queensland we have a misprint, we believe, namely—"1880. Type of 1860 (should be 1879) with a burélé band on the back."—Does the error Q.O. also exist with the burélé?

Russia and Russian Locals end this portion of the Catalogue. No less than forty-three pages being devoted to the lists of the Locals. How many are mentioned we have not time to count, but one thing strikes us, and strikes us forcibly, that M. Moens has priced and we presume can supply fully nine-tenths of those mentioned, which we think doubtful if any other dealer can do the same. There is only one thing we should have liked this list better for, namely, if it had the engravings of the stamps in the text.

Like the former parts, this part ends with seventy-two pages of illustrations of the various stamps, watermarks, &c., described in the text.

Moens' Stamp Atlas.

—:o:—

WE have also the second and final part of this work, giving reproductions of entire sheets, the stamps on which differ slightly from one another. The illustrations are printed in the same manner as in the first part reviewed some time ago. In the volume before us, the illustrations when taken from unused stamps are satisfactory, but when from sheets made up of used stamps, are, to say the least, not good. This is a pity, as after the splendid manner many of the stamps in this part have been illustrated by the Philatelic Society of London, the sheets before us suffer still more by comparison.

In the part before us we have illustrations first of all of the various settings-up of the Sandwich Islands stamps with figure of value in the centre—the so-called "Interisland" stamps.

We then have a reduced illustration of an entire sheet of the first 4a. India, showing the

arrangement of the border. This is followed by forty plates illustrating the various sheets of Japan stamps. All the varieties of plate are, however, not given, as we fail to find a copy of a sheet in our possession of the ½s. in which a portion of the character on the right of the stamp representing the value ½ is omitted.

Following Japan come illustrations of the stamps of Jhind and Cashmere. All the foregoing illustrations are good, being illustrations of unused stamps. We next have illustrations of Mauritius. The only one of these really good is the representation of an unused sheet of the 2d. large fillet. The Nevis following, although unused, are nothing like as clear as the autotypes issued by the London Philatelic Society. The New South Wales following, are also poor, especially the 2d. stamps, which were originally printed in blue, and they all lack the sharpness of the autotypes. The 2d. laureated, stars in corners, is from a particularly *worn* impression of the reprint.

Nine pages are devoted to thirty-six varieties of setting up of the various sheets of 1, 2, or 3 docra of Nowanugger. If there were only fewer sheets, we feel confident, from the illustrations before us, we could correctly place any single copy; as it is, we are afraid we should have to hunt for a long time. We will collect these in entire sheets, and not attempt to make up sheets from single copies.

In the Philippines, which comes next, the only sheet really good is the 10c. of February, 1854, and the blocks of four of 1855 and 1859.

For Reunion we have the original eight types and of the reprinted sheet of six types, as well as the sheets of the unpaid stamps. The Salvador 1879 issue, in strips of five (except the 1c. in a block of 10), and of the similar stamps (1881) 1 and 2c. in blocks of fifteen, and 5c. block of twenty-five are given. Sundry sheets of Soruth stamps are given, and we come to the Swiss. The Orts Post and Poste Locale sheets are fairly good, as is the 5c. Rayon I. In the 10c. Rayon II., however, many of the stamps figured are very bad, one or two would be almost impossible to make out. The three sheets of the Rayon III. 15c., 15c. and 15r, and the Zurich are all good. Tasmania copies of the Reprints from the defaced plates are good, but the concluding facsimiles of the stamps of Tolima and Victoria, 2d. Queen on Throne, do not equal the productions of the London Society in the *London Philatelist* and *Oceana* respectively. Illustrations are also given of the New Caledonia (Head), Servia (Arms), Rajpeepla (1p. blue), and Madagascar (1891).

We have pointed out the illustrations that are in our opinion not up to the mark. As will be seen these are decidedly in a great minority, and with the exception of the Philippines and the Swiss, the Philatelic public are in possession, or capable of obtaining reproductions of the highest merit. The Mauritius we expect and hope will, before long, be reproduced by the London Society, so that there is really little need to complain, and at the price (to subscribers 8frs.) of 15frs., we think every earnest collector will obtain a copy. Of some of the stamps illustrated many dangerous forgeries are about, and the plates are already means of distinguishing the bad from the good.

In short, we cordially congratulate M. Moens on this work, and on behalf of collectors thank him for placing it before them, and enabling them to perform the task of making up plates with comparative ease from single specimens without having to go the expense of obtaining blocks and pairs, half of which when the labour was completed would be duplicates.

Leading Dealers.

XI.—MESSRS. BRIGHT & SON.

A VISIT TO THE BOURNEMOUTH BAZAAR, PHILATELIC SECTION.

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

LATEST reports from our Special Commissioner indicate that he is at Bournemouth, and intends to stop there. Pressing letters and telegrams despatched to this very recalcitrant correspondent have produced results, in the shape of "copy," of the most fragmentary description. "Work," writes our Commissioner, in a letter which one intuitively conceives to have been written in a languid, leisurely mood—"work is an absurdity in reposeful, balmy Bournemouth. From a brief study of the habits and customs of the natives (the last time I came to Bournemouth, mind you, was when I was three, and not big enough to notice these things), I have jumped to the conclusion that work is not the proper caper in these parts. Of course, visitors to Bournemouth (and I'm a visitor, am I not?) are not supposed to work —*cela va sans dire.* But even the good folks who are indigenous to the soil don't seem to have much to do. There is a fine holiday-like appearance about the Bournemouth tradesman as he stands at his door and nods a cordial good-morning to his business rival over the way; the bathing machine people and the cabmen and the flymen blink at the sun and seem to grow fat on it; and the boatmen on the sea front earn a wealth of twopences by telling you that it's a fine day. There is, in fact, a general appearance of remunerative idleness about the place. I am a fine idler myself, but I have as yet lived in utter ignorance of how to make it pay. However, it's never too late to mend, as the cobbler tells you when your boots are overdue. In the meantime, "to my muttons,"—that is to say, to

"MY INTERVIEW."

Your last telegram has brought me to earth again, after a protracted stay in dreamland (which in Bournemouth is known as Branksome Chine). It has reminded me that the ostensible purpose of my visit to Bournemouth was to interview Mr. Percy Bright, of Messrs. Bright & Son. Well, I have done so, and here, beneath a tall fir tree in the Invalids' Walk, will I spin the usual monthly fable of the Interviewing Spider and the Philatelic Fly. I am the Spider of the piece, you understand—spinning a web of fact and fancy—mostly fancy. Mr. Percy Bright is the fly, and a remarkably "fly" fly, too, if I may desecrate the "tony" atmosphere of Bournemouth by such vulgar parlance. Here, in the Invalids' Walk (where, by the way, the invalids don't walk, but simply sit around, reading papers and gossiping), I feel, curiously enough, almost an incentive to work, so *blasé* an idler have I become. There is somebody beside me who is numbering my pages, and assisting me with my commas and colons, and filling my pipe when occasion demands—all of which, you will sagely murmur, accounts for the presence of the lacteal fluid in the fruit of the cocoanut-palm. I found

MR. BRIGHT AT BOURNEMOUTH

much as Stanley found Emin Pasha in Darkest Africa. Emin Pasha didn't want to be found, and Mr. Bright was diffident about being interviewed. But I (please make that a very big "I") easily conquered his diffidence by enlarging upon how important it was that the philatelic public should know how he conducted his business, what he thought as to the Future of Philately, and whether he had been properly vaccinated. Under such a broadside of powerful argument Mr. Bright surrendered. In the lively, entertaining style which one would expect from a *raconteur* named Bright, he told me the short, but not uneventful history of his career as a stamp dealer.

Mr. Percy May Bright, then, is the son of Mr. F. J. Bright, the founder of the firm of Bright & Son, of the Arcade, Bournemouth. Messrs. Bright & Son are the Whiteleys, the "Universal Providers," of Bournemouth. Go to their shop, or rather shops, in the Arcade, and you can be supplied with almost anything you seek, always excepting provisions. Stamps form only a branch of the business of Bright & Son, but a branch that is now quite big enough to keep several pairs of busy hands at work. Mr. Percy Bright is

THE STAMP MAN OF THE FAMILY,

but even he is not attached to the philatelic section exclusively. He runs no less than five other departments, and I have got his name down as that of one of the few people in Bournemouth who work. To speak of Mr. Bright's personal appearance is unnecessary. The portrait you will print speaks for itself. He is the sort of man one likes to meet, and he has lived to the age of twenty-eight without entertaining that curious craving to pay some young woman's board and lodging which drives most men to matrimony.

"We have been selling stamps for about twenty years," Mr. Bright said; "but it was not till about four years ago that we went into the business thoroughly."

"And has the philatelic Dame Fortune favoured you during these four years?" I asked.

"Yes; to a very gratifying extent. Our business has positively doubled in each successive year. Locally, our trade is not great, and the majority of it is done with visitors to Bournemouth."

"Are there no big collectors in the town?"

"No; though many are getting on that way. A Bournemouth Philatelic Society is on the *tapis*. When that becomes an accomplished fact, the local collectors may wake up a little. At present, Bournemouth cannot boast of one really fine collection.

"And what of your business generally, Mr. Bright? Do you do both a wholesale and retail trade?"

"Yes; but it is chiefly retail. We have

A LARGE CONTINENTAL TRADE,

which, I am happy to say is still growing. But then, as every English dealer knows, Continental trade—in fact, foreign trade of any sort—is not all beer and skittles. Though good prices are obtained, one has to put a lot of items to the profit and loss account—with the accent on the 'loss.' For instance, about four months ago we sent a packet of rare stamps to a man in Holland. The total value was £110. Imagine our surprise, when we received a letter from the Dutch postal authorities, enclosing a Post Office Order for about the same amount of francs, and intimating that the authorities, exercising their legal prerogative, desired to purchase the stamps themselves. It appears that there is some clause in one of the Dutch statutes empowering the postal authorities to purchase the contents of any postal parcel at 10 per cent. above its declared value. Of course we have no objection to dealing with the Dutch Government, but when they mistake pounds for francs, and remit accordingly, it detracts greatly from the honour of serving them."

"Again," Mr. Bright went on, "I could tell you of another neat little loss we made—with a Russian customer this time. We despatched a packet to a Russian collector—in fact, a Russian official, holding a high position in the Imperial Service. A few days later we received his reply, announcing that he had taken some, and remitted the value in rouble notes, with the remainder of the stamps. Looking to the other contents of his envelope we found, to our amazement, the sheets stripped of all the stamps, *and no money!* We have had some correspondence about this matter, and about the Dutch matter too, but whether

we shall recover anything is doubtful. I've just mentioned these two cases to show you the risk that attaches to Continental trade."

"Quite so. Now, have you anything good to show me, Mr. Bright?" I was dying to see the wonderful

BLOCK OF FOUR SAXONY, 1851,

and some of the choice old Colonials with which rumour credits Mr. Bright.

"Well," said my host, dubiously, "we have no very great rarities—our stamps are rather what you may call a high-class medium. One good thing I can show you is this block of four Saxony, 1851—½ngr. light blue, unused, error of colour. As you know, if you are a careful student of our advertisements, we are asking £300 for the four, or £160 per pair.

"Do you think you will soon sell at that price, Mr. Bright?"

"Well, that's such a matter of chance that I scarcely like to express an opinion. To be quite candid with you, I am not in a great hurry to sell. Good stamps always pay for the keeping."

With which philosophical conclusion Mr. Bright proceeded to show me round his stock generally. The Saxony stamps are certainly beautiful specimens—clean, with good margins, and perfect in every respect. They set me thinking how many years it would take a poor scribe like yours humbly to save up £300. But to get to Mr. Bright's stock. He has some very fair things in addition to the Saxonys.

OLD CONTINENTALS AND OLD COLONIALS ARE HIS SPECIALITY.

In fact, other things he scarcely touches. He has a fine lot of Mauritius, including filleted, some good Sydneys, and, in Continentals, several Naples on original papers, Oldenburgs, and first issues of Spain.

"One thing I can boast of," said Mr. Bright; "I have never yet sold a reprint except as a reprint. Moreover, I haven't bought any reprints for a long time, and am going to give them up altogether."

"Truly, a very virtuous resolve! And what of forgeries? I hope you have not been victimised again by the productions of Benjamin, Asmuss, & Co.?"

"Thank goodness, no! We have nothing bad since those Badens, which were——"

"Which were *bad-ens*," I suggested. But there was a dangerous glint in Mr. Bright's off-side eye, and I apologised for my levity. Before we parted, Mr. Bright and I talked of many things, including the work of the Philatelic Protection Association (Mr. Bright is a committee man, you know), the state of the weather, and the state of things generally—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Some of the things we said were less suitable for publication than as guarantees of good faith, but that's merely a detail. I having interviewed Mr. Bright, he interviewed me, and then we went together to interview the nearest refreshments.

"Mind you give me a look in whenever you're in Bournemouth," said Mr. Bright; and I readily gave the required pledge. He little thought then that I meant settling in good old sleepy Bournemouth.

Once more my thoughts are my own, and I gaze upwards at the leafy canopy which roofs the Invalids' Walk, with a languid, lazy look. I listen to the twittering of the sparrows, and the triumphant song of the skylark, as it soars upward into the blue vault of heav——

Just about here my companion mildly suggests that it's tea-time, and my thoughts descend at a leap from the blue vault of heaven to muffins and watercress. So, adieu!—for a month. My address for the next five years or so is Bournemouth.

[Whether the above is one of Our Special Commisioner's little jokes we have been quite unable to determine. We have communicated with the young man's parents, and hope to get him back in time to do next month's interview.—ED. *P.J.G.B.*]

LIST OF THE
Postage Stamps of Portugal and Colonies.

BY S. C. SKIPTON.

PORTUGAL.

(Continued from page 99.)

ISSUE VI. 1866-7.

Eight values. On medium white wove paper. Embossed head of Don Luis to the left, in a pearled oval on coloured ground. Initials C W in white below the neck. White labels at sides of oval, containing in colour, on left PORTUGAL; on right CORREIO. Sinuous coloured labels above and below, containing in white the value, 5 (10, etc.) REIS 5 (10, etc). The whole enclosed in a rectangular frame. Gum white to only slightly brown. Imperf.

5	reis,	grey to deep black. Type I.
5	,,	,, ,, ,, II.
10	,,	yellow (pale to dark), (1867)
20	,,	olive bistre (shades)
25	,,	rose (pale to medium), (1867)
50	,,	green, yellow green (1867)
80	,,	orange (medium to dark)
100	,,	lilac (1867)
120	,,	Prussian blue (medium to dark)

The easiest test for the differences of type on the 5 reis is:

Type I. The left lower corner of the I of REIS in the lower label is joined by a fine white line to the groundwork below the label.

Type II. has the I perfect.

1867-70. The same. Perforated 12½.

5 reis, grey to deep black. Type I.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, II.
10 ,, yellow (pale to medium)
10 ,, orange-yellow
20 ,, olive bistre
25 ,, rose (pale to deep)
50 ,, green, yellow-green (1868)
80 ,, orange
100 ,, lilac (pale to deep), (1869)
120 ,, blue (pale to deep)
240 ,, mauve (pale to medium), (1870)

The above were the first of the stamps of this country to be submitted to the perforation machine. Other perforations than 12½ are sometimes mentioned; these, I think, must be looked upon as *non-official*. I have seen copies with a perforation of oval holes measuring 10, and also a 25 reis rouletted. Whether this latter was the work of some enterprising individual I can't say; the owner could only say that he had "bought it in a collection." The large margins to be found on some of the stamps would make fraudulent perforating very easy.

The perforation, measuring 12½, while constant for this issue, in the following issues becomes very varied. Mr. Marsden gives 12½, 13, and 14. On the specimens I have examined (and I have measured some thousands in all), I have found the following:--12½, 13, 13½, 13×12½, 13×13½, 13½×13. (In the compound perforations I have given first the measure of the top and bottom, and second the measure of the sides.) I look upon 12½ and 13½×13 to be the normal perforations, although the other varieties are in the majority of instances quite common. As perforation gauges undoubtedly differ, I may say that all the measurements were made by the help of our publisher's "Ideal Perforation Gauge," which I believe to be correct. It would be a very good thing if every perforation measurer mentioned the name of the perforation gauge he used.

ISSUE VII. 1870-1885.

Nineteen values. Similar to Issue VI., but there are no initials below the neck, and the top and bottom labels containing the value have straight ends extending to the sides of the stamp.

The paper was medium white wove until about 1882, when a thicker enamelled white wove paper was introduced.

The perforation was at first 12½. It afterwards became very mixed, and full sets can be made perf. 12½, perf. 13½, and probably also perf. 13, perf. 13×12½, perf. 13×13½, and perf. 13½×13. I only give the perforations I have myself found.

5 reis, black, Perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13
10 ,, yellow (1871), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13
20 ,, dark olive bistre, Perf. 12½, 13½
20 ,, pale yellow bistre, Perf. 12½, 13½, 13×13½
25 ,, rose, Perf. 12½, 13½, 13×13½
50 ,, green (1871), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13×13½
80 ,, orange, Perf. 12½, 13½, 13×13½
80 ,, orange-yellow, Perf. 12½, 13½
100 ,, Pearl lilac (medium to very pale), (1871), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13
120 ,, blue (1871), Perf. 12½
240 ,, lilac (1873), Perf. 12½

15 ,, red-brown (pale to medium), (1875), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13
150 ,, blue, 1875, Perf. 12½
300 ,, deep lilac to purple-lilac (1875), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13×12½, 13½×13

10 ,, blue-green (1879), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13
50 ,, blue (pale to medium), (1879), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13, 13×13½

10 ,, yellow-green (1880), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13, 13½×13
150 ,, yellow (1880), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13×13½

1000 ,, black (1884), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13

20 ,, rose (1885), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13, Type I.
20 ,, rose (1885), Perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13, Type II.

VARIETIES IMPERFORATE.

5 reis, black
10 ,, yellow
15 ,, red-brown
20 ,, bistre
25 ,, rose
150 ,, blue

In Type I. of the 1885, 20 reis, the figures of value are some distance apart, and the figure 2 or 0, as the case may be, is quite close to the end of the label.

In Type II. the figures are closer together and further from the end of the label.

Doings of the Societies.

[*NOTICE.—Under this heading we desire to record the work of philatelic societies and clubs month by month. Secretaries are requested to send in all information intended for publication before the 20th of each month.*]

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Seventeen members and two visitors (we glean from the *London Philatelist*) attended the thirteenth meeting of the season, held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, April 8th. Mr. M. P. Castle, vice-president, presided. A letter was read from Mr. Gibb, enclosing a specimen of the 1 cent stamp of Canada, which had apparently been obliterated before being placed on the envelope. Mr. Gibb said he had ascertained that the Canadian Post Office officials would cancel whole sheets of stamps for any known firm, to be used on letters without any further marking. With his letter, Mr. Gibb forwarded

half-sheets of two values of the stamps cancelled in the manner described. Referring to the letter of Mr. Hynes, read at a former meeting, the secretary, Mr. Douglas Garth, stated that he had made inquiries as to sheets of the 4 annas stamps of the first issue of India, supposed to be at the India Office, and that he had ascertained that the sheets were not now to be found there. Mr. E. D. Bacon read a letter from Mr. de Coppet enclosing a pair of the one shilling black stamps of Barbados, imperforate vertically, and also the 6d. orange-vermilion stamp of Grenada printed on laid paper. Neither of these varieties appears to have been chronicled hitherto. Mr. C. N. Biggs, treasurer, presented his annual balance sheet, which Messrs. Chambers and Pearce were appointed to audit. Three new members were elected.

* * *

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—As already reported in these columns, the "Areas of Collection" were revised and completed. We now print the paper as it has appeared in the *London Philatelist* and other journals:—

A.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—(1) Great Britain and European Possessions; (2) British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada; (3) New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island; (4) British Guiana, British Honduras; (5) Bahamas, Bermuda, Falkland Isles, Jamaica, Turk's Islands, Leeward Islands—Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Virgin Islands; (6) Windward Islands—Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad; (7) British India and Native States; (8) Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong; (9) Mauritius, Seychelles; (10) Transvaal, Swazieland; (11) Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Griqualand, British Bechuanaland, Zululand, British East, South, and Central African Companies; (12) Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, St. Helena; (13) New South Wales; (14) New Zealand; (15) Queensland; (16) South Australia; (17) Tasmania; (18) Victoria; (19) Western Australia; (20) Fiji Islands, Samoa, Tonga, British North Borneo, Sarawak.

B.—EUROPE AND COLONIES:—(1) France and Colonies, Monaco; (2) Spain and Colonies; (3) Portugal and Colonies; (4) Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Colonies, Iceland; (5) Belgium, Congo, Holland and Colonies, Luxembourg; (6) Germany (non-stamp-issuing States), Alsace-Lorraine (so-called), Baden, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein; (7) Germany (stamp-issuing States), Thurn and Taxis, German Confederation and Empire, Bavaria, Wurtemburg; (8) Switzerland; (9) Italy and component States; (10) Russia (with Locals), Finland, Poland, Levant, Livonia; (11) Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, Danubian Steam Navigation Co.; (12) Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumelia, Roumania, Servia; (13) Turkey, Greece.

C.—NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OR COLONIES:—(1) U.S. of America; (2) U.S. Locals; (3) Confederate States and Locals; (4) Mexico and Locals; (5) Costa Rica, Guanacarte, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Haiti, San Domingo; (6) Republic of Colombia and component States; (7) Venezuela, La Gueira, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay; (8) Bolivia, Ecuador; (9) Chili, Peru, Pacific Steam Navigation Company; (10) Argentine Confederation and Republic, Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Corrientes; (11) Afghanistan; (12) Cashmere; (13) Japan; (14) Bokhara, Persia, China, Shanghai, Corea, Formosa, Siam; (15) Egypt, Suez Canal, Liberia, Boer Republic, Stellaland, Orange Free State; (16) Sandwich Islands.

* * *

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Mr. F. A. Bellamy, the hon. sec. and treasurer, informs us that the monthly meeting was held on Tuesday, May 10th, at Dr. Murray's house. The President occupied the chair. The minutes were read and signed. Mr. E. B. Nicholson, M.A., Trinity College, (Bodleian Librarian); Mr. Heurtley Sankey (I.P.U.), Littlemore, Oxon.; Mr. T. A. Bucknill, Keble College; and Mr. E. S. Woodiwiss, Littleover, Derby, were unanimously elected members. Ten members were present. The secretary announced that presents of books, in addition to those mentioned last month, have been received from Mr. W. Brown—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. I.—and from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. A letter from Mr. E. D. Bacon, referring to the loss of "a circular 4c., pale yellow, first issue British Guiana postage stamp," was read. Mr. T. Nicholls exhibited part of his collection of British Colonial stamps. A short but interesting discussion took place on the "Oxford and Cambridge College adhesive stamps." Prof. Napier showed several different pairs. The question of forming a collection, for the society, of specimens of forged stamps, the differences between these and the genuine stamps being written on the same page, was discussed, but no decision was arrived at. At the next meeting Prof. Napier promised to exhibit stamps of Native Indian States.

* * *

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, vice-president, took the chair at the thirteenth meeting of the season, when twelve members were in attendance. Mr. Beckton continued his paper on the French stamps, dealing with the issues from 1870 up to the present date. There was a discussion upon the advisability of printing the best papers read during the present session for private circulation, which was adjourned.

* * *

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Nine members attended the twelfth meeting, the president, Rev. T. S. Fleming, occupying the chair. Mr. W. Beckwith was congratulated on his election to the membership of the London Society. Afterwards, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, Mr. T. K. Skipworth, and Rev. T. S. Fleming showed a number of novelties. Mr. Skipwith exhibited a variety of perforation (10×12½) of the 2½d. on 4d. South Australia, which had escaped the attention of all save Mr. Gilbert Lockyer. Mr. John H. Thackray then described the stamps of the Bahamas, illustrating his remarks by his own collection and those of Messrs. O. Firth, Skipwith, Wingate, Duffield, Bechwith, and the President.

* * *

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—This young club is making great headway, and there is certainly great inducement to join, seeing that an annual subscription of 2s. is the only liability. *Apropos* of this Society, we have recently received a letter from Mr. Samuel A. Wood, the energetic secretary, in which he complains of certain remarks made in our "Round the Town"

column, in the April issue—such remarks being, in his opinion, likely to reflect adversely upon the position and prospects of the North Staffordshire Stamp Exchange Society. Mr. Wood may rest assured that this was far from the intention of the writer of the paragraph. Our Mr. "Peripatetic Phil." is a facetious soul who must have his little joke now and then. But in the case referred to, he was merely poking fun at the *Stamp Collectors' Review* (the Society's official organ), and in no way desired to cast any reflection on Mr. Wood's Society.

* * *

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—Brisk business in the way of exchange-sheets is being done by this Society, whose membership is now 22. Mr. A. A. Grierson, the Secretary, will be glad to hear from intending members.

* * *

THE WELSH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—In accordance with a circular issued, a meeting of collectors was held at 102, Hamilton Terrace, Swansea, on May 17th. It was unanimously agreed to form a Philatelic Society, and the following gentlemen were elected as the first officers:—President: Mr. W. Scott; vice-presidents: Messrs. J. R. Gold and E. H. Watts, jun.; hon sec. and treas., Mr. J. Ruthen, jun.; assistant do., Mr. W. J. Hopkins; committee: Messrs. Ivor Davies, R. Williams, Hugh Taylor, W. Kerslake, V. E. Brukeswick, A. G. E. Driver, W. J. Trounce. Letters of apology were read from several gentlemen residing in South Wales, regretting inability to attend owing to inconvenient train service, &c., but signifying their intention of joining the Society. The Hon. Sec. read a set of bye-laws which he had drawn up, and which, having been discussed and amended, were on the proposition of Mr. Gold unanimously adopted. It was resolved that a meeting should be held at an early date in Cardiff, if possible. Special attention was drawn to the Library, and it was decided to make the same as complete as possible. The rest of the evening was spent in examining the stamps and post cards of the Secretary, his unused sets and errors being much admired.

Messrs. Gibbons' Catalogue.

We have received a copy of the third addendum to the eighth edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, which consists of a list of all the postage stamps issued during the four months from January 1st to April 30th. We have decided to defer the counting of the stamps until our summer vacation, when we shall have more time at our disposal. Some idea of the rapidity with which philatelic varieties appear may be gleaned from the fact that the "Addendum" contains 97 pictures of new stamps. It is a useful three-penny-worth.

Correspondence.

To the Editor.

Hastings Villa, Perry Barr,
Birmingham, *May 23rd*, 1892.

SIR,—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could give solutions to the following queries respecting the Laureated 2d. Victoria (1867) on the variously watermarked papers.

Pemberton, in his handbook, mentions twopence, wmk. 2, letters shaded. "Oceania" explains this by suggesting that it is caused by a slip in the printing, thus making the letters appear double lined.

I have the 2d., wmk. double lined 4; another copy, wmk. double lined 1, both of which have all the letters of "Victoria" clearly double lined. I have also 2d., wmk. double lined 4, with the "V" only double lined. In each case all the letters of the value, and the remainder of the stamp generally, are clearly printed.

In my exchange relations I have had large numbers of these stamps, but have never seen a copy with the "value" double lined.

Can any of our experts tell us:—

1. Whether it is possible for one letter to slip so as to give a double line, and leave the remaining letters clear solid type.
2. Whether the whole line "Victoria" could slip and yet leave the other part of the stamp clear.
3. Has anyone copies in which the value is double lined.
4. By the clearness and fineness of the outer line is it not more likely that they are varieties of type.

Hoping that these few remarks may be the means of bringing forward evidence which will elucidate this interesting series.

I remain,

Yours truly,

WALTER MACKAY.

Recent Postal Reforms.

Several postal concessions took effect with the commencement of June. Perhaps the most generally acceptable is that which refers to the re-direction of letters. A letter will now follow the addressee free of charge, no matter how often he may have changed his address. It may be re-directed by the Post Office authorities, or by anyone authorised to perform such service by the addressee. Radical changes, too, have been made in the Book Post rules. Henceforth any passage in a book or paper may be marked or otherwise indicated, without such indication being deemed as "of the nature of a letter." In many other minor ways the public convenience has been studied and served by a Government which has done more in the way of real postal reform than any of its predecessors. An article dealing with postal reform as applied to newspapers must be withheld until next month's issue.

A Microscope for Philatelists.

TO Mr. C. C. Christopher, a philatelist connected with the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, belongs the credit of contriving and perfecting a philatelic microscope. Such a thing has long been wanted. The naked eye of the most practised philatelist is apt to fail miserably when some intricate question of design, watermark, surcharge, or postmark is to be decided; hence the desirability of a perfect philatelic microscope. So far as we have been able to judge, Mr. Christopher's miscroscope is perfection itself. The stamp to be examined is placed between two glasses and held firmly in that position, the lower glass being scientifically ground in order to ensure perfect flatness. Again, the instrument is so designed that any desired degree of light may be thrown upon the stamp; and, by closing the slide, light is admitted only through the glasses at the bottom, and consequently through the stamp under examination. Mr. Christopher has our hearty congratulations on the success of his efforts. The microscope—of which a sample is before us as we write—is quite a handsome instrument, and so portable that one may carry it in one's side pocket without feeling bowed down by weight of—microscope. Mr. R. Hollick, 268, Burbury Street, Lozells, Birmingham, can supply the above at 5/6 each, post free.

Round the Town.

—:-:—

[*By our London Correspondent.*]

London, May 31, 1892.

AT last the Trustees of the British Museum have decided that the arrangement of the Tapling collection shall be placed in the hands of Mr. E. D. Bacon. As the *fidus achates* of the distinguished philatelist, who so generously bequeathed his treasures to the nation, Mr. Bacon is the man above all others to classify and arrange the collection which he so largely helped to accumulate. Mr. Bacon commences his duties immediately, and, I am told, expects to complete the task of classification in about five years.

* * *

The Philatelic Society's annual dinner at the Café Monico on Friday last was a very festive *réunion*. Mr. M. P. Castle, the Vice-President, occupied the chair, supported by such well-known members of the Society as Mr. E. D. Bacon, Mr. T. Wickham Jones, Mr. Vernon Roberts, Mr. C. N. Biggs, and others. Mr. H. A. Sandello and Mr. H. E. Purcell, C.B. (*not* the counsel for the defence in the Benjamin and Sarpy case), were amongst the invited guests; while letters of regret were read from Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., the Earl of Kingston, Major Evans, Mr. C. J. Phillips, and others.

* * *

Of course, all the loyal toasts were given and duly honoured. Mr. Castle proposed "The Success of the Philatelic Society;" and Messrs. Bacon, Garth, and others found pleasant sentiments to express. Very interesting was the speech of Mr. Purcell, the Government Controller of Stamps, who, in responding to the toast of "The Visitors," paid a high tribute to the value of the Philatelic Society, not only as the Philatelic Society, but also on account of the assistance it gave to stamp officials. Mr. Purcell says that Mr. Philbrick's work on the stamps of Great Britain and Major Evans's "Mulready Envelope" book are among his official text-books.

* * *

The Society's dinner is only one of many signs that the season is at an end. Auction sales are—and will be until the advent of a new season—a dead letter. Mr. Hadlow held his last on April 29th, and Mr. Cheveley will wield the hammer for the last time during the season 1891-92 on the 22nd and 23rd of June. Attendances at recent auctions have been sparse, and the spirited bidding which is usually associated with stamp sales has been sadly wanting. The weather is quite too hot for spirited bidding, and Mr. Cheveley, with whom I had a chat the other day, says that auctioneering under present climatic conditions is positively the Fahren-height of folly.

* * *

Mr. Cheveley, by the way, is a fisherman, and has the eccentric fondness for rainy weather which always characterises the "compleat angler." Ever since the sunny weather set in Mr. Cheveley has longed for rain. For, as every well-educated person knows, it is during or immediately after a fall of rain that sport piscatorial is best obtainable. "Selfish again!" I said, when Mr. Cheveley told me of his wishes. "Sell fish!" said Mr. Cheveley. "Oh no, I don't want to sell it." At which merry jest I laughed—as heartily as the weather would permit.

* * *

For a man who does not not allow the grass to grow under his feet commend me to Mr. C. J. Phillips. Within a few weeks he seems to have gone to nearly every place worth visiting on the Continent. He is now back at Gower Street looking the picture of health. Mr. Phillips is "writing up" his tour for the *Monthly Journal*, and the first instalment appears in the issue for May 31st. By the way, everyone will regret Mr. Phillips' decision to resign the secretaryship of the Philatelic Protection Association, a post he has filled with conspicuous ability. But pressure of business compels him reluctantly to retire.

His place will be creditably filled by Mr. F. R. Ginn, of 13, Baronet Road, Tottenham, whose election took place at the last meeting of the Association. The new Secretary does a fairly large business in rare stamps, and is accounted one of the straightest men in the trade. He is a constant attendant at auction sales, and is generally credited with the possession of a keen eye for good things.

* * *

Just as I complete my month's "copy," news reaches me that Mr. Morris Giwelb, sighing for fresh worlds to conquer, has taken a shop in Piccadilly for the sale of stamps. I shall at once wend my way Piccadillywards, and tell you all about it next month.

PERIPATETIC PHIL.

Imperial Penny Postage.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON'S LETTERS ISSUED IN PAMPHLET FORM.

WHEN Mr. Henniker Heaton dies—which we trust will not be for many a long day—the words "Imperial Penny Postage" will assuredly be written on his heart. It is now more years than one cares to remember since the energetic member for Canterbury first identified himself with the agitation for postal reform. From that day to this postal reform has been his constant theme. Quite recently our literature on this subject—we have a pile of "postal reform" articles and pamphlets before us as we write—has been reinforced by the publication of Mr. Henniker Heaton's letters to Her Majesty's Ministers on behalf of the establishment of a uniform and universal penny postage. It may be that we have read Mr. Heaton's arguments with a partial mind, a mind convinced in advance that "Ocean Penny Postage" (to give the scheme its more familiar title) is not only a necessity of the age, but a thing which is as practicable as it is desirable. Be this as it may, no one can refute the feasibility of Mr. Heaton's reasoning, the sound logic of his arguments, or, above all, the solid basis of statistical fact upon which his "Penny Postage" castle is constructed. Our only postal reformer has ascertained, and shows clearly in his work, that "the cost of conveying a letter for any distance by sea is at the outside one farthing." Going a little beyond the region of postal reform, Mr. Heaton indulges in sundry speculations as to the possibilities of Post Office reform. Like a great many more Englishman, Mr. Heaton would like to see a little less red tape about the big building in St. Martin's le Grand; he would like the mysterious Postal "Authorities" to be a little more accessible, and he longs for the day when the hard-head business-like postal employés may be given a chance of promotion to the "fat" positions now awarded to Treasury backs and Ex-Private Secretaries of Ex-Prime Ministers. Throughout his programme our sympathy is with him. Of course, Mr. Heaton's pamphlet is practically an election appeal. But then it is none the worse for that. *Au contraire*, the result of the polling in Canterbury at the General Election will be valuable as showing the feeling of the public on the subject of Imperial Penny Postage. If Mr. Heaton defeat a strong Radical candidate by a large majority, what an argument it will be for the speedy adoption of his postal proposals!

Another Fraud in America.

AN ENGLISH TRAVELLING ARTIST WHO SELLS BAD STAMPS.

THE latest issue to hand of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* describes the proceedings of a gentleman who seems to be a sort of English edition of the now notorious Placido R. de Torres. It appears that on April 22nd last, this worthy appeared in Cleveland, Ohio, and introduced himself to the leading collectors of that city. He described himself as a travelling artist for one of the leading London journals, and said he was on his way back to England by way of Toronto. He said he was a stamp collector and had a large collection, but needed money and would sell some of his rarities. He showed a United States 10 cent, '47, on the original (?) envelope, complete set of '72 grilles, set (except 90 cent) of 1869, various departments, all unused, 3 cent grilled all over, on the original envelope, rare perforated Brazil and Confederate States. A collector bought the set of '72 grilles at one-third of market prices, but becoming suspicious, took them to an expert and found that they were bad. Meeting the man again he demanded his money back. The man said he had only $4 about him, which he handed over, giving some old coins and a gold ring as security for the remainder. During the week ending May 1st he called on most of the leading collectors in town and succeeded in disposing of about $50 worth of stamps, which have turned out as follows:—The 10 cent, '47, was a reprint, with counterfeit cancellation; the '72 grilles were all counterfeit; 1869 (?) departments were all proofs with counterfeited perforations, and it is safe to say the Brazil and Confederate were the same, although he left none of them here, and the grilled all over was a most beautiful specimen, so plainly grilled that no one wanted it.

A Correction.—On page 44 of the last issue of our Supplement, the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, there appeared a paragraph commencing "The *Stamp Collector's Journal* has one great advantage." This should have read "The *Stamp Collector's Monthly*," etc. The error was obvious, the *Stamp Collector's Journal* having been fully reviewed on the preceding page.

SPECIAL LIST OF NOVELTIES, NEW ISSUES & BARGAINS FOR JUNE,

Offered for Sale by

Wm. BROWN,

139, Castle Street, Salisbury, England.

* *Signifies Unused.* † *Used and Unused.*

	Per 1	Per 12	Per 50
*Antigua, 6d., C and CA ..	2/		
Argentine, 20c., 25c., 30c., 50c. and 60c., 90c. only assorted, 12 kinds	7/		30/
Austria, 1890, per set of 1kr.-1gul. (12)	1/	10/	
Belgium, Parcel Post, per set of 12	10d.	7/	
†Bermuda, ½-1/-	3/9		
Bhor, ½a., used	6d.	4/	
†Bolivia, 1890, per set of 5 ..	10d.	7/6	
*B. Bechuanaland, 1891, 1d. ..	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 2d. ..	6d.	5/	
* ,, 1892, 1d. ..	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 2d. ..	4d.	3/	
* ,, per set of 6, 1891-92	3/6		
*B. South Africa, 3d.	4d.	3/8	
*B. Honduras, 1c. on 1d. ..	3d.	1/6	
* ,, 5c. on 3c. ..	5d.	3/6	
* ,, 15c., 6d. ..	1/	10/	
Bulgaria, 15 on 25	6d.	5/	
,, 15 on 30	5d.	4/	
*Cape of Good Hope, 2½/3d. ..	5d.	4/	
,, 5/-, CC or Anchor	4d.	3/	
Canada, 1860, 10c.	7d.	6/	
,, 1868, 2c., large ..	2d.	1/6	
*Ceylon, Postal Commission, per set of 3	4/		
*Cuba, 1892, per set, ½-8m. ..	4d.	3/	
Ecuador, Official, per set of 9 ..	5/		
Egypt, 10 piastres, ...	9d.	5/	
*Falkland Islands, ½ or ½ of 1d.	3/		
*Fiji, 2½ on 2d.	5/		
*Gambia, 4d., imperf.	3/6		
†Thurn and Taxis, per set of 45	8/		
*Grenada, 2½ on 8d.	1/		
Guadeloupe, 15c. blue	4d.	3/6	
*Holkar, per set of 4	9d.	8/	
*Honduras, per set of 31 ..	4/		
Hong Kong, 1890, 10c. red ..	2d.	1/	
Hungary, 1kr. to 3fl., comp. per set	2/	18/	
,, 22 kinds			2/
India, 26 kinds			1/
†Italy, per set of 85	2/6	25/	
Jamaica, 2½ on 4d.	9d.		
Japan, 27 kinds			4/
Levant, assorted, 11 kinds ..			4/2
*Liberia, 1860, per set of 3 ..	4/6		
* ,, 1880, ,, 5 ..	5/		
* ,, 1882, 8c.	8d.	6/	
* ,, ,, 8c. imperf. ..			
* ,, 1886, 1c.	1d.	10d.	3/
* ,, ,, 1c. imperf. ..	2d.	1/3	4/
* ,, ,, 2c.	2d.	1/6	5/6
* ,, ,, 2c. imperf. ..	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, 3c.	5d.	2/3	
* ,, ,, 3c. imperf. ..	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, 4c.	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, 4c. imperf. ..	6d.	5/	
* ,, ,, 6c.	5d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 6c. imperf. ..	6d.	5/	
* ,, ,, 8c.	7d.	6/	
* ,, ,, 8c. imperf. ..	9d.	8/	
*Liberia, 1880, per set of 8 ..	4/	48/	
* ,, ,, per set of 8, imperf	6/6	60/	
* ,, 1892, 1c. red ..	1d.	9d.	2/9
* ,, ,, 2c. blue ..	2d.	1/6	5/6
* ,, ,, 4c.	3d.	2/9	
* ,, ,, 6c.	5d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 8c.	6d.	5/6	
* per set of 9, 1c. to 32c. ..	5/9		
* per set complete, 12, 1c. - $5	45/6		
*Mauritius, 2/4 c.	3d.	2/	
* ,, 2/4, 2/38, 2/38/9 per set	1/3	12/6	
*Mexico, 1864, per set of 4 ..	4d.	3/	
* ,, 1879, ,, 8 ..	4/		
,, assorted, 50 kinds, per 50, 6/; per 100, 10/-			
,, 1887, 12c., price cat. 10/	5/		
*Monaco, 1891, 1c. - 1fr., set of 6	2/3		
*Natal, 2½ on 4d.	1/3	12/	
*New Brunswick, 2c.	5d.	4/	
* ,, 5c.	4d.	3/6	
* ,, 12½c.	1/	8/	
†New Caledonia, per set of 10	6/6		
*Newfoundland, 13c.	1/6	13/	
† ,, per set of 14, ½ - 24c.	4/6		
New South Wales, 2d. laur. ..	1/	11/	
* ,, ½ on 1d. obsolete	2d.	1/3	
†Nicaragua, per set of 32 ..	7/6		
* ,, 1890, Official ..	1/6	17/6	
*North Borneo, 6c. crimson ..	6d.	4/	
* ,, 6c. on 8c. ..	8d.	7/	
*Obock, per set of 3	9d.	8/	
* ,, ,, 6	1/6		
Portugal, 33 kinds, including 500r.			4/6
*Porto Rico, 1882, per set of 6	4d.	3/	
Portuguese Indies, 4 tangas, '85	7d.	6/	16/
,, ,, 8 ,, ,,	7d.	9/	16/
*Rajpeepla, 1a. blue	4d.	2/6	
* ,, 1a. green	4d.	2/6	
*Reunion, per set of 10 ..	2/6		
*St. Lucia, 1892, provls. ½ on 3d.	6/	60/	
* ,, ,, ,, ½ on 6d.	5/		
* ,, ,, ,, 1d. on 4d.	2/	18/6	
*St. Pierre Miquelon, per set of 5	1/		
*Salvador, per set of 40 ..	5/	50/	
* ,, surcharged, per set of 7	1/3	12/	
†Sirmoor, per set of 5	1/	10/	
†Spain, per set of 100	8/		
*Straits, 8c. on 12c.	5/6		
* ,, 3c. on 32c.	4d.	3/6	
* ,, 1 on 8c.	3d.	2/6	
* ,, 1 on 2c.	4d.	3/	
*Bankok, Perak, etc., per set of 30	5/		
Tasmania, per set of 21 ..	4/	38/	
,, platypus, per set of 4	1/3	12/	
Turkey, per set of 62	7/6		
United States, 50 kinds ..			per 100, 5/6
,, per set of 70 ..	10/		
Uruguay, per set of 29 ..	3/6		
*Venezuela, per set of 25, incl. 2 bols	3/		
*Victoria, pink paper, 1d. ..	6d.	5/	17/6
Wurtemburg, per set of 32 ..	2/	16/	
Zululand, ½ red	2d.	1/8	
,, 1d. in Natal ..	2d.	1/8	
,, 1d. in English ..	2d.	1/9	
* ,, ½ green	3d.	2/	
* ,, ½ red	2d.	1/	
* ,, 1d. in Natal ..	3d.	1/6	
* ,, 2d.	4d.	3/	
* ,, 2½d.	5d.	4/	
* ,, 3d.	6d.	4/	
* ,, 4d.	8d.	6/	
* ,, 6d.	1/	9/	

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The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 2. JULY 10, 1892. No. 19.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS. — *In order to facilitate the punctual publication of this Journal and its Supplement, it has been decided to make the day of issue the 10th, instead of the 1st of the month. By this means we hope to make the* PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS *more up to date, and the* JOURNAL *generally more acceptable to the bulk of our readers.*

To Publishers of Philatelic Papers.

WE invite the special attention of our fellow-publishers to the new Monthly Supplement, the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS. *Now those who desire their papers noticed—and few, we think, will fail to see the desirability of this—must please send us three copies of each issue, addressed as under:*

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Mr. WILLIAM BROWN,
139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

One Copy to
Mr. PERCY C. BISHOP,
57, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Publishers of Journals in other languages than English or French are requested to send only ONE *copy to the Publisher, and the other copies to Mr. Bishop, and Mr. August Scharf, Jocketa, Saxony, Germany.*

Our contemporaries will be able to rely on the utmost impartiality from the Editor of the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS. *In every case the paper will be fully mentioned, and its contents fairly commented upon. Three copies of the* PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, *and the new Supplement will in all cases be sent to Publishers complying with the above request,* if we are asked to do so.

The Publisher reserves to himself the right of refusing to insert any advertisement in this paper, without giving any reason for declining the same.

NOTE.—All new Subscriptions commence with the January Number.

Editorial.

—:-:—

HOW long are we to wait for another London Philatelic Exhibition? The question is aroused by the promotion of the Paris Philatelic Exhibition, which is expected to open at some time between September 15th and October 15th. Paris is to have a Philatelic "Exposition" because it has never had one before. London, having had a stamp show in 1890, cannot plead the same excellent excuse; but, though we have had one Exhibition, we can very well do with another. A Philatelic Exhibition, like an Exhibition to any industry, art, or science, possesses a powerful influence for good. Young collectors, by being permitted to inspect the treasures of more advanced philatelists are encouraged to do better things, and make greater endeavours in the pursuit of philately. Similarly, more experienced collectors, by mingling with their fellows, and comparing notes on knotty points, are able to work for their own and the general good. Add to these advantages the keen competition, the friendly rivalry for such prizes as may be awarded, and a feeling of earnest zest is at once imported into the undertaking. We confess that we are greedy in the matter of exhibitions. We should like to see such a show every year, or if that be too radical a proposal, every three years. The last London Philatelic Exhibition was held in May, 1890; why should we not have another in May, 1893? We are probably not alone in the belief that the show held at the Portman Rooms, London, two years ago, gave a fillip to philately such as it had not experienced for many a long day; and on this basis alone we are prepared to warrant that a triennial exhibition—if an annual one be too much to ask—would be productive of incalculable good. Perhaps, when our leading philatelists have done with the Paris Exhibition—and we hope that English collectors and dealers will give that undertaking all possible support—then, perhaps, our suggestion may receive earnest consideration.

* * *

Some idea of the extent to which American philatelists "specialise" in the stamps of their own country may be gleaned from a little *brochure* just issued by Mr. Albert R.

Rogers, of New York. This is a priced catalogue of the present market values of United States Stamps. Not only are the ordinary postage stamps of each series tabulated and priced, but also the newspaper, periodical, and unpaid stamps, and the official stamps of every department. The special feature of the little handbook is that columns are ruled and left blank for the insertion of future prices. Thus the owner of a copy of the present edition can chronicle the price of both used and unused specimens once a year until 1895, at which date Mr. Rogers will doubtless issue another edition in order that the sequence may be unbroken. The idea is a capital one, enabling the collector to compile the commercial history of those stamps in which he may be interested. We shall be surprised if the plan is not speedily adapted to the stamps of other countries.

* * *

That the Philatelic Society of London have secured a permanent abode is pleasing news indeed. From a brief announcement in the *London Philatelist* we glean that the rooms engaged by our premier Society are at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, and that they are spacious and well-appointed. The step is wisely taken, for the members of the London Philatelic Society have too long been without a permanent meeting-place. There will now be no need for the much talked-of Philatelic Club, a scheme which silently departed this life at a very early age.

* * *

Students of the stamps of Chili will be able to learn something from the "Annals" of the Philatelic Society of Santiago, which have just been issued in volume form. At some future time we shall publish translations of such selections from the book as are likely to specially interest our readers.

* * *

Had not Father Time got ahead of us, we should have been pleased to attend the first anniversary of the Galveston Philatelic Association of Texas. The "invite" reached us on the 25th of June, but alas! the function was fixed for the 4th of June, and we couldn't quite see how it was to be managed. We hope, however, that our Texan friends, who are a young but rising organisation, had a merry and festive time.

Auction Reports.

—:-:—

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their twenty-ninth Sale on May 18th and 19th, when many rare stamps were offered. The following were among the principal lots :—

		£	s.	d.
15	Great Britain, Mulready wrappers, 2d., sheet of 12, slightly damaged	10	0	0
16	Great Britain, Mulready envelopes, 2d., fine block of 8.. ..	6	15	0
20	Great Britain, Letter Sheet on bluish unfolded, unused	4	8	0
24	Great Britain, part of book, containing 12 Inland 1/- Telegraph Forms	2	8	0
61	Naples, ½t., blue, cross, fine ..	3	15	0
62	" ½t., blue, arms, very fine ..	11	0	0
71	Saxony, 3pf., red	3	2	6
72	" complete, *unused*, except 10gr.	6	17	6
78	Spain, 1851, 2rls., unused	10	10	0
80	Basle, superb	2	12	6
94	Prussia, Env., with threads, 4sgr., small size, used, entire	2	12	6
95	Prussia, Env., inscription, 4 sgr., small size, used, entire	5	5	0
95a	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ⅓gr., unused	2	12	6
109	Afghan, 1290, entire sheet of the shahi	2	10	0
111	Ceylon, imperf. 4d.	4	10	0
112	" " 8d., fine	7	10	0
118	" perf. 1/9, pair, unused ..	3	3	0
122	" Service, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8d., 1/-, 2/-, unused	2	5	0
127	India, 1a., brown on blued paper, on portion of envelope	5	0	0
132	India, Service, short stamp, 2a., green surch.	2	2	0
137	Labuan, 6c. in red on 16c. blue ..	11	10	0
145	Soruth, 2nd issue, black on pink, Plate A, Type 14, used	2	2	0
163	Cape, 4d., woodblocks, pair	5	5	0
171	Natal, 1st issue, 9d., postmarked on portion of letter	14	10	0
172	" " 1/-	10	0	0
182	" " 1/-, size 27×22mm, on part of letter	7	0	0
183	" " 1/-, 2 on portion of letter	13	10	0
184	" " 3d., block of 5 and strip of 3, one stamp of block severed, but the remaining 4 consist of two *tête bêche* pairs on piece of envelope	26	0	0
190	Reunion, 1st issue, 15c., unused original	44	0	0
205	New Brunswick, the Connell original, but perfs. cut at bottom	10	0	0
206	" 1/-	5	0	0
210	Nova Scotia, 1/-	6	0	0
225a	B. Guiana, 1st issue, 12c. light blue	10	0	0
225b	" 1862, 1c., grape border, POSTAGE, unused, but signed	4	15	0
232	" 1862, ditto, but without signature	2	2	0
225c	" 1862, 2c., crossed heart border	2	0	0
225e	Ceylon, no wmk., 1/-, unused ..	3	5	0
225f	" imperf. 9d.	3	0	0
225g	" no wmk., 5d., unused ..	4	2	6
225h	Sydney, 1d., Plate II., pair, on hard bluish paper	2	10	0
241-3	Dominican Rep., 2nd issue, ½r., black on green £4 17s. 6d. &	4	0	0
242	Dominican Rep., 2nd issue, 1r., black on yellow, used	7	10	0
263	Trinidad, 1/- indigo, imperf. pair, unused	2	2	0
272	Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½c.	8	0	0
273	" " 5c.	6	0	0
274	" " 1p., postmarked	4	0	0

		£	s.	d.
278	Buenos Ayres, ship, 5p.	10	0	0
279	,, ,, 3p., unused ..	3	10	0
302	Colombia, 1862, 1p. on white, post-marked	2	0	0
306	Cordoba, 5c., block of 30 with errors	4	10	0
320	Pacific S. N. Co., 1r., blue on bleuté, pair unused ..	3	3	0
321	,, ,, 2r., red on bleuté, pair unused ..	4	8	0
324	Uruguay, Diligencia, 60, 80c., 1r., two shades of each, unused ..	4	15	0
339	Sydney, 3d., unused	3	0	0
346	,, 2d., Plate II., superb ..	3	2	6
363	N. Zealand, blue paper, 2d., unused	4	17	6
369	,, pelure, 1d.	2	6	0
372	,, ,, 1/-, perf. ..	3	5	0
381	,, wmk. N.Z., 1d., roul. ..	4	10	0
390	,, wmk. large *, 1d., lilac, unused	3	17	6
394	,, no wmk., 1d., pin perf.	2	17	6
395	,, ,, 6d., 1/-, unused	2	12	6
400	,, wmk. NZ, 1d., block of 6, unused ..	2	17	6
404	Philippines, 1st issue, 1r., blue, block of 8, unused	10	5	0
428	Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., VICTOPIA	3	0	0
438	,, beaded oval, 4d., roul., on part env.	5	15	0
441-2	,, 5/-, blue on yellow £1 18s. and	2	12	6
443	,, 6d., orange, beaded oval..	4	4	0
444	W. Australia, 1st issue, 2d., roul. ..	6	0	0
451	,, ,, 6d. ,, ..	5	5	0
465	,, ,, 2d. ,, ..	2	0	0

Messrs. Philips, Lea, & Davies held their first Auction this year, when some good prices were realized. Many of the lots, however, were wrongly described, and these mistakes, in some cases, accounted for the high prices. The following were the chief lots :—

		£	s.	d.
8	Bahamas, 1859, imperf., 1d.	2	4	0
30	Brazil, 1844, 600 reis..	2	0	0
32	B. Colombia, and others (9), this lot included the 2½d., 1861, imperf.	15	10	0
48	Ceylon, 1861, perf. star, 6, 8, 9d., 2/-, all unused..	5	0	0
82	Mauritius, 1858, 2d.	2	0	0
89	New Brunswick, 1/.	4	15	0
95	Newfoundland, 6½d., orange, unused	2	15	0
96	,, 4d. ,, ,, ..	3	3	0
100	New South Wales, laureated 6d., 8d.	2	4	0
125	Nova Scotia, 1/-, 1861 set	5	0	0
129	Oldenburg, 1859 set (the ⅓gr. unused)	4	17	6
130	,, 1861, ¼, ⅓, ½, 1gr. unused, ½, 1, 2, 3gr. used, the 3gr. showed an error in the lettering ..	8	0	0

Mr. Cheveley held his last sale of the season on June 22nd and 23rd. On the first evening, the attendance was good, and the prices ruled brisk. The second evening's sale was not quite so good, but still, considering the lateness of the season, quite as good as we expected. The following were the principal lots :—

		£	s.	d.
5	Bavaria, 1kr. black, fine block of 10 unused	3	0	0
15	France, 1fr. orange (venetian red shade), fine	2	8	0
52	Levant, provisional, 10 paras unused	1	16	0
53	,, ,, 2 pias ,, ..	3	17	6
55	Lubeck, errors, 2½g., brown, used and unused	2	0	0
82	Saxony, 3pf. red, unused	3	3	0
83	,, 3pf. ,, used, slightly dam.	2	2	0
86	Spain, 1853, 2rls. red, unused ..	4	4	0
87	,, ,, 2r. ,, used	3	3	0
89	,, ,, 3c. bronze, unused ..	3	3	0
123	Ceylon, no wmk., 5d. unused ..	6	10	0
124	,, ,, 1/- ,, ..	3	15	0
126	,, Imperf., 4d. unused ..	3	0	0
127	,, 2r. 50c. fine, unused ..	2	15	0
141	India, 1st issue, ½a. red, unused, but creased	3	0	0
182	Cape, woodblocks, 4d. (2) superb. ..	2	6	0
185	,, triangular 6d. (21 unused) ..	2	12	6
209	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., strip of 4, worn plate	3	3	0
214	,, ,, 1d., fine on bluish ..	2	4	0
215	,, large fillet, 2d.	9	10	0
216	,, 1848, 2d., very fine	2	17	6
219	Natal, 1st issue, 1/-	3	0	0
220	,, ,, 1/- poor	2	0	0
246	B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta on env. corner clipped ..	4	5	0
250	,, 1851, 1c., 4c.	2	2	0
251	,, 1862, 2c., grape border ..	3	0	0
271	St. Lucia, black, surch. in red, One Penny Revenue (80) used ..	2	0	0
274	St. Vincent, 5/- star, unused.. ..	2	4	0
278	Virgin Isles, 1/-, crimson border, block of 9, unused	2	10	0
286	New Brunswick, 1/-	5	0	0
305	U.S. Executive (set) unused.. ..	2	2	0
308	,, Justice, set unused and 3, 6, 30c. used	2	10	0
313	,, State, 20d. unused	3	17	6
316	,, Periodicals, complete set, 1c—60d., some pen cancelled ..	10	10	0
322	Antioquia, 1st issue, 1p., unused ..	2	0	0
330	Bolivar, 1st issue, 10c. green, strip of 3	15	0	0
333	Bolivia, eleven stars, 500c. black ..	3	10	0
345-52	Buenos Ayres, 1st issue, 3p. green £2 4s 0d and	2	17	6
346-7	,, ,, 5p. orange, £9 10 0 and	9	10	0
348	,, ,, 3p. green, unused..	3	0	0
374	Guadalajara, 1867, medio real, cut round, but used	3	0	0
378	Guadalajara, 2rls. on green batonné, unused and used	2	0	0
408	Cordoba, 15c. lilac, unused	5	5	0
432	New Zealand, blue paper, 2d. unused	4	10	0
451	Tasmania, 1d. red, perf., pen cancelled but wmk. 2	2	0	0
459	Victoria, beaded oval, 6d.	2	8	0

New Issues.

—:-:—

Angola. See Portugal { Mossamedes, Loanda, Benguella

Azores. See Portugal { Angra, Haita, Ponta Delgarda

Bahamas. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us copies of the New Provisional Post Cards. The single card is of the De la Rue Colonia

type, with frame, and the double card has the oval stamp. The surcharge is in black block letters.

P.C., 1d. on 1½d., rose
1+1d. on 1½+1½d., rose

Bikanir. Our Publishers have a stamp stated by an official at the Maharajah's Court to have been used some ten years ago. It resembles the stamps mentioned by M. Moens as supposed Fiscals. The design consists of four rows of native inscriptions in a plain square frame, with fan-shaped ornaments in the corners.

¼a. white on black, solid ground

Borneo. The 8c. 'POSTAGE' only, we believe has *not* been surcharged '6c.,' although chronicled. The *Monthly Journal* mentions errors of the TWO CENTS on 25c., and we have seen a copy of the Post Card surcharged 1 CENT in black.

TWO CENTS on 25c. slate, surch. inverted
TWO CENTS on 25c. slate, surch. in red and in black
P.C., 1c. in black on 8c. green

Brazil. The 1000 reis, type with the Southern Cross, has appeared, and the 100 reis head of Liberty has been found, according to the *American Journal of Philately*, *tête bêche*. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us copies of the new Postcards, with view of Rio in blue, and stamp with head of Liberty. The 40r. is inscribed at top 'Bilhete Postal,' and in left bottom corner 'Brazil.' Four dotted lines for address, and the usual instruction. The back is ruled with blue lines. The 80r. is similar, but with inscriptions all in French, above 'Carte Postale—Union Postale Universelle.' The back is plain.

1000 reis bistre
100 reis rose and blue, *tête bêche*
P.C., 40 reis orange and blue on white
80 „ carmine and ultramarine on white

British East Africa. As we suspected all along, the ½a. black on yellow mentioned by so many papers appears to have been chronicled in the first instance by mistake for the 2½a. by a foreign journal.

British Guiana. We have copies of the Post Cards surcharged in black 2 CENTS.

P.C., 2c. in black on 3c. carmine on buff
2+2c. „ on 3+3c. „ „

Cape of Good Hope. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the permanent 2½d., similar in design to the current Cape stamps, but with a white square in the top right corner containing '2½d.' The lower label is inscribed 'POSTAGE 2½ PENCE.'

2½d. olive, wmk. anchor, perf. 14

Cape Verde. See Portugal.

Congo. See Portugal.

Curaçao. Of the new type are the following:—

12½c. grey
50c. dark red

Dutch Indies. Of the Post Cards with stamps of the figure type *Le Timbre Poste* mentions

P.C., 5+5c. blue on blue
7½+7½c. rose on rose

Falkland Isles. All the values, according to different journals, have laid claim to the new colour, orange-yellow. We have mentioned the 1d. and the 1/-. We believe, however, that the 6d. is the value to which this colour now belongs. At any rate we have seen a 'specimen' copy of this value.

6d. orange-yellow

Gibraltar. The 50c., according to the *Record*, has been seen on an Envelope, cut in half and used as 25c.

½ of 50c. lilac used as 25c.

Grenada. Of the Unpaid Stamps the following have been issued:—

1d. black
2d. „
3d. „

Guadeloupe. We take the following lists of errors from *Revue Philatélique* and the *American Journal of Philately*. The errors are on the 30c. mentioned last month.

GUADELOUEP on 15c., 30c., 40c.
GUADBLOUPE on 30c., 40c.
GUADELONPE on 30c., 40c.

Guatemala. The *American Journal of Philately* mentions another error just found of the surcharged 1886 series, the bottom line of the surcharge reading '255 centavos' instead of '25 centavos'

1886, 25c. black on red, error 255c.

Guinea. See Portugal.

Gwalior. The Indian Registration Envelope of 2 annas has been surcharged for use here.

R.E., 2a. blue, surch. in black, size G (? F)

Italy. The 10c. Card has the date '92,' and the Card for the use of the Deputies has had the arms altered, and has been dated '91' instead of '90.'

The 1 lire unpaid stamp has been changed in shade
Unpaid, 1l. bright blue and dark red
P.C., 10c. red on straw, dated 92
Off. P.C., 10c. red on straw, dated 91

Jamaica. Of the type of the last single card is the P.C., 1+1d. blue

Japan. The following value has been changed in shade:—

3s. lilac rose

Labuan. Though we doubt the fact, we mention that *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 6 cents on 8 cents as being surcharged in red instead of in black. The black surcharge being hand-stamped are found with nearly every possible variety of error.

Lourenzo-Marques. See Portugal.

Maçao. See Portugal.

Madeira. See Portugal. (Funchal)

Martinique. *Le Timbre Poste* has notice of a copy of the 40c. (seated figure) surcharged 05c. MARTINIQUE This may be either a new issue, or an error of the former type.

Another error is also mentioned.
05c. on 40c., MARTINIQUE below 05c.
01c. on 2c., error ARTINIQUE

Our Publishers have an error hitherto unchronicled, even by the keen Parisian hunters, namely the

15c. in black on 20c. (Unpaid) block, error TIMBRE POSUE

Mauritius. Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, & Co. have an imperf. pair of the 6d. green, no wmk. (1862 issue). A block of five were, we believe, offered at one of Mr. Hadlow's auctions, and being an extra lot was not in his sale catalogue.
1862, 6d. green, no wmk., imperf.

Mexico. According to American papers the Unpaid Stamps, of which a number of varieties have lately been *issued*, were made and presented to various postmasters by a collector, with a request that the stamps might be used to denote the postage due, instead of the hand-stamps or writing employed. Many refused, but a few accepted, and of these the *collector* has probably large remainders. Our readers can please themselves as to the collecting of these labels. The following are from the *American Journal of Philately* :—
1872, 50c. yellow on vertically laid paper
1884, 3c. green on wove, perf. 12 × —, imperf. vertically
4c. scarlet with wmk.
Off. Sealed—dull mauve, MEXICO D.F.
red-brown, CHIHUAHUA

Monaco. The following are to be noted :—
Env., 15c. rose on pale blue green, old type
15c. „ „ size 122 × 94 mm.

Montenegro. In addition to the Post Card errors already chronicled is another.
P.C., 2+2n. yellow on chamois, error, no stamp on first half, two stamps on second half

Mozambique. See Portugal {Quilimane / Joo

Nabha. The Indian ¼a. Card in use here has been surcharged with the additional word SERVICE.
Off. P.C., ¼a. brown on buff, surch. in black

New South Wales. According to the *Record* the following are new :—

1869, 4d. brown, wmk. 10, imperf.
3d. green, wmk Crown, N.S.W. sideways
Unpaid ½d. green
1/- „
P.C., 1d. mauve on white
(The coloured cards having run short, some 60,000 were printed on white about February last.)

Obock. We cull the following long list from *Le Timbre Poste*. Our readers must by this time be heartily tired of these French Colonials, and we make the list as small as possible.

OBOCK in a straight line in black
5, 10, 15, 25, 40c., 1f.
20c. in red on 10c.
30c. „ „ 10c.
35c. „ „ 25c.
Unpaid, 10, 30c.

Panama. We have received a series of stamps from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., somewhat similar in design to the last issue, the difference being that instead of being in black on coloured paper, the stamps are now printed in colour on white paper. The frame of the stamp is also different, and the figures of value are smaller, and are contained in an ornamental label.
1c. green on white, Perf. 12
2c. rose „ „
5c. blue „ „
10c. orange „ „

Paraguay. The word OFICIAL surcharged on the ordinary stamps is now printed instead of being hand-stamped, and hence is more regular.
1c. green
2c. carmine
15c. orange
20c. rose

Perak. A new value of the current type (tiger) is chronicled in a foreign paper.
8c. orange.

Persia. The *American Journal of Philately* has the 5s. green of 1882 surcharged 'official—18s.' instead of '6s.'
1886, 18s. in black on 5s. green, perf. 12.

Philippines. The following should be added to the new series :—
6m. de p, rose
40c. de p, slate
80c. de p, orange

Porto Rico. The following, we hope, completes the set :—
40c. de p, dark blue
(The 6c. is in rose not ultramarine.)

Portugal. We have seen some of the new stamps, which we illustrate. The following is said to be the full set. The perforation of the stamps we have examined is 11½ × 12.

2 reis,	grey		75 reis,	brown	
2½ „	black		80 „	pale green	
5 „	brownish yellow		100 „	lilac	
10 „	violet on red		150 „	carmine	
15 „	violet on blue		200 „	blue	
20 „	greenish black		300 „	red	
25 „	green		500 „	black	
50 „	pale blue		1000 „	blue	

The design is said to be the same for all values.
The stamps for Portugal have the word CONTINENTE at the bottom. This word, in the sets for the various Colonies, has been changed to the name of the Colony. The sets are said to be as follows :—

Angola {Mossamedes / Loanda / Benguella
Azores {Angra / Horta / Ponta Delgada

Congo
Cape Verde
Guinea
Lourenza-Marques
Maçao
Madeira—Funchal
Mozambique { Quilimane / Joo
Portuguese Indies { Goa / Damao / Diu
St. Thomas and Prince { St. Thome / Principe
Timor

There is thus an addition of 336 stamps, all of the same design, to our collections.

PORTUESE INDIES. See Portugal { Goa / Damao / Diu

Putialla. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have discovered a copy of the 1a. surcharged PUTTIALLA STATE and with the word SERVICE tice printed, once upside down over the word 'STATE,' and once correctly.

Off. 1a. brown, error SERVICE, twice printed, once inverted

Queensland. The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles a 3d. of the current design, and states the date of issue as April 5th.

3d. brown

St. Pierre Miquelon. Similar to the latest surcharges.

2c. in black on 10c.
4c. „ 20c.

St. Thomas and Prince. See Portugal { St. Thome / Principe

Sarawak. Of the surcharge chronicled in April, our publishers have two varieties, in which the surcharge reads respectively 'One Cent' and 'one cent.' They have also received copies of the 3c. of 1871, surcharged in black ONE with a line below through the old CENT value.

1c. in black on 3c. blue and purple, variety
One cent in black on 3c. brown on yellow

Straits Settlements. The 1c. on 24c. mentioned last month does not exist, according to *Le Timbre Poste*. It was probably confused with the 8c., printed in green.

Sweden. Our Publishers have just received copies of two new stamps which we hope to illustrate next month. The design consists of a coloured oval containing the figure of value in white on a blue ground. The stamp is surrounded by a coloured frame, the space between the oval and frame being filled with a blue ground work. The perforation of the copies before us is 13.

1 ore brown and blue on white
4 „ crimson „ „

Tasmania. From the *Monthly Journal* we hear that "impressed to order" wrappers, with the embossed Stamp Duty Stamps of the values 2d. to £10, are available for use. Two are mentioned, namely:—

3d. red on white
6d. „

Fancy having to collect £10 wrappers on twenty different coloured papers of various thicknesses, watermarks, etc., to say nothing of shapes and sizes.

Timor. See Portugal.

Tobago. We have received the ½d. surcharged on 4d., and the 1½d. Post Cards surcharged 'HALF-PENNY' and 'ONE PENNY' vertically, reading upwards, from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., who write:—"With reference to the cards, only 500 of each were issued, and were immediately bought up, we believe, by the officials themselves, or their relatives, and they are asking 3/- each. Our correspondent writes that *not one has left the island*. Now we should like to know the nature of the emergency upon which these provisionals were made. They could not be needed, as none were used; they seem to have been made purely for speculative purposes, and nothing else."

½ PENNY in black on 4d. grey
P.C., HALF-PENNY in black on 1½d. marone
ONE PENNY „ 1½d. „

Turkey. To the former issue, surcharged 'Imprimé,' can be added the following, surcharged in blue, and also in red. The current stamps have also all been found with this surcharge in black, both inverted and right way up.

1 pias grey blue, surch. in blue, in red
2 „ greenish yellow, „ „
5 „ light orange, „ „

1892, 10 paras, green surch. in black 'Imprimé
20 „ rose „ „
1 pias. blue „ „
2 „ brown „ „
5 „ lilac „ „

Uruguay. The following errors are from *Le Timbre Poste*:—

1c. on 1c. green, surcharge inverted
5c. on 7c. bistre „ „
1c. on 20c. orange „ „

1c. on 1c. green, surch. twice, once inverted
5c. on 7c. bistre, „ „
1c. on 1c. green, surch. twice
1c. on 1c. green, „ one surch. being on two stamps
1c. on 20c. orange, imperf. vertically
1c. on 20c. orange, Centèsimo, not Centésimo
1c. on 20c. orange, 18 92, not 1892

Western Australia. Two new values have been issued of the current design.

2½d. blue
5d.

Zululand. The *Monthly Journal* mentions the £1 Natal Revenue, surcharged with name, used for postage at Rorke's Drift. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us the current English values of 9d., 1/-, and 5/-, surcharged ZULULAND in black.

£1 black and green, Rev., used postally
9d. black and blue and lilac (of Gt. Britain)
1/- black and green, „
5/- black on rose, „

Leading Dealers.

XII.—MR. THOMAS RIDPATH.

Thirty Years of Stamp Dealing—Mr. Ridpath's Lucky "Finds."

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

IN the older days of stamp collecting, long before our Special Commissioner commenced his inquisitorial campaign, there flourished in the good city of Liverpool a firm of stamp dealers yclept Young and Stockall. The fact will be within the recollection of our older readers, and doubtless younger ones, in the plenitude of youthful wisdom, will affect to know all about it. Everybody being thus well posted in the matter, it is only necessary to mention the erstwhile existence of Young and Stockall as a prelude to our remarks concerning Mr. Ridpath. For Mr. Ridpath, be it known, is the link binding us to the days of Young and Stockall. It was in the office of that firm that young Ridpath learnt the ins and outs of stamp dealing, until in the fulness of time he was, if not "up to every move" on the philatelic board, at least well versed in philately and all that appertained thereto. Commencing business on his own account in 1877, Mr. Ridpath rapidly amassed a magnificent stock.

His First Lucky Stroke

was a rare "find" of old British Guianas in 1878 and 1879. To this day he delights to dwell upon the exceeding richness of the vein he then struck. Guianas of the circular issue he had in dozens, but the gems of the haul were three copies of the 2 cent rose, of which only four or five are known to exist. But treasures such as these are fleeting things. Mr. Ridpath's splendid Guianas have now "dispersed and wandered," and the worthy Liverpudlian dealer is scarcely in a position to trace their whereabouts. He knows, however, that a certain unique 1 cent British Guiana is now nestling in the collection of a famous Parisian collector, and he can point to other gems in the collections of our foremost philatelists which originally emanated from his own stock. At the outset of his philatelic career, Mr. Ridpath was regarded as possessing opportunities second to none in the philatelic world. Nowadays, we, in England, hear rather less of Ridpath of Liverpool, and for a multiplicity of reasons. In the first place, his Continental trade, always an important branch of his business, has grown and grown out of all proportion to his home transactions.

A Great Traveller.

Mr. Ridpath has visited every corner of Europe, making friends and effecting important business at every spot. To all the Continental dealers of any note, and to most collectors across the Channel, the name of Ridpath of Liverpool is a household word. When away from his native city, Mr. Ridpath is to be found, if not in London, on the Continent. In this way he manages to combine pleasure with business, and he is not the man to take either sadly. We are not saying that his English business has decreased, mind you, but that his Continental trade has increased. It is not that he loves England less, but that he loves the world more. Having once tasted the delights of travel, Mr. Ridpath has become a confirmed rover. He has never been to America, but it is not at all unlikely that he will yet cross the Atlantic to visit his many friends in the States. Like Mr. Stafford Smith, and others of the older generation of stamp dealers, Mr. Ridpath stands aloof from the up-to-date self-advertising methods which now obtain. Reserved, without being ungenial, Mr. Ridpath is one of those who prefer to work without superfluous cackle. As any big dealer will tell you—for Mr. Ridpath is personally known to all of them—he is straight as a die in all business matters, and has a philatelic record clean as driven snow. Having extolled Mr. Ridpath's virtues for him—and it is, indeed, a thing he could not be induced to do for himself—let us now proceed to our Special Commissioner's interview with the big Liverpool dealer. In this particular case the mountain came to Mahomet, if we may, for the nonce, make a Mont Blanc of Mr. Ridpath, and endow our Special Commissioner with the prophetable (tut, tut!) title and style of Mahomet. Mr. Ridpath happened to be in London on philatelic business intent, and consented, at our representative's invitation, to kill two birds with one stone. And the following is the killing thereof.

The State of Trade.

"Business is very bad just now, I suppose, Mr. Ridpath?" was our Commissioner's opening query, when his visitor had been snugly ensconced in a comfortable arm-chair.

"Oh, dear no!" said Mr. Ridpath. "Trade, my dear sir, is better than ever." At which reply Our Special Commissioner fell to musing on the singular fact that trade is never very bad in the stamp line. Happy business! Fortunate dealers!

"You see," pursued Mr. Ridpath, breaking in on his interviewer's meditations, "You see, my special business is not so subject to fluctuations as that of the average dealer. Very often, when travelling on the Continent, I have the best of my stock with me in my wallet, and good stamps, as you know, are saleable anywhere and at any season. Our Continental friends, I may tell you, are quite as keen in their search for good things as any English philatelist. Why, once or twice, when I have shown a good thing to two or three philatelists simultaneously, the subsequent proceedings have been something in the nature of an auction sale."

"And of what nature is your ordinary business, apart from the Continental trade?"

"Chiefly wholesale and better-class retail trade. I have altogether abjured packets and sets. Wholesale lots for dealers I make a speciality of, and I have a fair approval trade with advanced collectors. But above all things—and I suppose I am like everybody else in this—I

PREFER TO DEAL IN RARITIES.

I have always held that it is better to possess one real rarity than a thousand commoner specimens aggregating the same value, and I have often gone out of my way to buy a rare stamp, sometimes at a little above its actual market value."

"You have seen a number of rarities in your time, Mr. Ridpath?"

"I should think so. In the old days of Young and Stockall I saw perhaps more good things in a month than one philatelist of the present time could scrape together in a year. You may remember in the interview with one of the 'Leading Dealers' who preceded me—I mean Mr. W. T. Wilson—an account of the Sydneys which Young and Stockall sent to Mr. Wilson and his old friend, the late Mr. Pemberton."

"Yes, I do. Did not Mr. Pemberton, in one of his letters to Mr. Wilson speak of 'a pot from Young's.'"

"He did, and he meant by a 'pot' a parcel of Sydneys. And such Sydneys! It was I who dispatched that and numerous other similar 'pots' to Mr. Pemberton. Such an accumulation of 'Views' is I suppose, not to be seen nowadays.

OF OTHER RARITIES,

which have passed through my hands from time to time, I cannot speak off-hand, having no *data* to back me up. But I think I can fairly claim to have handled as many, if not more, rarities than any other dealer. You see, while other men have fiddled about with packets and sets, I have devoted my almost exclusive attention to the better class of stamps. You would be surprised how greatly my travels help me in this. It is one of the anomalies of stamp collecting and dealing that stamps which are all the rage in one country are thought very 'small beer' in another, and *vice-versa*. On the Continent I have picked up some rare prizes in this way."

"But," Mr. Ridpath went on, visibly warming to his subject, "there are not now the same opportunities for purchasing rare stamps as once existed. There is no longer an open market, In the days of Young and Stockall, and, for that matter, long after their time, it was possible to go into the open market and purchase rarities at the market value. Then, it was possible for a man who had money to obtain a first-class stock. Now, it is a matter of far greater difficulty. Rarities are so assiduously clung to and hoarded up that it is only once in a blue moon, so to speak, that one has a chance of purchasing."

"Aren't you in favour of locking up good things, Mr Ridpath?"

"Well, as a business man, I am bound to admit that it is generally a good move. But I may cause you some surprise when I tell you that I have never done much in this way myself. If I am able to buy in a cheap market, and sell in a dear one, I am generally well satisfied. There is, in my opinion, something a little wrong about the principle of locking-up. It very often places a fictitious value on a stamp, and you perhaps know as well as I do that many stamps have been puffed up far beyond their natural value by this means. But of course, there are legitimate increases in value as time goes on, and it has been shown that money judiciously invested in certain of the old Continentals and Colonials shows a better return than if placed in Government Stock?"

"Quite so. Now tell me, Mr. Ridpath, something about your establishment at Liverpool. You have, I suppose, a staff of assistants there, who transact your business when you are away?"

"Certainly. My address, as you know, has always been

12, CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Thence, all my home, and a great deal of my foreign business is transacted. I have often thought that London would be a better and more convenient place for me——"

"But you can't tear yourself away from your native city?"

"Well, I don't know that I've ever thought about it in that way, though deep down in my heart or somewhere there may be some strange, unaccountable love for grimy Liverpool, corresponding to your own probable affection for smoky London. No, I think the deterring influence has been the consideration of changing my address. You know what a bother that means to a stamp dealer, whose business is largely conducted through the post. Yet I'm not afraid of losing letters. Oh, dear no! Only recently I had proof of the fact that I am well known to the postal authorities. Someone who must have dreamt that I had acted upon the idea of coming to the metropolis addressed me 'Mr. T. Ridpath, London,' and the letter reached me after a very short delay!"

"Besides," added Mr. Ridpath, as another argument against the suggested migration to London, "I have connections in Liverpool, and there are many earnest philatelists there. Liverpool can boast, I think, almost as earnest and energetic a Philatelic Society as the metropolis itself. London can now certainly claim to be the world's philatelic centre, by reason of its imposing array of influential dealers, but I think, you know, that many of the provincial towns are not far behind in real philatelic enthusiasm."

"Quite so. I suppose, Mr. Ridpath," said our Commissioner, with a quick change in the matter of subjects—"I suppose you have done a good deal in the way of purchasing collections?"

"Yes; a great deal. I have bought many a collection solely for the purpose of obtaining one coveted rarity. I remember a rather amusing competition between the late Mr. Pemberton and myself for the possession of

THE MCKINNON COLLECTION,

at that time in its owner's keeping at Glasgow. Pemberton wanted it, and I wanted it—badly. For some reason—my memory serves me badly as to the precise circumstances—Pemberton delayed for a day or two, and in the meantime I journeyed straight away to Glasgow with the requisite money (£110 I think it was) in my pocket, and was travelling back to Liverpool with the album under my arm by the time that Pemberton's letter, enclosing a cheque, reached the owner of the collection. I remember that collection well. It contained some splendid stamps, and I did very well over it. As far as I remember the price was £110, but it would fetch nearer a thousand sterling nowadays."

Many a similar story could Mr. Ridpath tell of the glories that are past. Many a racy reminiscence did he relate to our Special Commissioner of the philatelic achievements of bygone heroes. He is by no means an old man, is Mr. Thomas Ridpath; but he seems to have been intimate with all the early lights of philately, which is probably due to the fact that he set sail on the not always placid sea of philately at such an uncommonly early age. In his time Mr. Ridpath has sold stamps to some very distinguished folk. It may surprise many of our readers that the son of the redoubtable King Coffee is an ardent stamp collector. Prince Kofi Nti—for that is the dusky scion's name—has been in London for some time past, and is doubtless still pursuing his philatelic bent. Mr. Ridpath showed our representative a letter from this Prince of Ashantee in which the Liverpool dealer was requested to send a selection on approval, excluding English stamps and "the ordinary Americans." What an instance this is of the far-reaching influence of philately.

Of the rarities at present in his possession, Mr. Ridpath spoke in the calm, off-hand way which seems to grow upon those of our dealers who have become satiated with philatelic treasures. He spoke of

A BRUNSWICK "CONNELL,"

a good Canada 12 pence, and a nice lot of Victoria 2d. first issue.

"Undoubtedly my best country," said Our Commissioner's visitor, "is Mexico. I take a special interest in Mexican stamps, and flatter myself that I have a good all-round stock of them. I may add that one of my special lines is envelopes and post cards."

"Indeed. Do you find a fairly large market for these latter?"

"Oh, yes; you would be surprised at the big trade I do in cards and envelopes. I know many collectors in England who devote themselves exclusively to these branches, and on the Continent still more. Continental philatelists are in many cases just a little broader in their views than their English *confrères*—hence, I suppose, the extra attention they devote to cards and envelopes."

And so Mr. Ridpath made the time fly with interesting chat and merry anecdote. Before he left he confided to Our Commissioner that his real hobby was electricity. When philatelic business is not pressing he hies him to his coils and batteries, and amid the delights of his favourite science forgets all about the double surcharges and the "re-impressions" of philately. It may be that one of these fine days Mr. Ridpath, philatelist and electrician, may conceive some sublime, Edisonian idea whereby electricity may be applied to the working out of some one of the many problems and difficulties which confront the philatelist of to-day. Who knows?

Doings of the Societies.

[*NOTICE.—Under this heading we desire to record the work of Philatelic Societies and Clubs month by month. Secretaries are requested to send in all information intended for publication by the 25th of each month.*]

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The fourteenth meeting of the season (the *London Philatelist* informs us), was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, April 22, there being twenty members present. Mr. E. C. Luard, of Demerara, attended as a visitor. Mr. H. J. Gillespie, Mr. Henry Clotz (of New York), and Mr. J. C. Badgley (President of the Montreal Philatelic Society), were elected members. The Society's reference list of the Stamps of Ceylon was proceeded with, and afterwards adjourned. Mr. E. C. Luard showed a fine selection of rare British Guianas. Amongst them were a fine series of the blue, green, yellow, and orange circular stamps (including a specimen of the 4 cents lemon-yellow on pelure paper, with very large margins, and on the original letter sheet); a copy of the 4 cents, blue, of 1856, on the rough blue paper, also on the entire envelope; a very fine block of four of the 2 cents yellow, of the provisional issue of 1862, showing the three tpyes, including one with the rare grape-pattern border, and entire sheets of the reprinted stamps. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Luard. At the fifteenth meeting of the Society, held at the same hotel on Friday, May 6th, there were seventeen members in attendance. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. A. A. Bartlett, of Prince Edward's

Island, for the photograph and list of the bisected stamps of the British Colonies of North America which he had forwarded for the Society's use. Mr. Armistead forwarded some stamps of Victoria received by him as unused specimens of obsolete stamps, but which on inspection proved to be reprints without the overprint "reprint." Mr. Bassett Hull, in a letter to the Society, spoke of some information he had obtained concerning the stamps of South Australia, and made a proposal as to the publication of a work on the Stamps of Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. This was referred to the Publication Committee for consideration. Still another correspondent, Signor Fabri, mentioned that he had in his possession a copy of the 8 pfennig stamp of Finland, 1867, perforated 11. He also forwarded a copy of his pamphlet on the Stamps of the Papal States, which the Society acknowledged with thanks. On the suggestion of Mr. Pearce, it was arranged that a letter should be written to the editor of *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, in reference to the article on "Philately," to appear in the new edition of that work. Mr. A. W. Rawcliffe, Mr. E. C. Luard, and the Rev. Hayman Cummings were elected members of the Society. Mr. E. D. Bacon read a paper on the Stamps of Ceylon, upon which there was a long discussion.

* * *

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—At the fourteenth meeting of the session, held at the Mitre Hotel on Friday, April 8th, sixteen members attended. Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, Vice-President, occupied the chair. Mr. Duerst read a paper on the stamps, postcards, and envelopes of Heligoland, drawing special attention to the differences by which the reprints could be detected, and warning the members against the varieties with the head inverted, which he maintained were all reprints, as were also the 2sch. and 6sch. of the 1869-73 issue, perforated. The fifteenth meeting was held on April 22nd, the President, Mr. Vernon Roberts, reading the continuation of his paper on English stamps, dealing with the 5d. and 6d.

* * *

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Mr. F. A. Bellamy, Hon. Sec., reports that the last meeting was held on June 14th, at the house of the President, Dr. Murray. It was arranged that the only meeting until next term should take place on Monday, July 4th, instead of Tuesday, July 12th. On that date Mr. J. F. Burnett promised to open a discussion on the Stamps of Greece. The Secretary, Mr. Bellamy, showed a pair of the current design of Queensland 1d., which were very light orange, or almost stone colour.

* * *

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—At the sixth ordinary meeting, held at the Borough Arms on April 27th, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Levy, read the fourth instalment of his paper on the Stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the remainder of the line-engraved series, plate numbers, &c. The seventh meeting was held at the same rendezvous on May 11th, ten members attending. It was resolved to send 10/6 to the Philatelic Protection Association as a donation towards the expenses of the forgery prosecutions.

* * *

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Nine members and one visitor (Mr. Douglas Garth) attended the ninth meeting of the session at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton. Mr. G. G. Hodgson was elected a member. The President, Mr. M. P. Castle, read some notes on Western Australia, which he illustrated by his own collection. He adhered to his opinion that the 1d. black was the first issued, and gave it as his view that some of the rouletted stamps were undoubtedly official, several copies being known at the Post Office in Perth. Mr. Garth brought his fine collection of India for the inspection of the members, and also exhibited a copy of the rare 2 cents, pink, first issue, British Guiana. Twelve members and one visitor attended the tenth meeting at the same hotel on April 25. It was decided to draw up reference lists of the stamps of Cyprus, Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Isles.

* * *

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Mr. W. Beckwith presided over the second annual meeting of the Society on May 7th. Mr. T. K. Skipwith read the annual report of the committee, which showed that the year had been one of prosperity and success. The membership had increased, and the attendance at meetings had averaged 40 per cent. of the roll. With regard to the library, the Society had obtained all the works issued by the parent organisation, and contemplated procuring various other philatelic works. The report was adopted, as was that of the Treasurer, which showed a small balance in hand. The election of officers resulted in the selection of Mr. Beckwith as President; Messrs. O. Firth. and John H. Mackrah as Vice-Presidents; Mr. W. B. Simpson, as Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. F. J. Kidson as Hon. Librarian. The two Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. W. Denison Roebuck and T. K. Skipwith, were re-elected.

* * *

WELSH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—This new organisation is now successfully inaugurated, the officers being selected at a meeting held on May 17th. Mr. W. Scott is President; the Vice-Presidents are Messrs. R. S. Gould, and E. H. Watts, junr.; the Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively are Messrs. John Ruthen, junr., and W. J. Hopkins; and the Committee is made up of Messrs. Ivor Davies, R. Williams, H. Taylor, W. Kerslake, V. E. Brukewich, A. G. E. Driver, and W. Trounce.

PHILATELIC EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—The Secretary informs us that a circuit for post cards, entire envelopes, &c., has just been started. This is for exchanges only; not for cash business.' The fiscal circuit has been very successful, large numbers of stamps changing hands every month. Intending members should write to Mr. H. Clark, Secretary, at Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

* * *

PORTSMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—There is a scheme on foot to form a Philatelic Society for Portsmouth and the county of Hampshire. All interested should write to the Secretary of the Philatelic Exchange Society, Mr. H. Clark, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

LIST OF THE
Postage Stamps of Portugal and Colonies.

BY S. C. SKIPTON.

PORTUGAL.

(Continued from page 126.)

ISSUE VIII. 1880.

One value. Head similar to Issues VI. and VII., but plate printed (not embossed) on thin white wove paper. The head is surrounded by an oval, containing, in coloured letters, 'PORTUGAL-CONTINENTE' above, and '25-REIS-25' below, the two inscriptions being separated by a star on each side. The corners are filled up with arabesques.

Perforated 12½, 13½, 13½×13, and 13½, top, bottom, and right, by 13 on left.

Jan., 1880. 25 reis, lavender grey

Note.—Possibly perf. 13 and 13×13½ may exist.

ISSUE IX. 1880-1.

Four values. Plate printed on paper similar to Issue VIII. Head and shoulders of Don Luis to left on a lined ground.

In the 5 reis the head is surrounded by a white oval, containing, in coloured letters, 'PORTUGAL-CONTINENTE' above, and '5-REIS-5' below, separated by an ornamental star.

In the 25r. the oval is coloured, and the inscriptions are in white letters.

In the 50r. the head is in a circle, with white labels above and below circle, containing the inscriptions in coloured letters.

Perforated 12½, 13, 13½, 13½×13

Jan., 1880. 5 reis, black, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13

May, 1880. 25 „ pale lilac grey to pale purple grey, perf. 12½, 13, 13½, 13½×13

1880. 25 „ mauve, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13

Jan., 1881. 50 reis, blue, perf. 12½, 13, 13½, 13½×13

ISSUE X. 1882-7.

Eight values. Plate printed. Head three-quarter face to right, contained in an oval or circle. The designs differ in each value.

5 reis. The oval is formed of a coloured ribbon, upon which, in white letters, is inscribed 'PORTUGAL' above, 'CORREIOS' at left, 'TELEGRAPHOS' at right, and 'CINCO 5 REIS' at bottom. On medium white enamelled paper.

10 reis. The oval is filled up with pearls, and the inscriptions are in the frame of the stamp—'PORTUGAL' at top, 'CORREIOS' at left, 'TELEGRAPHOS' at right, and 'DES REIS' at bottom. On medium white enamelled paper.

20 reis. The oval is inscribed 'PORTUGAL' above and 'VINTE REIS' below, while the frame at top and bottom contains a tablet, bearing the figures '20.' On medium white enamelled paper.

25 reis (brown). The upper three-quarters of the circle contains the inscription 'CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS.' In a sinuous label above is 'PORTUGAL,' and in a similar label below is '25 REIS 25.' On thin white wove paper (unenamelled).

25 reis (lilac). The upper three-quarters of the oval is lettered 'CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS * PORTUGAL,' and the bottom quarter, '25 REIS 25.' On thick white enamelled paper.

50 reis. The oval is inscribed 'PORTUGAL' above, 'CORREIOS' at left, and 'E TELEGS' at right, while the lower part of the oval is broken by an ornamental label, inscribed '50 REIS.' On thick white enamelled paper.

500 reis. The oval is inscribed 'PORTUGAL' above, 'CORREIOS' at left, 'TELEGS' at right, and '500 REIS' below. On thick white enamelled paper.

The perforation of this set opened with 12½, 13½, and 13½×13. Gradually (about 1887), the perforation was changed, more or less, to either 11½ or 11½×12. I give the perforations I have found on each stamp.

March,	1882.	25 reis,	dark lilac brown, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13
		25 „	pale lilac brown, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13, 11½, 11½×12
July,	1882.	50 „	blue (pale to dark), perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13, 11½, 11½×12
March,	1883.	5 „	grey, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13
June,	1884.	500 „	black, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13
July,	1884.	10 „	green, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13, 11½, 11½×12
June,	1887.	5 „	black, perf. 11½, 11½×12
July,	1887.	20 „	rose, perf. 11½, 11½×12
		25 „	pearl lilac to purple lilac, perf. 11½, 11½×12
		500 „	deep purple lilac, perf. 12½

Note.—One would have expected this last stamp to be perf. 11½ or 11½×12, but all the

copies I have come across I have found to measure 12½.

None of the above stamps (being printed in aniline colours) are improved by water. The rose and lilac stamps are almost fatally injured by wetting.

ISSUE XI. 1884.

One value. 2 on lined ground, surrounded by an oval, inscribed 'CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS' in upper three-quarters, and 'DOIS REIS' below, On thin white wove paper.

2 reis, black, perf. 12½

Other perforations may exist, but I have failed to find any.

ISSUE XII. 1892.

There are said to be sixteen values. At the present time only one value, the 25 reis, has been issued. The design is said to be the same for all values. Head of Don Carlos, full face, on lined ground, in an oval surrounded by a rectangle. The frame of the stamp is inscribed, on solid ground in white letters, 'R^{S} 25 R^{S}' above, 'CORREIOS' at left, 'PORTUGAL' at right, and 'CONTINENTE' below. On medium white wove paper. The *London Philatelist* gives the perforation as 14; other papers give 12. The copies we have seen are perf. 11½×12.

The following are said to be the values and colours:—

2	reis,	grey	75	reis,	brown
2½	,,	black	80	,,	pale green
5	,,	brownish yellow	100	,,	lilac
10	,,	violet on red	150	,,	carmine
15	,,	violet on blue	200	,,	blue
20	,,	greenish black	300	,,	red
25	,,	green	500	,,	black
50	,,	pale blue	1000	,,	blue

This type, by changing the word 'CONTINENTE,' is to be used for the various Portuguese Colonies.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS. 1876-1887.

One value. '2½' on plain ground, surrounded by an oval band, lettered 'DOIS REIS E MEDIO' above, and 'CORREIO' below. White labels at top and bottom of the stamp, inscribed 'PORTUGAL' at top, and 'JORNAES' at bottom. In white wove paper, and also on medium white enamelled paper.

Perforated 12½, 13½, 13½×13, 11½, 11½×12

July, 1876. 2½ reis, dark bronze green, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13
2½ ,, pale bronze green, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13
1887. 2½ ,, greenish bronze, perf. 12½, 13½, 13½×13, 11½, 11½×12
1889. 2½ ,, yellowish bistre, perf. 11½, 11½×12

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

This Society franks its letters by means of the following stamp. The design consists of a red cross, with black outline, in a white shield, on a ground of horizontal red lines, surrounded by an oval white band, with black outlines, inscribed 'SOCIEDADE PORTUGUEZA DA CREUS VERMELHA' in the upper three quarters, and 'PORTE FRANCO' below, all in black letters. The corners of the stamp are ornamented with black arabesques, on a ground of red lines. On white wove enamelled paper. Perforated.

—— red and black on white, perf. 12½

The Auction Epitome for 1891.

COMPILED BY S. C. SKIPTON.

—:-:—

ABREVIATIONS.

*—unused.
†—on entire original envelope.
‡—on portion of original envelope.
p—pair (unsevered).
b followed by numeral—block of so many.
s ,, ,, ,, —strip ,, ,, ,,
Numeral in ( )—number of copies or sets in lot.

Orange Free State.

2d., 17/- (1450)
1d. on 3d., double surch., 7/- (p)*
½ on 5/-, 19/- (120), 18/- (120)
Telegraph T.F., 1, 3, 6d., 1/-, 6 sets, 6/-

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

1r. blue on blue, 32/-*, 12/-*, £7/10/- (used)
2r. brown ,, 35/-*
1r. lake on laid, 28/-* } 42/-*
2r. blue ,, 32/-* }
Set of 6, 38/-*, 36/-*, 32/-*

Pahang.

10c., 17/- (p)*

Paraguay.

5 in black on 2r. blue, surch. twice, once inverted, 7/-
1 and 2 on 10r. green, 11/-
Official, imperf. set of 7, 63/-, 22/-
,, perf. ,, 40/-†, 7/-†

Parma.

Complete set, 29/-

Perak.

Crescent, star and P on 2c., 30/- (used)
Two CENTS—PERAK on 4c. rose, 20/-
2c., 13/- (500), 19/- (400)

Persia.

1874, 1s. rose on laid paper, 9/-
1876, 4k. yellow, printed both sides, 5/-
1878, set of 7, 1k. to 10k., 26/-
1881, litho set, 16/-*

Peru.

Medio Peso, rose, £12/5/-, £13
,, yellow, 45/-, 50/-*, 40/-, 38/-, 60/-, 55/-
1860, zigzags, 1p. red (b 15, b 12), 24/-
1868, 1d. green, embossed arms inverted, 55/-‡
'Plata' surch. 1c. inverted, 4/-
,, 2c. double, 5/-
'Chili Arms' 10c., 12/- (100)

'Triangle,' Type I. in blue, 10c., 8/- (s 10)*
" Types I., II. (5 of each), 12/-*
" " III., IV. (5 of each), 13/-*
" " II., III., IV. on 10c. Unpaid (5 of each), 8/-*
10c. green, surch. FRANCA, 10/-
1881-82, 25c. black and carmine, 7/-
Arequipa on 5c. provisional (sheet of 20), 28/-*
Envelopes, entire, 5c. on white, 28/-, 28/-*
Telegraph, 50c. brown (sheet of 100), 7/-*

Philippine Isles.

1854-5, 5c., 54/-, 54/-, 26/-, 52/6, 40/-
10c., 40/- (2), 15/-* (dam.), 40/- (p), 28/-*, 54/- (p), 28/-, 21/-, 24/-* 17/-*, 36/-
1r., 25/- (p), 26/- (p), 30/-*, 38/- (p)*, 44/- (SE)
1r., pair, one stamp error CORROS, 87/6*
2r., 25/-*, 15/-, 50/- (b 4)
1855, 5c., 30/-, 25/- (mend.), 90/-*, 48/-
1859, 5c., 13/- (b 6)*
1863-4, 1r. violet, 38/-*, 30/-*, 40/-*
2r. blue, 34/-*, 22/-*, 30/*, 26/-*, 40/-*
1872, 62c., error *rose*, 6/- (used)
1877-9, 0,0625p. lilac, 14/- (24)*
25m. black, 23/- (b 20)*
50m. lilac, 19/- (b 24)*
1879. 8c. on 100m., error COREROS, 4/-
1886, ⅛c. green, 22/- (1000)*
1883, 20c. on 8c. black on brown, surch. inverted, 15/-*
1886, 10c. on 2⅛c. blue, 15/- (90)*, 17/- (100)*, 17/- (100)*

Portugal.

1st issue, 5r., 15/-*
100r., 18/-, 31/-, 19/-
Set, 36/-
1884, 500, 1000r., 9/-*

Portuguese Indies.

1871, Set, 40/-*
20r., used, 11/-
1872, Set, 22/-*, 20/-*, 19/-*
600, 900r., 25/-*
1876, 200r., pair imperf. vertically, 30/-*
1877, Set, 50/-*
1881, 2T. on 300r., 8T. on 300r., 10/-*

Prince Edward Island.

Perf. 9½, 2d. 30/- (p)*
" 2, 3, 6d.*, 16/-
Imperf. 1d., 15/-*
" 2d., 42/- (p)*, 5/-*
" 3d., 9/-*
" 9d., 30/-*
Imperf. vertically, 20/- (p)*, 18/- (p)*, 10/- (p)*
2d. error, PENCF, 10/-*

Prussia.

Head on solid ground, 3sgr. *blue*, 42/-*, 15/-*
Official, 10, 30sgr., 17/- (b 10)*
Envelopes, entire, small size
5sgr., 35/-
7sgr., 55/-, 55/-
Envelopes, cut
4, 5, 6, 7sgr., 21/-
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7sgr., 65/-
Used as adhesive, 7sgr., 21/-‡, 19/-‡

Puttialla.

8a., surch. in black and red, 10/-*
AUTTIALLA, ½, 1, 2, 4, 8a., 1r., Service, ½a., 58/-*
2, 4, 8a., 1r., 34/-*
PUTTILLA, ½, 1, 2, 8a., 1r., Service, ½, 1a., 88/-*

Queensland.

1861, Imperf., 1d., 13/-, 10/-, 35/-, 24/-
2d., £9/10/-, £11/10/-†
6d., 22/-†, 22/-†, 15/-, 9/-, 27/-
Perf., 1d., 30/- (p)*, 7/- (2)*
3d., 10/-*, 7/-*
1, 2, 3, 6d., 1/-, 36/-*
1863, thick paper, no wmk., 2d., imperf., 34/-
thin paper, no wmk., 6d., emerald, 5/-
1864, star, square perf. 2d., double perf. 10/- (2)
1868-75, small star, 6d., imperf., 65/-
1881, 1d., QOEENSLAND, 18/- (6), 9/-*, 13/- (2)
1d., imperf., 9/- —— 2d., imperf., 5/-
1881, with burélé, 1d. QO, 95/-
" 1, 2d., 15/-
" 2d., 1/- (2), 30/-
" 1d., 2d., 1/-, 30/-
1882, 1d. imperf., 10/-
£1, 10/- (s 4)
2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1, 25/-*

Rajpeepla.

Set of 4 Entire Envelopes, 5/-*

Reunion.

5c. on 30c., 1867, (b 6,) 1 stamp with 5 inverted, 16/-*

Roman States.

50b., 1s., 9/-

Roumania.

1858, 27p., £17/10/-
54p., £6†, £7/15/-‡, £7/5/-
81p., £49*
108p., £18‡
1858, 40p., 10/-†
5p., 16/-, 13/-*
1862, 3p., 20/- (b 16)*
30p., 11/- (12)‡
1865, 2p. on laid paper (b 4), 3/-*

Russia.

1858, wmk., 10, 20, 30k., 25/-†
1864, imperf., 1k., 80/- (s 3)
3k. rose, imperf., 14/-
3½, 7r., 27/-*, 30/-*
Entire Envelopes, 1848, 10, 20 (2), 30k., 40/-*

St. Christopher.

ONE PENNY on 2½d. (sheet of 20), 38/-*
ditto, and ditto surch. inverted*, 13/-
ONE PENNY on 2½d., small surch., no bar, 70/-
½d. on ½1d., 15/- (13)*

St. Helena.

½d. on 6d. green, surch. twice, 18/- (p)*

St. Lucia.

1859, *wmk., 6d., 8/-, 21/- (2)
set 28/-*, 32/-*
1865, black, 15/- (60)*
HALF—PENNY on green, 15/- (20)*

St. Vincent.

No wmk., 1/- slate blue, 25/- (5 shades), 26/- (p)*
1/- brown, 13/- (p)*, 13/- (p)
5/-, * wmk., 21/-* —(1*, 1) } 52/6
CA. 13/- (2)*, —(1)
½d. on ½ 6d., 23/- (p), 11/- (p), 16/- (p)*
1d. on ½ 6d., 20/-, 21/-, 22/-*, 20/-, 40/- (p). 52/6 (p)
1d. on 6d., 15/-*
4d. on 1/-, 34/- 32/-, 30/-, 22/-, 40/-
2½d. on 1d., 29/- (200), 27/- (200)

Sandwich Islands.

1862, 2c. *engraved*, 8/- (b 15)*
1882, 2c. rose, imperf., 5/-
Figure, on blue, 1, 2c., 52/6
5c., 14/-, 11/- 12/-, 10/-
on thick paper, 5c., 10/-
2c. black on bluish, 7/- (p)*, 10/-
1c. black on white, 23/-, 30/-
2c. ,, 9/-*

San Salvador.

1879, 10c., pair imperf. between, 14/-*
1889, 1c., 17/- (500)*——2c., 25/- (500)*
1c. on 3c. brown, 13/- (100)*, 12/- (100)*
1890, 50 sets*, 32/-, 32/-

Santander.

10c. violet, pair, one stamp lettered 'CINCO,' 21/-*, 16/-*, 18/-*

Sarawak.

2c. on 3c., 60/-‡
Imperf., 2, 4, 6, 8, 12c., 10/-*

Saxony.

1850, 3pf., 50/-, 67/6, 58/-, 72/6, 65/-, 70/-, 50/-, £5*
1851, 2gr. on pale blue, 8/- (s 4)*, 18/- (s 4)*
1856, 10gr., 16/- (p), 28/- (4), 19/- (3), 21/- (1*, 2), 15/- (3)
1863, pairs, imperf., 3pf., ½, 1, 2gr., 17/-*, 30/-*
Envelopes, entire, inscription on left, 2, 5gr., 14/-*

Schleswig-Holstein.

1850, 1, 2sch., 36/-*, 30/-*, 46/- (two 2s)*, 35/-*, 60/- (used)†, 20/-*, 26/-*, 29/-*
Complete set, 56/-*
Complete, except 1850, 19/-, 19/-†
1865, 4s. rose, 13/- (b 10)*

Scinde Dâk.

Red, 50/-, 50/-, 36/-
Blue, 28/-, 30/-, 20/-, 15/-, 12/- (2), 13/-, 29/-, 23/-, 32/-, 20/-, 17/-
White, 20/- (p)
Twenty-two copies fetched from 24/- to 9/- each. Average 14/10.

Selangor.

Star, Crescent, and S in red on 2c. brown, 20/-*, 42/- (p)*

Shanghai.

1865, Set, 18/-*, 10/- (used)
,, antique numerals, 60/- (used)
1873, 1c. in blue on 6c. 1866, 26/-
1c. in black on 4c., 1866, 10/- (2)*
1875-6, 1c. rose on white, 1, 3c. on tinted, 60/-*
1876, 3c., 1 on 3c., 15/-
6c., 1 on 6c., 19/-
9c., 1 on 9c., 25/-
12c., 19/-*, 23/-*
1 in black on 12c., 23/-*
1888, 20c. on 40c., surch. inverted, 12/- (p)‡
20c. on 40c., 20c. on 80c., surch. inverted, 8/-, 7/-*
1889, 100c. in red on 20c. in black on 100c., 44/- (b 4)†

Siam.

1883, blue, pairs, imperf. horizontally, 10/- /10)*
1891, 1a. green, 17/- (400)*

Sicily.

Set, 12/-*, 11/-*, 10/-*, 20/- (p)*

Sierra Leone.

6d., imperf., 52/6*, 70/-*, 7/- (specimen)

Soruth.

1864, 1a. on blue, £5, 34/-‡
1867-8, 1a. on pink, 95/-
1879, 1a. black on blue, 30/-†, 40/-‡, 30/-‡
1a. red on white laid, 7/-*
1a. ditto, entire sheet of 20, 70/-*

South Australia.

1855, Imperf. 1d., 42/- (p)*
2d., 18/-, 26/- (p)*, 24/- (p)*
1/- slate blue, £13/10/- (p)*
6d., no wmk., proof, 13/- (p)
1859, Roul. 1/- yellow, 20/-*
1/- orange (5), 1/- yellow (1), 26/-
1868, Perf. × roul. 1d., 3/6 (p), 17/- (p)*
1866, 10d. orange, 12/-*, 10/-*
4d., perf. 10 × 12½, no wmk., 16/-
4d., wmk. SA. and Crown, 32/-. This was found afterwards to be a 'Reprint,' with a heavy post-mark (? forged) over that word.
3d. in red on 4d., 16/-, 20/-, 20/-, 19/-, 22/-, 21/-‡, 18/-, 70/-*
2d. orange, pair imperf. between, 75/-‡
2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1, 11/-
2/6 to £20, set of 13 'SPECIMEN,' £6/5/-, £5
O.S. inverted, 2/-, 22/-
,, 1, 4, 6d., 2/-, 22/-
'P' on 2d. V and Crown, 9/- (2)

Spain.

Madrid, 1c., 18/- (2), 21/-*, 23/*
3c., 84/-*
1c., 3c. (dam.), 20/-
1850, Set, 40/-, 42/-
1851, 2r., £7/10/-
Set (except 2r.), 34/-, 34/-
1852, 2r., 70/-, 80/-, £5/10/-
Set (except 2r.), 38/-*, 29/-
1853, 2r., 52/-, 42/-
Set (except 2r) 60/-*
1854, 2c. green, 17/-
Official set, used, 12/-
1857, 12c., no bar, 10/-*
1865, imperf., 4c., 34/-‡
12c., centre inverted, 60/-
1865, perf., 19c., 22/-*
Set, 38/-*
1867, 25m., centre inverted, £5/15/-
1869, 19c. brown, 22/-, 15/-, 16/-, 20/-
1874, 25c., imperf. pair, (20/- Reserve)
1876, 4p., imperf., 25/-*
10p., ,, 40/-*
1890, set of 13 (2c.—10p.) 21/- (2)*

Stellaland.

1d., 2 pairs, imperf., 10/-*
6d., 1/-, 5/-, 10/-, £1, fiscals, 6/-

Straits Settlements.

1867, Set, 50/-*, 30/- (used or *), 21/-, 19/-, 24/-, 25/-
2c., STRAITS TIMES OFFICE, 8/-
2c. in pen and ink on 8c., 40/-, 40/-, 30/-
1886-7, 3 CCNTS on 5c. plum, 20/-
C-A- 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 24, 32, 96c., 16/- (p)*

Suez Canal.

20c., used, 19/-, 77/6, 12/-

(To be continued.)

International Philatelic Union.

—:·:—

JUNE, 1892, REPORT.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 30*a*, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.
B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.
GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.
W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.
A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried, Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

281 John B. Bridgman, Esq., 40, St. Giles, Norwich. Proposed by E. Skinner, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.
282 H. C. Hayman, Esq., Highfield, Chislett Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W. Proposed by W. G. Hawkins, Esq., and S. C. Skipton, Esq.
283 John J. Tweddle, Esq., 12, Mannering Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool. Proposed by Orford H. Cecil, Esq., and W. H. F. Hill, Esq.
284 John Jarvis, Esq., 29, Hanover Street, Liverpool. Proposed by D. A. Quiggin, Esq., and W. Halfpenny, Esq.
285 Alexander Moffatt, Esq., 12, Montpelier Terrace, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool. Proposed by J. C. Stitt, Esq., and D. R. Samuel, Esq.
286 Luther W. Mott, Esq., Oswego, New York, U.S.A. Proposed by Chas. Brown, Esq.

New Members.

SECTION I.

274 Mr. G. Calff, Sutton, Surrey.
280 Mr. C. Davis, Montague House, 2, Belsize Grove, Hampstead, London, N.W.

SECTION III.

277 Mr. R. A. Bray, 17, Malcolm Street, Cambridge.

SECTION IV.

279 Mr. Harry Phillips, Speedwell House, Calthorpe Birmingham.

SECTION VI.

278 Mr. J. J. Arthur, 37, West Sunniside, Sunderland.

SECTION VIII.

275 Mr. C. H. Mekeel, Locust Street. St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.
276 Mr. A. F. Wiedenbacker, Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.

New Addresses.

Mr. A. G. Gardner, 2, Torrington Square, London, W.C.

Casualties.

RESIGNED.

Mr. J. Dimsdale, Banker, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Mr. H. C. Beardsley, Box 216, St. Joseph, Mo., U.S.A.

Special Notices, &c.

The following members, viz.: Mr. J. Storms, 4, Sprays Street, Woolwich; Lieut. Street, 2nd Royal Kent Regiment, Kent; Miss E. A. Campbell, Coombe Hill Farm, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. W. Berry, 131, Orchard Terrace, Bury St. Edmunds; Mr. J. Graves, 21, Orchard Street, Bury St. Edmunds; Mr. G. P. Crank, 10, Deane Road, Fairfield, Liverpool; Mr. G. C. Goore, 21, Rodney Street, Liverpool; Mr, M. Roskell, Church Street, Liverpool; Mr. W. H. Downham, 10, Orchard Road, Tranmere, Birkenhead; Mr. P. C. Walker, 15, Irwell Chambers, Liverpool; Mr. J. B. Johnson, 30, Hollybank Road, Clifton Park, Birkenhead; Mr. W. W. Coates, 55, Chesnut Grove, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead; Mr. M. Haig, 3, Cook Street, Liverpool; M. E. Forme, St. Cloud, Seine-et-Oise, France; Mr. C. S. Socolis, 14, Rue Gladstone, Athens, Greece; Mr. F. E. Max Samberg, Berlin, Germany; are now finally notified that unless their subscriptions for 1892 be paid by the 1st August, their names will be struck off the official list of members, and they will cease to be members of the Association.

S. F. BICKERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Hill View, Clifton, Bristol, July 4th, 1892.

Assistant Secretary's Report.

For the June General Packets, 56 members sent 63 sheets.

For the Colonial Packet 22 members sent sheets.

I hope by the time members see this that the accounts for the January-March quarter will all have been settled.

I draw members' attention to the fact that they are responsible for all stamps, &c., while the packet is in their possession. If any places are blank when received, in order to prevent being debited with the value of the stamp missing, they must note the fact of the stamp being missing when packet was received. The member who last saw the packet

before the vacant space was noted will, in all cases, be debited with the value.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant Sec. I.P.U.

Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.
June 10th, 1892.

Bradford Stamp Club.

For the June Packet, 43 members sent 60 sheets, value £364, which have been made up into two Packets, and sent out on June 7th.

During the months of July and August no packets will be sent out, the next packet going out on September 5th.

W. J. E. HINSCLIFF,

9, Park Lane, Bradford, Yorks.

The Post Card Packet.

For June there were two packets going round—a special one from the French Society, and the ordinary packet, which contained 476 cards, value £25 7s. 3d.

Members of the I.P.U. are reminded that they can either see the packet by sending contributions, or by sending postcard to the Hon. Secretary.

Members having cards they wish to dispose of, and not wishing to see the packet, can do so by sending them to

W. E. WHITE,
Hon. Sec. Post Card Packet.

9, Park Lane, Bradford.

Exchange, Enquiry and Wants of Members, &c.

Exchange.—Collectors Abroad sending me 100 or more Stamps of their country, Postage or Revenue, will receive equal exchange of mine. — OWEN HOLMAN, 3, Cliffnook Lane, Newark-on-Trent, England.

Cashmere, ¼ anna, entire sheet, 15 types, 1/1; ¼ anna, Service do., 1/-; Bamra, 2/- per 16; Italy, 50 and 100 lire, 4/6. Wanted, Foreign Exchange. —H. CLARK, Kinnoul, Angmering, Worthing.

Unused British Adhesives.—Wanted, 1d. red, small crown, die I., perf. 14; 1d. red, large crown, die II., perf. 16; 1d. red, plate 132; 2½d., plates 5, 10, and 18, £1, first issue, both wmks.; Telegraphs, 1/-, 4, 6, 8, and 9.—Mr. WEARS, Solicitor, Dundee, N.B.

Wanted. — Persia, coloured borders, red and yellow; Tuscany, all values; must be clean and in good condition. — BICKERS, Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

OBJECTS.

ARTICLE 1.

The Association is established for the following purposes:—

1.—To encourage and promote the study of Postage, Telegraph, and Fiscal Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Newspaper and other Bands, and Post-cards, their history, manufacture, and other details.

2.—The detection and prevention of forgeries and frauds.

3.—The establishing and promotion of easy means to enable Collectors to exchange duplicates with one another.

4.—The undertaking of all or any such matters as may tend to cultivate the study of Philately generally.

MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE 2.

All persons over 18 years of age are eligible for election as members of the Association. Dealers, as well as Collectors, are eligible.

ARTICLE 3.

Candidates for membership must furnish the Secretary-Treasurer with two references, and shall be proposed by at least two Members of the Association. The Candidate's name and address, together with those of the Proposers, shall be published in the *Official Gazette*, and if no objection be made to such proposal within 14 days, the proposed person shall be a duly elected member, and entitled to all privileges of the Association. An Entrance Fee of two shillings and sixpence and the annual subscription for one year to be paid in advance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ARTICLE 4.

The annual dues shall be 3s. 6d., and are due on admission, and annually on the 1st of January in each year, in advance. Members elected during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, to pay 3/6, those elected during July, August, September, October, November, and December, to pay 2s., for the unexpired portion of the year. Candidates elected during the last six months of every year will also pay 3/6 for the succeeding twelve months at the time of election.

ARTICLE 5.

All members who have not paid their subscription to the Treasurer by the 15th of January, nor having satisfactorily accounted for not doing so to the Board of Management, shall be considered to have resigned their membership, and their names shall be omitted from the published list of members.

ARTICLE 6.

Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must notify their intention to the Secretary on or before the 1st of December, in order to avoid liability in respect of the subscription for the following year.

MANAGEMENT.

ARTICLE 7.

1.—The business of the Association shall be conducted by a Board of Management of nine members, three of whom (eligible for re-election) shall retire annually and in rotation. Four members of the Board of Management shall be elected for, and take office as, President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Assistant-Secretary.

2.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall manage the correspondence of the Association, conduct the Free Circulating Library, and have charge of the Association Funds. He shall prepare a Balance Sheet of such funds in time for publication in the official organ issued in March of each year.

3.—The Assistant-Secretary shall render such temporary or other assistance to the Secretary as may from time to time be required of him.

4.—All other offices, such as Presidents of Committees and Managers of Departments, shall be, as far as practicable, filled by members of the Board of Management; and the appointment of suitable persons shall be made by the Board of Management whenever occasion arises.

5.—Meetings of the Board of Management shall be held in London, or elsewhere as convenient, and the course of business shall be as laid down in Article 8, for General Meetings.

6.—Any five members of the Board of Management shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, subject to the approval of a majority of the entire Board of Management, and they shall, in cases of urgency and necessity, delegate any one of their number to supersede any of the officials for the prevention of any delay in the business of the Association.

7.—Nevertheless, all such appointments must be considered as strictly temporary, and the duties to be undertaken shall be clearly defined by the Board of Management.

8.—In the event of any expenses being incurred by any member of the Board, he shall place the particulars before them, and, if they consider the same to have been necessary and reasonable, they shall authorise the payment of such expenses out of the funds of the Union.

9.—Local Branches with a membership of not less than 20 members may claim to be represented at the Board Meetings, and such claim shall be considered and allowed if expedient and advisable.

10.—The Local Secretary of a Branch desirous of sending a representative to the Board Meetings shall forward a memorial signed by all the Branch members, with the name and qualifications of their proposed representative to the General Secretary, who shall place the same before the Board at their next meeting.

11.—The Society has representatives in several foreign countries who are authorised to enrol members in their respective countries. As a rule Foreign Deputies are required to satisfy themselves as to the eligibility of the proposed members; and it is desired that applications should in all cases be accompanied by a remittance to the amount of entrance fee and subscription for one year in advance. Correspondence as to the best means of promoting the Association in foreign countries, is most cordially invited, and all suggestions, &c., will be most carefully considered.

Correspondence.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—I have not yet seen chronicled the very light-coloured 1d. Queensland. Has it been? One was received by me, about eight or nine weeks ago, on a book packet from Queensland; I tore off the wrapper myself. It had not the slighest appearance of having been "doctored." It bore the postmark "1892, March 29," and came from "The Queensland Royal Geographical Society." There is another stamp I see that is only just chronicled, that is, with the surcharge 2½d. on 4d. green, and O.S. S. Australia, the O.S. being in heavy block type. I have had two specimens for ten or twelve weeks. I have them still on the original envelope.

Yours truly,

F. A. BELLAMY.

4, St. John's Road, Oxford.

To the Editor.

Calmar, Iowa, U.S.A.,

DEAR SIR,— June 26th, 1892.

You must permit me to express my opinion as to the excellence of your publication. In my estimation it holds the *very first* place in philatelic literature, its literary quality being a noteworthy feature of the journalism of the day. It is written, not for the scientific philatelist alone, but for all who delight in stamp collecting. Its writers are men of pronounced ability, and authorities upon the subject of which they write. Every article exhibits careful study, and impresses upon the mind of the reader the fact that in its field it stands without a rival.

Being an old-time collector, and a subscriber to over *forty* American and English journals, I believe I am capable of judging. Should you desire to publish the above, I have no objection.

Yours in Philately,

S. C. SCOTT.

"Grain and Insurance."
Philatelic Society of Canada, 93.

Round the Town.

—:-:—

[*By our London Correspondent.*]

London, June 30, 1892.

THE London Society has at last done what it should have done some years ago. It has taken rooms of its own, and now the members of the leading philatelic society are no longer a species of philatelic nomads. If outside indications are to be trusted, the rooms taken by the Society in Effingham House, Arundel Street, are worthy of their prospective occupants. The *London Philatelist*, published to-day, describes the new Philatelic rendezvous as "a splendid suite of rooms," and the *London Philatelist* ought to know.

* * *

Concurrently with this improvement in the fortunes of the Philatelic Society comes the announcement of the regretable retirement of Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., from the office of President of the Society. Mr. Philbrick has so many calls upon his time that he finds it impossible to perform in fitting fashion the duties of the office. The retirement of the philatelic Q.C. is regretable in many ways. Mr. Philbrick was one of the original founders of the Society in 1869, and since that date he has assisted in many ways in increasing the Society's sphere of usefulness.

* * *

Exit Mr. Philbrick; enter the Earl of Kingston, bearing the sceptre of the Philatelic Society. The Earl, I believe, is a good philatelist, and will make a dignified and ornamental President. But why the Earl of Kingston in preference to Mr. M. P. Castle, and a host of other active, useful members of the Society? I fear that the Philatelic Society is not so Conservative as it is painted. It loves a lord too well to be anything but Radical.

PERIPATETIC PHIL.

THOMAS RIDPATH & Co.,

Stamp Importers,

12, Church St., Liverpool, W.

STAMPS BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED.

SPECIALITIES IN

Rare Stamps, Entire Envelopes, and Post Cards.

FINEST STOCK OF POST CARDS IN THE WORLD.

Approval Sheets against Cash Deposit, or Satisfactory References.

WANTED, and GOOD PRICES GIVEN for,

ALL KINDS OF

RARE STAMPS AND COLLECTIONS;

ALSO

Common Colonials, Central and South America,

IN QUANTITIES.

To the Colonies Stamps, Cash, or Goods of any kind sent in Exchange.

BRITISH
12 AP 1913
MUSEUM

Yours faithfully

B. K. Smith

The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

LITERARY EDITOR: PERCY C. BISHOP.

VOL. 2. AUGUST 10, 1892. No. 20.

Notices.

THE date of issue of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN *is now the 10th of of the month, and advertisements, to ensure insertion, should be in the hands of the publisher and business manager, Mr. William Brown, of 139, Castle Street, Salisbury, by the last day of the month. Advertisement rates are given elsewhere. Subscribers in any part of the world receive the* JOURNAL *post free for 3s. 6d. per annum. In all cases the subscriptions commences with the first number of the current volume. Both*

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

should be sent to the publisher, who, it must be clearly understood, reserves to himself the right to refuse any advertisement tendered, and without furnishing any reason for such refusal. Private advertisers, desirous of buying, selling, or exchanging, are specially catered for at cheap rates. For the convenience of our many friends and business connections in the metropolis, we have secured a

NEW LONDON OFFICE,

where our literary editor and London manager, Mr. Percy C. Bishop, will be in daily attendance. London advertisers, who may find it to their convenience to do so, may leave their orders and instructions, and intending subscribers similarly circumstanced, may deposit their subscriptions, with Mr. Bishop at

No. 171, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

where any information, concerning either the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, *or its monthly supplement, the* PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *will be cordially furnished. All*

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS,

letters, or literary contribitions, books or catalogues for review, and, in short, everything bearing upon the literary department of the paper, should also be sent to Mr. Percy C. Bishop, at the address given above. Letters for insertion under the heading of "Correspondence" are cordially invited. Literary contributions of exceptional philatelic value will, in all cases, receive careful editorial consideration. But the return of rejected contributions cannot be guaranteed, unless the manuscript be accompanied by a fully addressed, stamped envelope.

TO OUR CONTEMPORARIES,

who desire to be criticised and quoted in the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *we would repeat our request that they send three copies every month, receiving in exchange three copies of the* JOURNAL *and Supplement. Two copies of every magazine should be sent to the publisher at Salisbury, and one copy to the editor at the London office.*

Editorial.

—:-:—

AGAIN we ask—how long must we wait for the next London Philatelic Exhibition? Our apology for repeating the question must be the liberal response which our editorial of last month has evoked from all classes of philatelists. Reference to our "Correspondence" column will give some idea of the generous expression of sympathy which has come to us from all quarters. The letters we print there are by no means all we have received; but they form a representative selection of the whole. Of the first letter we need say no more than to express our sense of its straightforwardness and vigour. There can be no two opinions about the feelings of a man who would go out of his way to coin for himself such a name as "Enthusiasticus." The correspondent who tickles our editorial vanity by subscribing himself an "Admirer of the 'P.J.G.B.,'" strikes the right nail pretty squarely on the head with a suggestion for what he calls a "democratic" exhibition —"a big exhibition, in which every shade and grade of philately is represented." We have always regarded such a scheme as an ideal well worth a lot of striving for. But is it practicable? Under existing conditions, we fear not. Yet an effort should surely be made to secure the attendance of young collectors at our exhibition (when we get it) for your good philatelist *has to be caught young.* The next letter in the batch we print is the only discordant note in the whole symphony of sympathy and support. Here is a gentleman who denounces a proposal which has never been tried, as a "preposterous innovation," and sums up our article as "arrant nonsense." Well, well! we might say a lot of nasty things here, but we forbear, and pass on to the

next correspondent, the "Member of the I.P.U.," whose letter we welcome most of all. This correspondent suggests a Committee of Management formed from members of the International Philatelic Union. Well, why not? He further hints that the show might be worked on "business principles," which we accept as a subtle reference to the prices dealers would be prepared to pay for stalls. Again we say, why not? As the Chroniclers of the doings of the I.P.U. we naturally take a strong personal interest in that Society, and we should like nothing better than a London Philatelic Exhibition with the I.P.U. at the helm. In the meantime, we shall be glad to hear the views of any other members of the Union, who have the time and inclination to commit them to paper. Before we formulate any definite suggestions ourselves, we should like the opinions of a still larger circle of our readers, for which our columns are always freely open. Those who have already written have strengthened us in our opinion that another London stamp show is something more than a mere desideratum.

* * *

One of the most important matters debated at the forthcoming convention of the American Philatelic Association at Niagara Falls, will be the question as to whether the Association shall abolish its official organ, the *American Philatelist*, and content itself with an allotted space in one of the leading American journals. The feeling against the *American Philatelist* has been growing in intensity, and we fear we shall lose one of our most regular visitors. As an official organ the *American Philatelist* has unquestionably fulfilled its purpose well, but as a philatelic journal it has latterly not been quite up to the mark. Yet it was not always so. Time was when the *American Philatelist* came to us rather as a bulky volume than as a slender sixteen-paged monthly. We have an old issue of the paper lying before us as we write—an issue containing important contributions from such writers of renown as Mr. John K. Tiffany, Major E. B. Evans, Mr. C. B. Corwin, Mr. Joseph Rechert, and Mr. W. C. Stone, of "New Issues" fame. It would scarcely be possible to find such a galaxy of philatelic talent between the covers of any one issue of any other philatelic magazine. But alas, the glories of its youth have left it. The *American Philatelist* is but the shadow of its former self. The moral, as some of our American contemporaries construe it, is that the *American Philatelic Association* cannot afford its own journal, and should never have gone in for such a luxury. The *Philatelic Journal of America* points out that if the *American Philatelist* were abolished the subscription to the Association could be reduced to one dollar per annum, the *American Philatelic Association* simply paying its members' subscriptions to the paper which was elected official organ. Despite all this, we hope the *American Philatelist* will be allowed to live, for we have grown to respect it, if not for its brilliancy, at least for its invariably accuracy and perfect purity of purpose.

* * *

We feel that we cannot go to press this month without expressing our deep and sincere condolence with Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., in the terrible affliction which has befallen him. As our readers must be aware, Mr. Philbrick's third and youngest daughter—a mere child, and her father's darling—has been fiendishly maltreated by an armed ruffian. Miss Philbrick was walking with a girl friend, near her pretty home at Bickley, Kent, when the horrible thing happened. A ruffian with a gun—a half-crazed individual, said to be of gipsy descent—fired twice at Miss Philbrick's friend, and then, turning to the daughter of the eminent Q.C., positively broke his gun over her innocent head. At the time of writing Miss Philbrick is lying almost at death's door. A most intricate operation has been successfully performed, but the doctors refuse to encourage any hope of her recovery. Mr. Philbrick, needless to say, is bitterly afflicted by the terrible blow. We know that we shall be safe in tendering him the heartfelt sympathy of every philatelist throughout the length and breadth of the land. Every reader will hope with us that Miss Philbrick's life may be spared, and, after that, that justice may be meted out to the ruffian who attacked her.

* * *

"Second thoughts are always best," remarks somebody somewhere. We are indulging ourselves in a brand new set of thoughts. Some time since, we thought we had occasion to complain of the unfavourable, not to say unfriendly, attitude taken up by the British philatelic papers towards our monthly supplement, the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Now we think differently, for since the appearance of our grumble we have received appreciative notices in every British philatelic journal whose opinion is regarded as of any consequence. The latest sample is the ingeniously constructed paragraph in the *London Philatelist*, which we reproduce elsewhere. Before we leave the subject of the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS we feel we must devote a line to a gentleman, a philatelic writer of very second-rate abilities, who recently wrote demanding the sum of—what was it? 1s. 9d., as far as we can remember—for a reprint of a fraction of one of his articles in our supplement. It was not that he objected to the preservation of his bad English and worse punctuation. Oh, dear no. He rather liked it, but he thought he ought to be paid for it, all the same. We hope we shall never have such another preposterous claim presented to us. Writers who want to be paid for articles which have already appeared elsewhere had better tell us so straight away, and we will let their articles severely alone—at

least, so far as the "scissors-and-paste" treatment is concerned. As regards the particular writer we have alluded to, we shall in future put his articles into good English, and thereby effectually disguise them.

* * *

The Chicago Exhibition will in all probability be responsible for a special issue of stamps in commemoration of the Columbian festival. Mr. Guy Reynolds, of Welaka, Fla., writes thus to *Mekeel's Stamp News*, of July 20th:—

"A. D. Hazen, Third Postmaster-General, informs me that the special issue of stamps to commemorate the Columbian Exposition is under consideration, and that it would be useless to petition for same if it was deemed advisable not to issue them. For this reason I will not have printed the petition b'anks which were spoken of in a recent number."

Whether this projected issue will be regarded as "a boon and a blessing" by American collectors and dealers is problematical, but if the issue be at all remarkable for artistic beauty, it will be sure of a warm welcome. From all we can gather the idea seems to be to issue a set of stamps at the ordinary face values, and not to set upon them a "curiosity value" as was done at the Postal Jubilee celebrations in London.

Philatelic Leaves.

Completion of the Postal Adhesive Section of Moens' Catalogue.

WE have received the fourth portion of this great work and with this part the list of Postage Adhesives is completed. The entire list fills 556 double columned pages 10 inches by 7. This will give some idea of the size of the work and of the number of varieties which are given. In addition there are 192 pages of plates giving no less than 5517 engravings of the various stamps and curiosities mentioned in the list.

In going through the part now before us we may make the following remarks on the list of the various countries which the part comprises.

St. Helena.—The smaller variations in the size of the surcharge are given all together, and we much prefer the list published in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* some time ago, which was prepared from the collection of an American collector.

Under St. Lucia and St. Vincent we notice long lists of Fiscal Postals. The majority of the copies, if not all, we believe to have been made in Cullum Street.

In Sarawak we notice that of the 1875 issue there are five minor varieties of each value; this we believe will be new to most collectors.

Under Switzerland we look in vain for the various Cantonal Stamps of Basle, Geneva, etc., these being given under their respective Cantons. This arrangement we feel to be a mistake, as we think it would be very much better to have kept all the Swiss locals and general issues together.

In the early issues of Trinadad we notice that M. Moens still sticks to the old ideas as to the several values of the early stamps without indication of value. This is in spite of the opinion expressed, if not proved, by Mr. Bacon's article in the London Society's work on the West Indies.

In the list of Turkey the various surcharges are illustrated in the text, thus making the finding of the issues simple to those who are not very well up in the different varieties of the surcharges. No less than 971 Stamps of this country are given.

In Victoria the date of issue is strictly kept to, and the result is, in our opinion, confusion. This country and Great Britain are the two countries that, in our opinion, and also in that of better judges (vide Oceania) should have the usual order of arrangement changed to that which keeps the various designs together. The result of M. Moens plan is that the imperforate rouletted and perforated varieties of a single value and design are separated, and as the various dates of issue, of the early stamps at any rate, are at the present time only guessed at in many cases, there will be, for a collector arranging his stamps in this way, a continnal change as the various stamps turn up with earlier dates than those at present known.

The Parts of the Catalogue still to come comprise the lists of the Postage Envelopes, Cards, etc., and the List of the Revenue Stamps. These will be less interesting to the average collector although to the specialist they will, in all probability, prove of immense value.

This Makes Us Blush.

—:-:—

Approbation from the "London Philatelist" is praise indeed.

THE current issue of the *London Philatelist*, in commenting on its decision not to reprint articles from other journals, says: "The new venture, inaugurated by Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as being quite, out of the ordinary course, may well furnish an exception to the rule previously mentioned. The idea of culling all that is best in the philatelic journals of the world, presenting them *réchauffé*, with editorial sauce (the simile is culinary), is one that presents exceptional features of interest. Our contemporial has been steadily improving each month in its review; the critiques are smartly written, the articles well selected, and (*experto crede*) now furnish an agreeable hour's reading each month."

Leading Dealers.

XIII.—ALFRED SMITH & CO.

AN OLD FIRM IN AN OLD CITY.—THE "NEW CURIOSITY SHOP" AT BATH.

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

THAT picker-up of unconsidered biographical (and other) trifles, Our Special Commissioner, was recently ordered to go to Bath—not to "get his head shaved," in the language of the old-time saying, but to interview Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. He went. That is to say, he went—not. Let us be anything but premature in a matter of this sort. To be quite coherent, let us explain that the young man who fools around on the interviewing business for this paper was on the point of going to Bath—yes, that's it—when Mr. Bertram Knight Smith bobbed up in London and spared him the journey. You do not know Mr. Bertram Knight Smith, you say? Allow us:—

MR. B. K. SMITH.—THE READER.
THE READER.—MR. B. K. SMITH.

7, BATH STREET, BATH, (Alfred Smith & Co., 1874-92).

Now, we can get along. Mr. Bertram Smith, as may be seen from our frontispiece, is young, but he is by no means inexperienced. He has been, as it were, cradled in philately, and brought up on stamps. As a result, he is now an adept—quite up to the high water-mark, in fact—in all that appertains to philately. Our Commissioner weighed him in his mental balance, as it were—(not a very true scale, that. ED.)—and found him up to the standard in every respect. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it was perhaps natural that the subject of stamps should arise in the conversation which took place between our representative and Mr. Smith. The latter though his memory does not extend back to the time when the old firm of "Stafford Smith & Smith" was founded jointly by his father, the late Mr. Alfred Smith, and his uncle, Mr. H. Stafford Smith—though that was rather "before his time," Mr. Bertram Smith has all the strings of the family history well in hand, and he was able to give our Commissioner a very interest-

ing account of the past glories and present business position of the big house at Bath. It will surprise many readers to learn that the "big house" was a woefully small concern at the outset. The business, as Mr. Smith informed our representative, was at first conducted in one small room, measuring about twelve feet by six. Up to 1866 the firm, as our readers already know, was known by the name of Stafford Smith & Smith. The

TWO BROTHERS PARTED IN 1866.

—Mr. Stafford Smith proceeding to Brighton to establish himself as Stafford Smith & Co.; Mr. Alfred Smith remaining at Bath, and continuing the business as Alfred Smith & Co. In 1863, the firm took larger premises at Queen Square House, which became known as the "New Curiosity Shop," and was the publishing office of a very curious little newspaper called the *New Curiosity Times*—

a paper of 32 columns, and yet but little bigger than four inches square. Mr. Smith brought our representative a copy of the first number, and he will prize it as a literary curiosity. It contains, among other gems, an eloquent three-column defence of stamp collecting, which at that time (December, 1865), was in its infancy. Referring to Mr. J. E. Gray, one of the leading philatelists of the period, this diminutive print says:—"That a man of Doctor Gray's calibre should spend his leisure in the study of stamps is in itself a proof that they are not unworthy the attention of men of thought. And he is not the only eminent person who has a partiality for postage labels. M. de Saulcy, "a senator of France, a member of the French Institute, and vice-president of the French Academy of Beux Arts," we are told, "ranks pre-eminent amongst *earnest* collectors," and Pearson Hill, Esq., the son of Sir Rowland Hill, is himself a contributor to the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and a timbrophilist. And with this testimonial to character we must take leave of stamp collecting."

Well, to return to Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. Their dealings steadily increased year by year, and in the early part of 1870 they removed to still more commodious premises in

BATH STREET, BATH,

which, save for a slight difference in the number of the building, is their present address. Messrs. Smith moved first to 6, Bath Street, where they stayed until 1874, when they acquired their present establishment at No. 7. A fine old thoroughfare is Bath Street, Bath, with its line of bold, colonnaded buildings, of which that occupied by Messrs. Smith is perhaps the boldest. Our Commissioner was impressed with the appropriateness of this imposing frontage, which is in this case so faithfully symbolical of solid worth, so completely the outward and visible sign of Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co's. business weight and prominence.

"Yes," said Mr. Smith, in reply to a leading question from our representative—"Yes, I practically manage the business now. As in many other cases, it has greatly changed since the old days. We at Bath are somewhat in the position of your last visitor, Mr. Ridpath. We now find the larger portion of our business among Continental Dealers and Collectors, though we still have a substantial trade with advanced Collectors in England."

"I have brought a few things to show you —just a little of the

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, BATH.
(Alfred Smith & Co., 1863-70).

LITERATURE OF THE FIRM,

you know," continued Mr. Smith, as he unfastened his bag—no well-regulated stamp dealer goes about without a bag—and disclosed to view a healthy pile of catalogues, price lists, and magazines. He had indeed brought a "few things." Some of them were possessed of peculiar interest, as being among the literary archives of the firm of Alfred Smith & Co.

"Let us run through the catalogues first," suggested our Commissioner's visitor. "The original price-list with which Mr. Stafford Smith introduced himself to the philatelic world is already familiar to you. The stuff I have here dates from the severance of the partnership. See, here is the catalogue of

1863, and it is not uninteresting to note some of the exhorbitant figures. In many cases the price quoted is as high—in one or two instances a little higher, I think—than that now obtainable. But it was inevitable that prices should be a little eccentric at a time when philately was only a few years old. In the following year's catalogue—that for 1864—we had got things nearer their true level. After that prices seemed to assume their correct altitude almost of their own accord, and our catalogue was usually regarded as a fair standard right away down to ——."

"Down to to-day, Mr. Smith?"

"Well, I regret to say that, to-day, we find ourselves without a catalogue, though this terrible state of things won't last long. Our last edition of the "Standard" went off much more quickly than we anticipated. I expect, however, that the new edition will be out at no very distant date, and I may tell you that when it doesmake its appearance it will be the best we have had. It is to be very much enlarged in bulk, and a little increased in price, too."

"Let me see, it's present price is—— "

"Only eighteenpence, you know. We think that with the improvements and enlargements we have in view it cannot reasonably be priced at less than half-a-crown, but the matter is by no means settled yet." After all, a good catalogue cannot be obtained for much less than two and sixpence, and Messrs. Smith's re-issue, though Mr. Smith himself says so, "as perhaps shouldn't," is going to break the record in catalogues published in this country.

THE "MONTHLY CIRCULAR."

Going on to speak of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, the *Monthly Circular*, and other publications associated with the firm of Alfred Smith & Co., our representative's visitor remarked, with pardonable pride, that the *Monthly Circular* had now attained the respectable age of seventeen years, and occupied an exceptional position as the oldest English stamp journal in existence. The *Circular* first saw the light in 1875, immediately after the much-to-be-regretted demise of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*. About that time, just after Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.'s removal to their present handsome premises at 7, Bath Street, there came, as our older readers will remember, a temporary lull in stamp-collecting—a lull, indeed, that the pessimists of the period were not slow to interpret as the death-knell of philately. Happily, philately came out of that short spell of stagnation without turning a hair. Messrs. Smith may, perhaps, take credit in some measure for what they did towards keeping the philatelic pot boiling. Their *Monthly Circular* appearing at such a time must have done wonders towards inspiring renewed confidence in the future of philately, for the *Monthly Circular* was then, as now, a reliable, well-written, and always instructive stamp journal. Its then Editor's name was a household word in philatelic circles, for Mr. Overy Taylor had by his writings contributed greatly to the progress of philately. It was this gentleman who, in 1874, edited the last edition of the catalogue of that same Dr. J. E. Gray, whose eccentric pretensions to a triangular contest with James Chalmers and Rowland Hill for the honour and glory of the invention of the adhesive stamp, will be so well remembered by philatelists of twenty years' standing. Up till 1879 Mr. Overy Taylor continued to occupy the editorial chair of the *Monthly Circular*, and it is certain that few philatelic journals, before or since, have had such a painstaking and talented man at the helm. About a year after Mr. Taylor's retirement there occurred the most melancholy event in the whole history of the big stamp firm at Bath. We, of course, allude to the

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED SMITH

in 1880, at an age when most men can with comparative confidence look forward to about twenty more years of life. But the late Mr. Smith was never singularly robust, and in his later years failing health speedily overtook him. Since his death, which mournful occurrence evoked an expression of the deepest regret from all who had known him, the control of the firm's business, originally taken in hand by a sister of the founder, has now devolved upon the subject of our Special Commissioner's most recent interview. The editorship of the *Monthly Circular*, too, is now in hands competent in every way to keep this admirable sheet up to the level of excellence and accuracy for which it has always been remarkable, and it is a member of the London Philatelic Society who is generally credited with knowing a thing or two about the stamps of our own country, who now occupies the position erstwhile graced by Mr. Overy Taylor.

But to resume our representative's chat with Mr. Bertram Smith in its actual form.

"As to your home trade, again, Mr. Smith," said our Commissioner. "I presume that you have still an extensive business here, despite what you say about Continental trade?"

"Oh, decidedly! and both wholesale and retail. Here is one of the wholesale price-currents, which we issue at frequent intervals. Of course, when I say that the greater part of our business is with continental customers, I speak comparatively. Our trade at home is still considerable. Our speciality ever since the firm started has been sheets, and we now have a regular and steady connection in this department, and I venture to say that our stock of sets is second to none. In the matter of packets, we claim some credit for our "Rowland Hill" series, not only on the score of cheapness, but for their comprehensiveness and convenient classification.

Of course, the better class of stamps is to be found in our priced collections, where we make a speciality of shades."

MR. BERTRAM SMITH'S COLLECTION.

"Doubtless you are a collector yourself?" our representative went on, knowing well the weakness which our leading dealers possess for accumulating a private store of choice varieties.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Smith—"I have brought part of my collection with me. This is only one of seven volumes, and I have brought this particular book because it includes my best country—Greece. I have always 'specialised' a little in Grecian stamps and here is the result."

Mr. Smith has certainly a fine lot of Greece—Paris prints and Athens prints in fine rows and strips. Our representative noticed some fine "80's," and a double "20," by which Mr. Smith sets great store. This entertaining gentleman from the head-shaving city had a ready fund of conversation with which to entertain his interviewer. Some of his stories of the earlier stages of the business at Bath—stories which had descended from father to son, but were none the less interesting for being twice-told tales—would make quite an entertaining little book. Away back in the earlier years of philately the "New Curiosity Shop" at Bath, as described by Mr. Smith, must have aroused some little wonderment in the minds of the unphilatelic. At the time the windows of "Queen Square House" were curtained and festooned with great strips and sheets of the 5c. blue Confederates, of which Messrs. Smith held an enormous stock. That was in the dear old days when every stamp in one's collection was a distinct variety of value, and when the accumulation of different shades of the same colour, to say nothing of varieties of water-mark and perforation, was wont to be regarded as senseless supererogation.

An Omnibus Post.

WHICH MAY BE PRODUCTIVE OF A SERIES OF LOCAL STAMPS.

ENGLAND, happy England—England, the home of the free and easy—is going to have an Omnibus Post. France may boast of her historic letter-carrying balloons; Uncle Sam may prate of his "Special and Private Offices," as we find them described in the dear old "Oppen's" of our adolescence; but John Bull, who is really growing quite progressive in his old age, is to give them one and all the go-by with a regular organised system of letter-carrying by omnibuses (or "omnibi," in the pedantic language of the Board School boy), tram-cars, and other public conveyances. Perhaps, without further preamble, it will be as well to print the Treasury Warrant, appearing in the official *Gazette* for July 15:—

CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS OTHERWISE THAN BY POST.

TREASURY WARRANT.

July 6th, 1892.

WHEREAS by the Post Office Act, 1891, the Postmaster-General is empowered, with the consent of the Treasury, either generally or in the case of any particular person, to authorize:—

(*a*.) Letters to be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by the post, and

(*b*.) The collection otherwise than by an officer of the Post Office of any letters whether to be so sent or to be sent by the post.

And it is provided that the authority shall be subject in every case to such regulations, conditions, prohibitions, and restrictions as are specified in a Warrant of the Treasury made on the representation of the Postmaster-General.

And whereas it is expedient to authorise the sending, conveyance, and delivery upon certain conditions of letters otherwise than by the post by means of tramway cars and of omnibuses or other conveyances plying on stated routes for the conveyance of passengers or goods where communication is afforded by such means more frequently than by the post.

Now, we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, made on the representation of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, testified by his signing the same, order, direct, declare, and consent as follows:—

1.—(1.) In this Warrant except where the context otherwise requires—

The expression "Postmaster-General" means Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being.

The expression "Company" means any Company, persons, or person owning tramways, omnibuses, or other conveyances plying on stated routes for the conveyance of passengers or goods and the servants and agents of such Company, persons or person.

The expression "letter" includes any communication in the nature of a letter.

The expression "sender" used in connection with a letter means the person on whose behalf the letter is conveyed by a Company.

(2). This Warrant shall not apply to the conveyance of letters by railway.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Warrant the Postmaster-General may, if he think fit, by writing under his hand, authorize any Company by any car, omnibus, or other conveyance of the Company conveying passengers or goods to convey letters on behalf of any person from any place on the line of route of such Company to any other place on such line, and authorize any person to send letters by the Company in manner aforesaid but not otherwise.

3. The Postmaster-General may define the limits within which letters may be sent, conveyed, and delivered under his authority in any case provided for by this Warrant.

4. No Company shall convey any letter otherwise than from one place on a line of route of the Company to another place on such line, nor shall any Company receive a letter for conveyance otherwise than at an office or in a car, omnibus, or other conveyance of the Company, nor deliver any letter otherwise than at an office of the Company or a place on the line of route of the Company.

5. No Company shall convey letters otherwise than by a car, omnibus, or other conveyance running in the ordinary course of the Company's business and according to the Company's time tables for the purpose of conveying passengers or goods.

6. No Company shall advertise that they collect, despatch, convey, or receive letters at any stated times or otherwise that they in any manner conduct a regular post, the intention of this Warrant being that the conveyance and delivery of letters by a Company shall be incidental to the Company's business of conveying goods and passengers, and shall be effected by way of supplement to and not by way of competition with the ordinary Postal Service.

7. The Company shall pay to the Postmaster-General in respect of each and every letter received by the Company for conveyance as aforesaid the sum of one penny. Provided that the Company may, if the Postmaster-General so authorize, convey a written message intended to be sent as a telegram over the postal telegraphs to a postal telegraph office without making any payment to the Postmaster-General in respect of such conveyance thereof.

8. Except as hereinbefore provided a Company shall not convey or deliver any letter or make any collection of letters for any purpose whatever, and no person whatever shall send any letter by a Company.

9. Any authority given by the Postmaster-General under the provisions of this Warrant, may be for such term and subject to such further provisions, conditions, and restrictions as the Postmaster-General may think expedient.

10. Any authority granted by the Postmaster-General in accordance with the provisions of this Warrant shall be deemed to have been granted with our consent, and we do hereby consent to the same.

11. This Warrant shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

W. H. Walrond,
Sidney Herbert,
Two of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury
James Fergusson,
Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

How the thing will work is problematical indeed. We have already a railway express post which answers its purpose fairly well, and a system of district messenger boys which is a howling success—that is, when the boy you have engaged happens to have some private object in view which makes him hurry. But what of this new departure? To the cynically minded, who are versed in the ways of 'buses and tram-cars, the new departure does not present many attractions. Take London as a city plentifully provided with public conveyances, and send a letter by omnibus post from, say, Bow to Hammersmith. Any reader who has ridden by 'bus from Bow to Hammersmith will appreciate the force of our illustration. The omnibus post—clearly instituted as an *express*—would find some difficulty in beating the ordinary post, provided the sender of a letter by the latter means were fortunate in just catching a delivery. But admitting for a moment the speed of the conveyance, let us look at the disadvantages of the projected system—drawbacks, we may say, that in our opinion practically d * * * it from it's inception. (Now then, none of that, young man!—ED.) In the first place, to what an extent is the area of operations restricted. "No company," we are told, "shall convey any letter otherwise than from one place on a line of route of the Company to another place on such line"—which, so far as we can penetrate the ponderosity of official language, means that the addressee must be a person residing in close proximity to the tram lines. If, on the other hand, it be susceptible of a broader interpretation, so much the better for the omnibus post. Next comes the question of fees—a question which is carefully evaded in the Treasury Warrant. The Post Office, the ever-jealous, ever-selfish British Post Office, is to have its penny for every letter carried, though the department contributes in no way to the delivery. But what is the omnibus, or tram-car, or other public conveyance to have? Presumably, this letter-carrying business is not to be done for love. More interesting, however, to us of philatelic bent is the question, how will the letters be stamped? Assuredly a stamp of some sort will be necessary as a check; the precise form that stamp will take—whether it will be an adhesive or a mere postmark—is a little puzzle which only Sir James Fergusson, or his immediate Gladstonian successor in office, can be in a position to solve. But if the Omnibus Post is to bring us a new and interesting series of local stamps—stamps in which Great Britain is comparatively poor—why, then, we wish Omnibus Post a good deal more success than, in our poor judgment, it seems likely to attain.

P.C.B.

New Issues.

—:-:—

Argentine. It is denied by the Post Office officials that any of the adhesive stamps have been redrawn. The plates have probably been touched up without authority by the printers. We hear of the ½c. having also been retouched.

Austria. Our publishers have the 2k. brown, surcharged 8 para 8, for use in the Levant, similar to the other values. We understand, however, that the value has been withdrawn.

The current 3k. has been seen without the figures, a sheet having escaped the second printing.

The wrapper is now made of white paper, and, according to M. Lederman, special cards were issued for use in the Music Exhibition, lately held in Vienna. There are six varieties, differing in the views of the Exhibition buildings, given on the back.

—— green

Levant, 8 para, brown and black, perf. 10

Wrapper, 2k. brown and black on white

P.C., 2k. brown on buff (6 varieties) special issue

Bavaria. The following is a list of the Post Cards with the date '92.' All the cards (excepting the last) are on buff. Of the card on grey it is said that 500 were printed by mistake and were cornered by a postal employé.

P.C., 3pf. brown, wmk. vertical undulating lines
5pf. green, ,, ,,
10pf. carmine, ,, ,,
3+3pf. brown, ,, ,,
5+5pf. green, ,, ,,
3pf. brown, ,, zigzag lines
5+5pf. green, ,, ,,
3pf. brown, wmk. horizontal undulating lines
5pf. green, ,, ,,
10pf. carmine, ,, ,,
5+5pf. green, ,, ,,
3+3pf. brown on grey, wmk. ?

Belgium. According to the *Philatelist* the Reply Cards of 5c. are now printed closer together, the stamps being only 8 mm apart instead of 32 mm

P.C., 5+5c. green on buff, variety

Bermuda. The Reply Card, similar to the single, has been issued of the value of

P.C., 1½+1½d. carmine

Bolivia. The current stamps surcharged TIMBRE, for use as fiscals, have been used postally. According to the *Record*, the Reply Card with stamp of the 9 star type, has been modified.

Fiscal Postals, 1c. rose TIMBRE in blue
2c. violet ,, in rose

P.C., 2+2c. blue on white, variety

Brazil. From *Le Timbre Poste* we cull the following (Head of Liberty type):—
100r. rose and greenish blue
100r. red ,,
100r. carmine ,,
100r. ,, ,, centre inverted
Env., 100r. red on laid, 132 × 105 mm
100r. red + 100r. (albino)
sizes, 132 × 105 mm on laid
134 × 110, 151 × 93 mm on wove

British Bechuanaland. The Cape of Good Hope ½d. wmk. anchor has been over printed in green.
½d. green on black, wmk. anchor
½d. ,, ,, surch. twice

British Central Africa. From the *London Philatelist* we hear that a 4/- stamp being required for Revenue purposes, the 5/- has been overprinted "Four Shillings." This, of course, may and will be used for philatelic purposes.
4/- on 5/- yellow and black

Bulgaria. According to the *Philatelist*, errors exist in the word TAKCA on the following unpaid stamps. The error consists in the last letter A being an Oriental instead of a Roman type.
A Reply Card, similar to the single, but of a brighter colour, has also appeared.
Unpaid, 25 s. carmine, perf. error in TAKCA
25 s. ,, perf. 12 × Serpentine error in TAKCA
50 s., blue, imperf. ,,
P.C., 10 + 10 s. bright red

Cape of Good Hope. A ½d. Post Card is mentioned by a Foreign Paper, with stamp of the current design.

P.C., ½d. green on thick white card, size 121 × 74 mm

Central American Steamship Company. From *Le Timbre Poste* we copy the following:—"There are, it appears, five values which appeared in May or June, 1886, and served to frank letters from port to port, served by steamers of the Company. The 1c. was little used, and it was an error that this value appeared instead of the 5c. It was to obtain this last value that the 1c. green was surcharged in red."
The design consists of a steam ship steaming to the right in a shield formed by two labels, the upper one inscribed with the name of the Company. The lower one, broken in the centre by a shield bearing the figure of value, is inscribed on the left, "NEWSPAPERS 1oz. 2cts." and on the right, "LETTERS ½oz. 5cts." At the bottom of the stamp is a label also broken by the shield, containing value, inscribed on left, "TWO CENTS," and on right, "DOS CENTAVOS." At the top of the stamp, on the left of the upper label, is "18," and on the right "86," the date of issue.
1c. green
2c. carmine
5 on 1c. green and red
10c. blue
50c. brown
In *Le Timbre Poste*, the surcharged stamp, evidently by a misprint, is given as 1 on 5c.

Cashmere. The *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* mentions a new issue of the Post Card.
P.C., ¼a. red on white paper, size 140 × 90 mm

Ceylon. Our Publisher has copies of the 28c. surcharged "3 cents" and a line in black.
3c. on 28c. slate

Cochin (India, not China, as the *London Philatelist* adds) has issued a set of stamps. The position of this State, close to Travancore in Southern India, accounts for the appearance of the shell. The puttan is equal to 10 pies or ⅝ anna.
½ puttan, orange-yellow shades, perf. 12
1 ,, majenta, ,, ,,
2 ,, violet, ,,
Env., ½ puttan orange-yellow shades
1 ,, majenta, ,,
2 ,, violet
on both thick and thin paper.

Colombia. A new 2c. has been issued. Arms in a circle inscribed REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA, broken below by a square containing figure of value. At bottom, a label containing the word CENTAVOS. In top corners is the figure of value in a square.
2c. red on rose

Congo. A Provisional printing of the Post Cards has been issued, similar in design, but with the inscriptions varying slightly from the old issue, while the colour of the Cards has been reversed.
P.C., 10c. black on buff
15c. ,, white

Congo Français. M. Astruc has a variety of the lately issued 5 and 10c. on 20 and 40c., on which the surcharge reads "COngo Français."
5c. in black on 20c., variety
10c. ,, 40c. ,,

Curaçao. Of Post Cards with stamps of the figure type there are—
P.C., 2½c. green on sea green
2½ + 2½c. ,,

Egypt. The Envelope of 2 piastres has been surcharged "5 millésimes," and in a second line the Turkish equivalent.
5 m. in black on 2p. orange, size 176 × 117 mm

France. The Unpaid Stamps of 2, 3, 4c. black, and 5frs. red brown, have been withdrawn from circulation.
The Wrappers are now printed without the lines.

Greece. The Post Card is now being printed at Athens, and the shade of both card and stamp has been changed.
P.C., 10l. bright carmine on blue

Grenada. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. have found a copy of the 2½d. on 8d., surcharged three times, once in the centre of the stamp, and twice one over the other, covering the original value.
2½d. in black on 8d. brown, triple surcharge

Guadeloupe. The 5c. exists with double surcharge according to the *Revue Philatelique*.
5c. black and green, surch. twice

Guatemala. The *American Journal of Philately* mentions another error of the 1886 surcharged series, in addition to the one mentioned last month. In this case, the 75c. on 1 peso, has the last four letters of the word "Nacionales" both inverted and transposed thus—"Nacionsəɹɐ"

75c. on 1p., red and black, error

Holland. The Post Card of 5c. has been issued with a stamp, bearing the Queen's head to right, and the arms to left. There is also an Official card, inscribed above in centre, "POSTERIJEN"—"DIENSTBRIEFKAART"—"Aan," followed by four lines for the address. The card is surrounded by a frame, measuring 150 × 100 mm. There are four varieties according to *De Postiljon*, on one of which, that on blue, there is a formula at the back, with the word "Briefkaart" reading "BricRkaart." The Cards have a control number at the side. This reads, "Model No. 49b," except in the case of the blue card, in which the "b" is left out.

P.C., 5c. blue on blue
Off. P.C. — black on rose; back dotted rose
— black on rose dotted; back rose
— black on salmon
— black on dark blue

Hong Kong. Our Publisher sends us copies of the Jubilee issue with the K (not J as mentioned in the *London Philatelist*) on one stamp much higher and narrower than on the other. The 50c. has been issued without, as well as with the addition value in Chinese characters. Of the 1d. there seem to be three varieties—without the Chinese characters, with one character only, and with several.

2c., Jubilee issue, black on rose, variety
50c. on 48c. black on violet, ,,
1d. on 96c. black on brown on red, ,,

Japan. *Le Timbre Poste* announces a new Officially sealed, the lower inscription being altered to "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS OF JAPAN."

Off. Sealed, — brown, perf. 13½

Labuan. We hear that the latest surcharge, 6 cents, has been applied to the 16c. at the request of an English collector. One or two sheets only were surcharged, and the envelopes were franked with certain of the stamps. The entire quantity was forwarded to the English collector. There is every probability that by this time a pair of the 10c. and 40c. have also been made for the same person. As none of these, although they have apparantly franked letters, were ever issued, we refrain from adding them to our list.

Mexico. The ordinary Post Card, slightly modfied and the stamp omitted has been issued as an Official Card.

Off. P.C., (2c.) green on white

Monaco. The Letter Card has appeared with a stamp depicting the head of the reigning prince.

L.C., 25c. grey-green on pink

Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us copies of the new series issued by the French Post Office for the new postal service between Tangier and Fez. There is a 1fr. which their correspondent could not obtain in time to enclose with the rest. The design consists of an Arabesque frame, enclosing a view chiefly consisting of a palm tree. The view is somewhat concealed by a large square label containing the figure of value. In the top corners are squares containing the figures of value, and in a label between the squares is the word POSTES. In a label at the bottom of the stamp is "TANGIER-FEZ." The labels at the sides are filled with inscriptions in native characters

5c. green on pale green
10c. black on pale rose
15c. blue on pale blue
25c. black on white
50c. rose on pale rose
1fr. olive
5frs. mauve on white

Natal. A Reply Card has been issued, similar in type to the 1½d. card of last year.

P.C., 1 × 1d., carmine on buff

New South Wales. The Permanent Wrapper of ½d. has now been issued. The stamp is similar to the new ½d., and is printed on the paper made for the 1d. wrappers, each wrapper being wmk. "ONE PENNY" in large letters.

Wrapper, ½d. grey, on white laid paper

New Zealand. According to the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, an addition has been made to the set of the insurance stamps, a 6d. value having been issued. It also announces the current 2d. surcharged O(n) P(ublic) S(ervice) O(nly).

Insurance Stamps, 6d. green, perf. 11½
Official, 2d. violet, surch. in violet

Obock. After the long list of normal varieties come a probably longer list of errors. The following is a commencement from *Le Timbre Poste*:—

1c. on red on 25c., pair, one stamp without 1
4c. in black on 25c., ,, ,, ,, ,, 4
5c. in red on 25c., without OBOCK
35c. ,, 25c., pair, one stamp with 3
75c. ,, 1fr., ,, ,, ,, ,, 5
1c. ,, 25c., with OBOC
1c. ,, 25c., double surch.
4c. in black on 25c., ,,
5c. in red on 25c., ,,
75c. ,, 1fr., ,,
2c. ,, 15c., ,, one above and the other below

Paraguay. The four lower values of the current series have been surcharged in black, "1892," and the following additions to the stamps surcharged "OFICIAL" (not OFFICIAL) in black, are to be noted.

1c. green, surch. "1892" in black
2c. rose ,, ,, ,,
5c. blue ,, ,, ,,
Off. 7c. brown, surch. OFICIAL in black
10c. violet ,, ,, ,,

The London Philatelist and *Le Timbre Poste* also give a 50c. grey, which we have no knowledge of.

Puttialla. Of the series with the new way of spelling the name namely, PATIALA, our publisher has the following:—

9 pies carmine, black surch.
1½a. drab ,,
3a. orange ,,
6a. bistre ,,
12a. black on red brown ,,
Off. 3a. orange ,,
4a. olive ,,
8a. violet ,,
12a. black on red brown ,,
1r. grey ,,
Varieties with second A in PATIALA smaller
,, ,, ,, A in ,, Λ
,, ,, L smaller
P.C. ¼+½a. brown surch. in black

Peru. According to the *London Philatelist*, Mr. S. Castle has discovered a new variety, namely, the 10c. blue provisional of 1881, on pelure paper, with curved black surcharge "Provisional," and "1881-1882" in a straight line. The surcharge is printed on the reverse side, and afterwards gummed over, showing through the very thin paper, the surcharge is reversed when looked at from the front of the stamp.

1881, Provisional, 10c. blue, surch. in black on the reverse side

Porto Rico. A Post Card has been issued with the stamp between the words "TARJETA" "POSTAL."
P.C., 3c. de p., blue on buff

Portugal. A Post Card, with stamp of the new design on the left and with arms in the centre has been issued.
The obsolete 5 and 10 reis have been surcharged in black "PROVISORIO," each value being in a different type according to the copies just received by our Publisher.
5r. black with black surcharge
10r. green ,, ,,
P.C., 10 reis, lilac rose on pale buff

Queensland. Mr. Giwelb has the 5/-, with the latest wmk., on thinnish paper, imperf.
5/- rose, wmk. Q and Crown on thin paper, imperf.
In the copies on this paper we have seen the watermark appear sideways in all the specimens we have met with.

Roumania. The Unpaid stamp now appear to be on pale yellow paper, and there is a Letter Card with stamp of the current type.
Unpaid, 2b. green on pale yellow, perf. 13
L.C., 5b. black on pale grey

St. Pierre Miquelon. Our Publishers have copies of a new set of surcharges, similar to those already issued, but on the 25c.
1c. in black on the 25c. black on rose
2c. ,, ,, ,,
4c. ,, ,, ,,

San Marino. We learn that Mr. Otto Bickel has had issued, we mean has secured, a quantity of the newly issued provisionals, 5c. on 30c. and 5c. on 10c. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write that the new provisionals are 5c. on 10c. and 10c. on 20c., 20,000 of the first and 40,000 of the latter being issued. The values may be wrong, but the numbers are probably right, and we advise our readers, remembering the B. Guianas, to wait before paying a long price. There are also some changes of colour.
5c. on 30c. brown
5c. on 10c. blue
5c. green
30c. orange
40c. brown bronze
45c. green
1l. brown and yellow

Sarawak. We have received, by the favour of Mr. Ribeiro, a copy of the new value (permanent) 1c., similar in design to the current set.
1c. black and mauve

Senegal. The French Colony stamps have been surcharged "SÉNÉGAL" diagonally, and new value over the old figures of value sideways.
75c. in black on 15c. blue
1fr. ,, ,, 5c. green

Servia. The current 1d. has been found in a pair by Stanley Gibbons, Ld., Imperf. and a new Post Card has been issued similar to the last issue, but with frame the same as on the 5p. Card of 1888. There are two varieties, one of which has the keys in the frame inverted.
1d. lilac, imperf.
P.C. 10p. red on olive yellow
10p. ,, ,, variety.

Shanghai. Our Publisher has received copies of the current 2c. with wmk. and the Postage Due Stamp also with wmk.
2c. brown, wmk.
Unpaid 15c. black and blue

Siam. The *London Philatelist* mentions two varieties of the 2a. on 3a., one supposed to be up to the present unchronicled. We find, however, we chronicled them *both* last year.

Sirmoor. Our Publisher has received a new set of the stamps surcharged "On S.S.S." In this new set the "O" of "On" is thinner. Of the 1st issue (stamps without the head), we have seen some re-issues apparently used. The name appears to be spelt SIRMDOR, but it may be only a badly shaped O. The outline of the stamp is formed by an additional wavy line outside the straight line formerly forming the outline.
Re-issue ¼a. green
½a. blue
Official 6 pies, red on green, surch. inverted (old type)
3 ,, black on orange, new type
6 ,, red on green ,,
1a. black on blue ,,
2a. ,, on rose ,,

South Australia. The 9d. has appeared in a new shade, and the 2½d. and 5d. has been issued of a similar type to the 4d.
9d. pale lilac rose, SA and Crown, Perf. 11½
2½d. blue ,, ,,
5d. ochre ,, ,,

Spain. The *Monthly Journal* mentions a used copy of the 4 cuartos of 1864, with a clean cut perforation measuring 12½, presumedly unofficial.
1864, 4c. red on buff, perf. 12½

Suriname. Hand stamped surcharge.
1 cent in violet black on 2½c. rose

Sweden. Of the stamps of the new design, in addition to the 1 and 4 ore, there are also:—
2 ore yellow and blue
3 ore ,, brown

Swiss. Of the design of the higher values there has been issued:—
30c. red brown, perf. 11½

Tasmania. The 3d. has again been changed in shade being now of a dull reddish brown. It has the variety of TAS wmk. known as type II. Mr. Basset Hall has forwarded to the *London Philatelist* the errors mentioned below. A large number of varieties of Bands and Envelopes, both simple and compound values, have been printed to order. As these have been printed for philatelic purposes chiefly, we omit them.
3d. dull reddish brown, wmk. TAS, type II., perf. 12
½d. orange, imperf. (local print)
1d. pink, ,, ,,
2½d. black on pale blue, imperf.
2½d. ,, ,, ,, surch. inverted

Tonga. The 1d. and 2d. stamps are having a black star added in the upper corners to prevent these values being surcharged 4d. and 8d. by parties outside the post office.
1d. rose and black
2d. purple and black

Tranvancore. Similar to the single card.
P.C., 8+8 cash, carmine on buff

Turkey. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a pair of the Unpaid 1869, 20p. pale and deep brown, imperf., the stamps being *used*.
Unpaid, 1869, 20p. pale and deep brown, imperf.

Turk's Isles. Both Mr. Wildsmith and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., advise us that the 1½d. Post Cards have been surcharged "1d."
P.C., 1d. in black on 1½d., brown on buff
1d.+1d. ,, 1½d.+1½d., brown on buff

United States. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* mentions the following variety of the 1c. (current) Envelope:—
Env., 1c. blue, size D, on white wove paper and without wmk.

Western Australia. The colour of the 5d., mentioned last month, is ochre-brown.

Wurtemburg. Messrs. Chevely, Wilson & Co. have a copy of the 2 marks black on orange, imperf. The 10pf. Post Card has had the last line but one for the address lengthened.
2m. black on orange, imperf.
P.C., 10pf. carmine and black (variety)

Zululand. According to the *Record*, the 5d. Great Britain has been surcharged similar to the other values.
5c. black and lilac and blue

Laureated Stamps of Victoria.

By J. H. ANHEISSER.

IN the June issue of this paper, Mr. Walter Mackay makes sundry enquiries about the laureated Victoria stamps of the issue of 1867. Though not an expert, I will endeavour to answer his questions to the best of my ability. In my opinion these stamps were prepared in this way. A die was first engraved representing the general design of the stamp, minus the inscription—at least, this is my impression as regards the 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. stamps. The inscriptions were, I imagine, set in type and inserted in this form in the spaces left for them in the design. The lower inscription would, of course, be different for each variety of stamp, owing to difference in value. From the design thus completed the complete blocks were made, and from these the stamps were eventually printed. Now, when the types forming the inscriptions were not screwed tightly enough to the solid mass of the die, they may all, or part of them, have slipped during the process of manufacturing the reproductions, and in this manner occasioned the varieties Mr. Mackay is enquiring about. It may also be the case that reproductions have been made of the die before adding the inscriptions, and that the latter were added to the former before the printing, during which time the slipping occurred. A whole line can slip as easily as a single letter when the types are a little loose; the clearness and fineness of the outer line has nothing to do with that, this line being produced by the frame fastening the inscription to the solid block of the die on the stereo. Stamps with apparantly double-lined single letters, or whole inscriptions, have long been known to me; though they are very rarely to be met with. In my collection I possess a 2d. stamp, watermark 6, with the "V" of Victoria; and another specimen of the same value with watermark V and Crown, with the whole line. In a friend's collection, recently, I noticed another specimen of the latter description, but I did not take notice of the watermark. Finally, I would point out that not infrequently stamps of this issue may be found with one or even both of the outer lines missing at the top or the bottom. I think this is due to the frame not being placed quite horizontally when put around the blocks.

A Lady Forger.

MISS MARY AGNES ILLINGWORTH, OF TOOTING, AT THE OLD BAILEY.

HIGHLY interesting to the student of human nature has been the prosecution, which is just concluded, of Miss Mary Agnes Illingworth, of Tooting, who first appeared before a London magistrate some months ago, charged with forging postal orders, post cards and stamps, and in various other ways attempting to defraud the General Post Office. Miss Illingworth is young, talented, and highly connected, and, what lends an additional interest to the affair, she is alleged to have committed several of the misdemeanours with which she has been charged in order to revenge herself upon a former friend. At the

Old Bailey, London, on Monday, July 25th, the young lady listened to the proceedings rather as an interested spectator, than as a culprit, awaiting sentence, and never for a moment appeared to realise the gravity of her position. Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., prosecuted on behalf of the Postmaster General. In opening his case, he said that the prisoner was a lady artist, who was extremely clever with her pen. On April 19th, she wrote to an establishment in Oxford Street, ordering three electric belts, and enclosing what purported to be a postal order for 15s. This was really a 1s. order, but, by a most clever manipulation of the figures, the young lady had added a "5" to the "1," and had changed the "halfpenny" for the fee into "three halfpence." The Old Bailey jury unhesitatingly found the prisoner guilty of the

FORGERY OF A POSTAL ORDER,

ignoring her counsel's plea that she had been made the victim of some malicious person, who had ordered the belts in her name, and enclosed the forged order for the purpose of causing her annoyance. But the forgery of the postal order was only one of the charges against Miss Illingworth. On another indictment she was charged with altering a registered letter receipt in order to obtain £5 from the Post Office Authorities. In a third case it was stated that the prisoner attempted to obtain £200 from the Post Office Savings Bank by a false claim. But with none of these charges did Mr. Philbrick proceed, counsel for the prosecution contenting himself with, perhaps, the most serious of all, the charge of sending a long series of libellous post cards to a music-hall artiste, against whom all sorts of malicious and unfounded allegations had been made. The strange thing about this charge, said counsel, was the fact that the prisoner had been seen and cautioned against sending these libellous, and often obscene, epistles through the post. On one occasion, it was stated, she wrote a full confession, and the then Postmaster General, the late Mr. Raikes, cautioned her, but told her, in reply to her question whether she was to be prosecuted, that no steps would be taken against her unless the libels were repeated. Within a week after that, the young lady recommenced her libelling, and the police had at last to interfere. In the course of the proceedings at the Old Bailey, a number of witnessess connected with the Postal Service gave evidence as to a number of

FORGED POSTCARDS AND STAMPS,

with all of which Miss Illingworth was identified. Many letters and envelopes franked "On her Majesty's Service," all forgeries, were also put in evidence against the fair occupier of the dock. Most of these had been stopped in the post by the authorities, but in other cases the forgeries had been so skilfully executed that the post cards and letters had been delivered in due course. After all the evidence had been adduced, Miss Illingworth herself rose to address the jury. She denied the charges *in toto*, and said that other persons had formed a conspiracy against her. The jury were proof against this essentially feminine defence, and found the prisoner guilty. Mr. Gill, counsel for Miss Illingworth, pleaded that sentence might be postponed, as he desired to call in the medical man and nurse who had attended the prisoner, who had suffered very much from hysteria. In view of the extraordinary nature of the case, the Recorder consented, and the prisoner, though convicted, will not be sentenced until the October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Doings of the Societies.

[*NOTICE.—Under this heading we desire to record the work of Philatelic Societies and Clubs month by month. Secretaries are requested to send in all information intended for publication by the 25th of each month.*]

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The sixteenth and annual general meeting was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, May 20th, Mr. M. P. Castle presiding. Nineteen members attended. Mr. R. Ehrenbach, Dr. Alexander Boswell, Mr. W. Winkman, and Dr. Stanley Taylor were elected members of the Society. The Secretary's report showed that there had been a net increase of 40 in the membership, as compared with a net increase of 11 during the previous year. The Treasurer presented his annual balance-sheet, which showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition financially. Mr. Philbrick's resignation of the office of President being regretfully accepted, the Earl of Kingston was elected to fill the vacant chair. Mr. Nankivell then read a paper on the early surcharged Stamps of the Transvaal, which it was resolved should be printed in the *London Philatelist*. During the evening, Mr. Blest showed an unsevered pair of 1d. (error) and 4d. blue, wood blocks, of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Phillips, of Stanley Gibbon's, Limited, also sent for inspection a block of the 6d. unsurcharged stamps of the Transvaal on pelure paper, with one variety, *tête bêche*, and also a specimen of the 3d. stamp of the same country, printed on wide laid paper, but in the absence of further information the authenticity of the latter stamp was somewhat doubted by the members present. The date of the first meeting for the season 1892-3 was fixed for Friday, September 30th.

* * *

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Ten members and one visitor turned up at the eleventh meeting of this body, held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, May 9th. A resolution gave it as the opinion of the gathering that every member should subscribe to the *London Philatelist*. It was also decided that the work of drawing up reference lists of

the Stamps of British Possessions in Europe should be commenced next season. The twelfth and last meeting of the season was held at the usual rendezvous on Monday, May 23rd. The President, Mr. M. P. Castle, exhibited his collection of New Zealand. It was announced that the first meeting of the season 1892-3 should be held the second Monday in October.

* * *

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The last meeting of the season was held at Mr. Burnett's house, the President, Dr. Murray, presiding. After the usual business and notices from the Hon. Sec., Mr. F. A. Bellamy, concerning the exchange section, Mr. J. F. Burnett opened a discussion and read a short paper on the Stamps of Greece, illustrating his remarks with his own collection. Dr. Murray expressed a wish that other members would take up special countries, and give the society a short paper on their collection. The Hon. Sec. informs us that the first meeting of the coming season will be on September 13th.

* * *

BRADFORD STAMP CLUB.—The affairs of this club have been handed over to Mr. Samuel A. Wood, of Regent House, Hanley, Staffordshire, by Mr. W. J. E. Hinscliff, who finds himself too busy to continue the work. Mr. Wood, as our readers know, already transacts the secretarial work of the North Staffordshire Stamp Exchange, so that his hands will now be fairly full. But he is an energetic, go-ahead philatelist who will be found quite equal to the occasion. Mr. Wood's present official organ, he tells us, is the *Philatelic Monthly News*. He is to be congratulated on his selection of a little paper which will reflect credit on his society.

Auction Reports.

WE have received a priced catalogue of a sale, with reserve prices, held by the SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., of New York. Many *very* rare stamps were catalogued, but, in many cases, the reserve prevented any changing hands. The following fetched ten dollars or over, the first column giving the reserve price, and the second the successful bid.

		$ c.	$ c.
2	Austria Newspaper, 1851, 50k. rose, unused original but cracked..	20.00	20.50
5	Bolivia, Corocoro Env., hand-stamped	15.00	15.50
9	Buenos Ayres, 1848, 4p. red, with *minute* hole	40.00	50.00
14	Dominican Republic, 1865, 1r. ..	30.00	——
15	Finland, 1845, Env., 10k. black, laid paper, flap slightly torn	20.00	——
16	Finland Letter Sheet, 1850, 10k. red on blue, entire	40.00	——
17	French Colonies, 4c., head of Emperor, pair, imperf., on part of letter, postmarked 'Saint Pierre Reunion Mai 1st, 7?"	15.00	16.00
18	Reunion, 1852, 15c.	175.00	200.00
19	" " 30c.	200.00	230.00
21	India, 1854, ½a., entire sheet ..	60.00	——
22	" " 1a., " ..	60.00	——
24	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., very early, unused	25.00	40.00
25	Mauritius 1858, 1d., late, unused..	12.00	13.00
26	Mexico, 1861, 1r. black on rose, 'Mexico,' used	50.00	50.00
27	Nevis, 1867, 1d. vermilion, perf. 11 sheet	4.00	12.00
28	" " 1d. vermilion, perf. 14½ sheet	4.00	7.00
29	" " 1/- light green, sheet..	20.00	35.00
30	" " 1/- dark green, sheet..	20.00	35.00
32	Peru, 1858, ½ peso, yellow, unused	25.00	30.00
35	Prussia, 1852, Env., silk threads, large size, entire, 5sgr. lilac	12.50	17.50
36	Prussia, ditto, but small size, 7sgr. red, unused	35.00	45.00
38	St. Christopher, 1887, 1d. on ½d., entire sheet of 20	5.00	11.00
39	St. Christopher, 1888, 1d. on 2½d. blue, large surch., entire sheet of 20	10.00	21.00
41	St. Vincent, 5/-, unused	7.00	10.00
44	Spain, 1853, 2r., unused	22.50	30.00
46	Turks, 1881, 4d. on 1d., unused pair, showing two types ..	10.00	15.00
48	U.S. Carrier Stamp, 1849, U.S. Mail, 1c. rose, on original env.	8.00	10.00

ON June 9th, the SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO. held a Public Auction. The principal lots being as follows:—

		$ c.
1	U.S. New York, 1843, 3c. greenish blue	8.10
24	U. S., 1869, 90c. unused	7.80
144	B. Guiana, 1850, 8c., circular creased and cut to shape, but on part of letter	32.00
147	B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. majenta, torn, but otherwise very fine	33.50
328	Newfoundland, 6d. orange	8.00
333	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate 2, early impression, large margins, full compartment lines, very fine.. ..	18.00
342	New South Wales, laureated Reprints, 6d., sheet of 25	6.25
343	New South Wales, laureated Reprints, 8d., yellow, sheet of 50	11.00
344	New South Wales, laureated Reprints, 8d. blue, sheet of 50.	6.00
390	St. Vincent, 1881, 4d. on 1/-	13.25

THE BOGERT AND DURBIN CO. held an Auction on June 22nd and 23rd. Only the following few lots fetched over $7. As the bids were for so much each stamp in a lot, we have not figured out the mixed lots.

		$ c.
52	U.S., 1869, 90c.	7.10
315	Cape Verde, 40r. yellow, entire sheet of 28, imperf., showing the Mozambique error	13.00
416	Guinea, a similar sheet but surcharged GUINE	30.00
655	Basle, 2½r...	14.00

Correspondence.

"THE NEXT LONDON EXHIBITION."

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—As you say, how long are we to wait for another London Philatelic Exhibition? In my humble opinion we have already waited too long. Surely the getting-up of a philatelic exhibition is not such a Herculean task. I went to the last exhibition at the Portman Rooms—you bet!—and my impression at that time was that the show could not have demanded the expenditure of any great amount of time, trouble, or expense. I confess I am appalled when I reflect that here, in London—the head centre of philately, as it has been called—we lack the enterprise to get up an annual, or even a triennial show. I heartily hope that your suggestion for an exhibition in the early part of next year may meet with the support it deserves, and I may add that if my poor services are of any avail, I shall be glad to give any help in my power to the committee of management,

Yours in philately,

ENTHUSIASTICUS.

London, July 23.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—Your plan for a three-yearly show is a good one, but you have hardly hit upon the thing that, in my opinion, is most urgently needed. I think we want an exhibition that would be throughly *democratic*, if I may so term it. The members of the Philatelic Society I look upon as the *aristocrats* of philately, not necessarily in point of wealth or birth, but as regards their standing in the philatelic world. Now, what I want to see is an exhibition in which stamp collectors as well as philatelists may take part. That is to say, I want to see exhibits from the young collector, who, though he knows little of watermarks or perforations, is none the less an enthusiastic stamp collector, and embryo philatelist. What would be more interesting, I ask you, sir, than a big exhibition in which every shade and grade of philately was represented? Classify and arrange as much as you will, but let us have every class, from the tyro to the advanced philatelist, adequately represented. It is necessary for the "future of philately," of which we hear and read so much, to *educate* our young collectors. And how shall we educate them? The philatelic press, I admit, is a powerful factor, but what a still more powerful educating influence would be such an exhibition as I have attempted to describe, and which I prefer to speak of as a "democratic" exhibition. I am but a small colletor myself, restricted greatly by financial considerations, but I should certainly exhibit what few stamps I have were such a show inaugurated. As to a yearly exhibition I am fully with you, but, naturally, I should like to see it a little nearer my native town than London now and then. We have plenty of big collectors in Birmingham, but the Birmingham philatelic exhibition seems to be a thing of the dim and distant future. All is apathy where all should be enthusiasm.

Always yours,

ADMIRER OF THE "P.J.G.B."

Edgbaston, Birmingham, July 20th, 1892.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—Your leader in last month's JOURNAL is not seriously meant, is it? I trow not. Annual exhibitions, forsooth, what arrant nonsense is this! All the conditions of philately are against such a preposterous innovation. But, of course, this is just a silly-season article, is it not? I have done some scribbling myself. I know what it is to be hard up for a subject, and I can feel for you in such a predicament.

Your sincere

WELL-WISHER.

London, July 30th.

[Such compassion is quite touching, and from the recesses of our editorial heart we thank thee, oh "Well-Wisher"! But all the same, dear friend and fellow-scribbler, we were desperately in earnest.—ED.]

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see that you are taking up the subject of philatelic exhibitions. I believe, with you, that such undertakings do inestimable good, and are well worth the support of all philatelists. Now, what I want to ask is—who are we waiting for in this matter? Why cannot collectors, who are in favour of an exhibition, club together and have it? Must we wait for our leading philatelists to start the ball? If so, we may have to wait till "Doomsday." The prominent members of the London Philatelic Society are many of them busy men—far too busy to bother about annual exhibitions, which, after all would be more of a boon to the younger section of philatelists than to themselves. I think that a Committee of Management might very well be formed from members of the International Philatelic Union, of which body I am a member. I should further suggest that the exhibition might be worked on *business* principles, and possibly made to pay for itself. I hope that you will not let the subject drop yet awhile.

Philatelically yours,

A MEMBER OF THE I.P.U.

DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR, July 11th, 1892.

A contemporary, presumably in relation to the N.S. Wales Laureated Reprints, says, in answer to a correspondent, "As to the N.S. Wales it is quite a matter of opinion whether there are Reprints or otherwise." Is it? I did not think there was more than one opinion now held by any but "ignoramusses," but they have had their day (the Reprints), and my heading is charitable, but how can your contemporaries have a doubt on the matter.

Yours faithfully,

"PERPLEXED."

STAMPS STRUCK TO ORDER.

To the Editor.

The ½d. oval embossed stamp, formerly struck on postcards to order (in lilac), is now printed to order on envelopes in vermilion for circular matter. Pending further arrangements, private Letter Cards are stamped at Somerset House with the 1d. stamp used for envelopes. In various journals, and also in

that article which was reviewed last month, I have seen it stated that "Russian Stamps are used for the Inland, and the Russian Stamps, with dots, &c., added for the Foreign Correspondence of Finland." But that cannot be. I have handled the mail from Finland for sometime past, and it has always been franked with the stamps bearing the Finnish Arms, &c. Perhaps the Russo-Finnish Stamps are for internal use only.

Yours,

GEORGE SEAMAN.

Bengeworth Road, Camberwell, S.E.,
July 28th, 1892.

Round the Town.

—:-:—

[*By our London Correspondent.*]

London, August 6, 1892.

THE mention of the words Conservative and Radical reminds me of the election now completed. Perhaps it is that which has made trade so dull. Trade certainly is dull. One indication of the prevailing dulness is the recent failure of a well known firm of Philatelic auctioneers. There is nothing like choosing a quiet time in which to go bankrupt.

* * *

London stamp dealers are looking up, in all truth. Mr. Giwelb, whose change of address I alluded to in my last, is now comfortably settled in his new quarters at 188, Piccadilly. I called on Mr. Giwelb the other day, just a few minutes after Mr. Castle, of the *London Philatelic*. Mr. Giwelb has certainly chosen a fine suite of rooms. The general office is roomy, fitted up in excellent style, and one of the best lighted rooms it would be possible to obtain. After the quaint little shop in Leicester Square, Mr. Giwelb's new place is a positive palace. Behind the general showroom Mr. Giwelb has a private office, occupied by himself and a big safe. The safe looks about as inscrutable as Mr. Giwelb himself, but I believe there's a Prince's ransom in it.

* * *

Mr. C. J. Phillips' illness has come as a blow to all his friends. There can be little doubt that the manager of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, has contributed largely to his own indisposition by excess of work. The latest report to hand is to the effect that Mr. Phillips is getting rapidly better, and may be about again soon if the improvement is sustained. That were a consummation devoutly to be wished.

* * *

Now is the summer of our discontent, when all, save ourselves, are away on holiday jaunts. Never is philatelic London so thoroughly empty as at this period of the year. I have been around trying to find various stamp men, but the answer has always been an invarable and decisive "Not at Home."

The few votaries of stamp collecting whom I have seen about—looking remarkably thirsty—seem to be unanimous in their determination to have a week or fortnight in Paris for the Exhibition, and many of those who are dallying at the seaside will shortly return to the murky metropolis to "pack up" for Paris. Do you notice, by the way, that Milan is going to have a philatelic exhibition next year? Well may our editor ask—what about London?

* * *

The Philatelic Society has its own home, but yet has *not* its own home; for what is home without a suite of furniture? Mr. Garth, I notice, is circularising the members of the Society for subscriptions towards the furnishing of the rooms which have been taken at Effingham House.

* * *

The London Correspondent of one of the provincial dailies is the authority for the statement that the Tapling Collection, and the safe in which it was stored, weighed two tons. In the near future we may expect to hear of leading philatelists chartering special trains when they shift their residence, and engaging mail steamers when they desire to emigrate. In all truth, Mr. E. D. Bacon has a "heavy" task before him.

* * *

I will conclude my notes this month with an expression of sympathy with Mr. Philbrick, whose affliction just now is a subject too sad to dwell on. I understand that the members of the Philatelic Society have been amongst the most anxious of enquirers as to poor Miss Philbrick's condition.

PERIPATETIC PHIL.

The Auction Epitome for 1891.

COMPILED BY S. C. SKIPTON.

—:-:—

ABREVIATIONS.

*—unused.
†—on entire original envelope.
‡—on portion of original envelope.
p—pair (unsevered).
b followed by numeral—block of so many.
s " " " —strip " " "
Numeral in ( )—number of copies or sets in lot.

Sweden.

1st issue, set, 22/-*, 16/-*
3, 4, 6s., 12/-
6, 24s., 17/-, 15/- (2)‡
6 (2), 24s. on env., 20/-†
24s., 24/- (3)‡
4s. imperf, 5/-*

Switzerland.

Basle, 42/-, 85/-‡, 75/-*
Geneva, 5+5c., 72/6
10c. unsevered, £14 10/-
set complete except 10c., 70/-

Vaud, 4c., £10/5/-
5c., 32/-*
Zurich, 4r., £7/7/-
6r., 20/-, 21/-*, 27/-*, 25/-*
Orts Poste, no frame to cross, 2½r., 22/-
Rayon I. 5r., red and blue, Plate of 40, 42/-
Rayon II. 10r., black, red, and yellow, Plate of 40, 72/6, 30/-, 20/-

Tasmania.

1d., 40/-†, 26/-, 34/-, 19/-, 50/-*, 26/-, 20/-, 16/-, 40/-* 42/-, 37/6, 40/-, 52/-
4d., 42/- (7), 21/- (55), 10/-, 10/- (2), 13/- (cut)*, 18/- (2), 28/- (4), 26/- (4), 21/- (3)
1d., 4d., 28/-, 7/-, 14/-, 58/-*
* wmk. set, 1, 2, 4d., 19/-, 16/-
No wmk. 2d., 9/- (4)
set 1, 2, 4d., 20/-, 16/-, 36/-*
1d., oblique perf. 10/- (3, 1*)
4d., ,, 14/-
4d., pin perf., 11/-
4d., roul., 20/-, 8/-
1d., serrated, perf., 13/- (2)
4d., ,, at sides, imperf. top and bottom, 10/-
1870, 4d. blue, 21/-, 26/-, 20/-, 15/-, 24/-, 16/- (2 cleaned)
TAS, imperf., 3d., 65/-*, 17/- (p)*
,, 9d., 22/- (p)*
,, 10d., 22/- (p)*
2d., surch. at sides 'STAMP—DUTY,' and in centre '5/-,' £11

Tobago.

£1 violet, 21/-*
1d. on ½ 6d., 20/- (2)‡
½d. on 6d. ochre, 25/- (120)*

Tolima.

1870, 5c. on blue batonné, 40/-
5p., 1878, and 5p., 1884*, 19/-
5p., 1884, 16/-
Registration Stamp, 50c., 25/- (3 shades)
Cubiertas, 5, 10, 50c., 50c. tricolour, 10/-
10c. vermilion (sheet of 12), 14/-*

Tonga.

18 sets of 4, 17/-

Transvaal.

Red surch., 1, 3d., 1/-, 48/-
3d. on pelure, 30/-*
6d., 26/-
1/-, 17/-, 28/-
Black surch., inverted 6d., blue on rose, 4/-, 17/-, 6/-
,, imperf. 5/-
,, roul, 11/-
6d. blue on pink, imperf and roul. ditto surch. inverted, 15/-
V.R., upright 1d. red, b 40 imperf., but roul. all round, 25/-*
1884, 4d., 15/- (400)
6d., 12/. (500), 15/- (500)
5/-, 8/- (10)
2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 5 sets 20/-

Travancore.

Errors, 1c. *green*,† 4c. *rose*,† 23/-

(To be continued.)

T

International Philatelic Union.

—:·:—

JULY, 1892, REPORT.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 30*a*, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.
B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.
GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.
W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.
A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried, Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

287 Mason, T. Scott, Esq., Bentinck, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Proposed by W. Cail, Esq., and C. M. Forster, Esq.
288 F. W. Wotton, Esq., Cardiff Castle, Cardiff. Proposed by T. Brockton Tomlin, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.
289 W. T. May, Esq., Wallington, Surrey. Proposed by R. Walford White, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.
290 R. Fowell, Esq., Beach House, Beach Road, Southsea.
291 F. E. Scarr, Esq., 8, Herbert Road, Sandymount, Dublin. Proposed by H. Clark, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

New Members.

SECTION I.

282 H. C. Hayman, Esq., Highfield, Chislett Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.

SECTION III.

281 John B. Bridgman, Esq., 40, St. Giles, Norwich.

SECTION V.

283 John J. Tweddle, Esq., 12, Mannering Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
284 John Jarvis, Esq., 29, Hanover Street, Liverpool.
285 Alexander Moffatt, Esq., 12, Montpelier Terrace, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

SECTION VIII.

286 Luther W. Mott, Esq., Oswego, New York, U.S.A.

New Addresses.

Mr. Geo. Marshall, Samesfield Court, Weobly, R.S.O.
Mr. W. Berry, 46, Garland Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

Casualties.

The undermentioned, not having paid their subscriptions for the current year, have ceased to be members of the Association.

Mr. J. Storms, 4, Sprays Street, Woolwich.
Lieut. Street, 2nd Kent Regiment, Maidstone.
Miss E. A. Campbell, Coombe Hill Farm, Kingston-on-Thames.
Mr. J. Graves, 21, Orchard Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
M. E. Formé, St. Cloud, Seine et Oise, France.
Mr. C. S. Socolis, 14, Rue Gladstone, Athens, Greece.
Mr. F. E. Max Samberg, Berlin, Germany.

Assistant Secretary's Report.

Owing to absence from home will members forgive my not returning sheets, &c. They will be returned as soon as I am back in London again (I hope before this reaches the eyes of members).

Mr. White, in a letter sent with the last Post Card Packet, has announced his intention of giving this packet up. If so, I am quite willing to continue it, and shall be glad of support. Owing to the few who collect entire Envelopes, Post Cards, &c., I should propose that anyone, members or not of the I.P.U., should be admitted on giving satisfactory references. Although it is desirable that all who wish to see the packet should send selections, still, if anyone wishes to see the packet, I will place his name on the Postal List.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant Sec. I.P.U.

Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.
June 10th, 1892.

Statement of Packets Exchanged with the Société Timbrophile d'Echanges.

SENT.

	No. of Packets.	Value.	Sales (net).
1890	8	F2505.50 £99 4s. 0d.	F679.30 £26 18s. 0d.
1891	11	F7864.57 £311 19s. 0d.	F2372.50 £93 19s. 0d.

RECEIVED.

	No. of Packets.	Value.	Purchases (net).
1890	8	F2632.57 £104 7s. 0d.	F421.32 £16 14s. 0d.
1891	17	F7076.87 £280 5s. 0d.	F1025.10 £40 12s. 0d.

From the above statement it will be seen that the sales during 1891 amounted to 40 per cent. of the net value sent (£312, less 25%=£234). This is is very satisfactory, and I hope in future to receive some sheets from other members besides the regular contributors. The stamps must be mounted on the special sheets, which I send free on application, and must be priced in French money to allow 25 per cent. commission. Members will kindly send me sheets by the 20th of each month in future, also stamped addressed envelope for returning same.

A. G. GARDNER,

2, Torrington Square, London, W.C.
June 30th, 1892.

The Post Card Packet.

Owing to the meagre support accorded by members to this Packet, Mr. White regrets that he is unable to continue to carry it on, and after the return of July Packet, the May, June and July accounts will be made out and closed up as speedily as possible. Mr. Skipton will send out an occasional packet as supplies are received, and he will be pleased to send the packet to anyone who wishes to see it, or to include selections from any collectors (whether members of I.P.U. or not), but the Packet will not be sent to them unless they wish to see it.

All packets will be sent out, as far as practicable, on the 7th of each month. Selections must be forwarded to

S. C. SKIPTON, ESQ.,

Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road,
Ealing.

Answers to Correspondents.

BY S. F. BICKERS.

E. A. ADLERCREUTZ.—I have written you fully under date, August 2nd, 1892.
C. BARKOWSKI.—I am sorry your stamps do not suit. I have returned them per Mr. Adlercreutz.
A. M. NACHMANN.—I have written you further under date, August 4th, 1892.
J. W. SCHARF.—Postcard received and noted. Will write you when sheets come to hand.
C. BROWN.—Have written you fully, August 1st, 1892. Shall be pleased to hear from you soon.

AN APPEAL.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly acknowledge in the I.P.U. Report the following subscriptions, and also insert the enclosed letter from Mr. Skipton.

I should like to add that not half the sum has as yet been subscribed, which I had hoped to raise to cover Mr. Skipton's expenses incurred on behalf of the Society, and that as some members may not have seen my letter of April 12th, I shall be glad if you can find space for it now.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD HAWKINS.

Horringer, Bury St. Edmunds,
August 1st, 1892.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. W. Brown, £1 1s.; Mr. W. G. Hawkins, 7s. 6d.; Mr. E. A. Soilleux, 7s. 6d.; Messrs. Bright and Son, 5s.; Mr. J. Jacobs, 5s.; Mr. L. P. Mumby, 5s.; Capt. W. St. G. Ord, 5s.; Mr. B. W. Neave, 5s.; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, 5s.; Mr. C. T. Reed, 5s.; Mr. Edward Hawkins, 5s.; Mr. T. Schloss, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Hadlow, 2s. 6d.; Mr. A. G. Gardner, 2s. 6d.; M. J. Bach de Sciorac, 2s. 6d.; Mr. R. Hungerford, 2s. 6d.; Mr. W. Page, 2s. 6d.; Mr. L. Layard, 2s.;

PART VI. OF WILLIAM BROWN'S

Wholesale & Retail Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps

SETS, PACKETS AND PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS,

Which will be Published Month by Month till Completed.

All previous Lists Cancelled. Twelfth Edition.

THE PRICES HEREIN ARE STRICTLY NET. NO DISCOUNT WHATEVER.

Registered Telegraphic Address: "AVON, SALISBURY."

Wm. BROWN, 139, Castle St., SALISBURY.

Special Notices to Correspondents.

—/ : /—

1.—Correspondents are particularly requested to notice the following Rules; by so doing, they will prevent a great deal of disappointment in the execution of their Orders.

2.—REMITTANCES.—Remittances must in all cases accompany Order, which may be made as follows: Post Office or Postal Orders, Banker's Draft or Bank Note at the current rate of Exchange. Small amounts may be made up of unused stamps of LOWEST current value, **except Stamps of Canada and Continental Countries, which will in no case be accepted.** Twopence extra for registration should be enclosed, if required, as I do not, under **any circumstances whatever,** hold myself responsible for letters, parcels, &c., lost in transit either from me or to me.

3.—Correspondence in English and French only.

4.—**Special Notice to Correspondents Abroad.**—It being prohibited by the postal authorities to send stamps by Book Post to Countries in the Postal Union, a sufficient amount must therefore be sent in all cases to cover the cost of letter-rate to those countries (excepting always those places where a Parcel Post has been established, and when the parcel exceeds 1lb. in weight it would be advisable to send the stamps by that medium), as the Post Office absolutely refuses to take stamps sent by Book Post to Countries in the Postal Union, and they are returned to sender if found in the mails. If sufficient postage by letter or parcel rate is not enclosed the stamps will be sent by letter rate, UNPAID. The attention of Correspondents is therefore particularly directed to the above notice.

5.—Wholesale Parcels or Sheets of Rare Stamps sent on approval against deposit or satisfactory English References.

6.—I shall always be glad to receive some stamps of each of any new issue unused when any should appear, and a quantity of Provisionals or surcharged stamps especially desired, and for all rarities a premium will be given. Correspondents abroad are specially desired to send some of each of any new issue when they appear. Surcharged and Provisional Issues especially desired in quantities not over £2. Good prices given for all rarities. Large Lots of old issues and Government remainders also purchased for Cash. Exchange List, giving the prices at which I exchange stamps, will be sent as soon as ready on receipt of 3d. in stamps. It is now in preparation, and will be duly announced when ready in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.* It is particularly requested that Correspondents will be good enough to send me an assortment of every new issue directly they appear. I give a liberal Commission above face value on all issues, and in the case of Provisionals, a special Premium will be paid according to the rarity of the issue.

7.—Letters must in all cases be prepaid, or they will be invariably refused. Business conducted by post only. Letters requiring a reply must contain sufficient postage for return, or they will not be attended to, and those containing coin must be registered. Orders above 20s. are sent in registered envelopes, all others not registered unless 2d. for that purpose is sent. Agents wanted in Schools, Colleges, &c., and abroad. Good Commission. ORDERS AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN TWO SHILLINGS RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

8.—Although my stock is very large, it may happen that some goods may be sold out at the time of ordering; it is therefore advisable to send a supplementary list to avoid disappointment, otherwise cash will be returned, if desired. Some of the stamps mentioned in this List have been advised, but have not yet come to hand. Correspondents when ordering are kindly requested to note this. All stamps in this List are, however, easily procurable, and orders for the same will be booked, and the stamps sent immediately they arrive. This also applies to stamps that may for the time being be out of stock.

9.—Good Collections of 1000 varieties and upwards purchased for cash, providing they are sent on approval with lowest cash price, and sufficient postage for return if not approved of.

10.—Customers having rare duplicates should send them on approval. Best cash prices will be given, or they may be exchanged against stamps from my sheets, or from this List. N.B.—No common stamps need be sent.

The attention of Correspondents is *particularly* directed to paragraph 8.
The prices quoted are for *Cash* in Advance *only*.

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
* Greece, 1890, 50l.	1/	5/	
* ,, ,, 1d.	1/6	10/	
,, ,, used 1l. ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, ,, 5l. ..	1d.	6d.	1/3
,, ,, ,, 10l. ..	1d.	4d.	1/3
,, ,, ,, 20l. ..	1d.	4d.	9d.
,, ,, ,, 25l. ..	1d.	4d.	
,, ,, ,, 40l. ..	6d.	3/6	
,, ,, ,, 50l. ..	6d.	3/6	
,, ,, ,, 1d. ..	6d.	3/6	
† ,, Unpaid, 1l. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
* ,, ,, 2l. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
* ,, ,, 5l. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
,, ,, 5l. ..	2d.	9d.	3/
* ,, ,, 10l. ..	2d.	9d.	
,, ,, 20l. ..	4d.	1/6	6/
* ,, ,, 20l. ..	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 40l. ..	8d.	5/	
,, ,, 40l. ..	6d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 60l. ..	1/	7/6	
* ,, ,, 70l. ..	1/	8/6	
* ,, ,, 80l. ..	1/3	10/	
* ,, ,, 90l. ..	1/5	12/6	
* ,, ,, 1dr. ..	2/6		
* ,, ,, 2dr. ..	3/6		
Grenada, 1864, 1d.	3d.		
,, ,, 6d.	9d.		
,, 1882, ½d.	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 1d.	3d.		
,, ,, 2½d.	1d.	9d.	
,, ,, 4d.	3d.		
* ,, ,, 6d.	9d.	6/8	
* ,, ,, 8d.	1/	8/4	
* ,, ,, 1/-	1/6		
,, 1887, 1d.	1d.	6d.	
* ,, 1886, 1d. on 1½d...	1/		
* ,, ,, 1d. on 4d. ..	1/		
* ,, ,, 1d. on 1/- ..	1/		
* ,, 1888, 4d. on 2/- ..	1/		
* ,, 1889, ½d. on 2/- ..	1/3		
* ,, 1890, 2½d. on 8d. ..	10d.		7/6
*Guadeloupe, $\frac{28}{30}$	1/3	12/	
* ,, $\frac{25}{35}$	1/3		
* ,, 89, $\frac{3}{20}$	2d.	9d.	
* ,, $\frac{15}{20}$	4d.		
* ,, $\frac{28}{30}$	1/		
* ,, $\frac{4}{1}$	3d.		
* ,, $\frac{10}{40}$	6d.		
* ,, $\frac{28}{30}$	1/		
* ,, 91, $\frac{6}{10}$	4d.	2/6	
* ,, $\frac{5}{1}$fr.	6d.		
* ,, 92, 1c.	2d.		
* ,, 2c.	2d.		
* ,, 4c.	2d.		
* ,, 5c.	3d.		
,, 15c.	3d.		
,, 25c.	6d.	4/3	
* Guatemala, 1871, 1c. ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 5c. ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 10c. ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 20c. ..	3d.		
* ,, 1875, ¼r. ..	2d.		
* ,, ,, ½r. ..	2d.		
* ,, ,, 1r. ..	3d.		
* ,, ,, 2r. ..	4d.	2/6	
* ,, 1877, ½r. ..	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 2r. ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 4r. ..	5d.	2/9	
* ,, ,, 1 peso ..	8d.		
* ,, 1879, ¼r. ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 1r. ..	8d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
* Guatemala, 1881, $\frac{1}{4}$r. ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, $\frac{5c.}{\frac{1}{2}r.}$ ..	9d.	5/6	
* ,, ,, $\frac{10}{1}$r. ..	1/6		
* ,, ,, $\frac{30}{2}$r. ..	3/		
* ,, 1881, 1c. ..	2d.	10d.	
† ,, ,, 2c. ..	2d.	10d.	
† ,, ,, 5c. ..	2d.	10d.	
* ,, ,, 10c. ..	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 20c. ..	4d.	2/9	
* ,, 1886, prov. 25c.	4d.	2/9	
* ,, ,, 50c.	5d.	3/	
* ,, 1886, 1c. ..	2d.	10d.	
* ,, ,, 2c. ..	3d.	1/6	
* ,, ,, 5c. ..	6d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 10c. ..	1/	6/	
,, ,, 1c. ..	1d.	8d.	2/3
,, ,, 2c. ..	1d.	8d.	2/3
,, ,, 5c. ..	3d.	1/6	
,, ,, 10c. ..	3d.	1/8	5/
,, 1887, 5c. ..	1d.	8d.	2/3
* Guinea, 1879, 5c.	2d.		
* ,, ,, 10c.	2d.		
* ,, ,, 20c.	4d.		
* ,, ,, 20c. rose ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 25c. rose ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 25r. violet ..	3d.		
* ,, ,, 40r. yellow ..	6d.		
* ,, ,, 50r. blue ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 100r.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 200r.	1/		
* ,, ,, 300r.	1/6		
† ,, 1886, 5r.	2d.		
* ,, ,, 10r.	3d.		
* ,, ,, 20r.	4d.		
* ,, ,, 25r.	4d.		
* ,, ,, 40r.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 50r.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 80r.	1/6		
* ,, ,, 100r.	1/6		
* ,, ,, 200r.	2/3		
* ,, ,, 300r.	4/		
Gwalior, ½a., red sur. ..	3d.	1/8	
* ,, ½a. bl.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, 1a.	3d.	2/	
* ,, 1½a.	4d.	3/4	
* ,, 2a.	5d.	3/9	
* ,, 3a.	7d.		
* ,, 4a.	10d.		
* ,, 6a.	1/		
* ,, 8a.	1/6		
* ,, 12a.	2/		
* ,, 1 rupee	2/9		
* Hamburg, 1859, ½s... ..	2/		
,, ,, 1s... ..	2/		
* ,, ,, 4s... ..	3/		
,, ,, 7s... ..	2/		
* ,, ,, 9s... ..	5/		
,, 1864, perf., 1½s...	4d.		
,, ,, ,, ½s. ..	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 1s. ..	4d.		
,, ,, ,, 2s. ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 2½s. ..	6d.		
,, ,, ,, 3s. ..	1/3		
* ,, ,, ,, 4s. ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 7s. mauve	4d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 9s. ..	6d.		
Hanover, 1850, 1 blue ..	2/		
,, ,, 1 green ..	2d.		
,, ,, $\frac{1}{30}$t... ..	8d.		
,, ,, $\frac{1}{15}$t... ..	8d.		
,, ,, $\frac{1}{10}$t... ..	9d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Hanover, 1856, 1g.	3d.	1/8	
" " $\frac{1}{20}$t. ..	4d.		
" " $\frac{1}{15}$t. ..	6d.		
" " $\frac{1}{10}$t. ..	10d.		
* " 1859, 3pf. rose ..	6d.	3/	
* " " $\frac{1}{2}$g.	2d.		
" " 1g.	3d.	1/4	
" " 2g.	4d.		
" " 3g. yellow ..	9d.		
" " 3g. brown ..	4d.		
" 1864, 1g.	2d.	1/6	
Hayti, 1881, 1c.	2d.		
" " 2c.	4d.		
" " 3c.	4d.		
" " 5c.	6d.		
" " 7c.	9d.		
" " 20c.	2/		
" 1882, 1c.	2d.	1/3	
" " 2c.	2d.	1/3	
" " 3c. . ..	4d.		
" " 5c.	2d.	1/3	
" " 7c.	6d.	3/6	
" " 20c.	8d.	5/	
† " 1888, 1c.	2d.	1/2	5/
" " 2c.	2d.		
" " 3c.	3d.		
" " 5c.	2d.	1/3	
" Provl. $\frac{3}{4}$c.	4d.	2/6	
* " 1891, 1c.	2d.	9d.	
* " " 2c.	3d.		
* " " 3c.	4d.		
* " " 5c.	5d.		
* " " 7c.	6d.		
* Heligoland, 1867, $\frac{1}{2}$s. ..	2d.	10d.	
* " " 1s. ..	3d.	1/	
* " " 2s. ..	4d.	2/	
* " " 6s. ..	4d.	2/	
* " 1869, $\frac{1}{4}$s. ..	1d.	8d.	2/6
* " " $\frac{1}{2}$s. ..	1d.	8d.	2/6
* " " $\frac{3}{4}$s. ..	2d.	10d.	3/6
* " " 1s. ..	2d.	10d.	3/6
* " " $1\frac{1}{2}$s. ..	2d.	10d.	3/6
* " " 2s. ..	2d.	10d.	3/6
* " " 6s. ..	3d.	1/6	5/
* " " $\frac{1}{4}$s. error ..	3d.	1/6	
* " 1875, 1pf. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
* " " 2pf. ..	1d.	8d.	2/
* " " 3pf. ..	1d.	9d.	2/3
* " " 5pf. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " 10pf. ..	3d.		
* " " 20pf. ..	1/3		
* " " 25pf. ..	9d.		
* " " 50pf. ..	1/		
* " " 1mk. ..	2/		
* " " 5mk. ..	10/		
* Holkar, 1886, $\frac{1}{2}$a.	3d.		
* " 1888-92, $\frac{1}{4}$a. ..	1d.	8d.	
* " " $\frac{1}{2}$a. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " 1a. ..	3d.	1/8	
* " " 2a. ..	4d.	2/	
Holland, 1852, 5c.	2d.	10d.	2/
" " 10c.	2d.	10d.	2/
" " 15c.	4d.		
" 1854, 5c.	1d.	8d.	1/9
" " 10c.	1d.	8d.	1/9
" " 15c.	4d.		
" 1868, 5c.	1d.	6d.	8d.
" " 10c.	1d.	6d.	10d.
" " 15c.	3d.	1/8	
" " 25c.	6d.		
" " 50c.	6d.		
" 1869, $\frac{1}{2}$c.	1d.	6d.	1/6

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Holland, 1869, 1c.	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 1c. black ..	10d.		
" " $1\frac{1}{2}$c.	2d.	10d.	3/
" " 2c.	1d.	8d.	1/6
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$c.	3d.		
" 1872, 5c.	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " 10c.	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " $7\frac{1}{2}$c.	3d.		
" " $12\frac{1}{2}$c.	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " 15c.	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " 20c.	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " $22\frac{1}{2}$c.	4d.		
" " 25c.	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " 50c.	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 1g.	1/		
" " 2,50	1/		
" 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$c.	1d.	3d.	4d.
" " 1c.	1d.	3d.	4d.
" " 2c.	1d.	3d.	4d.
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$c.	1d.	3d.	5d.
" 1892, 5c.	1d.	8d.	
" " 10c.	1d.	8d.	
" " $12\frac{1}{2}$c.	1d.	8d.	
" " 15c.	1d.	9d.	
" " 20c.	1d.	9d.	
" " 25c.	1d.	8d.	
" unpaid, 5c. buff ..	3d.	1/8	
" " 10c. blue ..	2d.	1/	
* " " 1881, 1c. ..	1d.	8d.	
* " " " $1\frac{1}{2}$c. ..	1d.		
* " " " $2\frac{1}{2}$c. ..	1d.		
* " " " 5c. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " " 10c. ..	3d.		
* " " " $12\frac{1}{2}$c. ..	4d.		
* " " " 15c. ..	5d.		
* " " " 20c. ..	7d.		
* " " " 25c. ..	8d.		
" " " 1g. ..	9d.		
*Honduras, 1865, 2r. green ..	2d.	10d.	
* " " 2r. rose ..	2d.	10d.	
* " 1878, 1c.	1d.	8d.	2/
* " " 2c.	1d.	8d.	2/
* " " $\frac{1}{2}$r.	2d.	1/	6/
* " " 1r. .. 2d. 1/3 4/		per 1 set,	
* " " 2r. .. 3d. 2/ 5/6		1/6; per 10	
* " " 4r. .. 6d. 4/		sets, 1878,	
* " " 1 peso 8d. 5/		complete,	
		16/-	
* " 1890, 1c.	1d.	8d.	2/
* " " 2c.	1d.	9d.	3/6
* " " 5c.	2d.	1/2	
* " " 10c.	2d.	1/2	
* " " 20c.	2d.	1/2	
* " " 25c.	3d.	1/6	Per set, 1/6.
* " " 30c.	3d.	1/6	
* " " 40c.	3d.	1/6	
* " " 50c.	3d.	1/6	
* " " 75c.	4d.	2/	
* " " 1 peso ..	6d.	3/	
* " Official, 1890, 1c. ..	1d.	8d.	
* " " " 2c. ..	1d.	8d.	
* " " " 5c. ..	1d.	8d.	
* " " " 10c. ..	1d.	8d.	
* " " " 20c. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " " 25c. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " " 30c. ..	2d.	1/	Per set, 10d.
* " " " 40c. ..	3d.	1/6	
* " " " 50c. ..	3d.	1/6	
* " " " 75c. ..	4d.	1/9	
* " " " 1 peso	4d.	1/9	
Hongkong, 1863, 2c. ..	1d.		
" " 4c. ..	1d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Hongkong, 1863, 6c. ..	3d.		
" " 8c. ..	1d.		
" " 12c. ..	1d.		
" " 18c. ..	1/6		
" " 24c. ..	2d.		
" " 30c. red..	4d.		
" " 30c. violet..	2d.	10d.	3/
" " 48c. ..	4d.		
" " 96c. ..	4d.		
" 1874, $2 ..	1/		
" " $3 ..	1/		
" 1876-80, 5/8c. ..	1/3		
" " 5/18c. ..	1/3		
" " 10/12c. ..	1/		
" " 10/16c. ..	1/8		
" " 10/24c. ..	1/3		
" " 16/18c. ..	1/3		
" " 28/30c. ..	1/3		
" 1837, Cr. & CC. 2c.	2d.		
" " " 5c.	2d.		
" " " 10c.	2d.		
" " " 16c.	1/2		
" 1882, CA. 2c. ..	1d.	6d.	1/8
" " " 5c. ..	1d.	6d.	1/8
" " 10c. mauve	6d.		
" " 10c. green	1d.	6d.	1/8
" 1890, 10c. red ..	2d.	1/	3/
" 1885, 20/30c. ..	3d.	1/6	
" " 50/48c. ..	4d.	2/9	
" " $1/96c. ..	1/2	10d.	
" 1890, 20/30c. ..	6d.		
" " 50/48c. ..	1/		
* " Jubilee	3/		
" S.O. used postally	5/		
Hungary, 1870, 25kr., litho..	6d.		
" 1871, 2kr. ..	1d.	9d.	
" " 3kr. ..	1d.	9d.	
" " 5kr. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 10kr. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 15kr. ..	1d.	8d.	2/
" " 25kr. ..	2d.	1/	4/
" 1874, 2kr. ..	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " 3kr. ..	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " 5kr. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
" " 10kr. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
" " 20kr. ..	1d.	4d.	8d.
" 1888, 1kr. ..	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " 8kr. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 12kr. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 15kr. ..	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " 24kr. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 30kr. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 50kr. ..	1d.	7d.	1/6
" " 1fl. ..	2d.	1/	2/
" " 3fl. ..	1/		
" Newspaper, 1, yellow	1d.	6d.	1/
* Iceland, 1873, 2s.	2/		
* " " 3s.	1/4		
* " " 4s.	4d.	3/	
* " " 8s.	1/6		
* " " 16s.	1/		
* " 1876, 5.0.	9d.	7/	
" " 6.0.	2d.	1/	4/
" " 10.0.	1d.	9d.	2/9
" " 16.0.	4d.	2/9	
* " " 20.0.	1/		
" " 40.0.	1/3		
" 1882, 3.0.	2d.	1/	4/
" " 5.0.	2d.	1/	4/
" " 20.0.	4d.	2/6	
" " 40.0.	4d.	2/9	
* " 1873, official, 4.0...	6d.	4/6	

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Iceland, 1873, official, 8.0...	3/		
* " 1876, 3.0.	2d.	1/3	5/
" " 5.0.	2d.	1/6	6/
" " 10.0.	2d.	1/6	6/
" " 16.0.	6d.	4/	
" " 20.0.	4d.	2/3	9/
India, 1854, ½a.	4d.	2/6	
" " 1a.	4d.	2/6	
" " 2a.	6d.		
" 1855, 4a.	6d.		
" " 8a.	10d.		
" 1855, ½a.	4d.	3/	
" " 1a.	4d.	3/	
" " 2a.	8d.	5/	
* " " 2a. green ..	50/		
" " 4a. black ..	3d.	1/8	
" " 4a. green ..	3/		
" " 8a. ..	6d.		
" 1860, 8 pies ..	4d.	2/	
" 1865, 8 pies ..	1d.	6d.	
" " ½a.	1d.	3d.	4d.
" " 1a.	1d.	3d.	4d.
" " 2a.	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 4a.	2d.		
" " 8a. . ..	2d.		
" 1866, 4a.	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " 6a. provl. ..	4/		
" 1866-76, 9 pies ..	2d.		
" " 6a. ..	1d.	6d.	
" " 6a. 8p. ..	8d.		
" " 12a. ..	9d.		
" " 1r. ..	2d.	1/	
" 1882, 9p. ..	2d.	1/	
" " ½a. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 1a. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 1½a. ..	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " 2a. ..	1d.	3d.	4d.
" " 3a. ..	1d.	4d.	8d.
" " 4a. ..	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " 4a. 6p. ..	3d.	1/6	
" " 8a. ..	1d.	6d.	9d.
" " 1r. ..	1d.	6d.	9d.
" 1891, 2½ on 4a. 6p.	3d.	1/	
" 1871, Service, ½a. ..	1d.		
" " " 1a. ..	1d.		
" " " 2a. ..	1d.	4d.	9d.
" " " 4a. ..	1d.	6d.	10d.
" " " 8d...	1d.	8d.	1/
" 1874, O.H.M.S., ½a.	1d.	3d.	6d.
" " " 1a.	1d.	3d.	6d.
" " " 2a.	2d.		
" " " 4a.	2d.	6d.	
" " " 8a.	2d.	8d.	
" 1882, ½a.	1d.	2d.	4d.
" " 1a.	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 2a.	1d.	6d.	9d.
* Indo China, 5/25c.	1/		
* " 15/30c.	1/		
* Ionian, ½d.	1/6		
* " 1d.	1/6		
* " 2d.	1/		
† Italy, 1856, 5c. ..	2d.	1/	
† " " 10c. ..	2d.	1/	
" " 15c. ..	3d.	1/6	
† " " 20c. ..	1d.	6d.	
† " " 40c. ..	1d.	6d.	
* " " 80c. ..	2d.	1/	
" " 80c. ..	3d.	1/4	
* " " 3 lire ..	6d.		
* " " 5c. perf. ..	2d.		
* " " 10c. ..	1d.		
* " " 20c. ..	1d.		

Mrs. Brushfield, 2s.; Mr. H. Marks, 2s. Total, £4 17s. 0d.

FELLOW MEMBERS.—The April Packets have been returned to me, containing an appeal from our President towards paying certain costs I had incurred owing to an attempt of mine to protect our less instructed members. Thanking you for the way in which you have responded to the appeal, which I look upon as a mark that my efforts on behalf of the I.P.U. Packets have been appreciated.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
S. C. SKIPTON.

Ealing, June 25th, 1892.

GENTLEMEN,—It will be within the recollection of most of you that our Secretary, Mr. Skipton, had occasion to call in question the genuineness of some Ceylon surcharges, which appeared on the sheet of a certain member of our Club in the April Colonial Packet of last year, denouncing them as "forgeries." The owner of the sheet placed the matter in his solicitor's hands, demanding an apology and commencing an action for libel. After much correspondence, Mr. Skipton, on the advice of *his* solicitor, has thought it best to pay the expenses of the other side (which they demanded), and to write a letter of apology (a copy of which all, or most of you, have received). The reason why the solicitor advised this course was, that even if successful in the action (and of course all the onus of proving the stamps to be forgeries would fall upon Mr. Skipton) the costs would be very much greater. The costs amount in all to about £12. Now it would be manifestly unfair that Mr. Skipton should be called upon to pay this sum out of his own pocket; the action was only brought against him as representative of the Club (indeed much stronger remarks than his were made by other members on the sheet in question), and the course he took was entirely for the protection of members of the Club.

I think I may therefore appeal with some confidence to all the members of the I.P.U. to help me to raise this £12, and any subscriptions, however small, will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD HAWKINS,
President I.P.U.

Horringer, Bury St. Edmunds,
April 12th, 1892.

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

(Continued from page 147).

MEETINGS.

ARTICLE 8.

Meetings shall be held from time to time at such dates, times, and places as the Board of Management shall appoint, one month's notice being previously given to every member through the *Official Gazette.*

1.—The meetings shall be presided over by the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or failing him, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, or senior member of the Board of Management present.

2.—As soon as the chair is taken the minutes of the previous meeting shall be read. The business appointed for the day shall next be proceeded with in the order stated in the agenda, unless the meeting shall otherwise determine.

3.—Every member attending such meetings is expected to bring his collection with him, to facilitate the study of the stamps of any particular country which may be decided upon at the meeting. Novelties, forgeries, and other matters of interest are to be exhibited after the business of the meeting is concluded.

4.—Members wishing to vote at any general meeting on any question or matter of importance, full particulars of which shall be sent to every member, with proxies attached, at least 7 days previous to such meeting, where a ballot is necessary or advisable, can do so by means of proxies addressed to the President of the International Philatelic Union, who shall be responsible for their delivery to the chairman of the meeting.

ARTICLE 9.

The Association at any ordinary meeting, or by ballot, can enter upon any special business (including suspension or alteration of any of these Statutes), and may proceed to deal with the case of any member or other person (whose conduct shall be deemed by the Board of Management or President injurious to the interests of the Association), either by exclusion, expulsion, or such other steps as the Association may resolve.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

ARTICLE 10.

A report of the progress and of all matters in connection with the Association shall be published monthly in the official organ of the Association, and a copy shall be forwarded by the publishers to every member, post free, on the day of publication.

EXCHANGE, ENQUIRY, AND WANTS.

Members are entitled to an occasional free private advertisement not exceeding 30 words, in the official organ. Advertisements to be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Paris Exhibition.—We hear that our publisher, Mr. William Brown, contemplates visiting Paris during the Exhibition, when he hopes to have the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of many of the Parisian collectors and dealers, and other friends who may happen to be their during his stay.

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Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

LITERARY EDITOR: PERCY C. BISHOP.

VOL. 2. SEPTEMBER 10, 1892. No. 21.

Notices.

THE date of issue of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN *is now the 10th of of the month, and advertisements, to ensure insertion, should be in the hands of the Publisher and Business Manager, Mr. William Brown, of 139, Castle Street, Salisbury, by the last day of the month. Advertisement rates are given elsewhere. Subscribers in any part of the world receive the* JOURNAL *post free for 3s. 6d. per annum. In all cases the subscriptions commence with the first number of the current volume. Both*

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

should be sent to the Publisher, who, it must be clearly understood, reserves to himself the right to refuse any advertisement tendered, and without furnishing any reason for such refusal. London Advertisers, who may find it to their convenience to do so, may leave their orders and instructions, and intending Subscribers similarly circumstanced, may deposit their subscriptions, with Mr. Percy C. Bishop at our New London office, No. 171, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., where any information, concerning either the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, *or its monthly supplement, the* PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *will be cordially furnished. All*

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS,

letters, or literary contribitions, books or catalogues for review, and, in short, everything bearing upon the literary department of the paper, should also be sent to Mr. Bishop, at the address given above. Letters for insertion under the heading of "Correspondence" are cordially invited. Literary contributions of exceptional philatelic value will, in all cases, receive careful editorial consideration. But the return of rejected contributions cannot be guaranteed, unless the manuscript be accompanied by a fully addressed, stamped envelope.

TO OUR CONTEMPORARIES,

who desire to be criticised and quoted in the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *we would repeat our request that they send three copies every month, receiving in exchange three copies of the* JOURNAL *and Supplement. Two copies of every magazine should be sent to the Publisher at Salisbury, and one copy to the Editor at the London office.*

U

Editorial.

—:·:—

CHOLERA is doing its level best to wreck the Paris Philatelic Exhibition. Alarmed by exaggerated reports of the scourge, numbers of our leading collectors and dealers are asking themselves whether a visit to the exhibition is sufficient to repay one for bearding the cholera microbe in its lair. In view of the real facts such fears are absurd. The choleraic epidemic in Paris is at the worst only an acute form of diarrhœa, easily resisted by a robust constitution. The city, we are assured, is still a comparative stranger to the Asiatic form of the disease, and the increased precautions of the authorities, combined with the cold wave which is now spreading over the continent, must necessarily minimise the danger of infection. We, personally, shall certainly not remain away from Paris on account of the epidemic, and we think all British philatelists who do so will be ill-advised. Those, however, whose wives or sweethearts prevail upon them to keep "the horrid cholera" at a respectful distance, will have every opportunity of reading about the pleasures they have missed. Our October number will have for its special feature a full account of the exhibition as done by our Special Commissioner.

* * *

In America, the air is full of conventions and rumours of conventions. The annual gathering of the American Philatelic Association at Niagara Falls is now an accomplished fact, and we give elsewhere a succinct resumé of the proceedings. The two salient points about the deliberations of the American Philatelic Association are the reduction of the annual dues to one dollar, and the retention of the *American Philatelist* as the official organ of the society. Both decisions are welcome, but especially that which ensures to the *American Philatelist* a further lease of life. In the hands of Mr. C. H. Mekeel, whose generous offer to the American Philatelic Association came as a delightful surprise to the convention, the paper should rapidly regain its old prestige. No paltry question of cost will now hinder its publication, and we shall be surprised indeed if the members of the

American Philatelic Association have not an organ which shall reflect credit upon them.

* * *

Another growing society which deserves well of American philatelists is the "Sons of Philatelia," an organisation which, though scarcely two years of age, already possesses considerably over 300 members. Its first annual convention at Gettysburg is fully reported in another column.

* * *

Contrary to general expectation, the new Postmaster-General is not Mr. Labouchere, but Mr. Arnold Morley, the member for East Nottingham. As philatelists, we can but rejoice that Mr. Labouchere has been disappointed in this connection, for "Labby"—as all readers of *Truth* are aware—has as fine a contempt for philately as for "the pomp and circumstance" of royalty. Nevertheless, no one seeks to deny that Mr. Labouchere would have made a better Postmaster-General than will Mr. Arnold Morley, who has already disappointed his friends in his first administrative efforts.

* * *

It is not improbable that Johore may be "Seebeckised" in the near future. Ramgoolan Hoolalager, Maharajah of Johore—to give the dusky monarch his full title and style—will visit the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago next year, and it is stated with apparent seriousness by the *American Philatelist and Collector* that Mr. Seebeck will meet the Maharajah in New York, and will explain the benefits of his system of stamp-supply!

* * *

The interview with Mr. William Brown, appearing in this issue, concludes our series of "Leading Dealers." For the October number our Special Commissioner will confine his energies to the Paris Exhibition. After that, our interviewer, if he is not himself interviewed by the cholera bacillus, will commence another series, descriptive of —. But that is a secret just at present.

Proposed London Exhibition.

—(×)—

PRESS AND PUBLIC ALIKE REGARD THE SUGGESTION FAVOURABLY.

THE London Exhibition must come, and come quickly. That seems to be the general consensus of opinion. Both press and public have shown their appreciation of our suggestion. Meanwhile, until the Paris exhibition be over, it is unadvisable, and perhaps rather unfair to our nearest continental neighbours, to take any further step in our agitation for a stamp exhibition in London. At this juncture we should rather confine our energies to supporting the show in Paris, and thus help to still further demonstrate the great utility of such exhibitions. Through philatelic spectacles the world appears as one vast republic, in which the spirit of philatelic fraternity makes all men brothers, and teaches all a lesson in universal freedom and international goodwill. Let us, therefore, wish all possible success to the Paris stamp exhibition, while agitation for a similar show in London. Though we refrain from further comment at this stage, we must give publicity to a few of the letters we have received.

Another member of the International Philatelic Union has unbosomed himself on the subject. He writes:

"Why should London wait?" indeed. Ask us an easier one! Like "Enthusiasticus," I think we have already waited too long. Surely, if representations were made to the members of the London Philatelic Society they would see their way to getting up another exhibition. That the undertaking could be made to pay I have no manner of doubt. If not London Society, and, as you say, they are mostly busy men, why not the International Philatelic Union? I should think the London members of the latter could make up a pretty strong committee and work the thing well. The only question is, would a show inaugurated by the International Philatelic Union have the full support of the philatelic community. Remember, sir, that we should lack the prestige (to say nothing of the fine philatelic possessions) of the London Society.

What our correspondent says as to the London Society is undeniable, and we have never sought to conceal our opinion that the ideal London Exhibition would be that promoted and engineered by our premier society. Indeed, we have reason to think that the question of a London show will be mooted at an early meeting of the London Society. In the meantime, we shall be glad to hear from other London members of the International Philatelic Union. The free discussion of any subject is seldom unproductive of beneficial results. A second correspondent, signing himself "Another admirer of the 'P.J.G.B.'," and writing from Tewkesbury, says:

"I must state I agree with the 'Admirer of the 'P.J.G.B.'" and say why not hold it in Birmingham for once? Although only a junior collector, I think I may say that I take more interest in Philately than a great many of my more advanced friends, and I would rather see a Philatelic Exhibition than anything else. But if it is always to be held in London I am afraid I shall have as much chance of going to the moon to a Philatelic Exhibition (if there are any there) as London, at present. Besides the fare, (which is no light one), no one could get to London and back from here with any comfort in a day, but to Birmingham one might. I think the show might be held annually, and have a certain circuit of four or five of the largest cities and towns, which would be visited in rotation."

With the last sentence in the foregoing we are heartily in accord, but we want to see the first of the suggested exhibitions in London. Just one more letter and we have done. This time we quote from the letter of a personal friend in Liverpool, an enthusiastic stamp-collector and diligent reader of every scrap of philatelic literature that comes within his reach. This gentleman writes:

"It is quite evident that your farrago of high falutin nonsense—(you see he is a very personal friend!)—has chained the attention of philatelists at home and abroad. When one sees clearly what you are driving at with that eloquent goose-quill of yours, there is really a substratum of sense in what you say. But why all this scribbling? Why don't you roll up your shirt sleeves (if you possess such a luxury as a whole shirt) and set to work and

give us a London Exhibition. Surely, with all your big words, you can manage a little thing like that? Seriously, I think we ought to have an exhibition, but why in London? Liverpool would be a much more suitable place. Anyhow, I wish you luck. I suppose you have seen the numerous 'unsolicited testimonials' in the press? The *Stamp Collector's Monthly* has copied your idea, just as it imitated your interviewing dodge—without acknowledgement, too. *Homeland*, which I suppose you have seen, also says 'them's my sentiments." Evidently the editor reads his PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN regularly. The American *Post Office* also gives your suggestion a puff."

With our candid friend's epistle we close. Those other correspondents whose letters are not inserted will please understand that the spirit is willing but the space is weak.

New Issues.

—:-:—

Antioquia. According to the *American Journal of Philately* there is an error in the sheets of the current 5c., one of the stamps being a 2½c.

2½c. black on grey (error)

Argentine. From the *Monthly Journal* and American papers we take the following:—

1c. (re-cut die) brown on rose
2c. mauve on rose
8c. vermilion on rose

Wrappers, ½c. red brown on dark red
½c. „ „ salmon
½c. „ „ straw manilla
½c. „ „ medium manilla
½c. „ „ thin light manilla
1c. green on thin dark manilla
1c. blue green on medium manilla
1c. green „ „
2c. mauve „ „
2c. dark purple „ „

Letter Card, 2c. brown on creamish (with dotted lines for address, perforation not continued to the edge)

Azores. Post Cards have been issued with stamps of the current design for the three districts these islands have been divided into.

P.C., 10 reis, green on buff ANGRA
10 „ „ HORTA
10 „ „ PONTA DELGAUDA

Barbados. We have been shown by many friends the new issue, which, to save description, we will illustrate.

Owing to the large stock in hand of the 4d., which rate, owing to the reduction of postage, is not now required, this value, to prevent waste, has been surcharged in small capitals "FOUR-PENCE." We hear of sundry errors, due probably to bad inking of the type employed for the surcharge.

½d. in black on 4d. brown

Varieties, No hyphen between HALF and PENNY
Period instead of hyphen
First N of PENNY broken
Second N of PENNY broken
E of PENNY broken
F of HALF broken
There are probably many others.

New design wmk. Crown CA., perf. 14
½d. green
1d. carmine
2½d. blue
5d. olive brown
6d. purple, value in vermilion
8d. orange „ blue
10d. green „ carmine
2/6 black „ orange

Bermuda. We hear that the Registered Envelope, mentioned a short time ago, exists in the size H2 as well as in size F.

Reg. Env., 2d. blue, size H2

Boer Republic. Of the type with date, and without the embossed arms, *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles some new varieties.

6d. lilac on straw, May 21, 1886
5/- „ May 24, 1886
2/- lilac on blue, May 24, 1886
(We suspect this last value should be 2/6).

Bosnia. Two new values of the Post Cards have been issued here, namely:—

P.C., 5kr. rose on buff
5+5kr. „

Canada. The *Monthly Journal* lately chronicled the Reply Card with the stamp printed on the left. We waited before mentioning the variety, as there was just a chance that it was due to some enterprising philatelist who had obtained the cards in sheets. However, it turns out to have been a genuine error, a few being issued by the post office.

P.C., 1+1c. slate on buff, stamp on left (error)

There is also mentioned a similar error of the Wrapper, this may be and probably is an error of cutting.

Cape of Good Hope. The following are new:—

Env., 1d. bright rose on white laid, 147×91 mm
1d. „ „ 120×95 mm
P.C., 1+1d. brown on buff

Chamba. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions the two varieties with an inverted V in STATE, and Mr. Gordon Jones informs us he has a copy of the 12a. with the word STATE spelt SIATE, the first T being inverted and slightly below the level of the other letters.

½a. black on green STATE
Off. ½a. „ „
12a. black and brown on red SIATE

Colombia. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a copy of the 20c., 1876, on greyish paper, ruled on the back in red vertically, and in very faint blue horizontally, the lines in each case being 5 mm apart. The specimen is cancelled Ibagué in M.S.

1876, 20c. blue on grey, ruled on back

Congo. According to the *Record*, the stock of the 5frs. being exhausted, a fresh supply has been printed in grey.

5frs. grey

Egypt. The 2 pias Envelopes of both sizes have been withdrawn from use, and have been *all* surcharged 5 milliémes 5, not (*pace* the *Monthly Journal*) milliémes. There is thus another size to chronicle in addition to that mentioned last month.

Env., 5m. in black on 2p. orange, size 145×110mm

Fiji. The permanent ½d. has appeared of a type slightly modified of the other low values.

½c. grey on white wove paper, perf. 10

Great Britain. As we were the first to mention the proposed issue of the 4½d. stamp, we copy the following from the *Record*. Many

papers at home and abroad have made remarks about the new stamp not being thought about, and seemed to think that except in our own brain the proposal was a myth.

"In April last" (we announced it in March) "we announced the approaching issue of a stamp of 4½d. The plate was in fact approved 10th February last, but the issue has been delayed from various causes; it is now printed off, ready for issue, and this will probably take place in October. It is bi-coloured, red and green, the colours of the two pence, though trials were made in purple and green, green and purple, blue and green, orange and purple, brown and purple. The head of the Queen in a circular band, carrying the usual inscription, is disposed on a kind of Maltese cross; this is in green, and the rest in red. The numerals of value are on square labels in each angle."

Mr. Anheisser has discovered a copy of the 10d. of 1867 with the wmk, "four flowers." We have waited some time before including this in our list, as there was just a doubt as to the correctness of the description of the watermark; however, it seems to be alright, and so we add one more to the list of stamps for ardent collectors to search for.

1867, 10d. red brown, wmk. "Four Flowers," perf. 14

Guyane Français. The following have up to the present been seen with the surcharge inverted:—

The 2c. of 1877 has also, it is said, been sur-surcharged.

On 1877 2c. green
" 1877 75c. 1fr. imperf., surch. inverted
" 1881 40c. perf. "

Holland. There appears to be a Reply Card for official use.

Off. P.C., —+— black on green

Hungary. According to *La Carte Postale* a new Post Card, with a stamp of 2kr., but which is sold at the post offices for 1kr., has been issued. The stamp is on the right, arms on the left, while between there are inscriptions in four lines as follows:—

"EGY KRAJCARERT KAPHATO"
(To be obtained for one kreutzer)
"HIRDETMENYES LEVELEZO LAP"
(Post Card for notices)
"CARTE POSTALE"
"UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE"

C.P., 2k. blue on pale blue, size 158×88 mm

India. From the same source we gather that there are two varieties of the surcharged Reply Card. One variety is perf. 4½ along the fold, while the other is imperf.

Jhind. The following fresh values, with the surcharge spelt JHIND, have been issued, surcharged in black:—

1a. 6p. drab
3a. orange
6a. bistre
12a. brown on red
Official, 3a. orange
4a. olive
6a. bistre
12a. brown on red
1r. grey

Kapurthala. Mr. Gordon Jones has forwarded to us a letter from the Private Secretary, saying that "His Highness intends having postage stamps of his own, but is not quite settled."

The same correspondent informs us that he has received native information that two states in Rajputana, namely Jodhpore and Kishengarh, have issued Indian stamps surcharged, but Mr. Gordon Jones has not yet *seen* these stamps.

Labuan. Mr. Wildsmith has sent us copies of the new Labuan issue. The design is the same; the only difference is that the stamps are without watermark, and the shades are very slightly different. In some of the values the sheets are now larger than formerly. Two new values have been added. The 40c. has not yet been issued, but will probably be in a short time, so we include it.

2c. carmine, no wmk.
6c. green "
8c. purple "
10c. brown "
12c. blue "
16c. grey "
40c. amber "

Madeira. A Post Card, with the stamp of the new issue inscribed FUNCHAL, has been issued.

P.C., 10 reis, green on buff FUNCHAL

Mexico. According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* two new varieties of the returned Letter Stamps have been issued. In the centre is the inscription "CERRADO Y SELLADO," the Mexican Eagle being perched on the C. Above is "Administration Local de Correos," and below "Por la oficina."

Return Letter Stamp — brown on white
— violet on white, perf.

New Caledonia. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., a new surcharge, the 30c. being surcharged "N.—C.E."—"10" in large figures—"centimes" in small letters, all in a fancy type set frame. Though the surcharge is printed in blocks of 25, the differences are very small, *none* of the pieces forming the frames being misplaced. Adjoining panes have the surcharge inverted. Mr. Layard informs us that he has copies with a double surcharge.

10c. in black on 30c. brown
10c. " 30c. " surch. inverted
10c. " 30c. " " twice

Norway. We hear that the 5 ore Post Cards have now "BRIFKORT" in one word.

P.C., 5 ore, green on white
5+5 ore, "

Obock. The following additions are to be noted:—

2c. in red on 25c. surch. twice
1fr. "
P.C., 10c. black on lilac, surch. in a straight line
10+10c. " " "
L.C., 15c. blue on grey, surch. in a curve
25c. black on rose "

Oil Rivers. Mr. Maunder informs us he has seen a copy used of the 2½d. Great Britain, surcharged above "BRITISH"—"PROTECTORATE," and below "OIL RIVERS," which we take to be the first of a new issue for this part of West Africa.

2½d. black on blue on blue

Paraguay. To the list of the current stamps surcharged "OFICIAL," as mentioned during the last two months, we may add the

Off. 5c. blue, surch. OFICIAL in black

Mr. Moens, in *Le Timbre Poste*, mentions the following errors, which we are sorry to chronicle:—

1881, 2c. vermilion, imperf. vertically
2c. „ double perforation vertically
4c. brown „ „ „
1c. blue „ „ horizontally
2c. vermilion „ „ „
4c. „ (? brown) „ „
1884, 2c. red, imperf.
1c. green „ horizontally
5c. blue „ „

Perak. Of the Tiger type is the additional value:—
8c. orange

Peru. According to *Der Philatelist* an Envelope (blue), size 143 x 80 mm, has been seen with the following MS. inscription:—"Con 10 cts por falta de estampillas Santilicon," and with a round stamp "Franca Iquitos." In the right corner the post stamp "Iquitos ub pral 29 Mar 92. Thus making a Provisional Envelope owning to the lack of stamps.

Puttialla. Mr. Gordon Jones informs us he has copies of the 1a. in which the A of state is an inverted V, and in which both the T's of that word are without the portion of the horizontal stroke to the right of the vertical stroke. He has also a copy in which both the T's of PUTTIALLA show the same peculiarity. These *errors* we take to be due to insufficient inking, and are not due to a broken die.

San Marino. It appears that the 10c. on 20c. was issued, and also that by the inattention of the printer some hundreds were surcharged upside down.

10c. in black on 20c. vermilion.

Perhaps our informant last month was rather late at the post office, and other speculators succeeded in securing the entire issue of this 10c. on 20c.

Sirmoor. Mr. Gordon Jones writes that they have the following, in which the shade and the paper is slightly different:—

6p. green
1a. blue
2a. rose
Off. 6p. in red on green
1a. „ on blue
2a. in black on rose Type I
2a. „ „ „ II

The first two we do not know if they have the old or the type mentioned last month.

With the new type of surcharge, one stamp in each row of 10 has an S in the surcharge inverted.

Spain. The 5c. Post Card has now the inscriptions in Roman letters instead of Gothic, and a 15c. Card has been issued with the head of the Baby King.

P.C., 5c. green on buff
15c. blue on buff

Suaheliland. According to the *Illustrirte Briefmarken Journal*, a series of stamps has been in use from 1885 to 1890, being issued in July, 1889. There is evidently something funny about the dates. What use there was for stamps at all in this district of West Africa we do not know. Hence, until something more is known about them, we refrain from chronicling them.

Some Indian Forgeries.

A RELIABLE correspondent at Bombay informs us that a dealer there has flooded the market with forgeries of Scinde District Dawk, first issue Straits Settlements, Cabul, and Gwalior. The guilty party, according to our information, is well known to the dealers and collectors of the locality, but no steps have yet been taken against him. Our correspondent, however, expresses his determination to give evidence to the police directly he is in a position to formulate definite charges. Most of the forgeries emanating from Bombay, he states, can be traced to this person, who is supposed to be the designer and manufacturer of the Cabul stamps which have been so generally chronicled as a re-engraved emission. We are promised further information concerning this enterprising gentleman at Bombay. In the meantime, our correspondent's statements are confirmed by a communication to the *London Philatelist* from Captain Adam Smith. The Captain writes:—"There is a Parsee firm within the Fort, Bombay, which is dealing largely in Scinde Dawk, Afghan, and other forgeries, under the euphonious name of reprints. Some of these are extremely well done, and would defy detection by inexperienced stamp collectors. Kashmir and Soruth have also come in for special attention, Jhind also figures there. So it would be well for all philatelists to scan closely all receipts from Bombay." Doubtless the persons referred to by Captain Smith and by our own correspondent are identical.

Forged New Zealand Stamps.

ADOLF SCHLESINGER, OF CHRISTCHURCH, CHARGED WITH DEALING IN FORGERIES.

THANKS to the exertions of a New Zealand correspondent, we are able to present our readers with a full summary of the proceedings against Adolf Schlesinger, of Manchester Street, Christchurch, who was charged before Capt. Preece, R.M., and Capt. Deighton, J.P., on July 15th, with dealing in fictitious stamps, within the meaning of the Post Office Act, 1881, Amendment Act, 1887. From time to time, Mr. Schlesinger's name had been associated with certain New Zealand forgeries by collectors and dealers, but up to the date of the proceedings against him no definite accusation had been made. Mr. Schlesinger was now tried on the strength of two informations. The offences alleged by each were practically the same, and the same stamps were used; hence, to facilitate the conduct of the proceedings both informations were taken at one time. Mr. Martin prosecuted; Mr. Thomas defended, and the

court was well filled with Colonial collectors and dealers. Mr. Martin, in stating the case for the prosecution, was for a time intensely legal. Having read various sections of the act under which the defendant was charged, he proceeded to point out that the two informations which had been laid under section 2 were, that defendant dealt in fictitious stamps, and under the second sub-section of section 2, that the defendant had in his possession fictitious stamps. The two sections provided for two distinct offences. Under the second sub-section, if a man proved that he came by the stamps honestly in a *bonâ fide* way, or that he was let in by some one who sold them to him, that would be a lawful excuse, but however *bonâ fide* his purchase, or honest his dealings, if he dealt in these fictitious stamps or sold them, he was liable to a penalty even if he had no knowledge of the law, as under the first sub-section actual knowledge was a matter of perfect indifference. Mr. Martin went on to quote numerous authorities for his arguments. Getting down to the actual allegations against the defendant, he said that Mr. Schlesinger, whose ostensible business in Manchester Street was that of a tobacconist, carried on a trade as a dealer in old postage stamps. He collected from somewhere the nine New Zealand stamps referred to in the information, and sent them to a young man named Orchard, who was himself an amateur stamp collector at Hawera.

Proceeding to adduce evidence, Mr. Martin called Sydney J. Dick, who deposed that he was the chief Postmaster at Christchurch, and that he was the informant in these cases. He instituted proceedings by order of the Postmaster General. He knew Mr. Schlesinger slightly, and identified several letters as being in his handwriting. Looking at some of the forged stamps he said they were similar to stamps which had been formerly in issue. If placed on letters even now some of them would pass. Examined by Mr. Thomas, he said that some of the stamps he saw were so obliterated that they could not pass through the Post Office He was not an expert. He had his instructions by telegram from the Postmaster General, Mr. J. G. Ward.

Henry Hume, a stamp printer in the employ of the New Zealand Government, said he had been so employed for 25 years. He had examined the stamps produced in court. They were fictitious—all forgeries. He, as an expert, had no difficulty in arriving at that conclusion. He had carefully examined all the stamps with a glass. Looking at a 1d. stamp produced by Mr. Thomas, he pronounced it a genuine stamp. Mr. Thomas having stated that several experts had pronounced it a forgery, the witness made another examination through another glass, and repeated his reply: "That is a genuine stamp." Anyone he thought might accept the stamps quite innocently, but a dealer through whose hands thousands of stamps were passing, would come to know the genuine from the forged stamps. Witness knew nothing of Mr. Schlesinger's knowledge of stamps. He did not think the forgeries were made in New Zealand, and was quite sure they were not intended to defraud the revenue.

Next came William Orchard, previously referred to as the "amateur stamp collector at Hawera." Replying to Mr. Martin, he said he had had some correspondence with Schlesinger and had dealt with him in stamps. Witness received commission on his sales. He remembered receiving a letter exhibited in court, with which came a sheet of stamps. In response to the request of the defendant's counsel, witness marked the places on the sheet which had been occupied by the nine alleged forgeries. The other stamps, which were genuine, had been sold. Witness swore that the nine stamps in court had been on the sheet when he received it from Schlesinger. There was a mark on one of the stamps—the one on blue paper—by which the witness recognised it. The stamp was slightly bent in one corner.

The witness then underwent a long and searching cross-examination, at the hands of Mr. Thomas, as to whether the stamps produced in court were the identical ones taken from the sheet sent by Schlesinger. It appeared from Orchard's replies that the stamps had left his hands and passed through those of several other collectors in various parts of New Zealand. Mr. Thomas sought to show that this evidence negatived the assumption that the stamps produced had ever been in the possession of the defendant; and he further endeavoured to weaken the witness's evidence by insinuations as to Orchard's dealings with other stamp merchants—Messrs. D. A. Vindin & Co., of Sydney, among the number. Witness admitted that Messrs. Vindin & Co. had stopped his commission about three months ago, and Mr. Thomas suggested that it was because of Orchard's failure to remit the value of stamps received. Finally, Mr. Martin, for the prosecution, submitted that he must ask for an adjournment to get more witnesses from the North Island, if their worships were not satisfied that there was a *prima facie* case on Orchard's evidence. Captain Preece rejoined that the case must go on the best evidence; and the case proceeded accordingly.

Edward W. Roper said he was a collector of stamps, and had known Mr. Schlesinger a number of years. On one occasion Schlesinger had shown him a collection containing a number of forgeries. Witness told defendant they were forgeries, and said he would like to have copies of them. There were some sixpenny ones of the second issue on pink paper—like two of the stamps produced in court. Witness had also noticed some forged shilling ones, and some with the New Zealand watermark forged. The stamps were shown to him as for sale. When witness told Schlesinger

PART VII. OF WILLIAM BROWN'S

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—/:/—

1.—Correspondents are particularly requested to notice the following Rules; by so doing, they will prevent a great deal of disappointment in the execution of their Orders.

2.—REMITTANCES.—Remittances must in all cases accompany Order, which may be made as follows: Post Office or Postal Orders, Banker's Draft or Bank Note at the current rate of Exchange. Small amounts may be made up of unused stamps of LOWEST current value, except Stamps of Canada and Continental Countries, which will in no case be accepted. Twopence extra for registration should be enclosed, if required, as I do not, under any circumstances whatever, hold myself responsible for letters, parcels, &c., lost in transit either from me or to me.

3.—Correspondence in English and French only.

4.—Special Notice to Correspondents Abroad. —It being prohibited by the postal authorities to send stamps by Book Post to Countries in the Postal Union, a sufficient amount must therefore be sent in all cases to cover the co.t of letter-rate to those countries (excepting always those places where a Parcel Post has been established, and when the parcel exceeds 1lb. in weight it would be advisable to send the stamps by that medium), as the Post Office absolutely refuses to take stamps sent by Book Post to Countries in the Postal Union, and they are returned to sender if found in the mails. If sufficient postage by letter or parcel rate is not enclosed the stamps will be sent by letter rate, UNPAID. The attention of Correspondents is therefore particularly directed to the above notice.

5.—Wholesale Parcels or Sheets of Rare Stamps sent on approval against deposit or satisfactory English References.

6.—I shall always be glad to receive some stamps of each of any new issue unused when any should appear, and a quantity of Provisionals or surcharged stamps especially desired, and for all rarities a premium will be given. Correspondents abroad are specially desired to send some of each of any new issue when they appear. Surcharged and Provisional Issues especially desired in quantities not over £2. Good prices given for all rarities. Large Lots of old issues and Government remainders also purchased for Cash. Exchange List, giving the prices at which I exchange stamps, will be sent as soon as ready on receipt of 3d. in stamps. It is now in preparation, and will be duly announced when ready in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. It is particularly requested that Correspondents will be good enough to send me an assortment of every new issue directly they appear. I give a liberal Commission above face value on all issues, and in the case of Provisionals, a special Premium will be paid according to the rarity of the issue.

7.—Letters must in all cases be prepaid, or they will be invariably refused. Business conducted by post only. Letters requiring a reply must contain sufficient postage for return, or they will not be attended to, and those containing coin must be registered. Orders above 20s. are sent in registered envelopes, all others not registered unless 2d. for that purpose is sent. Agents wanted in Schools, Colleges, &c., and abroad. Good Commission. ORDERS AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN TWO SHILLINGS RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

8.—Although my stock is very large, it may happen that some goods may be sold out at the time of ordering; it is therefore advisable to send a supplementary list to avoid disappointment, otherwise cash will be returned, if desired. Some of the stamps mentioned in this List have been advised, but have not yet come to hand. Correspondents when ordering are kindly requested to note this. All stamps in this List are, however, easily procurable, and orders for the same will be booked, and the stamps sent immediately they arrive. This also applies to stamps that may for the time being be out of stock.

9.—Good Collections of 1000 varieties and upwards purchased for cash, providing they are sent on approval with lowest cash price, and sufficient postage for return if not approved of.

10.—Customers having rare duplicates should send them on approval. Best cash prices will be given, or they may be exchanged against stamps from my sheets, or from this List. N.B.—No common stamps need be sent.

The attention of Correspondents is *particularly* directed to paragraph 8.
The prices quoted are for *Cash* in Advance *only*.

		Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
*	Italy, 1856, 40c. ..	1d.		
*	,, ,, 80c. ..	1d.		
†	,, 1863, 15c. ..	1d.	6d.	
	,, ,, 5c. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, ,, 10c. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, ,, 15c. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, ,, 20c. on 15c.	1d.	4d.	9d.
	,, ,, 30c. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
	,, ,, 40c. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
	,, ,, 60c. ..	1d.	3d.	6d.
	,, ,, 2l. ..	2d.	1/	
	,, 1867, 20c. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, 1877, 10c. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
	,, ,, 20c. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, 1879, 5c. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, ,, 10c. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, ,, 20c. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, ,, 25c. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
*	,, ,, 30c. ..	1/4	10/	
	,, ,, 50c. ..	1d.	4d.	6d.
	,, 1889, 5c. ..	1d.	3d.	6d.
	,, ,, 40c. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
	,, ,, 45c. ..	1d.	4d.	9d.
	,, ,, 60c. ..	3d.	1/	4/
	,, ,, 1l. ..	2d.	1/	3/
*	,, 1890, 2/5c. ..	1d.	8d.	2/3
	,, ,, 20/30c. ..	2d.	10d.	3/
	,, ,, 20/50c. ..	2d.	1/	4/
	,, 1891, 5c. ..	1d.	3d.	4d.
*	,, Parcel Post, 10c. ..	4d.		
*	,, ,, 20c. ..	6d.		
	,, ,, 50c. ..	1d.	8d.	2/
	,, ,, 75c. ..	1d.	8d.	
	,, ,, 1.25 ..	2d.	1/	
	,, ,, 1.75 ..	3d.	1/3	4/
*	,, Newspaper, 1861, 1c. black	1d.	4d.	
*	,, ,, 2c. ,,	3d.	1/8	
*	,, ,, 2c. brown	2d.	1/	
	,, 1863, 1c.	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, ,, 2c.	1d.	2d.	3d.
	,, 1878, 2 on 0.02c. ..	2d.	10d.	
	,, ,, 2 on 0.05c. ..	2d.	10d.	
	,, ,, 2 on 0.20c. ..	2d.	9d.	
	,, ,, 2 on 0.30c. ..	2d.	1/	
	,, ,, 2 on 1.00c. ..	2d.	9d.	
	,, ,, 2 on 2.00c. ..	3d.	1/6	
	,, ,, 2 on 5.00c. ..	4d.	2/	
	,, ,, 2 on 10.00c...	4d.	1/6	
†	,, 1890, 2 on 10c. P.P.	1d.	7d.	
†	,, ,, 2 on 20c. ,,	2d.	10d.	
†	,, ,, 2 on 50c. ,,	1d.	7d.	
†	,, ,, 2 on 75c. ,,	1d.	7d.	
†	,, ,, 2 on 1.25c. ,,	1d.	7d.	
†	,, ,, 2 on 1.75c. ,,	1d.	7d.	
	,, Unpaid (segnatasse) 1c.	1d.	6d.	
	,, ,, ,, 2c.	1d.	6d.	
	,, ,, ,, 5c.	1d.	6d.	
	,, ,, ,, 10c.	1d.	6d.	
	,, ,, ,, 30c.	1d.	6d.	
	,, ,, ,, 40c.	1d.	6d.	
	,, ,, ,, 50c.	2d.	10d.	
	,, ,, ,, 60c.	2d.	10d.	
	,, ,, ,, 1 lire	2d.	10d.	
	,, ,, ,, 2 lire	2d.	10d.	
	,, ,, ,, 5 lire	4d.	2/	
	,, ,, ,, 10 lire	3d.	1/9	
	,, ,, ,, 50 lire	1/9		
	,, ,, ,, 100 lire	1/9		
	,, 1892, 10/2c. ..	2d.	1/	
	,, ,, 20/1c. ..	2d.	1/3	
	,, ,, 30/2c. ..	3d.	1/9	

		Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
	Italy, Official 0.02c. ..	2d.	1/	
	,, ,, 0.05c. ..	1d.	9d.	
	,, ,, 0.02c. ..	1d.	4d.	
	,, ,, 0.30c. ..	2d.	1/	
	,, ,, 1.00c. ..	2d.	1/	
	,, ,, 2.00c. ..	3d.	1/6	
	,, ,, 5.00c. ..	6d.	3/6	
	,, ,, 10.00c. ..	8d.	5/	
*	,, Estero, 1874, 1c. ..	2d.	10d.	
*	,, ,, ,, 2c. ..	2d.		
	,, ,, ,, 5c. ..	3d.		
	,, ,, ,, 30c. ..	4d.		
*	,, ,, ,, 60c. ..	2/3		
*	,, ,, ,, 2 lire ..	2/6	20/	
*	,, 1881, 5c. ..	2d.	1/	
	,, ,, 10c. ..	3d.		
	,, ,, 20c. ..	3d.		
	,, ,, 25c. ..	2d.		
	,, ,, 50c. ..	4d.		
	,, ,, 2 lire ..	2/6	20/	
	Jamaica, 1860, pine apple 1d.	1d.		
	,, ,, ,, 2d.	2d.		
	,, ,, ,, 3d.	4d.		
	,, ,, ,, 4d.	4d.		
	,, ,, ,, 6d.	3d.		
	,, ,, ,, 1/	4d.		
	,, ,, CC. ½d.	1d.	6d.	
	,, ,, ,, 1d.	1d.	6d.	
	,, ,, ,, 2d.	1d.	4d.	
	,, ,, ,, 3d.	2d.		
	,, ,, ,, 4d.	1d.		
	,, ,, ,, 6d.	1d.		
	,, ,, ,, 1/	2d.		
	,, ,, CA. ½d. ..	1d.	4d.	
	,, ,, ,, 1d. blue..	2d.		
	,, ,, ,, 1d. red ..	1d.	4d.	
	,, ,, ,, 2d. red ..	4d.		
	,, ,, ,, 2d. grey..	1d.	4d.	
	,, ,, ,, 3d. ..	3d.		
	,, ,, ,, 4d. ..	1d.	6d.	
	,, 1889, 1d. ..	1d.	3d.	
	,, ,, 2d. ..	1d.	4d.	
	,, ,, 2½d. ..	2d.		
*	,, 1890, Provl. 2½d. ..	4d.	8d.	
†	,, Official ½d.	3d.	1/6	
	,, ,, 1d.	1d.	8d.	
	,, ,, 2d.	1d.	8d.	
†	,, 1890, ½d.	2d.	1/	
*	Japan, 1871, 48m. ..	6d.	4/	
*	,, ,, 100m. ..	6d.		
*	,, 1872, 48m. ..	3d.		
*	,, ,, 100m. ..	9d.		
†	,, 1873, ½s. ..	2d.	1/3	
	,, ,, 1s. ..	4d.		
	,, ,, 2s. yellow..	2d.	1/4	
†	,, ,, with syll. ½s...	4d.	3/	
	,, ,, ,, 1s...	4d.		
	,, ,, ,, 2s...	4d.	2/3	
	,, ,, ,, 10s...	1/6		
	,, ,, ,, 20s...	2/		
	,, 1875, 1s... ..	2d.		
	,, ,, 6s... ..	9d.	6/	
*	,, ,, with syll. ½s...	2d.		
	,, ,, ,, 1s...	2d.		
	,, ,, ,, 4s...	2d.		
	,, ,, ,, 6s...	6d.		
	,, ,, ,, 10s...	3d.		
	,, ,, ,, 12s...	2/		
	,, ,, ,, 15s...	1/		
	,, ,, ,, 20s...	4d.		
	,, ,, ,, 30s...	6d.		
	,, ,, ,, 45s...	1/6		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Japan, 1876-79, 5r. ..	2d.	10d.	
,, ,, 1s. black	2d.		
,, ,, 1s. red ..	1d.	6d.	9d.
,, ,, 2s. drab ..	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 2s. mauve	1d.	6d.	9d.
,, ,, 3s. orange	3d.		
,, ,, 4s. green	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 5s. ..	2d.		
,, ,, 6s. ..	4d.		
,, ,, 8s. purple	2d.	10d.	2/
,, ,, 10s. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
,, ,, 15s. ..	1d.	8d.	2/
,, ,, 20s. ..	2d.	10d.	4/
,, ,, 30s. ..	1/6		
,, ,, 50s. ..	3d.	1/9	7/
,, 1882, 1s. ..	1d.	8d.	9d.
,, ,, 2s. ..	1d.	4d.	6d.
,, ,, 5s. ..	1d.	4d.	6d.
,, 1888, 8s. ..	2d.	10d.	
,, ,, 10s. ..	1d.	8d.	1/6
,, ,, 15s. ..	1d.	8d.	1/9
,, ,, 20s. ..	4d.	1/9	6/
,, ,, 25s. ..	1d.	8d.	2/6
,, ,, 50s. ..	4d.	1/9	6/
,, ,, 1 yen. ..	2/	8/	
*Jhalawar, 1887, 1p.	2d.	1/	
* ,, 1890, ¼a.	1d.	6d.	
* Jhind, 1882, ¼a.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, ½a.	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 1a.	5d.	3/4	
* ,, ,, 2a.	6d.		
* ,, ,, 4a.	1/		
* ,, ,, 8a.	1/8		
* ,, 1884, ¼a.	1d.	8d.	3/
* ,, ,, ½a.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, 1a.	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 2a.	5d.		
* ,, ,, 4a.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 8a.	1/4		
* ,, 1887, ½a.	2d.	1/4	6/
* ,, ,, 1a.	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 2a.	5d.	3/9	
* ,, ,, 3a.	7d.		
* ,, ,, 4a.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 6a.	1/		
* ,, ,, 8a.	1/4		
* ,, ,, 1 rupee ..	2/9		
* ,, 1885, Service, ½a...	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, ,, 1a...	5d.	3/9	
* ,, 1887, ,, ½a...	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, ,, 2a...	5d.	3/9	
* Labuan, 1880, 2c.	1/6		
* ,, ,, 6c.	5/		
* ,, ,, 10c.	3/6		
* ,, 1882, 2c. rose ..	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, 8c. purple ..	1/6		
* ,, ,, 10c. brown ..	1/8		
* ,, ,, 16c. grey ..	2/3		
* ,, ,, 16c. blue, cut..	20/	8/	
* ,, ,, 40c.	4/6		
* ,, 1892, 6/8c... ..	2/6		
Lagos, 1872, 2d.	1/9		
,, ,, 4d.	1/6		
,, 1875, 6d.	1/		
* ,, 1885, ½d.	2d.	10d.	
* ,, ,, 1d.	2d.		
,, ,, 2d.	4d.		
,, 1887, 2d.	3d.		
* ,, ,, 2½d.	5d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 3d.	6d.	4/2	
* ,, ,, 4d.	7d.	6/	
* ,, ,, 6d.	10d.	8/	

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
* Lagos, 1887, 1/	1/6		
* ,, ,, 2/6	4/3		
* ,, ,, 5/	7/6		
* ,, ,, 10/	15/		
Leeward Islands, ½d.	1d.	6d.	
,, 1d.	1d.	6d.	
* ,, ½d.	1d.	10d.	
* ,, 1d.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, 2½d.	5d.	4/	
* ,, 4d.	7d.	6/	
* ,, 6d.	10d.	8/	
* ,, 1/-	1/6		
* ,, 2/6	4/3		
* ,, 5/-	7/6		
Levant, 1868, 1k.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 3k.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 5k.	2d.	10d.	
,, ,, 10k.	3d.	1/6	
,, 1879, 1k.	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 2k.	2d.	10d.	
,, ,, 7k.	2d.	8d.	
,, 1884, 1k.	2d.	8d.	
,, ,, 2k.	3d.	1/6	
,, ,, 5k.	3d.	1/8	
,, ,, 7k.	2d.	1/	
* Liberia, 1860, 6c.	10d.		
* ,, ,, 12c.	1/6		
* ,, ,, 24c.	2/		
* ,, 1880, 1c.	3d.	1/6	
* ,, ,, 2c.	6d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 6c.	10d.	7/	
* ,, ,, 12c.	1/		
* ,, ,, 24c.	2/		
* ,, 1881, 3c.	5d.	3/6	
* ,, 1882, 10c.	9d.	6/6	
* ,, ,, 10c. impf. ..	1/	7/6	
* ,, 1886, 1c.	1d.	8d.	
* ,, ,, 2c.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, 3c.	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 4c.	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 6c.	6d.	3/6	
* ,, ,, 8c.	7d.	5/	
* ,, ,, 16c.	1/		
* ,, ,, 32c.	2/		
* ,, ,, 1c. impf. ..	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, 2c. ,, ..	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 3c. ,, ..	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 4c. ,, ..	6d.	3/6	
* ,, ,, 6c. ,, ..	7d.	5/	
* ,, ,, 8c. ,, ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, 16c. ,, ..	1/6		
* ,, ,, 32c. ,, ..	3/		
* ,, 1892, 1c.	1d.	8d.	
* ,, ,, 2c.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, 4c.	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 6c.	6d.	3/6	
* ,, ,, 8c.	7d.		
* ,, ,, 12c.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 16c.	1/		
* ,, ,, 24c.	1/6		
* ,, ,, 32c.	2/		
* ,, ,, $1	5/6		
* Lovinia, 1860, 2k.	10d.		
* ,, 1875, 2k.	3d.		
* ,, 1879. 2k.	4d.		
* Lubeck, 1859, ½s.	10d.		
* ,, ,, 2s.	8d.		
* ,, ,, 4s.	7d.		
* ,, 1863, ½s.	1/		
Luxemburg, 1852, 10c. ..	6d.		
,, ,, 1sg. ..	1/		
* ,, 1863, 1c. ..	4d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
†Luxemburg, 1863, 2c. ..	9d.		
,, ,, 4c. ..	1/	1/6	
,, ,, 10c. ..	2d.	1/3	
,, 1865, 1c. ..	2d.		
,, ,, 10c. ..	4d.	2/	
,, ,, 12½c. ..	3d.		
,, ,, 20c. ..	4d.		
,, ,, 25c. ..	6d.		
,, ,, 30c. ..	6d.		
,, ,, 40c. ..	1/		
,, 1874, 1c. ..	1d.		
,, ,, 2c. ..	2d.		
* ,, ,, 4c. ..	3d.		
,, ,, 5c. ..	2d.		
,, ,, 10c. ..	1d.		
,, ,, 25c. ..	2d.	1/6	
,, 1882, 1c. ..	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 2c. ..	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 4c. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 5c. ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 10c. ..	1d.	4d.	
,, ,, 20c. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 25c. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 50c. ..	4d.		
,, ,, 1fr. ..	8d.		
* ,, 1891, 10c. ..	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 25c. ..	6d.	4/	
* ,, 1883, SP., 1c. ..	1d.	6d.	
* ,, ,, ,, 2c. ..	1d.	7d.	
* ,, ,, ,, 4d. ..	1d.	8d.	
* ,, ,, ,, 5c. ..	2d.	1/	
* Macau, 1884, 5r.	2d.	1/6	
* ,, ,, 20r. rose ..	6d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 25r. ,, ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 25r. violet ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 40r. yellow ..	6d.		
* ,, ,, 50r. black ..	8d.		
* ,, ,, 80r. ..	8d.		
* ,, ,, 100r. ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, 200r. ..	1/		
* ,, ,, 300r. ..	1/6		
* ,, 1885, 20 on 50r. ..	1/4		
* ,, ,, 40 on 50r. ..	3/		
* ,, ,, "10" on 50r.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 5 on 80r. ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, 5 on 100r. ..	2/6		
,, ,, 10 on 80r. ..	9d.		
† ,, 1888, ..	1d.	8d.	
* ,, ,, 10r.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 10r.	1d.	8d.	
* ,, ,, 20r.	4d.	2/6	
,, ,, 20r.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 25r.	3d.		
* ,, ,, 40r.	6d.		
* ,, ,, 50r.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 80r.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 100r.	10d.		
* ,, ,, 300r.	2/3		
,, Postal fiscal, 5r. ..	4d.		
,, ,, 10r. ..	6d.		
Madagascar, 5/25c.	3/6		
,, 05/40c.	1/9		
,, 15/25c.	2/		
,, 5c. green ..	1/		
,, 10c. blue ..	1/		
* ,, 15c. ,, ..	1/6		
,, 25c. ,, ..	1/6		
* Madeira, 1871, 10r. yellow ..	1/		
* ,, ,, 10r. green ..	6d.		
,, ,, 50r. green ..	1/		
Malta, 1863, ½d.	4d.	2/9	
,, 1882, ½d.	1d.	6d.	

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Malta, 1882, 1d.	1d.		
,, ,, 2d.	2d.		
,, ,, 2½d.	1d.		
,, ,, 4d.	3d.		
,, ,, 1/	3d.		
* ,, ,, ½d.	1d.	8d.	
* ,, ,, 1d.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, 2d.	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 4d.	6d.	5/	
* ,, ,, 1/	1/4		
*Martinique, 1886, 05/20c. ..	3d.	1/9	
* ,, 1888, 01/2c. ..	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 01/4c. ..	5d.		
* ,, ,, 01/20c. ..	2d.		
* ,, ,, 05/10c. ..	10d.		
* ,, ,, 05/30c. ..	8d.	5/6	
* ,, ,, 05/35c. ..	8d.	5/6	
* ,, ,, 05/40c. ..	9d.	6/6	
* ,, ,, 15/25c. ..	1/	7/6	
* ,, ,, 15/75c. ..	2/		
* ,, ,, 05/10c. unpaid	6d.	3/6	
,, ,, 05/15c. unpaid	9d.		
,, ,, 05/15c. ,, black sur.	10d.		
,, ,, 15/30c. unpaid black sur.	1/		
,, ,, 01/2c. unpaid black sur.	1d.	8d.	
,, Unpaid, 1c. ..	3d.		
,, ,, 2c. ..	3d.		
,, ,, 3c. ..	4d.		
,, ,, 4c. ..	4d.		
,, ,, 5c. ..	5d.		
,, ,, 15c. ..	8d.		
,, ,, 20c. ..	9d.		
*Mauritius, 1858, red brown ..	6d.		
* ,, ,, vermilion ..	1/		
* ,, ,, blue	4d.		
* ,, ,, 6d.	1/6		
* ,, ,, 6d. perf. ..	1/		
,, 1863, 1d.	3d.		
,, ,, 2d.	2d.		
,, ,, 3d.	1/		
,, ,, 4d.	3d.		
,, ,, 6d. green ..	4d.		
,, ,, 1/ yellow ..	4d.		
,, 1876, ½d./9d. ..	1/4		
,, ,, ½d./10d. rose	3d.	1/8	
,, ,, 1d./4d. ..	1/		
* ,, 1878, 2c.	2d.		
,, ,, 4c.	4d.		
,, ,, 8c.	2d.		
* ,, ,, 13c.	10d.		
,, ,, 17c.	6d.		
,, ,, 25c.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 38c.	2/		
* ,, ,, 50c.	3/		
,, 1879, 2c.	4d.		
,, ,, 4c.	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 8c.	2d.		
,, ,, 17c.	5d.		
* ,, ,, 50c.	2/6		
,, ,, 2/38c. ..	2/		
,, ,, 2/13c. ..	1/4		
,, ,, 16/17c. ..	1/		
,, ,, Sixteen/17c. ..	4d.		
,, 1882, 2c. green ..	1d.	6d.	2/
,, ,, 4c. rose ..	1d.	6d.	2/
,, ,, 16c.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 25c.	3d.		

he wanted copies of the forgeries, he sold them to him, but only charged a nominal price, though in the book the stamps were marked at a high figure. Schlesinger, in witness's opinion, was not an expert, and might handle forgeries quite innocently.

Examined by defendant's counsel, the same witness, after glancing at the stamp on blue paper, which the Government printer had pronounced genuine, said that the blue paper was undoubtedly forged. Mr. Martin objected, saying that the question had not been put to the Government printer in the same way; and Mr. Hume said that he spoke of the face of the issue only when he said that it was genuine. Mr. Roper, continuing his evidence, said he certainly did not believe that Schlesinger knew he had forged stamps in his stock. He had always been a fair man in his dealings with witness. There were forgeries in almost every collection, and dealers, as well as collectors, might be taken in.

At this point Mr. Martin again appealed to the justices to state whether a *prima facie* case had been made out, and after some consideration Captains Preece and Deighton ruled that a case *had* been made out, and that Mr. Martin need aduce no further evidence.

Now came the turn of the defending counsel. He adopted the inevitable tactics of a weak defence by objecting to the way in which the information had been laid, objecting to the arguments of his learned friend, and generally objecting to everything. The alleged forgeries, he contended, were in no way identified. Orchard only said that he received back from a friend stamps which were similar to those he sent away, and he could not swear to any but one, which had a bend in the right hand corner. He (Mr. Thomas) did not think their worships would find such a bend, and on that evidence they were asked by the prosecutor to convict. Nothing was known of those stamps after they got into the hands of the Postmaster at Hawera, until they heard of them in court that day, and he would ask if it were possible for the Court to say that these were the identical pieces of paper that Orchard took off the sheet at Hawera three months ago. He asked the Court to rule that Orchard's evidence was thoroughly unreliable, that there was nothing to show that these bits of paper were originally in Schlesinger's possession. In conclusion, Mr. Thomas said he would call evidence to prove what the defendant's ordinary character was, and as to his straightforwardness in reference to his dealing in stamps, and of the fact of the extreme difficulty collectors found as to whether the stamps offered to them, singly or in numbers, were really genuine or not.

Frederick A. Bishop, the first witness for the defence, said that he had dealings with Schlesinger during the past three or four years. Defendant was in the habit of buying and selling very largely, but in witness's opinion was by no means an expert. Up to May last witness had no idea that there were numerous forgeries of New Zealand stamps in circulation, and he would never have thought of any New Zealand stamps offered to him before May that they were forgeries.

Alfred Lake deposed that he had dealt in stamps and collected them for years. He had not had many dealings with Schlesinger, but believed him to be straightforward. He did not think he was an expert. Replying to Mr. Martin, witness said that the New Zealands produced in court were not very good forgeries.

This closed the case, and the magistrates retired, remaining in consultation about half an hour.

On resuming, Capt. Preece said: In these cases, if a defendant enter into business, he does so under certain risks and responsibilities, and we must carry out the law. There has been no intention to show that the defendant committed these forgeries. The Act provides for special penalties, but the court will inflict only a nominal fine in this case on account of the very heavy costs. The defendant will be convicted of dealing in forged stamps and fined £1, costs of Court, 13s.; witnesses, £12 4s. 2d.; and solicitor's fee, £2 2s.; or in default two months' imprisonment with hard labour. The second count, which is practically the same as the first, will be dismissed.

Amid the buzz of conversation which immediately arose, Mr. Thomas asked and obtained leave to appeal; so that the case is not yet over.

LIST OF THE
Postage Stamps of Portugal and Colonies.

By S. C. Skipton.

ANGOLA.

ISSUE I. 1870-1888.

Design consists of a Crown on solid ground within a circle, formed of a key pattern. At top and bottom of the stamp is a white tablet, with inscription in coloured letters, "ANGOLA" at top, and value "5 (10, etc) REIS" below.

I. July 1st, 1870-1. On thick white wove paper, perf. 12½.

5 reis, black
10 „ orange-yellow
20 „ bistre
25 „ rose
25 „ vermilion (1871)
50 „ green
100 „ lilac

N.B.—The colours of this first set are much brighter than the corresponding stamps in the following sets.

II. On white wove paper, varying in thickness slightly, perf. 12½, 13×13½, and 13½.

1872. 5 reis, black
10 ,, orange
20 ,, bistre
25 ,, rose
50 ,, green
100 ,, violet, bright lilac

Jan. 1st, 1877. 40 reis, blue
200 ,, orange
300 ,, brown

Jan. 1st, 1881. 50 reis, blue. Type I.
50 ,, ,, ,, II.

The differences between the two types is as follows:—

Type I. Similar to the 50r. green, with 5 and 0 close together. The letters of REIS are equal in height to the label and the tail of the R is turned up.

Type II. The 5 and 0 are more apart, and the 5 is larger. The letters of REIS are smaller, and the tail of the R is not turned up.

1882. 40 reis, yellow
100 ,, slate

1883. 10 reis, green

July, 1885. 20 reis, carmine
25 ,, lilac

Variety, 20+40r. carmine. (An impression of the 40 reis was by error inserted in the plate of the 20r. It was soon noticed and altered).

? Varieties, perf. 14, 25 reis, red
,, imperf., 25 ,, red

The last two we have not seen ourselves, but give on the authority of Mr. Marsden. The more we have to do with stamps the less faith we have in *single copies*, however large the margins may be, being imperforate.

The above have yellowish gum which cracks very easily, in fact the gum usually shows without any demonstration cracks all over. Among the stamps of this and other Portugese colonies, now so common, are certain values on thin paper, and with smooth gum. We are doubtful as to their exact status. Our opinion inclined us to class them as Reprints, but the facts in their favour rather point to their being a re-issue, and as such we list them. We give the list as catalogued by Messrs. Collin and Calman, except that their perforation of 13½ we find to be 13½×13.

1888. Similar design, thin white paper, smooth gum.

5 reis, black, perf. 12½
20 ,, light bistre, ,,
20 ,, carmine, ,,
40 ,, yellow, ,,
50 ,, light blue, ,,
10 ,, green, perf. 13½×13
100 ,, violet, ,,

A set of all values also exists on thickish wove paper, ungummed. These we believe to be stamps prepared in order to be given away to various foreign post offices and others, in other words we look upon them as "specimen sets." We have given the perforation of this issue as perf. 12½, 13½, perf. 13×13½ (*i.e.* 13 at top, 13½ at sides). Mr. Marsden gives 13, and Messrs. Collin and Calman give 13½. All the copies we have measured are either 12½ or 13×13½, but Mr. Wilson informs us he has copies measuring 13½ all round. We have the two sets very nearly complete, and see no reason to doubt the existence of the two or three we still require to complete the two sets. The 25r. perf. 14, of Mr. Marsden, is certainly a curiosity, but the Portugese perforations are so irregular that anything is possible, and the fact that used stamps in quantity are difficult to obtain makes the discovery of such varieties by no means easy.

ISSUE II. 1886.

Nine values. On medium white enamelled wove paper. Embossed head of Don Luis to left in an oval, inscribed in white embossed letters PROVINCIA DE ANGOLA. The oval is broken below by a label with straight ends containing the value "5 (10 &c.) REIS 5 (10 &c.)" also in white embossed letters, perf. 12½ and 13×13½

5 reis, black
10 ,, green
20 ,, carmine (? perf. 12½)
25 ,, violet
40 ,, chocolate
50 ,, blue
100 ,, brown
200 ,, lilac
300 ,, orange

Owing to the enamelled surface of the paper the stamps are not improved by water.

We have given the perforation as 12½ and 13×13½. At present all our copies, except the 20r., are perf. 12½, the 20r. only being perf. 13×13½. It is probable, however, that the full set exists in both perforations.

ISSUE III. 1892.

Sixteen values. Design similar to Portugal, Issue XII. except that the word CONTINENTE in the lower label is replaced by the name of one of the three provinces the Colony has been divided into, namely:—

MOSSAMEDES
LOANDA
BENGUELLA.

On thick white enamelled paper, perf. 11½×12.

2 reis, grey
2½ ,, black
5 ,, brownish yellow
10 ,, violet on red
15 ,, violet on blue
20 ,, greenish black
25 ,, green
50 ,, pale blue
75 ,, brown
80 ,, pale green
100 ,, lilac
150 ,, carmine
200 ,, blue
300 ,, red
500 ,, black
1000 ,, blue

We have not yet seen any of the above, but according to the various philatelic papers the above is the series for Portugal, and with the exception of the change of name the set is to be issued for all the Colonies. The perforation is the same as we have found on the stamps already issued for use in Portugal

With reference to the 1884 2 reis, and 1887 500 reis (purple), of which we had only found copies, perf. 12½, Mr. W. J. Gardner writes to us from California saying he has copies of both stamps, perf. 13½.

The Auction Epitome for 1891.

COMPILED BY S. C. SKIPTON.

—:-:—

ABREVIATIONS.

*—unused.
†—on entire original envelope.
‡—on portion of original envelope.
p—pair (unsevered).
b followed by numeral—block of so many.
s " " " —strip " " "
Numeral in ( )—number of copies or sets in lot.

Trinidad.

1851, on blue, set of 4, 25/-, 32/-, 42/-
red, 14/-*, 14/-*, 20/- (10)
puce, 12/-
blue, 30/- (p)†, 18/-*
on white, set, 52/6
red, 16/-*
blue, 12/-, 37/- (p)*
neutral, 8/-†
Native die, red, 18/- (used), £5 (entire sheet of 54)*
blue, 34/-, 32/-†, 21/-*, 60/- (p), 46/-, 38/-, 44/-, 30/-, 36/-, 40/-†, 18/-†, 30/-, 21/-, 25/-, 30/-, 55/-, 50/-
1859, imperf., 4d., 18/-*‡13/-, 21/-, 18/-, 35/- (p)
6d., 18/-, 42/-, 10/- (2), 25/-
1/-, 22/-*, 17/-*, 40/- (p)*, 17/-, 12/-*, 21/-*
1864, perf. 11½, 1/-, 14/-*, 12/-
1882, 1d. in *black* on 6d., 20/-
1883, 1d., 14/- (2000)
Unpaid set, used, set*, 21/-
Post Cards, Provisional, 3 varities, 12/-*
Lady McLeod, 20/- (dam.)*, £6, £14*

Turkey.

1863, thin paper, set (15 in all), 10/-

Turks Islands.

1/- prune, 65/-, 65/-
½d. on 1d. red, (b of 30), 32/-*, 30/-*
½d. on 1/- prune, (b of 30), 44/-*
½d. on 1/- blue (b of 30), 90/-*
4 on 1d., 15/-‡, 32/- (2 types), 16/-
4 on 6d. grey black, 10/-

Tuscany.

1851, 2s., 47/6, 38/-, 36/-, 60/-
1852, 60c., 57/6, 65/-, 70/-, 42/-, 55/-, 80/-
1853, on white, 9c., 14/-, 25/-
1860, 3 lire, 48/-*, £13/-
Set complete, except above, 66/-

United States.

Providence, 48/-*
New York, on bluish, 5c., 17/-*
1847, 5c., proofs in colour, 20/- (5)
1851, 5c., 18/- (p), 15/- (p)
10c., 10/- (s 6)
12c., 28/- (8, 2*), 36/- (20)
1857, set, 26/-, 32/-
5c., 12/- (1, 1*)
5c. red brown, 25/- (6), 24/- (6), 12/- (4)
1861, 5c. mustard, 16/-*, 20/- (2, 1*)
24c., 19/- (17)*
90c., 25/- (b8)
1868 (grill), set 13/-
24c., 25/- (12), 36/- (24)
3c., grill all over, 24/-
1869, set 30/-, 17/- (no 24c.), 24/-, 19/-, 28/-, 27/-, 31/-, 8/- (no 90c.), 24/-, 28/-, 27/-, 40/*, 40/-, one or more of the set were often *
15c., 21/- (12), 14/- (10)
24c., 21/- (4), 14/- (2)
90c., 28/-*, 19/-, 18/-
Book containing set of proofs issued by the printers, 20/-
1874, 5c. blue on laid paper, 15/-*
1887, 2c. green, imperf pair, 14/-
1888, 30c., 32/- (100), 21/- (100)
Newspaper Stamps, large size, set of 3, 12/.*
set of 4, 32/-
1875 set, £10/10/-*, £10*, 95/- (some used, *, or S)
12c.—96c., 45/-
2c.—3$, 17/*
1, 92c., 3, 6*, 12*$, 30/-
3.—60$, £5
6, 9, 12$, 57/6*
24, 36$, 67/6*
48, 60$, £5*
60$, 28/-*, 20/-*
Sets of Official Stamps
Agriculture, 17/-*
Executive, 36/-*, 15/- (S)
Justice, 21/-
State, 26/-*
and 2$, 30/-, 40/-*
Interior, 10c. (b 50), 18/-*
Navy, 2c. green, 22/-*
State, 2$, 15/, 9/-
25$, 48/-*
5$, 20/-*
10$, 52/-*, 42/*
20$, 60/-*, 92/6*, 62/-*
2, 5, 10, 20$, £6/5/-*

ENVELOPES. Entire 2c., recent issue, Albino, 32/*
Cut ▭ 1861, 1+3c. on buff, 27/-*
1+3c. on buff and on white, 30/-*, 42/-*
12, 20, 24, 40c., 10/-*, 21/-* (extra set cut to shape)
1864, 9c.—40c. on buff, 1861, 10c. on buff and on white, 15/-*

LOCALS. Carrier (brown), used, £9/10/-
Carrier (Franklin), used, 25/-
U.S.P.O., Dispatch (eagle), (b 51), originals, 30/-*
Adam's Express, 2c., 10/†
Carrier's Dispatch, 1c. blue, 20/- (2)
City Dispatch Post, 3c. black on blue, 24/-†
Gaulthier & Co., Franco Americaine, 4/-*

FISCAL. 10c. black and blue, centre inverted, 15/-

Uruguay.

1856, 60, 80r*, 1r.*, 38/-, 42/-*
60c., 25/-*, 48/-
80c., 1r., 13/-*
1860, block letters, 120c., 10/-
set, 37/-*
1866, imperf., 20c., 11/- (b 20)*
" 5 *ectecimos*, 6/-
" and perf., 5c., no shading on 5, 11/-
1877, 10c., imperf. pair, 5/-*
1880, set, surch. OFICIAL, 1c.—1p., 11/-*
" " FUERA DE HORA, 1c.—1p., 9/-*
1883, 5c. blue, pair, imperf. between, 8/-*
1884, 1c. on 10c., surch. inverted, 17/-*

Venezuela.

1859, 2r. red on *blue* paper, 12/-*
1861, ½r. green, 8/- (b 20)*

Victoria.

1850, 1d., 42/- (2), 22/- (18), 11/- (4), 11/- (2)*
2d., 16/- (4)
2d., fine background, 22/-, £10*
3d., 70/- (s 4)*, 15/-*, 23/- (20)
1, 2, 3d., 12/-
Roul., 3d., 30/- (p), £7 (p)
Perf., 3d., 21/- (p)†
1881, Throne, 2d., 10/-*, 22/-*
2d., 18/- (10), 20/- (10), 18/- (10), 20/- (10), 18/- (10), 26/- (6 p), 16/- (4 p), 17/- (6 p), 25/- (4 p)
2d., made up plate of 50, £7/10/-
2d., TVO and broken steps, 63/-
1854, 6d. orange, roul., 10/-, 8/-, 8/-†, 26/- (p), 10/-‡
Serp. perf., 30/-†, 20/- (2)
Fine saw perf. 3 sides, serp. perf. on fourth, 29/-, 12/-
2/- green, perf., 30/-
Registered, 10/-, 20/-*, 26/-*, 12/-, 13/-, 15/-‡
" roul., 32/-, 92/6, 42/-, 60/-, 40/-
Too Late, 20/-, 30/- (2), 32/-*, 14/-
Reg. and Too Late, 20/-, 28/-, 14/-, 48/-, 25/-, 22/-, 26/-
1854, 1/-, roul., 22/-
1/-, perf., 23/- (p)*
1856, Throne, 1d., 7/-*, 21/- (s 3*, 1*, p)
1857, Emblems, 1d., wmk. *, roul, 5/-*
1d., no wmk., perf. 12, 5/-*
2d., no wmk., imperf., 12/-*
4d., wmk. ?, perf. 14/- (20)
1861, 6d. black, imperf. (?), 6/-, 8/-
1861, Beaded, 4d., imperf., 10/-
4d., wmk. words, 18/- (40), 19/- (40), 16/- (40), 12/- (40)
4d., wmk. 4, 17/- (81)
4d., wmk. FIVE SHILLINGS, 15/- (p), 16/- (p, 2)
4d., no wmk., 40/- (20), 28/- (20)
3d. claret, 11/-*, 12/-*, 11/- 14/-, 15/-*, 10/-
6d. orange, 21/-, 29/-, 44/-, 90/- (d)*, 75/-, 84/-, 25/-, 23/-, 23/-
1863, 6d., wmk. 6. imperf. (?), 5/-, 38/-*
1864-7, 4d., imperf., 9/-, 15/-
1d., wmk. 1, imperf., 10/-*
10d. slate, 34/-*
1d., wmk. SIXPENCE, 6d., wmk. FOURPENCE, 15/-
1d., wmk. Crown and V, imperf., 14/-*
1868, 5/-, 36/-, 46/-, 9/-, 30/-, 44/-, 55/-, 92/6*, 57/6, 87/6
1871, 9d. on 10d., imperf., 45/-
1878, on coloured paper, set used and set *, 13/-
1885, Stamp Duty, set used and set *, 26/-
1/- without *Duty*, 50/-
1891, 1d. on rose, 10/- (b 18)*
Fiscal Postals, £1, 16/-*
£5, 12/-‡, 60/*, 16/-
£9, 70/‡
£10, 16/-†, 16/-‡, 30/-
10/-, 20/-, 40/- used together, 12/-‡
£1, £10, used together, 20/-‡

Virgin Isles.

1d. green, imperf. 27/-, 6/- (dam.)
1/-, no border, 12/-
1/-, red border, 19/- (s 5)*
1d. green, wmk. CC, 21/- (5)*
4d. on 1/-, 21/- (3)
1889, set, ½d.—1/-, 18/- (2)*

Western Australia.

1855, 2d., 30/-, 38/*, 36/-, 20/-, 36/-
2d., printed both sides. 10/- (cut), 15/- (cut)
4d., 24/- (b 4)
6d., 21/-, 9/- (cut), 40/-, 34/-, 38/-, 30/- (2), 26/-, 24/-
1/-, 16/-*, 13/-, 17/-
2d., 6d., 42/-, 42/-, 48/-, 20/-, 50/-
Pin Perf. 17, 4d., 63/-
Roul. 4d., 40/-, 20/-
1/-, 30/-
1860, 6d. green, 22/- (3), 14/-*
Roul. 1d., 20/-, 6/- } 26/-, 25/-
2d., 18/-, 30/- }
6d., 23/-
Perf. 2d., 15/- (p, 2)*
4d., 9/-*
Curious square perf. 2d., 8/-
1882-5, wmk. CA, perf. 12, 2d., 4d., 6d., 13/-*
1889, 1d., 30/- (500), } 50/- (250), 40/- (250)
2d., 35/- (500), }

Wurtemberg.

1851, set, 17/-
18k., 17/-†, 18/-†
1851, 1857 sets, 20/-, 29/-
1859, 1860, 1863 sets, 23/-
1866, and 70k., 34/-
1857 set, 34/-*
18k. of 1857, 1859, 1860, 32/-
1859, 18k., 48/- (b 3)‡
70k., 35/- (p, 2), 21/- (p), 17/- (1, 1*)
Envelopes cut ▭ 6, 9k., large inscription, 6/-*

Correspondence.

A POST CARD EXCHANGE SOCIETY.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—In order to encourage the collection of Post Cards, Entire Envelopes, &c., which are much neglected by collectors in this country, I propose to form a Post Card Exchange Society, and should be glad to receive the names of any collectors wishing to join. The following are the rules under which I propose to conduct the Club, others may be added from time to time as found necessary :—

1st. Members wishing to join must send two references if they are unknown to me. For members wishing to see the Packets there will be no subscription.

2nd. Any gentleman can send a selection of Post Cards, &c., without seeing the Packet, in which case 8⅓% will be deducted from total value of Cards, &c., disposed of (1d. in the 1s.)

3rd. Selections of Cards should be priced, so as to allow of a discount of 50% for cash, and a list should be sent with each selection. Balances will be made up every three months. The selections should reach me before the 5th of each month.

4th. The Packet will be sent first to the member who contributes the best selection. Members who desire to see the Packet can do so without sending a selection.

5th. The Packets must be sent on by Registered Parcel Post within twenty-four hours of receipt.

Hoping you will find space for the above,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

S. C. SKIPTON.

Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.
August 29th, 1892.

International Philatelic Union.

AUGUST, 1892, REPORT.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 30a, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.

GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.

W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.

A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried, Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

292 Mrs. A. Tiddian, 2, Mortimer Road, Cambridge. Proposed by S. F. Bickers, Esq., and G. Hamilton Smith, Esq.

293 G. D. Tyssen, Esq., 16, Brunswick Avenue, Brighton, Sussex. Proposed by N. D. Campbell, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

294 E. F. Broderip, Esq., Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.

295 J. Gordon Langton, Esq., Beaumont, Upper Wallington, Surrey. Proposed by G. Beale Pinyon, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

New Members.

SECTION I.

289 W. T. May, Esq., Wallington, Surrey.

SECTION II.

290 R. Towell, Esq., Beach House, Beach Road, Southsea.

SECTION IV.

288 F. W. Wotton, Esq., Cardiff Castle, Cardiff.

SECTION VI.

287 Mason T. Scott, Esq., Bentinck, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SECTION VII.

291 F. E. Scarr, Esq., 8, Herbert Road, Sandymount, Dublin.

New Addresses.

Mr. T. Cooper, Bechfoot, Birch Hall Lane, Longsight, Manchester.

Mr. George T. Napier, 2, Gossler Strasse, Göttingen, Germany.

Mr. Percy C. Bishop, 171, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Special Notice.

Members are requested to note that my address on and after September 22nd will be 1, Southernhay Avenue, Clifton, Bristol. S. F. Bickers.

Exchange, Enquiry, and Wants of Members, &c.

Wanted — Oxford College Stamps; first issue, Monaco; good European; West Indian, and and British West African Colonies. Cash or exchange Afghans and Indian Native Stamps.—NAPIER, 2 Gossler Strasse, Göttingen, Germany.

Wanted.—Tuscany, must be in good condition, and at moderate price, for cash only.—BICKERS, Hillview, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary's Report.

For the August General Packets 44 members sent 54 sheets, and for the Colonial Packet 21 members sent sheets.

I have made out the usual table showing the working of the Packets during the last six months, and also comparing it with the former six months during which I have had the management of the Packet. The totals show a continual increase, which is satisfactory, but to my mind not half so satisfactory as it should be. The total value of stamps sent round is largely made up by the contributions from the French Club, the stamps on which, while they have greatly improved in quality and price lately, compare still in the latter particular unfavourably with the stamps on our English members' sheets. On an average only about 50 members (out of some 230) or about one fifth of our roll send sheets. If *every* member would send a sheet of *good* stamps *regularly*, we should soon see the total sales mount up to £200 or more a month. I shall not be satisfied until it is beyond the £150.

The Accounts for the April-June Quarter have been sent out, and I must call upon members promptly to pay up the amounts due from them.

I have to thank two members for subscriptions towards paying the costs I incurred owing to a threatened libel action, namely, Mr. Oldfield for £1 1s., and Mr. Pickford for 5s.

S. C. SKIPTON,

Assistant Sec., I.P.U.

Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Monthly Exchange Packets.

REPORT FOR SIX MONTHS—JANUARY-JUNE, 1892.

1892	Value of Packets.	Amounts Sold: General Packets A	Amounts Sold: General Packets B	Amounts Sold: Colonial Packet.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
January	284 7 7½	31 0 10½	31 0 7½	16 19 10	79 1 4
February	309 0 10½	18 18 0½	35 16 3½	29 16 7½	84 10 11½
March	388 3 8	22 6 1	62 14 7	20 6 5	105 7 1
April	790 10 5	22 13 3½	49 5 8	35 7 9	107 6 8½
May	541 3 1	13 8 6½	41 2 10	25 18 0	80 9 4½
June	444 0 1	12 14 0	40 10 10	13 17 4	67 2 2
Totals	2757 5 9	381 11 8		142 5 11½	523 17 7½
Average (Monthly)	456 10 11½	63 11 11		23 14 4	87 6 3
1891 July—Dec., Totals	2103 8 6	323 2 9		98 4 3	421 7 0
Average	350 11 5	53 17 1½		16 7 4½	70 4 6
Jan.—June, Totals	1736 15 4½	240 11 7		109 18 4	350 9 11
Average	289 9 3	40 1 11		18 6 4½	58 8 4
1890 July—Dec., Totals	1943 14 5	228 10 6		87 7 8	315 18 2
Average	323 19 1	38 1 9		14 11 3	52 13 0
Jan.—June, Totals	.....	176 12 4		59 0 1	235 12 5
Average	.....	29 8 9		9 16 8	39 5 5
1889 July—Dec., Totals	.....	119 15 6		.....	119 15 6
Average	....	19 19 3		....	19 19 3

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

(Continued from page 167).

FREE LIBRARY.

ARTICLE 11.

A Free Circulating Library is established for the benefit of the members, under the following conditions:—

1—A list of philatelic publications in the Library of the Association, and also of those which each member is willing to lend his fellow members, is published in the *Official Gazette* from time to time.

2—A member desiring a loan of any work must pay postages both ways and deposit its value (as specified in the list), with the Secretary, who will obtain the book from the owner and forward it to the applicant.

3.—When the borrower has perused it, he shall return it to the Secretary, who will in turn return it to the owner, and refund the deposit made by the applicant. Should the work be lost or seriously damaged, its value will be remitted to the owner.

4.—Albums have been purchased and deposited in the Free Library, for the preservation of members' photos, and for the formation of a reference collection of forged stamps. Members are cordially invited to send contributions to these. These albums will be lent out in the same manner as other books, and under the same conditions.

OPINIONS.

ARTICLE 12.

Arrangements have been made with a competent judge, whereby members desirous of obtaining an opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of any of their stamps, can do so, free of charge. Those desirous of availing themselves of this privilege should send their stamps (accompanied by a stamped envelope for return) to the Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BUREAU.

ARTICLE 13.

Members having quantities of unused Foreign Stamps, Bank Notes, Paper Money, &c., they wish to cash or exchange for other stamps, should send them to the Manager, together with stamped envelope for reply, and if possible, the desired exchange will be made. When the Department is unable to effect the exchange at once, the stamps will be either returned to the sender or retained for a period of 14 to 28 days, for enquiries to be made, at the discretion of the sender.

Another feature of the Department will be the sale and purchase of used stamps on the following lines:—Any member requiring to purchase or dispose of rare stamps shall send particulars to the Manager, who shall advertise them in the *Official* Organ; a number will be attached to each advertisement, and replies to same must be sent to the Manager, under a plain cover, bearing a postage stamp to defray postage; the Manager will then add the address, and thus place the two parties in connection.

This Department is conducted by the Secretary-Treasurer.

MONTHLY EXCHANGE PACKET.

ARTICLE 14.—RULES.

1.—Every member shall forward one or more sheets of his best duplicates to the Assistant Secretary not later than the 5th day of each month, the stamps to be attached to the sheet (which must be of foreign note or other thin paper) by suitable paper hinges. Each sheet to bear on the top of the front page the owner's name and address, and the number of stamps in his collection. Below this shall be ruled columns for signature of members removing stamps, number taken, and value of same.

2.— Above each stamp shall be written in ink the price given in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s latest Catalogue and Addenda, but members shall be at liberty to affix their own prices for any special variety, provided they make a note of same on the sheet. In case any stamp be marked above

Catalogue price, and a member requires same, he shall not alter the price or remove the stamp, but enter his name and the price he is willing to give on the back of the sheet containing such stamp, and if his offer be accepted, the owner shall send the stamp to the Secretary for such member. Entire envelopes, postcards, and wrappers shall not be sent on sheets, but a list of those for exchange, with prices, may be written on the back of the sheet, so that any member desirous of exchanging for such may communicate privately with the member having them for disposal.

3.—As soon as possible after the 5th of each month the Assistant Secretary will make the sheets up into a Packet (in strong covers, provided out of the funds of the Society, for the protection of the sheets). He will send the Packets by registered letter post (insured for £10), first to the President or Secretary of the Association, and then to the member with the largest collection, who, after taking such stamps as he requires, shall forward the packet to the member with the next largest collection, and so on right through the postal list attached to each packet, the last member returning it to the Assistant Secretary, who will return each member his sheet, accompanied by a statement of account.

4.—Each member removing stamps shall sign in ink (or, preferably, with a rubber stamp) all spaces from which he removes stamps, and also write his name, number of stamps removed, and their total value on the front of such sheet. Every member is expected to keep an account of all the stamps removed by him, and to enter number and total value removed from the Packet on the postal list attached to every Packet. Every member will also enter on the back of his own sheet the number and value of the stamps taken by him from the Packet in which such sheet is included.

5.—The Packet must not be kept more than one day by any member. It must be sent off by registered letter post, without fail, the day after it is received (Sundays excepted), and every third member on the list will send a postcard to the Assistant Secretary stating when the Packet has been received and sent off again. Any member detaining the Packet beyond one clear day, unless satisfactory reasons are given, shall be fined threepence a day.

6.—The Packets will only be sent to those members who contribute sheets.

7.—Any balances due to or from individual members after the return of the March, June, September, and December Packets, shall be settled (through the Secretary) in cash, at half the gross amount due on such quarterly statement. Members having adverse balances shall remit the same by postal order to the Assistant Secretary within three weeks after receipt of quarterly statement, and any member neglecting to do so shall be fined threepence per week from the time the account is furnished until the amount due from him is paid.

8.—Each member, upon sending on the Packet, is to pay the postage and insurance fee on same. Any member failing to register or insure the Packet will be held liable in the event of any damage or loss.

9.—The Assistant Secretary shall not be responsible for debts of members or for sheets, stamps, or Packets lost in transit, but every care will be taken to ensure their safety.

10.—Members wishing to resign shall give three clear months' notice to the Assistant Secretary, and within such quarter pay any balance that may then be owing from them, and receive all sheets in the Assistant Secretary's hands belonging to them.

11.—The Assistant Secretary shall have power to refuse to include in the Packet any selection unduly bulky, dirty, or containing a number of forgeries.

12.—Every member shall send a sufficiently stamped directed envelope for the return of his sheet.

13.—For convenience of circulation and to ensure the return of sheets within a reasonable time, the Assistant Secretary shall issue the sheets in Packets of about 20 sheets.

14.—A special Packet, called the Colonial Packet, is made up of sheets containing the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies and the United States of North America only, and is sent round to the contributors, so that members sending sheets regularly will see the Packet first in turn. Any member omitting to send a sheet in any one month will be placed at the bottom of the list when he again contributes.

15.—A French Packet is conducted by Mr. A. G. Gardner; stamps should be mounted on tissue paper, and priced in French money so as to allow a discount of 25%, which is retained by the French Society. The sheets from France are circulated with the International Philatelic Union General Packets.

16.—The Assistant Secretary shall have power to mark any stamps he considers to be forgeries in any particular, and any other member can do the same; but in all cases the initials of the member remarking on the stamp must be added. This being done for the protection of other members, no liability shall in any case be incurred.

The Monthly Exchange Packets are conducted by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. C. Skipton, Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Leading Dealers.

XIV.—MR. WILLIAM BROWN.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST.—A DEALER WITHOUT A SPECIALITY.

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

AFTER threading a labyrinth of passages, and mounting a large quantity of stairs, at the Hotel de la Croix de Charing, one sunny day in July last, our Special Commissioner found Mr. William Brown ensconced in one of those box-like recesses, which, in hotel parlance, are designated "rooms." Mr. Brown had all along expressed his unwillingness to have his praises sung in the columns of his own journal; but our representative, who had sworn to accomplish this last interview or perish in the attempt, told the gentleman from Salisbury, with more force than grammar, that "it had got to be done." And done it was. When it was pointed out to him that he

was certainly one of our leading dealers, and that the symposium would be incomplete without him, he had perforce to admit the soft impeachment, and to submit to the interrogations of the interviewer. When once fairly started, Mr. Brown rattled away at such a pace that our representative was sorely puzzled how to keep up with him. Like so many more of his philatelic confrères, Mr. Brown was born at an early age, commenced dealing at an early age, and is still young. There is something of heredity in Mr. Brown's fondness for stamps, for it was an Aunt of his who first initiated him into the pleasures of stamp collecting. He collected first of all at school, and a certain schoolboy reminiscence is still fresh in his memory. He received some sheets from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. There was nothing very remarkable in that fact alone, but on returning home from his holidays he was surprised to hear that complaints had been received from S. G. & Co. that the stamps had not been returned, and that his parents had remitted the value of them to the stamp dealers. Mr. Brown was certain then, and still maintains, that he posted the sheets back to Gower Street, with a remittance for the stamps retained. What became of that letter perhaps only some dishonest postal employée is in a position to tell, but to this day Mr. Brown contends, without any intention to do anything more than contend, that the firm of Stanley Gibbons owes him money!

From mere collecting, which after all possesses the charm of speculation in only an inferior degree, Mr. Brown rapidly drifted into dealing. Contrary to the expectation of his family, from whom the young philatelist had to stand a good deal of good-humoured chaff, Mr. Brown met with

SUCCESS, SWIFT AND SUDDEN.

His rapid rise to the front rank of the dealing fraternity is due largely to his unvarying honesty and straightforwardness. He enjoys the reputation of being as "straight as a die" in all his business relations. Not only does he enjoy that reputation; he does more—he deserves it. Perhaps much of his success is attributable to his exceeding geniality. He is known personally to all our big dealers and collectors, and with all he is hail-fellow-well-met. In his native Salisbury, Mr. William Brown is well-known. In addition to his love of cricket, and his fondness for dabbling in the politics of his city, our Salisbury friend is a bit of an artist in his way. They say, too, that he plays the fiddle and sings a good comic song, but then one mustn't believe all one hears. First and foremost he is a Stamp Dealer, and a good one at that.

When our Special Commissioner unearthed his intended victim at the Charing Cross Hotel he found him, floating as it were, in a sea of stamps. He seemed to have brought half his stock with him—at least half of the rarer stamps. Mr. Brown is most methodical in the arrangement of his stock, and his carefully classified volumes and parcels of stamps were a revelation to our Commissioner, when he viewed them, mentally, in the light of some other dealers' stocks he had seen. But let us get down to the talking part. Our publisher is a delightful man to talk to, speaking fluently, and with just that suspicion of a provincial accent which strikes so musically on the tympanum of the jaded cockney.

"Doing all the trade, Mr. Brown?" Our representative put it that way just to be on the safe side.

"No, not quite all; I'm not so greedy as that. But I'm certainly doing well; and I hope to be doing better still when things waken up a little."

"You mean when the winter months come?"

"Yes, things have a way of getting abominably slack in the summer. But I, perhaps, don't suffer so much in this way as some of the dealers who cater for special classes. Mine is such a general sort of trade that I am sure of a certain amount of business all the year round."

A DEALER WITHOUT A SPECIALITY.

"But I suppose you have some speciality, Mr. Brown?"

"No-o-o, I think not. At least, I should hesitate to pick upon any one class of stamp and say 'I make that my speciality.' My pet aim is to have as large a variety as I possibly can, regardless of the question of quantity. If you can construe that into a speciality—well, there you are."

"I see. You evidently believe that variety is charming—and profitable. Now tell me, Mr. Brown, didn't you find it a little difficult to make such progress in stamp dealing as you have done. I take it that you did not start out with any very extensive knowledge of the trade."

"Well, to answer your questions in order, yes, I did find a number of obstacles in my way at first; but I did not find it very difficult to surmount them. Perhaps I was born with a business-like spoon in my mouth. Perhaps, on the other hand, it was Dame Fortune that did it all for me. I know this much—that I owe a great deal to my fellow dealers for the kindness and consideration I always received at their hands. I feel especially grateful to Mr. A. H. Wilson, who certainly did more for me in the way of good advice and sincere, sympathic encouragement than anyone. He never denied me his counsel, and I always knew that the advice he extended to me was ungrudgingly given, and—what is more—was perfectly disinterested."

"Just lately," Mr. Brown went on, "I have experienced a vast increase in my business, and this I attribute largely to the JOURNAL, the circulation of which, I am happy to say, is moving in the right direction, I don't

think it will be in bad taste to add that the paper, in my opinion, is most ably conducted." Our Commissioner, as one of the literary staff, bowed low, dimly wondering the while whether this would not be a favourable moment in which to obtain an increase of salary.

"I daresay you know," continued the Salisbury dealer, before our representative had time to pursue the idea further—"I daresay you know that a large portion of my trade is foreign. I have a fair continental collection, and had at one time

A Large American Trade.

But that has decreased of late, owing to the tariff extortions."

"You have numerous friends in the States, I think?"

"Oh, yes. I know a great number of American dealers and collectors intimately. When Mr. C. H. Mekeel was over here last, he visited me at Salisbury. Then I have a brother in the States, you know—acts as American Secretary for the International Philatelic Union."

"Quite so, and I suppose you will be running over to "do" the Great Republic one of these days—next year perhaps, when the World's Fair is on?"

"No, I think not," and Mr. Brown emphasized the negative by nodding that picturesque head of his. A fine piece of scenery is Mr. Brown's head—with "all its 'air of importance," as we heard a funny man describe it the other day.

"At any rate, I suppose you will go to the Paris Show, Mr. Brown?"

"Oh, certainly, and exhibit of course. I can't say just now what I shall show, but I shall be there, you may rely upon it."

So our Publisher and his Interviewer chatted on, winding up an interesting talk by passing cordial and unanimous

Votes of thanks to each other.

The still more interesting business of pledging philately in a bumper had but reached its elementary—or might we say alimentary—stage, when Mr. Brown looked at his watch and uttered a shriek of dismay. It wanted only ten minutes to six, he hurriedly explained, and he wished to bid for the first lot at Cheveley's Sale that evening. Seizing his hat, stick, and cigarette case, Mr. Brown was away down the hotel stairs before our representative could say "Jack Robinson"—even supposing that he desired to utter anything so meaningless and irrelevant. In less time than it would take the average collector to lick a dozen hinges the Salisbury dealer was outside the building and inside a cab. It was easy to see that he meant having those particular stamps or dying, and it is safe to assume that as he rattled away down the Strand, he was thinking more of that first "lot" than of—well, of Lot's wife anyhow.

The Paris Exhibition.

What Some of the Leading British Dealers will Exhibit.

I FIND that the coming Stamp Exhibition at Paris is being taken very coolly, writes our London Correspondent. Those of our prominent Philatelists who are not away holiday-making seem by no means inclined to gush about the exhibition; and really only a small proportion intend to go to Paris at all! The other day I got an idea! (I mention this because it is not an every-day occurrence with me). I thought it would be a good thing to ascertain what our leading Dealers intended to exhibit at Paris, and serve up the material thus obtained in the form of an article which should make worthy reading for those enlightened philatelists who ask for the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain and see that they get it. But, oh, what a difficulty I have had in getting at the dealers. They all seem to have fixed upon the same time for their holidays, and that the very time when I wanted to see them. Mr. C. J. Phillips—who, by the way, is up and doing once more—had just left for a trip to Hastings when I called at the Gower Street establishment, but I understand that the firm will have a big display at the Palais des Arts Liberaux. Their show will be a representative display of the Firm's diversified stock, including, perchance, a few of those specially choice things which are usually allowed to blush unseen in Messrs. S. G.'s cupboards and drawers. All the philatelic literature of the Firm—in itself a very large order—will also be on view. Mr. Giwelb surprises me with the statement that he will not exhibit at all! I had anticipated that he would have a big show, the exhibition being in Paris, where he is so well-known. It was Mr. Giwelb, if you remember, that captured the only Dealer's Prize at the London Exhibition in 1890. But that was when he was living in single cussedness, and had to go round exhibiting things and winning medals by way of killing time. Mr. Theodor Buhl, who also has a number of friends in Paris, is not only taking over an extensive exhibit on behalf of his firm, but is also charged with the safe conduct of numerous collectors' exhibits. Among the features of Mr. Buhl's show will be made-up plates of Philippines, Victoria, and New South Wales, and a number of such rarities as Hawaii, first issue. Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson & Co., like Mr. Giwelb, will not exhibit; neither will they, so far as my information goes, seize upon the opportunity to hold an auction sale. Of Mr. William Lincoln, I am doubtful, owing to the fact that he has betaken himself to the seaside. Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth, inform me that they will exhibit a Block of Four Saxony ½ Neu-Groschen, Error of Colour Blue; a complete sheet each of

Mulready Envelopes and Covers, 2d. Blue, Framed; Complete Plates of English 1d. Black, 2d. Blue without Lines, and 1d. Red Imperf; Naples, Cross and Arms on Newspaper, Extra Fine; a Grand Collection of over 12,000 Varieties, including Fine Old Colonials, Wood Block Capes, Early Mauritius, Fine Large Fillet and Superb Unused Spain; a Large Collection of Turkish Stamps, with the minor Varieties.

Our Publisher, Mr. William Brown, will show a fine collection of Perak, surcharge Straits Settlements, etc. Of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co., Messrs. T. Ridpath & Co., and other large provincial dealers I am unable to speak, because my time was too short to permit of enquiries being made. But I doubt not that many of them will have stands, and well filled stands, too. Meanwhile, some of the human exhibits at the show will be full of interest. Doubtless Mr. Julian Hippolyte Sarpy, having recovered from his little attack of durance vile, is quite likely to honour the occasion; while Messrs. Benjamin and Jeffryes, whose term expires on the 14th instant, will be "out" in plenty of time for the function. Another highly interesting exhibit will be that veracious chronicler of things philatelic,

PERIPATETIC PHIL.

The Prague Congress.

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THE fourth Philatelic Congress at Prague, which opened on July 9th last, was a highly successful function. Mr. Harry Hilckes, who was present, has contributed a very interesting account of the proceedings to the *London Philatelist*. It appears that no less than 125 prominent philatelists, representing some 49 philatelic societies and clubs, attended the congress. First and foremost on a lengthy programme came the reading of reports on subjects left in the hands of delegates by the Dresden Congress of last year. One of the first questions discussed was that relating to "cut-outs"—that is, cut envelopes and cards. Mr. Schoenig thought it would be a practical impossibility to taboo "cut-outs" altogether; there was too much money at stake. Mr. Koenig, the editor of the *Confidential News*, (a philatelic journal circulating only among clubs), was able to report that the *Confidential News* was a great success, having been adopted by over 150 clubs. A final report on the Brunswick false roulette question gave rise to a most important decision, it being unanimously resolved to caution against all stamps bearing the guarantee marks of the dealer who supplied the stamps as not being reliable. It was mentioned that this dealer, according to his own statement, does not guarantee the genuineness of a stamp in imprinting his name on the back, but simply means it to be a kind of recognitory sign between himself and his goods. This decision in turn gave rise to an animated discussion on the proposal to adopt a uniform system of guaranteeing stamps. Most of the speakers thought it would be more easy and efficacious to leave the genuine stamps alone altogether, and mark every forgery as such. Eventually seven delegates were chosen to sift the matter thoroughly, and to report the result of their investigations. The names of the chosen include two large dealers (R. Senf and Mochoke), four philatelists (Kloss, Kalckhoff, Umpfenbach, and Schwaneberger), and one expert (Deaker)—"so that there is a great likelihood," as Mr. Hilckes says, "of something tangible being proposed." Four philatelists were selected to form a sort of committee for the diffusion of philatelic knowledge. These were Messrs. Lindenburg, Kalckhoff, Brendicke and Greimel. The permanent board for the conduct of the business of the next Congress includes the first three of these names, as well as those of Messrs. Kropf, Fraenkel, and Huff. After three days close and earnest deliberation delegates dispersed on July 11.

Doings of the Societies.

[*NOTICE.—Under this heading we desire to record the work of Philatelic Societies and Clubs month by month. Secretaries are requested to send in all information intended for publication by the 25th of each month.*]

THE DEVON AND CORNWALL STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.--This youthful club, which was formed in February of this year, already possesses a membership of thirty-three. There are still a few vacancies for members. Ladies and gentlemen residing in Devon and Cornwall are especially wanted. Intending members should write to Mr. W. J. Martin, secretary, at 77, Killigrew Road, Falmouth.

* * *

PHILATELIC EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—Mr. H. Clark, the General Secretary, has sent us his annual report. The circuit for postals, it appears, has an addition of six members. There is a still further improvement in the general quality of the packet. Collectors seem to be waking up to the fact that a circuit without, is at least equal to one with cash settlements. The percentage of takings is much higher than that which most Exchange Clubs can boast. The circuit for entire cards, &c., has as yet very few members, but in spite of this the packets are very good. More members are wanted. The subscription is 6d. The June packet of the fiscal circuit is giving Mr. Lundy some trouble. It is now several weeks overdue, and it is probably lying at some member's address while he is away on a holiday trip. Collectors having fiscals to dispose of can send sheets, without seeing

the packets, and will be paid half-price for any sold. The address of Mr. Clark, the General Secretary, is Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

* * *

Portsmouth (Projected) Philatelic Society.—Mr. H. Clark is meeting with much difficulty in the inauguration of this Society. He informs us that the Portsmouth collectors seem to be few and far between, and that each one says he knows no others. He has searched directories and written to or called on most he has found in this way; but in the majority of cases they have either "gone away," or given up collecting, or have been mere schoolboys and therefore ineligible. Yet in the few cases where he has met with collectors willing to join, Mr. Clark's reception has been of the warmest, great kindness and hospitality being accorded him. One gentleman in particular has what Mr. Clark declares to be "the best collection he ever saw"—including Cape Woodblocks, old Colonials, showing almost every shade that can be found, and many other choice things beautifully arranged. Mr. Clark hopes to be in a position to call a preliminary meeting early in October, and in the meantime will be glad to hear from any Hampshire collectors who may be disposed to join.

Three Philatelic Conventions.

Annual Gatherings of Prominent Stamp Societies in the States.

WHAT we should term simply an annual meeting is dignified into a "Convention" in the United States. The American Philatelic Association's Convention, opened on August 15th, at Niagara Falls, was the eighth annual gathering of the members of that influential society. From the *Post Office*, of New York, we are able to glean a lucid and readable account of the proceedings. On the opening of the convention at the International Hotel, there were found to be 24 members in attendance; but there were, of course, numerous proxies. The president, Mr. John K. Tiffany, opened the ball with a few well-chosen remarks, and then appointed the Committees on Standing Rules and on Credentials. For the former, Messrs. W. C. Stone, S. B. Bradt, and E. Doeblin, were the members chosen, and for the latter, Messrs. J. W. Scott, Alvah Davison, and R. F. Albrecht. At this early stage an adjournment was made to enable the Committee on Credentials to make up their report, and to see who were entitled to vote. To this Committee were also given the ballots sent in, that they might canvass the vote, and announce the result of the election of officers for the coming year. At 3.30 the same afternoon this work was completed, and the chairman hammered the meeting to order. It was then reported that Mr. John K. Tiffany was unanimously re-elected for the Presidental Chair. The other selections were: For vice-president, W. C. Vanderlip; for secretary, Millard F. Walton; for treasurer, N. W. Chandler; for international secretary, Joseph Rechert; for trustees, G. B. Calman, Geo. H. Watson, and Henry Clotz. These were duly declared elected by Mr. J. K. Tiffany. In the recommendations for appointive officers, the members chose E. A. Holton as counterfeit detector; R. F. Albrecht as sales superintendent; Alvah Davison, as librarian; R. R. Bogert, as purchasing agent; Henry Clotz, as international exchange superintendent; and W. C. Stone, as president of the Literary Board. These are merely recommendations, not elections; but in each case the choice of the members is followed if possible. After the composition of certain minor committees had been settled, the secretary reported that the

Stockholders numbered 220,

New York leading with 95, followed by Massachusetts with 52, and Pennsylvania with 44. The treasury of the Association showed a balance in hand of nearly £40, with an almost equivalent amount added to the stock account. The *American Philatelist*, during the past nineteen months, had cost the society the sum of £25 over and above the amount received from subscriptions and advertisements. After this the president's address concluded the business of the first day of the convention. For this part of the business ladies were admitted, and the fair friends of the members lent a touch of feminine animation to the scene. Mr. Tiffany spoke at some length, and his remarks were attentively listened to.

When the members re-assembled on Tuesday morning, the 16th, the report of the sales department was read, showing that £160 worth of stamps had been disposed of during the year. This was a very meagre result and the superintendent explained that the small sales resulted from the fact that he could not get enough stamps to supply the various circuits, the demand being a good deal in excess of the supply. On the motion of Mr. W. C. Stone (the popular chronicler of "New Issues,") the Convention of 1893 was ordered to be held in the City of Chicago—a very wise decision, seeing that the World's Fair will be in progress at the time. It was also directed, on Mr. Alvah Davison's suggestion, that a new membership list be prepared, and that against each member's name be placed the names of his references.

With regard to the

Projected Columbian Jubilee Stamps,

It was resolved to send a letter to Mr. A. D. Hazen, third Assistant Postmaster-General, that in issuing the new set of stamps in honour of the World's Fair, the 30 and

90 cent stamps be discontinued and stamps to the value of 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1 dollar be substituted therefor. On behalf of the Exhibit Committee, Mr. H. E. Deats stated that no definite plan had yet been prepared, but on receipt of information from Washington they would be prepared to give a full report. Failing a report from the ex-librarian, Mr. H. C. Beardsley, a member suggested that the books, papers, and all other matter belonging to the Association in the librarian's hands should be forwarded, as soon as possible, to his successor in office. The report of the purchasing agent showed that during the past thirty-three months he had supplied to members stamps, envelopes, &c., to the value of about £600.

Tuesday afternoon was devoted to an excursion to some of the "sights" at Niagara, and in the evening a banquet at the International Hotel was the chief item on the programme. This was numerously attended, and informal toasts were given and responded to by Messrs. J. D. Rice, J. W. Scott, E. Doeblin, R. F. Albrecht, A. B. Slater, A. R. Rogers, Alvah Davsion, and C. H. Mekeel. When the convention was called to order on Wednesday—the concluding day—one of the first subjects introduced was

THE QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION,

which Messrs. P. M. Wolsieffer and Alvah Davison have brought into such prominence of late. After some discussion the following resolution was passed:—"That all members in good standing of other national stamp societies, which society were desirous of consolidating with the A. P. A., could come into this association upon the payment to the secretary of the sum of fifty cents as subscription to the official journal, and the taking of a share of stock at a cost of one dollar. This would entitle them to membership until September 1st, 1893, and in view of the fact that no dues would be required of members thus joining, the societies desiring to consolidate would be required to turn over all money and other property into the A. P. A., and disband as a society." After this the question of the annual subscription was considered, and it was decided to reduce it from 2 dollars to 1 dollar. This sum, with the fifty cents charged for the annual subscription to the *American Philatelist*, makes the total dues 1 dollar, 50 cents per annum. Next, the subject of the official organ was broached, and the motion to discontinue the good old *American Philatelist* was lost by 86 votes to 78. Various offers as to the publication of the paper were then forthcoming from the dealing members of the Association. Mr. A. R. Rogers, of New York City, offered to take the business management of the paper, and, after receiving fifty cents as each member's subscription, to guarantee that no further demand would be made on the Association in the way of financial aid. Mr. S. B. Bradt, of Chicago, made a similar offer. But it was reserved for

MR. C. H. MEKEEL'S GENEROUS OFFER

to fairly take the convention by storm. This gentleman said he would print and mail the paper for the Association at a cost of fifty cents for each subscription, and the money received from all advertisements in the paper was to remain the property of the Association. In other words, if the paper for the coming year carries a few hundred dollars' worth of advertisements the amount received from them will equal what the Association pays to Mekeel, and the A.P.A. will thus virtually get the paper free of any expense whatever. This offer was put in writing, and accepted by the convention unanimously, with a vote of thanks to Mr. Mekeel for his exceedingly generous proposition. After various other votes of thanks the convention closed.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

On the close of the first day's business of the American Philatelic Convention, the Canadian Philatelic Association convened in the same room at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls. There were twelve members present. Mr. S. B. Bradt took the chair in the absence of the President. The secretary reported that the membership of the Association stood at 85. The balance in the treasurer's hands was 24 dollars. During the year the exchange department had disposed of a total of 340 dollar's worth of stamps; while the library was re-inforced to the extent of 753 pieces. The election of officers was the next item on the bill. Mr. F. W. Wurtuelle was selected as president, Mr. A. A. Bartlett as vice-president, and T. C. Clark as secretary and treasurer. It was decided to hold the 1893 convention at Quebec.

THE SONS OF PHILATELIA.

Another important convention was that of the Sons of Philatelia, held at the Globe Hotel, Gettysburg, on July 4th last. In every way it was a highly successful gathering. These Sons of Philatelia—or "Sops" as they have been nick-named by reason of the initials "S. O. P."—are a young but rising organisation. We should think that in the whole history of stamp societies there is not another instance of such rapid, such phenomenal progress, as that made by these sons of the gummy goddess. Although this was their first annual gathering, the Society could point to a membership of considerably over 300. What a tribute to the efficacy of young and vigorous administration! The *Collector*, the official organ of the Society, brings us a good report of the proceedings at the convention. When the gathering was called to order by President Bartlett sixteen members were present, and

the Committee on Credentials reported favourably on 165 proxies. The meeting then proceeded to consider the constitution in sections, and in this way exhausted the remainder of the day. On the second day the constitution was finished and accepted, after which the election of officers was proceeded with. This resulted as follows:—President, J. D. Bartlett; vice-president, C. W. Peugh; secretary, R. M. Miller; treasurer, P. L. Messer; exchange superintendent, W. H. Emmert; auction manager, J. C. Miller; counterfeit detector, E. P. Newcomer; purchasing agent, C. H. Mead; trustees, R. P. Spooner, C. W. Grevning, R. Peugnet. The secretary cast the deciding vote for all the offices except treasurer, which was ballotted for and resulted as follows:—P. L. Messer, 69; Wm. M. Stuart, 16. The convention then went into secret session to consider

THE EXPULSION OF A MEMBER,

named C. W. Woodworth, of Malden, Mass., against whom certain charges had been brought by various members of the Society. After some discussion, Mr. Woodworth was declared expelled from the society, and the convention returned to open session. Various reports having been read and approved, the convention closed with the customary votes of thanks, after deciding to re-assemble in August, 1893, at some place within 30 miles of Chicago.

More Indian Stamps Stolen.

ANOTHER great theft of Indian Stamps has been engaging the attention of the West Ham Magistrates. Benjamin Lawrence, a labourer, aged 51, was found in possession of 969 sheets of Indian two-anna stamps (each sheet consisting of 240) as well as several loose stamps. Detective Dicker apprehended the man at Canning Town railway station. At the time Lawrence was accompanied by a woman, who was holding the parcel of stamps while the labourer went to the booking office to get tickets. When arrested, the man said that the parcel was entrusted to him by a short, stout, red-faced gentleman, to carry to a hotel in the vicinity. If the Detective would allow him, Lawrence added, he would go and seek the short stout gentleman. But the Detective did not allow him. He marched him off to the lock-up instead. When the man appeared before the Magistrate on Thursday last, (September 8th,)—that being his third appearance in the dock—Mr. Blanchard Wontner, who prosecuted, said the Indian stamps had been intended to form part of the cargo of the steamship Chyebassa, bound for Bombay. In all the stamps amounted to the face-value of £2,000. The prisoner was again remanded,

Round the Town.

[BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, September 5th, 1892.

GREAT interest has been aroused here by the new cover to the *Monthly Journal*, which all my readers have probably seen by this time. A dash of speculation has been imported into the matter by the fact that some of the photographs of prominent stamp men, which now decorate the cover of the *Monthly Journal*, are not all absolutely true to life. Stamp collectors here have been fooling around with a copy of the paper in their hands, saying "Guess who this is," and so on. But still, as the editor says, Mr. Harry Furniss has done wonders considering the limited facilities at his command.

* * *

Since writing the foregoing, the new number of the *Monthly Journal* has reached me, and I notice that "owing to numerous letters of enquiry," the proprietors have printed a key to their monthly picture gallery.

* * *

Concurrently with this innovation in, or rather on, the *Monthly Journal*, comes a welcome improvement in stamp portraiture, introduced by the *London Philatelist*. Several of the stamps in the "New Issues" column are printed as it were on a dark back-ground. There is a margin of black round the perforation of the stamp, thus bringing out every detail in sharp relief. This should be a very acceptable reform, and deserves to be largely imitated.

* * *

There has been a journalistic amalgamation here. It was almost inevitable, there being far too many Stamp Papers of the smaller class. The *Philatelic Monthly News* is now merged in the *Stamp Collector*, and Mr. R. Walford White, who used to edit and publish the former, is now joint editor with Mr. A. E. Witherick of the amalgamated paper. "Union is Strength" is their motto, and this month it has a double significance, for the issues for July and August are rolled into one.

* * *

I think the amalgamation should work well. I have been extremely amused by a statement in the "City Notes." The writer says that he has only just seen a copy of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, for the first time. Now, if any reader can go one better than that, I want to hear from him.

* * *

Miss Philbrick, I hear, is now on the high road to recovery. But she will scarcely be well enough to give evidence against the accused, Manktelow, when he next appears before the magistrates.

PERIPATETIC PHIL.

✦ BUSINESS ✦ CARDS ✦

Inserted in the following Spaces at the rate of 4/- per Annum.

T. H. HINTON, I.P.U., A.P.A., 5, Poulton Square, Chelsea, London, S.W. Established 1868. Wholesale and Retail. [24

J. H. TELFER, Dealer in Postage Stamps, 257, High Holborn, W.C., London. Stamps Bought, Sold, or Exchanged. [23

BOGERT & DURBIN Co., Room 37, Tribune Building, New York. Wholesale Dealers in Stamps. Correspondence Solicited. [27

T. W. WOOD. Prospectus Post Free. Stamps Bought, Sold, or Exchanged (Offers invited.) TOTTENHAM, Middlesex. [27.

U.S. AND FOREIGN STAMPS for Sale or Exchange, 25 var. in an India Env., 25c., or 1s.—CHARLAMP, P.O. Box 418, Sacramento, Cal., U.S.A. [28

E. T. PARKER'S MONTHLY PRICED LIST OF STAMPS. Published at Bethlehem, Pa. Sent Free of Charge upon Application. [28

ARTHUR MONTEITH, Wholesale and Retail Foreign Stamp Dealer, 41, Osborne Road, Tue Brook, Liverpool. Foreign Correspondence Invited. [26

J. JOHNSTON, Grey Street, New Norfolk, Tasmania, desires Exchange with Collectors in British Colonies. [31

THE Lancashire Stamp Co., Formby, Liverpool Speciality British and Br. Colonials. Purchasing Agents in Br. Colonies wanted. Collections Bought. [25

HENRY JORDAN. Wholesale and Retail Indian & Native State Stamp Dealer, 61, Bentinck Street, Calcutta. *Agent for this Journal.* [31

WM. HOGG, Montagu Place, Dumfries, Scotland. Cuban Postage and Telegraph Stamps a Speciality. List free. [33

E. H. NEWMAN, Dealer in Postage Stamps, 56, Ossory Road, London, E.C. Foreign correspondence invited.

N. D. BOTTLIWALLA & CO., 488, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, India, Wholesale & Retail Native States Stamp Dealers.

EXCHANGE.—ROUMANIA.—We desire to enter into Exchange relations with *Collectors* and *Dealers* all over the World. ISAAC KATZ & CIE., Bucharest, Roumania. *Agents of this Paper.* [28

G. C. GINN, 1, Tavistock Villas-Tottenham, London, is the Cheapest Dealer for approval books, both rare and medium. [26

WM. BROWN, Wholesale and Retail Foreign Stamp Dealer, 139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

ROUMANIA JUBILEE, set of 6, including Post-Kart, Mks. 10—H. BIRNBACH, Bucarest. [24

BOGERT & DURBIN Co., 128 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. Durbin's Catalogue, 8th edition, 25 cents. Sample of Philatelic Monthly Free. [27

STAMPS FOR COLLECTIONS.—Send for PRICE LISTS issued Monthly.—E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa. [28

H. A. McMILLAN & CO., Wholesale Stamp Importers, Kingston-on-Thames, England. Wholesale Price List, gratis to Dealers only. [28

THE BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co., 1, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, supplies Unused Native Indian Stamps, at 25 per cent Commission. Postage extra. [28

ROUMANIAN well-assorted, 15 sorts. New and Old, per 1000, Mks. 8.—H. BIRNBACH, Bucarest. [24

In future, ADVERTISEMENTS containing ONLY

NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND SPECIALITY OF ADVERTISERS

Will be allowed in these columns.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Advertisements from Collectors who are Subscribers are inserted *once* under this heading GRATIS for 20 words, and 3d. per word beyond that amount. Minimum charge then being 1/- 2nd time, and after 1/- per 20 words.

EXCHANGE desired with foreign collectors and dealers all over the world. Send a trial lot and I will return good exchange in any stamps you wish. Enquiries and parcels of less than 200 common stamps will not be attended to unless return postage is added. Suitable lots I will pay cash for. Reference — Mr. Wm. Brown, Salisbury. AUG. SCHARF, Jocketa, Saxony.

WANTED.—Used English, with letters in corners. Must be on approval with lowest price. Quantities preferred. C/o. Editor P.J.G.B., W. Brown, 139, Castle Street, Salisbury.

WANTED Correspondents in every Stamp-issuing Country to send sample package of used rare stamps only; also specially wanted used Cape triangular; Great Britain, £5; 1840, 1d. V.R. Black; Mulready Blue; Sydney View, 1d., 2d. and 3d., and other special Rarities, for which they will be paid cash or exchange as they may desire. N. D. BOTTLIWALLA & Co., Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

CHRISTIAN FÜSSLE, Wien III, Rudolfgasse 6, will give **100** Austrohungarian stamps, old and new, for same quantity of any other country, Germany excepted. [26

WHOLESALE DEALERS are invited to offer Cheap Lots of Stamps to MR. SAMUEL ORDONNEAU, Cognac (France), sending Lowest Cash Price.

HRAND O. MARIMIAN,

TAURIS, PERSIA.

1 packet, 20 varieties, Persian Stamps, **3s. 0d.**

10 packets, 20 varieties, Persian Stamps, **£1 3s. 0d.**

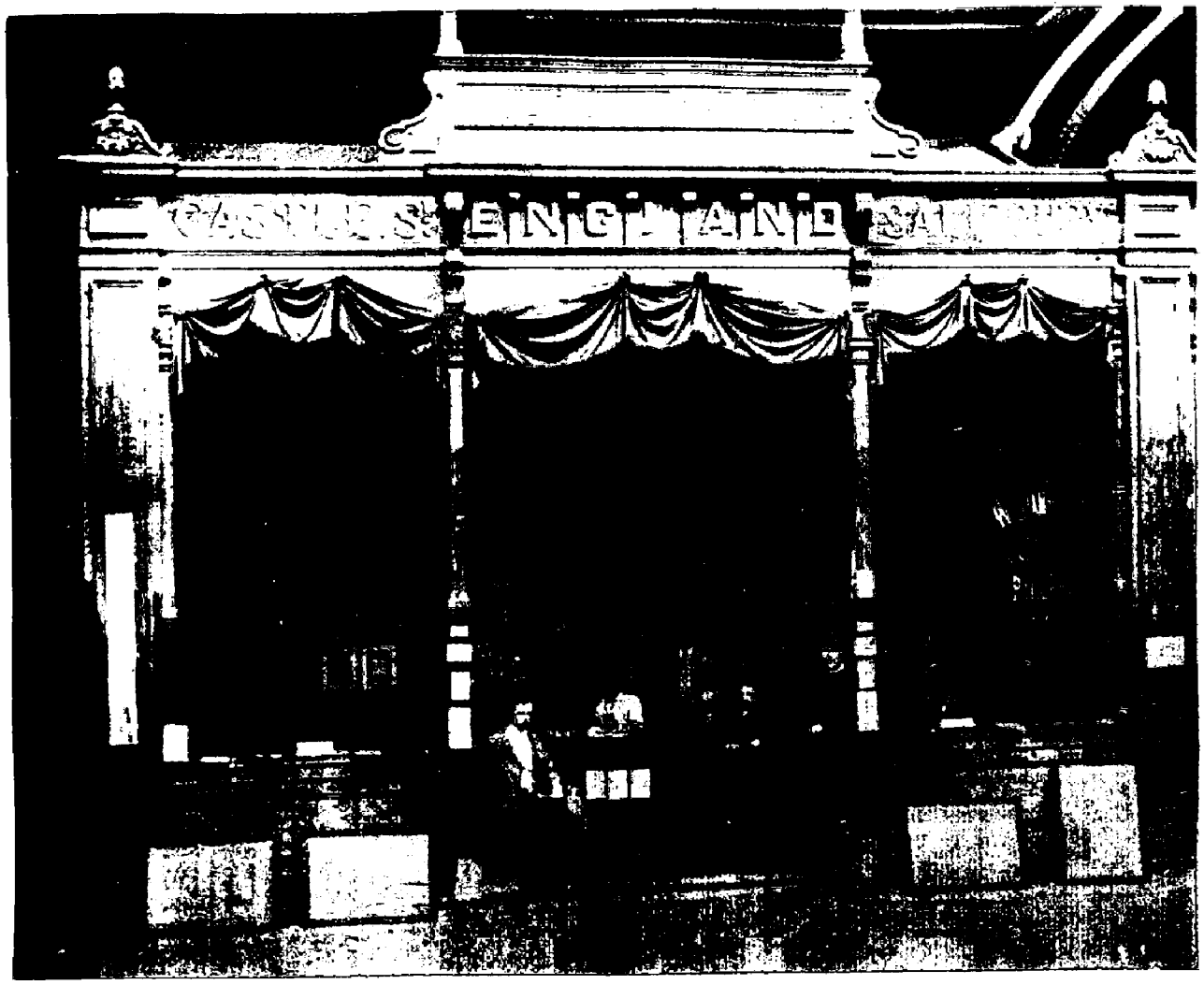
Cash in advance. Postage extra.

I accept in payment Unused English Postage Stamps.

NO EXCHANGE.

6-17-22]

BRITISH
12 AP 1913
MUSEUM



WM. BROWN'S STALL AT THE EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE TIMBRES-POSTES,
CHAMP DE MARS, PARIS.

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER, 1892.

The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

LITERARY EDITOR: PERCY C. BISHOP.

VOL. 2. OCTOBER 10, 1892. No. 22.

Notices.

THE date of issue of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN *is now the 10th of the month, and advertisements, to ensure insertion, should be in the hands of the Publisher and Business Manager, Mr. William Brown, of 139, Castle Street, Salisbury, by the last day of the month. Advertisement rates are given elsewhere. Subscribers in any part of the world receive the* JOURNAL *post free for 3s. 6d. per annum. In all cases the subscriptions commence with the first number of the current volume. Both*

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

should be sent to the Publisher, who, it must be clearly understood, reserves to himself the right to refuse any advertisement tendered, and without furnishing any reason for such refusal. London Advertisers, who may find it to their convenience to do so, may leave their orders and instructions, and intending Subscribers similarly circumstanced, may deposit their subscriptions, with Mr. Percy C. Bishop at our New London office, No. 171, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., where any information, concerning either the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, *or its monthly supplement, the* PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *will be cordially furnished. All*

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS,

letters, or literary contribitions, books or catalogues for review, and, in short, everything bearing upon the literary department of the paper, should also be sent to Mr. Bishop, at the address given above. Letters for insertion under the heading of "Correspondence" are cordially invited. Literary contributions of exceptional philatelic value will, in all cases, receive careful editorial consideration. But the return of rejected contributions cannot be guaranteed, unless the manuscript be accompanied by a fully addressed, stamped envelope.

TO OUR CONTEMPORARIES,

who desire to be criticised and quoted in the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *we would repeat our request that they send three copies every month, receiving in exchange three copies of the* JOURNAL *and Supplement. Two copies of every magazine should be sent to the Publisher at Salisbury, and one copy to the Editor at the London office.*

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Editorial.

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THE Paris Stamp Exhibition—or L'Exposition Internationale de Timbres-Poste, as we have to call it when we are in Paris—is now an accomplished fact. But, oh! what an incomplete, poorly-finished fact! The great international philatelic exhibition, the big show for which such splendid results were predicted, has panned out poorly. It would be idle to attempt to blink the melancholy fact. We may thank the promoters of the Paris Stamp Exhibition for their honest zeal, we may sympathise with the enthusiasm which animated them in their efforts to make the show a success, but by no possible stretch of international courtesy can we summon up words of congratulation on results attained. To arrive at the true reason of the mediocrity—to use no stronger word—of the Paris Stamp Exhibition we have to deal with a complex array of contending forces. Jealousy on the one hand has been backed up by apathy on the other, and perhaps the two have been assisted by such minor influences as the cholera and the holiday season. From the first, the Paris Stamp Exhibition has not been well treated in the land of its inception. French Dealers have divided themselves into factions, for and against the show, and by a large and influential section it has been entirely boycotted. French philatelic editors have not scrupled to use their papers as the medium wherein to express their unfriendly sentiments, and quite a newspaper warfare, anent the exhibition, rages even as we write. Again, many prominent French collectors—some by reason of their jealousy of those constituting the committee—have held severely aloof. So much for France, and the way in which French philatelists have

supported their exhibition. We, on this side of the channel, have also much to reproach ourselves with. Our Leading Dealers have rallied round the enterprise in full force, but where, pray, are our Leading Collectors? Up to the time of writing, the prominent English philatelists who have visited the Palais des Arts Liberaux might easily be counted on the fingers of one's hand, and their collections are just as conspicuously absent. This is not as it should have been. If incentive were necessary, surely the desire to reciprocate the warm support accorded by Continental folk to the London Exhibition of 1890 should have been sufficient to induce the leaders of philately to take themselves and stamps to Paris. But no question of incentive should arise. Our Leading Collectors in many instances are men of means and leisure, men who might be expected to seize with avidity every opportunity of advancing the interests of philately and its votaries. Members of the London Society and of our other great philatelic bodies have done splendid work for the instruction of philatelic students, but how much more valuable than whole piles of learned treatise and exhaustive reference lists would be the active co-operation of the authors in such enterprises as the one under notice—enterprises which touch the pulse of the philatelic universe. Had but a few of the the members of the London Philatelic Society assisted the Paris Exhibition what an infinitely better show it would have been our lot to visit! Had the show been held in London we should doubtless have seen a repetition of the brilliant success of 1890. As it is, that paltry streak of possible sea sickness, which separates our country from the Continent, has been sufficient to keep our front-rank collectors at home. 'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true! We have spoken strongly, but we think justly, and we hope our words may not be without effect. In the meantime, it is but fair to say that the Paris Exhibition, if not quite what we anticipated, presents at least a fine accumulation of noteworthy exhibits, many of which will doubtless receive their due reward at the impending distribution of awards. Dr. Legrand and his colleagues on the executive committee struggled strenuously to make the show a success, and they must not be held responsible for a mediocrity which the least sanguine of mortals would have hesitated to predict.

* * *

At last the much-talked of 4½d. English stamp is out. For parcel post purposes the stamp will be found most useful. This is quite as well, for by no stretch of imagination can the stamp be called ornamental. The design is in vermilion and sea green, and compares unfavourably with some of the other values in our current sets.

The Paris Exhibition.

A General Survey of the Exhibits, Human and Philatelic.

[*By our Special Commissioner.*]

I HAVE done Paris, writes our Special Commissioner. And Paris, I may mention, has done me.

> There are things,
> The poet sings.
> 'Tis better not to dwell on;

and so I will merely say that if you would kindly pay up the three premiums owing on my insurance policy out of my next year's salary, I should take it as a real favour. But enough of this. I have to describe the exposissiong, as they pronounce it over here—the great Exhibition of Postage Stamps at the Palais des Arts Liberaux. By an arrangement with an enthusiastic and industrious colleague, I am to write up the show generally while he walks around with a spy-glass and a perforation gauge, and does the scientific portion. This is a great convenience, for I am thus enabled to do my scribbling anywhere I choose, and I have developed a habit of choosing spots that lie at some distance from the show. Why a man should want to go to a philatelic exhibition in order to be able to describe it has puzzled me muchly. How much better is it to get right away to some lonely spot, and there, free from prejudice and partisanship, indite a glowing panegyric of what you haven't seen! Facts, you say? Bah! throw facts to the dogs. It is not facts but fancies that we want in this weary, work-a-day world. Why, even as my pen (which happens to be a pencil) is gliding over the paper, my eye catches an advertisement in a stamp paper at my side—an advertisement of the projected publication of a paper called *Philatelic Facts and Fallacies.* How admirably the announcement supports my contention. It even goes one better, for fallacies is a bit of an advance on fancies. I am writing just now on the top of the Eiffel Tower. They say that the air up here is a trifle rarified. If so, it is the right spot for a man who has been gazing at first-class stamp exhibits. Anyhow, I paid two francs for the privilege of climbing up here, and I certainly feel entitled to an atmosphere of superior quality. Perhaps it will be better for me to wake up at this point, and tell you something about

The Opening of the Show,

just by way of pandering to the morbid craving for dry facts which some readers possess. The inauguration of the Exhibition, then, was the most successful portion of the whole business. To say that the Palais des Arts Liberaux was crowded would be to exaggerate, for the building is about the size of "Venice in London," and will hold quite a

respectable number of thousands. Still, there was a very fair attendance at the opening ceremony on September 15th, and, as the junior reporter would phrase it, "the presence of a number of the fair sex lent animation to the scene." There was a band, of course. Who ever heard of the opening of an exhibition, or a new butter shop in Whitechapel, without an attendant band. On this occasion the sweet strains were discoursed by the band of the 78th regiment of infantry, and the music, like most military music in France, was of a high order. The "Marseilaise" was played as a matter of course, and "God Save the Queen" was thrown in as a delicate compliment to the English contingent. Dr. Legrand, as president of the committee and jury, received an ovation; and M. Bernard, general manager of the Exhibition, received all and sundry with that cordiality and urbanity which is the first essential to success as a general manager. After the preliminary canter round the exhibits, which was performed by Dr. Legrand and his dependent satelites with all due solemnity, the exhibition was declared open to all the world and his wife, or any other fellow's wife according to fancy. General regret was expressed when it became known that M. Roche, the Minister of Commerce, who had promised to shed the lustre of his presence on the proceedings, had sent

THE INEVITABLE TELEGRAM OF REGRET.

As is usual at exhibitions of all sorts, there was a look of uncompleteness about the place when officially opened. But if the exhibits were not all properly ticketed and displayed, there was a fine array of picturesque portmanteaus and packing cases to compensate for the deficiency. In this matter of punctual preparation the English Dealers, I think, set their foreign friends a good example. One of the smartest in getting his show—decidedly the handsomest in the exhibition—into ship shape was Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Stanley Gibbons, Limited. Other energetic workers in the English contingent were Mr. Theodor Buhl, Mr. Harry Hilckes, (representing Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth), and Mr. William Brown's representative. This latter gentleman—his name, if I mentioned it, would be unfamiliar to philatelists—is a genius, unmixed and unadulterated. Of unmistakably English habit and appearance, his rapid acquisition of the French language and accent has been the surprise and delight of English Dealers here. The gigantic Mr. Harry Hilckes, who is a famous fellow to spend an evening with in Paris, has christened Mr. Brown's Protégé "The clown of the establishment," and he certainly is a humorist of the first water. Often when the boulevards have seemed dull, and the variety performances have rather palled upon us, Mr. ——'s company has been invaluable. He is one of the raciest of *raconteurs*, and I could fill pages of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN with the small adventures that befel our estimable friend. One seldom meets with such an amusing occurrence as that witnessed by a group of us the other evening at a small Café in the Boulevard des Capucines. Our friend the linguist was eloquently ordering what he called "ung demmy leeter de varng blonk," when a voice from the background—I think it belonged to one of the English guides who infest the place—sang out, "You call it white wine, old man; they'll know what you mean!" Such little incidents as this frequently befal Englishmen

VISITING PARIS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

You may hold forth for a quarter of an hour, in what you fondly imagine to be the French of the *haute noblesse*, only to hear your auditor retort, "Speak English; I shall understand you." It is at such times that the cockney pilgrim takes the noble order of the "knock" in full regalia, and realises completely what a wretched insular atom he is. Even when he gives an order to a waiter—a short sentence of say, half a dozen words—the cold unsympathetic garçon has an unhappy knack of saying "yes, sir" or "thank you, sir," thus revealing to the Briton that his nationality is but poorly concealed. This sort of thing has the effect of discouraging one, and I must confess to feeling a thrill of intense relief when I find a waiter who can speak English. Of course, most of the English Dealers exhibiting here speak French fluently, and therefore have no difficulty. But curiously enough, their British clannishness still clings to them, making them cling to each other. Thus, with only one or two exceptions, all the Dealers from our side of the streak are staying at the Grand Hotel, in the Boulevard des Capucines where I also am pitching my tent. A monster *caravanserai* is the Grand Hotel, and a pleasant habitat withal. Some idea of the size of the place may be gleaned from the fact that my room is numbered 496. Fancy having to remember a number like that! It is as well that the management in their wisdom stamp your number on your key. Were it not so there would have at least been one homeless outcast in Paris not a few nights this week. As it is, with the aid of this number on one's key, one can get to bed with respectable promptness. If only a little luminous paint were dabbed round one's keyhole, the Grand would be

AN IDEALLY PERFECT HOTEL.

The courtyard—a feature of Parisian hotels that is almost unknown in London—is a pleasant place to breakfast in, or to smoke one's cigarette after dinner. We Britishers have regularly breakfasted in the open air, suprising the Parisians not a little by our fondness for a good square meal at the early hour (for eating) of eight o'clock a.m. To all the officials of the Grand Hotel—to M. Pali, the invaluable interpreter, who has helped me in no small degree to lisp the language of the

Gaul; to the gorgeous porter, who, when he throws open the door at your approach, tells you it is a fine evening, and to whom you give a franc as the price of this valuable information—to all these individuals I tender my humble thanks as a Britisher who hasn't been used to luxuries. But I am getting farther and farther away from the exhibition. Since I commenced I have descended the Eiffel Tower (after posting a few of the Eiffel postcards) and have got back to the Grand Hotel. Now let us journey from the hotel to the exhibition. It is done in a *voiture* (called by Mr. ——— a '*vulture*'—the low, open carriage, which serves the Parisian as a cab—and the ride affords us views of the Madeleine, the Place de la Concorde (to which our Trafalgar Square is a fool), the Champs Elysées, and, lastly, the Eiffel Tower and a number of fine architectural relics of the other Paris Exhibition. Past the Jardin de Paris, along the Champs de Mars, and here we are at the show—too far out of Paris, as our French contemporaries have truly said, to be convenient, or to catch the francs of stray sight-seers. Arrived at the exhibition, let us look round at

THE MOST NOTICEABLE EXHIBITS.

The first that catches the eye as one passes round the show, is that of Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., who certainly have a fine display of rare stamps. There is no use trying to dodge Messrs. Buhl's exhibits, for in addition to their "travée" at the side they have smaller shows dotted all over the place. Up to the time of writing—and the exhibiton has been open only a week as I pen these lines—Mr. Buhl has certainly been doing as fine a trade as anyone here. He has an able lieutenant in Mr. G. J. Taylor, who is himself an exhibitor of a fine set of English envelopes. Mr. Taylor is half a Parisian, having been as many as six times to Paris, and on four occasions alone, with the accent on the "alone." He is married now, and has brought his charming wife to Paris, where he has been congratulated all round on having obtained a wife of a rare and beautiful stamp. (Puzzle, find the joke). Leaving Mr. Buhl's place, the next English Dealer one comes to is Mr. William Brown, described in large gilt letters as

"WILLIAM BROWN DE SALISBURY."

Our publisher's show is a handsome one, rendered still more attractive by the fittings and hangings with which it is embellished. Mr. Brown exhibits—but no, that is my colleague's department. I may say, however, that our publisher has been doing great business ever since the opening of the show. There has been at no time a superfluity of business; but whenever trade has been brisk Mr. Brown has been "in it." This has been due to his careful classification of the large stock he brought over, no less than to the persuasive efforts of the sprightly gentleman I have already immortalised. Next door to our publisher's show is that of Mr. T. H. Thompson, of Messrs. T. H. Thompson & Co., Bishop Auckland. Mr. Thompson—"Tommy" some of his cronies disrespectfully call him—is one of the most genial members of the crowd, and one who, in company with my courageous self, has braved Parisian opinion by smoking a pipe! As you know, pipes are not considered "the thing" in Paris, but while many members of the expedition have been making themselves ill on Parisian cigarettes I have preferred to stick to my English "bull-dog." But this is a digression. Mr. Thompson, whose show I have last mentioned, is, you will recollect, the enterprising dealer who bought up all the Leeward Island remainders. I asked him if he had brought them all to Paris, and he said "No." I believe he had some difficulty in getting a sufficiently large fleet of ships. However, Mr. Thompson has a pretty good stock here—quite as much as he will sell, anyhow, unless trade takes a very decided turn for the better before the closing of the exhibition. I must next deal with

MESSRS. BRIGHT & SON'S EXHIBIT,

which is so ably presided over by that six-feet-of-philately, Mr. Harry Hilckes. This gentleman is quite a flyer when he means work. From early morn till dewy eve—that is to say from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.—Mr. Hilckes has been hard at work arranging and classifying his firm's stock, and attending to the wants of customers. The Sub-Editor will describe Messrs. Bright's rarities in their proper place. In addition to their Saxony error, and other choice things, the firm show a couple of fine sheets of Mulreadys, and several frames of English plate numbers. Waving an *au revoir* to Mr. Hilckes (whom I shall meet again when work is over) I pass on to what is admittedly the finest show in the exhibition—that of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, including as it does the firm's superb collection of Western Australia. No business is transacted here, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' show being purely an exhibit. Mr. Phillips, who, by the way, has added a fine beard to his other distinctions, left Paris directly he had seen everything to rights. Privately, I believe, Mr. Phillips was loth to leave, but he had Gower Street and the "interests of the firm" to think of. After all, it is not all beer and skittles to have a colossal business all at your own finger-ends. Mr. Phillips, I believe, has an able assistant in Mr. Jones, but two heads are always better than one, as the double-headed lady remarked when she pocketed her first week's salary at the freak museum. But to resume. Stamps do not monopolise Messrs. Gibbons show. They have also a fine display of

PHILATELIC BOOKS AND PICTURES.

The publications of the Gower Street House are too well known to need recapitulation at

my hands. Albums and books are all exhibited, and when I tell you that the various items fill nearly two pages in the exhibition catalogue, you may judge that the series is exhaustive. In addition to the firm's publications, I notice several works bearing on the introduction of the penny postage system; pictures of Rowland Hill and his school, Bruce Castle, Tottenham; and, perhaps most interesting of all, the original drawing for the new cover of the *Monthly Journal*, by Mr. Harold Furniss. Among the smaller stalls devoted to the exhibits of English Dealers, I must mention that of Mr. T. H. Hinton, of Chelsea, who shows a series of English Stamps, some fine Mulreadys, and a miscellaneous display of Foreign countries. Mr. Harry Hilckes has a special frame for his forthcoming work on "Reprints," an advance copy of which I have already seen. Mr. Hilckes unfortunately could not get his book published in time for the Exhibition, though he has a few advance copies to shew as samples. He appears to be booking orders for the work at a great rate. Another of the smaller stalls is given up to Messrs. Stafford Smith & Co., of Brighton, who exhibit their "Permanent" Album. Having thus dealt with the English Dealers—in, of course, a purely journalistic sense—I will next proceed to describe the

English Collectors' Exhibits.

They don't need much description; there are so few of them. Mr. Walter Morley's fine collection of English Stamps have interested me more than anything else in the Exhibition. My colleague will tell you that many of the stamps are poor, and that some of the "I.R. Official" surcharges are no better than they should be; but still the collection, as a whole, is a fine one, revealing much perseverance and care. Such a collection of curious errors and oddities as Mr. Morley has gathered together are not seen everyday. Not only postage stamps, but also fiscals of all kinds, telegraph stamps, medicine labels, &c., figure in the display. Whether these things are worth collecting is an open question; but in any case I am thankful to Mr. Morley that he has not gone so far as Sunlight Soap wrappers. Mr. H. L. Hayman shows a well-arranged collection of Stamps, mostly of English Colonies; and Mr. Douglas Mackenzie exhibits his Nevis collection. Mr. M. Rogers, of Great Missenden, Bucks,—I really don't know whether to call him collector or dealer—modestly calls his exhibit "The Marvel of the Age." It is not a philatelic marvel, but simply a post-card on which the word "Prizes" is written 10,858 times. This may be a triumph of minute caligraphy, but it is not philately. There are quite a number of

Government Exhibits

in the show. The Postal authorities of Holland have been good enough to show a complete series of the postage and other stamps, post-cards and envelopes, of their nation. The French Postal Department is also represented, but not nearly so well. The representatives in Paris of Bolivia and San Marino, and the Liberian Consul in London, have sent selections of the stamps of the small republics they serve. Portugal and her colonies are also represented in this way. The three leading French Stamp Societies—Societé Française de Timbrologie, Societé Philatelique Française, and Societé Timbrophile d'Echanges—are also represented. The first-named, of which Dr. Legrand is the secretary, is responsible for a fine exhibit of philatelic literature. In the show of the Societé Timbrophile d'Echanges I noticed a couple of exchange sheets emanating from members of the International Philatelic Union, and my thoughts wandered away to home and beauty. Of the gems of the collections of Dr. Legrand and other eminent French philatelists, I must leave my colleague to speak. One of the best and brightest things about a stamp exhibition, in my eyes, is the fact that it isn't all stamps. At least it isn't all philately. French collectors, I have noticed, differ widely from Englishmen in their views on various philatelic points. When an English collector captures a good stamp he is satisfied; but his French confrére is not at rest until he has that stamp mounted and arranged in some particularly artistic fashion. With some French collectors this desire for effect in the arrangement of a collection developes into a positive craze, and all sorts of fancies, more or less grotesque, are indulged in. Now, I am the most conservative of men in this respect. I like to see a collection arranged in straightforward fashion. Why should we sprinkle our stamps over the page as a child would the scraps in its new scrap album. But I am getting on to a side issue. This French desire for effect, I was about to say, is responsible for a process of artistic stamp-mutilation now much in vogue. I refer to the making of what is called

"Philatelic Tapestry."

There is a good deal of this tapestry nonsense about the Paris Exhibition. M. Philippe Tissier, Rue de Dunkerque, is the chief offender. M. Tissier's masterpiece is a portrait of President Carnot in French stamps. The stamps are certainly handled most cunningly, and at a short distance the portrait presents a capital appearance; but it is a sad waste of stamps and energy, nevertheless. Another who does some dainty work in this way is Madame Louis Vroomans-Leclercq, of Nimègue, Holland. This lady goes in for making philatelic plates. Her stamps are plastered on neatly and varnished with care; and that's about all one can say for such things. Of the Philatelic Exhibition as a whole—of the little social happenings, the sellers and the customers—I could go on

writing till further orders; but space is space, and the editor's pencil is of hydraulic tendency. I am the more willing to condense this batch of "copy" from the knowledge that I must needs complete my description of the Exhibition in a second. There are several little ceremonies to go through before the Paris Exhibition becomes entirely a thing of the past. First and foremost there is the distribution of awards—a function interesting to all, for few of the exhibitors are sufficiently modest to deem themselves unworthy of, at any rate, one medal. Then there are the three closing functions—

AN AUCTION, LOTTERY, AND BANQUET

—all of which are sure to be well patronised. I intend taking a few tickets in the lottery myself, for as this is not a Church Bazaar but a Philatelic Exhibition, the little flutter has no fears for the unprotected bachelor. Now that the first rough edge of novelty has worn off—and, as you may imagine, some days have elapsed since I commenced the writing of this lengthy report—I have become a little more reconciled to Paris, which of all cities in the world is the one to live in. The terrible cholera, of which we hear and read so much, has not, as yet, attacked the philatelic contingent. The only precaution we take is to avoid drinking water, and that, after all, is no great hardship. I dare swear that some of the members of our little expedition are strangers to the taste of *aqua pura*. I for one, have for years steered clear of the pernicious habit of water-drinking. Paris, I was saying, is a delightful spot. I should like to stay here all the time I think, if it would be quite convenient, and do any future interviewing I may undertake through the medium of the post. There are moments when I yearn for Old England, and others when I wonder why I was ever such a moonstruck, unmentionable idiot, as to export myself to a foreign land. But these thoughts are few and far between. They are apt to occur when I want a cup of tea—tea is still an unknown luxury in Paris, and I am quite an old woman for "the cup that cheers"—or when I feel that a lecture at Exeter Hall would be a splendid pick-me-up after the reckless frivolity of the gay capital, or when I get a letter from—[That's enough, young man.—ED.] On the whole, I think Paris is good enough for me till the close of the Exhibition. But I want a cup of tea badly.

FROM A PHILATELIC STANDPOINT.

On first view, to an earnest philatelist, the Exhibition seems to be very poor. This is partly due to the remembrance of the magnificent show a couple of years ago in London. On further examination, however, many rare and fine stamps are to be seen. What is most striking is the absence, with only three or four exceptions, of *complete* collections of various countries; this rather spoils the interest of the show to those who wish to study and make comparisons of particular countries. There is here nothing to compare with the magnificent collection which obtained the Grand Gold Medal at London, namely, the collection of New South Wales of Mr. M. P. Castle, nor to hold a candle to the English of the Earl of Kingston, the Guianas of Mr. Luard and of Mr. Garth. The Tapling collection we leave out, as it was (with the exception of the Sydneys and Laureated) only drawn upon to make the Exhibition complete in all countries, no one else showing such difficult countries as Mauritius, France and Colonies, and many others. To the above remarks certain exceptions must be made. For instance, the exhibits of Messrs. Hauser, Stanley Gibbons, Blanchard, Mackenzie, Morley, Kuck, Vervelle, and Rausch, are certainly deserving of favourable mention. I intend here simply to point out those stamps in the various exhibits which, by their rarity or by the fineness of condition, merit special notice. Perhaps it will be better to go through the various exhibits alphabetically.

The first name we come to is that of M. Dorsan Astruc, who shows a couple of sheets of rarities. Among a large number of rare stamps, I noticed the following :—

TWO FINE COPIES OF THE V.R.,

two good unused 3pf. Saxony, a fine set of Pacific Steam Navigation, including shades, and no less than 26 copies of the uncommon value (9c.) of the U.S. Newspaper stamps. There is also a copy of the Queensland, 1/- 1st issue, imperf, a stamp which we will not believe in until we have seen a pair. The best thing in M. Astruc's exhibit is four sets of the rare 1st issue Ceylon imperf., all the copies being in the *very finest* condition.

M. Jules Bernichon is the next exhibitor, whose show deserves mention. He has some fine copies of the rarer European Stamps, including the Naples blue, Early Swiss, and the 1851 Spain, 2 reales. His exhibit of the United States Stamps is also fine, including as it does an uncut sheet of the Providence Rhode Island, and a copy of the 30c., 1869, with inverted flags. He has also a number of the latest 90c. entire envelopes.

M. Blanchard exhibits his collection of Swiss, the same that we saw in London in 1890. Among the rarities we noticed nine copies of the 4r. Zurich, no less than four being on the entire envelopes; also an unused strip of five of the 6r. In Geneva there is the 10c. undivided, used and unused, and also the envelope stamp, cut out and used as an adhesive on the original letter. Of the Vaud, M. Blanchard has a fine lot, including a beautiful unused 4c., and also one on the entire letter. Of the Winterthur, there is a block of four on the entire letter. There are also excellent sets of the later issues, including the Orts Post and Poste Locale. These are almost complete, and include (what is one of the best stamps in

the exhibit) an unused copy of the Poste Locale without frame to the cross.

Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth, exhibit some fine stamps, a special show being made of their well advertised block of four Saxony errors. They have also a fine block of 10 first issue Tolima, showing all the types, and a block of no less than 18 showing eight of the types twice.

Mr. William Brown, our publisher, shows as his exhibit, a collection which is almost complete, of the stamps of the tributary states of the Straits Settlements. Except to a specialist of the stamps of this country, the two frames may be of little interest; but to one who has studied and attempted to complete the series of the various varieties of surcharge, all the minor varieties on view will be well appreciated. Mr. Brown has in his show

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST THINGS

in the whole exhibition—a strip of three of the 20c. 1862 Colombia. Among many other rarities I may mention some fine early Ceylon, Oldenburg on envelopes, Afghans, a 9d. first issue Natal, a Baton Rouge on envelope, and a copy of the two reales.

Messrs Theodor Buhl we look upon as certain to obtain at least one medal. In their exhibit they show made-up plates of the early Philippines, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Mauritius. The plate of the imperf. registered of New South Wales is really magnificent. There is also on show the 5c. and 13c. first issue Sandwich Isles, the New Brunswick Connell *used*, the set of 4 Suez, *used*, and, last but not least, a number of the local stamps of Mexico, used at Chiapas and Campèche, some of which are claimed to be unique.

The Department of the Finance of Geneva show a curiosity—namely, a "letter, dated 12th March, 1845, addressed by M. W. Pasteur, director of the Postes, to the President of the Department of Finances, and proposing the creation of the green stamp of 1843 (Porte Cantonal, 5 centimes)." This letter bears a copy, unused, of the double stamp, and a portion of the same stamp with the top label cut off, and the word "local" below the arms run through in ink, and the word "Cantonal" written at the side.

The only thing we can say of the exhibit of M. G. Dapino, President of the Philatelic Society of Milan, is that the best stamps of the collection of ancient Italy are forgeries.

M. Greau shows some sheets of essays of the stamps lithographed at Bordeaux in 1871, and also a sheet of other French containing four copies of the 1fr. orange.

Now comes what in my opinion is the finest thing in the whole exhibition. This is the magnificent collection of

THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND,

belonging to M. Hauser, of Lucerne. I have looked through, and as far as I can see, only one stamp is missing—namely, a copy of the Poste Locale unused. With this solitary exception, I believe that the collection is absolutely complete, and to be able to say this of a country like Switzerland is praise indeed. To show how good the collection is, I may mention that it includes the following:—

Zurich, 4r., 21 copies (3 unused)
" 6r., 41 " (many unused)
Geneva, 10c., 11 pairs, including a block of four unused
" ½ of 10c., 13 copies
" 5c. on yellow green (first type). There is a fine block of ten unused.
Of the dark green, second type, I noticed a block of no less than fourteen with the top margin of the sheet.
Of the envelopes, all the three sizes are shown, including a used copy of the smallest size.
Vaud, 4c., eight copies, including a pair, two on envelopes and an unused copy.

Of the Orts Post and Poste Locale there are a large number, all the various plates being made up, and numbers — including several strips of five and three—being shown on the original letters. But one of the finest parts of this portion of the collection consists of a block of fifteen unused Orts Post. The latter issues are of course quite complete, and show many varieties of cut stamps, &c., all on the original letters.

M. Hellé shows some stamps that had been printed for use in the Brazils before the deposition of the Emperor, and which are much handsomer than those now in use by the Republic.

Mr. Harry Hilckes has shown an advance copy of his work on "Reprinted Stamps," of which a review will appear in our next issue.

M. Kuck is one of the few exhibitors we can congratulate on his show, which, although not containing great rarities, shows considerable *philatelic* intelligence, consisting as it does of a complete series of the stamps of Luxemburg. Not only postage stamps proper, but essays and fiscals, as well as a very fine series of post cards of this country, which are more difficult to complete than the stamps themselves, are arranged in this gentleman's frame. There are many errors, double impressions, &c.

M. Langlois possesses some very fine copies of various French and other stamps, principally noticeable for their beautiful condition.

I now come to the

COLLECTION OF DR. LEGRAND,

the President of the Exhibition Committee, who shows some of the rarities from his great collection. Unfortunately the stamps are not all in the finest condition. Among the rarities are, first and foremost, copies of the Post Office Mauritius 1d. and 2d.; also

plates of the 1d. and 2d. Post Paid, and 2d. small fillet, and ten copies of the 2d. large fillet. Another noteworthy rarity is the first issue Reunion, a single copy of each value being shown. Two entire 1/- envelopes of Mauritius, with different tresses, are present. The following are also noticeable :—

Zurich, eight 4r., and ten 6r.
Roumania, first issue, set of 4.
Bokhara, set, used, on portion of original paper.
Sandwich Isles, three copies of the 13c., first issue.
British Guiana, first issue, lemon, yellow, green, and blue, the yellow only being cut square.

There are also fine copies of the early Trinidads and Buenos Ayres steamships, all being present in both the used and unused condition. Dr. Legrand also shows his collection of the stamps of Japan, but this, after the collection of Mr. Bacon, is poor, many of the smaller varieties, such as those of paper, perforation, and plate numbers, being absent. A sheet of each value, however, is shown, but not sheets of each plate number.

M. Le Roy d'Etrolles shows the stamps of which he makes a speciality—namely, surcharged French Colonies. Many rarities are present mostly on the entire envelopes.

Mr. D. Mackenzie shows his collection of Nevis. These are very fine, there being an entire uncut sheet of every variety, except the first 1/- and the 1d., perf. 11½. When I say that the collection includes the sheets of the 4d. rose and the 6d. lithograph, readers can understand that the collection is worth mention. There are, in addition to the entire sheets, single copies, &c., showing varieties of shade, as well as four sheets of proofs printed on card.

The exhibit of M. Mahé consists of a magnificent series of French essays, which are said to be complete. He also shows a collection of envelopes with the seals of various Government departments of Great Britain. These, however, have no philatelic value, or even franking power.

M. T. J. Moens displays a magnificent series of works published by him on various philatelic matters.

Mr. Walter Morley shows his collection of English. I am decidedly disappointed with them, however. Many stamps would have been much better omitted. I will only mention one set—namely, those for parcel deliveries in various towns, none of which I consider to be of any philatelic value. The two copies which are said to be plate 70 of the 1d. are undoubtedly plate 76. Several other varieties are very fanciful, especially the *used* I.R. Official. On the other hand, there are some

CURIOSITIES WHICH ARE INTERESTING,

as for instance, the inverted watermarks and misplaced perforations. The telegraph stamps contain some rarities such as the 3/- watermark crown. The fiscals, said to be 2878 in number, include some stamps which, though no doubt very difficult to obtain, are not regarded by us in England as of *very* great interest.

M. Mors shows a frame containing a number of very fine rarities, among which we notice (all fine copies) :—British Guiana, first issue, 12c. blue, and 1856, 4c. magenta; Mauritius, a beautiful copy of the 2d. large fillet, and many fine copies of the 1d. and 2d. post paid, in various stages of wear; Moldavia, set of four of the first issue; Great Britain, V.R.; Swiss, 4c. Vaud: Tuscany, 3 lire; New Caledonia, entire sheet of the first issue; Peru, the medio peso red, and a Lady McLeod on the entire letter; Naples, the blue triancre, and the Savoy Cross, no less than four copies of each, one of each being on the original newspaper; Spain, 1851, 2 reales; Natal, 3d. blue, watermark star, imperf.; Bolivar, the first issue 10c. green; and Bolivia the 500c., nine stars, *used*.

M. Parisot shows a collection of the surcharged stamps of San Domingo. As he was the only person who obtained these "stamps," the set should be complete.

Mr. Rausch shows a collection of Luxemburg, including post cards, essays, &c.—some 400 in number—which is one of the few exhibits useful to an earnest philatelist.

M. Schaupmeyer shows a block of three 1/- Capes, emerald on an entire letter, and also a circular yellow British Guiana and a Lady McLeod, both on entire letters.

M. Schœller exhibits a portion of his magnificent collection of post cards, probably the finest in the world. One country, Mexico, is shown complete, and sundry rare cards of other countries are also shown.

In the exhibit of the Société Timbrophile d'Echanges are two copies of the first issue Reunion, 15c., used together, but unfortunately they have been divided.

Now for the collections, &c., shown by Stanley Gibbons, Limited. Taking their show as a whole it is the

FINEST IN THE WHOLE EXHIBITION,

their collection of the stamps of Western Australia being the only thing that could possibly be compared with the Swiss collection of M. Hauser. The following will give a slight (only slight) idea of the kind of collection this is. There are of the first issue

2d., twenty-six copies used, eight unused, of the printed on both sides, ten used and two unused, besides seven copies showing different roulettes.
6d., forty-two used, seven unused, and one rouletted.

It is needless to say that all varieties of the commoner stamps are present in equal profusion. Every possible variety of shade, size of roulette or perforation, watermark, paper, &c., is present. Among errors I notice the

following:—the 2d., printed in violet, and also a 2d. printed in violet on blue, both copies being in the colour of the well-known 6d. stamp. I also see a 4d. blue on blue, printed on both sides, and a 6d. violet, and 1/- green, imperf. Altogether I believe this to be the finest collection of Western Australia in existence. The same company also show a fine collection of the stamps of New South Wales, including the Sydneys *complete* made up sheets, and varieties of paper, shade, &c. Also nearly complete sheets of the laureated and all the later issues. A frame of rarities contains many good stamps, among which I specially noticed the following:—Sandwich Isles, first issue, 5c.; Baton Rouge, on entire envelope; Scinde Dâk, red; Spain, 1851, 2 reales; British Guiana, first issue, 8c. green, cut round but on the entire envelope, and no less than nine copies of the 1862 2c. yellow, two copies being unused. The collection of Nevis would be the finest in the exhibition, were not the collection of Mr. Mackenzie present. As it is, it suffers in comparison, but nearly all the types of the various sheets are present, both used and unused. But the majority of the unused sheets are made up from single copies. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, also show a large number of works published by their firm. There are also many interesting books relating to the introduction of the Penny Post.

Mr. G. J. Taylor shows a fine collection of English envelopes in the current and lately obsolete colours, consisting of single and double stamps, the last issue being printed on white and the current on blue. The first series contains copies of the rare 10d. in blue. The Board of Inland Revenue at the present time refuse to accept blue envelopes to have stamps impressed on them. Mr. Taylor claims that his collection is quite complete.

M. Vervelle is the only other exhibitor of whom mention need be made. Although noticed last, because of his initial, his exhibit is one of the best. But being a member of the Committee he is *hors de concours*. His exhibit consists of a collection of the

STAMPS OF FRANCE AND COLONIES.

While the Reunions, first issue, are absent, the lately issued surcharges are fairly complete. His other collection consists of the stamps of

COLOMBIA,

with the component states, and include all the rarities and many varieties of shade, errors, &c.—in fact, the collection is fairly complete. He also shows a sheet of rarities containing, among other stamps, a copy of the double Geneva, Moldavia, 54 paras, U.S. 1869, 15c. inverted centre, and other good stamps.

Taken on the whole, the Exhibition has been a disappointment to me, owing to the absence of so many collections which are world famous, and at least a portion of which I expected to see. If another exhibition be organised in Paris, I should advise the committee first of all to make sure of the help of the large French collectors, and to have the Exhibition in some building nearer the centre of Paris, and so arranged that there shall be no fear of any of the stamps being damaged by the sun. In conclusion, I must thank the many French philatelists I have met for their kindness and urbanity, and I hope when they visit England at any time to be able to reciprocate their good offices.

FROM A DEALER'S STANDPOINT.

[*By William Brown.*]

The Exhibition itself, I consider, has been a success, though by no means such a success as was the fine show of stamps which we saw in London two years ago. Were it not, however, for the exhibits of a few English Dealers and Collectors—notably those of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and Theodor Buhl and Co.—the Paris show would undoubtedly have been a poor one. True, there is M. Hauser's exhibit of Swiss, which is the finest thing in its way that anyone has seen; and again, there are the frames of Dr. Legrand and Messrs. Astruc, Mors, and Bernichon. That of the first named shows fine things in the most splendid state. Such copies as the 4d., 8d. and 9d. imperf. Ceylons, we do not see every day, and to my mind his frame is one of the most interesting in the Exhibition, as all the stamps therein are in such a magnificent state. M. Bernichon also showed a splendid assortment of rare stamps, all in the finest state, most artistically arranged, certainly to our mind the finest selection of rare stamps, after those of M. Mors, amongst the French competitors. But as regards the

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALERS

I must have my little grumble. In future, at Exhibitions in Paris, I would advise our friends to take over the whole management themselves, instead of allowing it to be in the hands of an irresponsible speculator. The arrangements themselves were not much to grumble about, but the price one had to pay for the same—whew! The charges connected with a Dealer's installation were exorbitant, and I think I am only echoing the general opinion, when I say, that whenever the management could find an excuse to make us pay something they took full advantage of it. Everything one had for one's stall cost at least double what it should have done. Besides the original charge for the stall, the cost of the upholstering and painting, chairs and tables, etc., was

PILED ON AT AN ALARMING EXTENT.

Then again the building was much too far from the city for anyone to expect a large

plates of the 1d. and 2d. Post Paid, and 2d. small fillet, and ten copies of the 2d. large fillet. Another noteworthy rarity is the first issue Reunion, a single copy of each value being shown. Two entire 1/- envelopes of Mauritius, with different tresses, are present. The following are also noticeable:—

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6d., forty-two used, seven unused, and one rouletted.

It is needless to say that all varieties of the commoner stamps are present in equal profusion. Every possible variety of shade, size of roulette or perforation, watermark, paper, &c., is present. Among errors I notice the

following:—the 2d., printed in violet, and also a 2d. printed in violet on blue, both copies being in the colour of the well-known 6d. stamp. I also see a 4d. blue on blue, printed on both sides, and a 6d. violet, and 1/- green, imperf. Altogether I believe this to be the finest collection of Western Australia in existence. The same company also show a fine collection of the stamps of New South Wales, including the Sydneys *complete* made up sheets, and varieties of paper, shade, &c. Also nearly complete sheets of the laureated and all the later issues. A frame of rarities contains many good stamps, among which I specially noticed the following:—Sandwich Isles, first issue, 5c.; Baton Rouge, on entire envelope; Scinde Dâk, red; Spain, 1851, 2 reales; British Guiana, first issue, 8c. green, cut round but on the entire envelope, and no less than nine copies of the 1862 2c. yellow, two copies being unused. The collection of Nevis would be the finest in the exhibition, were not the collection of Mr. Mackenzie present. As it is, it suffers in comparison, but nearly all the types of the various sheets are present, both used and unused. But the majority of the unused sheets are made up from single copies. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, also show a large number of works published by their firm. There are also many interesting books relating to the introduction of the Penny Post.

Mr. G. J. Taylor shows a fine collection of English envelopes in the current and lately obsolete colours, consisting of single and double stamps, the last issue being printed on white and the current on blue. The first series contains copies of the rare 10d. in blue. The Board of Inland Revenue at the present time refuse to accept blue envelopes to have stamps impressed on them. Mr. Taylor claims that his collection is quite complete.

M. Vervelle is the only other exhibitor of whom mention need be made. Although noticed last, because of his initial, his exhibit is one of the best. But being a member of the Committee he is *hors de concours*. His exhibit consists of a collection of the

STAMPS OF FRANCE AND COLONIES.

While the Reunions, first issue, are absent, the lately issued surcharges are fairly complete. His other collection consists of the stamps of

COLOMBIA,

with the component states, and include all the rarities and many varieties of shade, errors, &c.—in fact, the collection is fairly complete. He also shows a sheet of rarities containing, among other stamps, a copy of the double Geneva, Moldavia, 54 paras, U.S. 1869, 15c. inverted centre, and other good stamps.

Taken on the whole, the Exhibition has been a disappointment to me, owing to the absence of so many collections which are world famous, and at least a portion of which I expected to see. If another exhibition be organised in Paris, I should advise the committee first of all to make sure of the help of the large French collectors, and to have the Exhibition in some building nearer the centre of Paris, and so arranged that there shall be no fear of any of the stamps being damaged by the sun. In conclusion, I must thank the many French philatelists I have met for their kindness and urbanity, and I hope when they visit England at any time to be able to reciprocate their good offices.

FROM A DEALER'S STANDPOINT.

[*By William Brown.*]

The Exhibition itself, I consider, has been a success, though by no means such a success as was the fine show of stamps which we saw in London two years ago. Were it not, however, for the exhibits of a few English Dealers and Collectors—notably those of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and Theodor Buhl and Co.—the Paris show would undoubtedly have been a poor one. True, there is M. Hauser's exhibit of Swiss, which is the finest thing in its way that anyone has seen; and again, there are the frames of Dr. Legrand and Messrs. Astruc, Mors, and Bernichon. That of the first named shows fine things in the most splendid state. Such copies as the 4d., 8d. and 9d. imperf. Ceylons, we do not see every day, and to my mind his frame is one of the most interesting in the Exhibition, as all the stamps therein are in such a magnificent state. M. Bernichon also showed a splendid assortment of rare stamps, all in the finest state, most artistically arranged, certainly to our mind the finest selection of rare stamps, after those of M. Mors, amongst the French competitors. But as regards the

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALERS

I must have my little grumble. In future, at Exhibitions in Paris, I would advise our friends to take over the whole management themselves, instead of allowing it to be in the hands of an irresponsible speculator. The arrangements themselves were not much to grumble about, but the price one had to pay for the same—whew! The charges connected with a Dealer's installation were exorbitant, and I think I am only echoing the general opinion, when I say, that whenever the management could find an excuse to make us pay something they took full advantage of it. Everything one had for one's stall cost at least double what it should have done. Besides the original charge for the stall, the cost of the upholstering and painting, chairs and tables, etc., was

PILED ON AT AN ALARMING EXTENT.

Then again the building was much too far from the city for anyone to expect a large

attendance. The lighting, which we expected to be perfection, was very bad. At any rate, I hope those collectors who exposed their collections on the wall spaces facing south, without any protection, will be satisfied with the remarkable change of colour that some of their stamps have undergone! Probably this arrangement was made with the idea of giving the "tapissier" an extra chance of making fresh charges. On fine days the sun simply poured in on the unprotected exhibits, and in one instance especially, I noticed that the colour of some of the stamps had perceptibly paled. I do not blame the French Societies at all for all this. They were simply the promoters, and

THE WHOLE SHOW WAS FARMED OUT

to the lessee of the building. Once in his hands the Societies had no voice in the matter at all. Turning from this point, I am very pleased to acknowledge the kindness I received personally from our French confréres. They all united to make our stay with them as pleasant as possible. At the meeting of the Society I had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of many friends whom I had formerly only known by name or by correspondence. Especially would I like to mention Mr. Le Roy d'Etiolles, to whom I wish to tender my best thanks for his kindness and hospitality, and for the great help he extended to me on several occasions. To my friend, M. Lebrou, who made all the arrangements for my installation in my absence, and to whom I owe

A DEEP DEBT OF GRATITUDE

—to my friends Bernichon, Tillot, Vervelle, Formé, Mahé, and a host of others too numerous to mention—to all of these I tender my best thanks for their unvarying kindness and *bonhomie*. They all combined to make our stay in the gay capital a pleasant one, and I can assure them that I carry home with me a lively sense of their hospitality and friendship, and hope to have the opportunity at no very distant date of welcoming them to an Exhibition of Postage Stamps in London.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE TIMBRES.

LIST OF AWARDS.

GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR OF THE EXHIBITION.

Gold Medal—Dr. Legrand.

1st GRAND PRIZE OF THE EXHIBITION given to CLASS 8.

Gold Medal—M. J. B. Moens.

2nd GRAND PRIZE OF THE EXHIBITION.

Gold Medal—Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

(Replacing the following medals, two silver gilt, three silver, and one bronze).

1st CLASS.

For the Largest Number of Rare Stamps.

Silver Gilt Medal—M. Mors (Emile).

Silver Medals—1st MM. Theodor Buhl & Co.
2nd M. Piet-Latauderie.

Bronze Medals—1st M. Bernichon.
2nd M. Robert (Victor).

Honourable Mentions—1st M. Langlois.
2nd M. Schaupmeier.

2nd CLASS.

For the most Complete Collection of all kinds of Stamps from a single country.

Silver Gilt Medals—1st M. Hauser Dœpfner.
2nd M. Blanchard.

Silver Medals—1st M. Mackenzie.
2nd M. Kuck, J. G.

Bronze Medals—1st M. Rüstant, A.
2nd M. Petritz.
3rd M. Rausch.

Honourable Mentions—1st M. Brown, William.
2nd M. Tckarkian.
3rd M. Marquez-Oscar.

3rd CLASS.

The most important Collection of Postage and Telegraph Stamps.

Not Awarded.

4th CLASS.

Collections of Entire Envelopes, Wrappers, Post and Letter Cards.

Silver Gilt Medal—M. Schoeller, Adolphe.

Bronze Medal—M. Schwab.

Honourable Mention—M. Huet.

5th CLASS.

Collections of Fiscal Stamps.

Silver Medal—M. Morley, Walter.

Honourable Mention—M. Roussillon.

6th Class.

250 to 500 Stamps, remarkable for the fineness of the copies, their relative rarity, and their general condition.

Silver Medal—M. Griguard, George P.

Honourable Mentions—1st M. Devoitine.
2nd M. Levillain.

7th CLASS.

City Delivery, Private Offices, and Local Post Stamps.

Not Awarded.

8th CLASS—Publications.

1st SECTION—Catalogues, Monographs, &c.

Silver Gilt Medal—Major Evans, B.

Silver Medal—Société Française de Timbrologie.

Bronze Medals—1st M. Blondiot, Camille.
2nd MM. Senf, Gebrüder.
3rd Sté. de Santiago (Chili).

Honourable Mentions—1st M. Planus, Ed.
2nd M. Belin, M.

2nd SECTION—Journals.

Silver Gilt Medal—Philatelic Record* (Th. Buhl & Co.)

Bronze Medals—1st Philatelic Journal of Great Britain (W. Brown)
2nd Revue Philatelic Française (S. F. F.)
3rd Stamp News (Th. Buhl & Co.)

*This journal was published for nearly twelve years by Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson & Co.—[ED.]

Honourable Mentions—1st Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal (Senf, Gebrüder)
2nd—Echo de la Timbrologie) (Frémy)

9th CLASS.

For the Best Album (Printed).

Silver Medal—MM. Senf, Gebrüder.

Bronze Medals—1st MM. Yver et Tellier.
2nd MM. E. Bernard et Cie.

Honourable Mention—MM. Theodor Buhl & Co.)

10th CLASS.

Collection of Philatelic Publications of one or more Countries with a Catalogue of the Collection.

Honourable Mention—M. Tillot (Collection of Journals).

11th CLASS.

For the Best System of Mounting and Arranging Stamps and Cards.

Bronze Medal—M. Derenas.

Honourable Mention—1st M. Petritz.
2nd M. Konig Johann, K.

12th CLASS.

Apparatus used for the Manufacture of Stamps.
(No Exhibitor).

13th CLASS.

Chemical or Mechanical Processes used for the Prevention of Forgery.
(No Exhibitor.)

14th CLASS.

Apparatus used in the Postal Service.

Honourable Mention—M. Oüy.

15th CLASS.

Articles relating to Stamps not comprised in the preceding classes.

1st SECTION—Dies, Essays.

Bronze Medal—M. Hellé.

Honourable Mention—M. Greau, E.

2nd SECTION—Ornaments and Pictures.

Silver Medal—Mme. Wroomars-Leclercq.

Bronze Medal—M. Tissier, Ph.

Honourable Mention—M. de Michailowitsch.

3rd SECTION—Panels and Tapestry.

Bronze Medal—M. La Caille.

Honourable Mention—M. Bardy.

17th CLASS.

For the Encouragement of Societies and Journals.

Silver Medal—Société Timbrophile d'Echanges.

Bronze Medal—Union Postale Univerelle.

Honourable Mention—1st Société Timbrophile de Reims.
2nd—Société Philatélique Lombarde.

La Societe Philatelique Francaise.

DURING our stay in Paris we had the pleasure of being invited to attend a meeting of this Society, which we joyfully accepted. Arriving at the Café Magenta, Rue St. Honoré, we were introduced by M. Birnichon (who promptly called for a Vermouth Gommé), and soon found ourselves making friends with various collectors and dealers, many of whom we had already met at the Exhibition. Mr. Brown, who is already a member, quickly settled down, looking over and picking up sundry bargains from his French confrères, while we were taking in information about new issues, kindly communicated to us by several of those present. After some time spent in looking over stamps, etc., the meeting was called to order by M. Bernichon, and M. Tillot began to read various communications, the important ones being read slowly, while those of little interest he read at lightning speed, and we understood not a word. Among the letters was one containing a donation of some sets of three of the Constantinople stamps, which were put up to auction, and after spirited bidding were knocked down for some f3.50, one set being reserved for the Society's album. M. Tillot here shone as a most experienced auctioneer. After the séance was over, stamps and conversation again came to the fore, and after inspecting the Society's album, to which several donations were made by the visitors, and a final "consomation," we left. We are able, by the kindness of M. Langlois, to give a list of those present:—M. M. Roussillon, Schwab, Laveissière, Beil (Secrétaire International), Bernichon (Vice-Président), Hellstern, Huet, de Missolz, Tillot (Secrétaire), Pini, Langlois, and Brown. Visitors:—M. Tcharkian and Est Hysard, of Constantinople, and Ourself.

American Notes.

SOMEHOW or another, while there has been a great deal said in favour of the amalgamation scheme, and everybody professed (judging from the "big talk" indulged in by one or two philatelic magazines) great interest in the success of the movement, yet, when it comes down to a vote on the question by the members of the various societies, it "flunks," and miserably at that.

* * *

After all most of it is "paper talk," and like everything else that comes up in our circle one paper or another of ordinary pretentions starts the cry, and the youngsters, with a few exceptions, all follow suit without the least care or idea as to the propriety of the act.

* * *

"Let me but make the stamps of a nation and I care not who makes its laws."—*Seeback.*—is the very clever "skit" of L. S. Morton in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* recently.

* * *

The fifth auction sale of A. F. Albrecht & Co. takes place October 6th. Catalogues have been issued.

Catalogues of Bogert and Durbin Co.'s auctions, which commence October 18th, are not yet out.

* * *

That bright little paper, the *Canadian Philatelist*, has suspended publication indefin tely.

* * *

The *Quaker City Philatelist* still holds its own, with the genial M. F. Walton at the helm. Walton is deserving of all the "success" he "succeeds" in "succeeding" to.

* * *

One of our erstwhile philatelists is quite a musician, being a director of music with a Farce Comedy Co. in the States here. Mr. Warner Crosby is the name of the gentleman.

* * *

Another philatelist of no mean repute, and a notary public at that, is interested in the "Third Party Movement," which, by the way, will hardly gain the repute that philately enjoys in this country.

* * *

One, J. J. Morgan, of N.J., has "gotten in" on the boys here, somewhat, and now they are all very "raw" over it. One party characterizes him as a "fraud of the deepest dye"—Logwood probably!—and yet they say "experience is the best teacher."

"GAF."

Philately Fifty Years Ago.

WE are indebted to Mr. L. S. R. Hansburg for an amusing extract from an old number of *Punch*, vol. 2, dated 1842. It tells of stamp-collecting, or philately in embryo, fifty years ago. "A new mania"—so runs the extract—"has bitten the industriously-idle ladies of England. To enable a large wager to be gained, they have been indefatigable in the endeavour to collect old penny stamps; in fact, they betray more anxiety to treasure up Queen's heads than Harry the Eighth did to get rid of them. Colonel Sibthorpe, whose matchless genius we have so often admired, sends us the following poem upon the prevailing epidemic":—

"When was a folly so pestilent hit upon
As folks running mad to collect every spit-upon
Post-office Stamp that's been soiled and been writ upon?
Oh for Swift! such a subject his spleen to emit upon.
'Tis said that some fool in mustachios has split upon
The rock of a bet,
And therefore must get,
To avoid loss and debt,
Half the town as collectors, to waste time and wit upon,
Bothering and forcing their friends to submit, upon
Pain of displeasure,
To fill a peck measure
With the coveted treasure
Of as many d——d stamps as perforce can be lit upon,
To paper a room, or stuff cushions to sit upon.
Do, dearest *Punch*, let fly a sharp skit upon
This new pursuit, and an ass's head fit upon
The crest of the Order of Knights of the spit-upon.

Doings of the Societies.

[*NOTICE.—Under this heading we desire to record the work of Philatelic Societies and Clubs month by month. Secretaries are requested to send in all information intended for publication by the 30th of each month.*]

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The seventh meeting since the re-organisation of this Society was held at Dr. Murray's residence on September 13th, at 8 p.m. Seven members were present, Dr. Murray (president) in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed. Letters were read from several members regretting their inability to attend, as they were out of Oxford A letter was read from the Mekeel Stamp Co., stating that they had forwarded some copies of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, to be distributed among the members, and promising to put the Society on their list to receive their publications. A vote of thanks was passed. An interesting discussion took place on the proposal by Mr. Butler that each member should be asked to select a subject on which he would be prepared to give a paper, and that a committee meeting should arrange the order in which these papers should be read; by this means there would something definite to do at each meeting during the coming season. Dr. Murray thought that with perhaps an exceptional case the members could not surpass the articles in the magazines and other publications, and it would not be worth while to take up the time of the meetings with matter that could be read at leisure. Nothing definite was settled with regard to this matter. It was arranged that a discussion should take place at the next meeting on the various methods adopted by collectors in the arrangement of their collections. Dr. Murray said he was surprised to find the German Local Stamps in use for postal purposes, as he thought that they were only manufactured for collectors. He said the Government still allowed companies to deliver letters in the town, but not outside its limits, and as they undertook to deliver the letters cheaper than the Government they were extensively patronised. He showed several specimens of adhesive stamps, post cards, letter cards, and parcel post forms, which he had obtained in Germany this summer. The next meeting will be held on October 11th.

* * *

HANTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—There now appears to be every prospect of Mr. Clark's projected Portsmouth and Hants Philatelic Society becoming *un fait accompli* at an early date. Several prominent Collectors have agreed to attend a preliminary meeting which will be held at 40, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, about October 10th or 12th. The exact date or time is not yet arranged. Mr. Clark's address is Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

THE PHILATELIC EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—The October packet of the circuit for postals started on September 30th, and showed a further improvement on the September packet. The gross value of the packet was about 75% more than the September packet. There were some new members also. The August packet has been delayed considerably, but is now completing the round. Some of the new members expressed their surprise at the packet being so much better than they had expected one without cash settlement could be. It has been necessary to provide new covers for the packets, and these have been made in the same way as the I.P.U. covers, which are about the best form used. The lost packet of the Fiscal circuit has turned up at last. One member had placed it among his papers and forgotten it. The sheets have been returned, and accounts will be settled by Mr. Lundy as soon as possible. It is hoped that in future the members of the Fiscal circuit will forward the packets promptly. Hitherto several have been very lax. One incurred a fine of 10/- for delaying the packet, and has refused to pay more than half which will not cover Mr. Lundy's expense in making inquiries.

* * *

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A preliminary meeting of Collectors was held on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at the office of the Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, with a view of establishing a Philatelic Society in Bombay. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. E. S. Gubbay (in the chair), Mr. J. Seymour Summers, Mr. N. H. Mama, Mr. N. D. Ballivala, Mr. Dudabhai Mahadeorao, Mr. J. Rebeiro, Mr. Rustomji Aedeshir Hormusji (visitor). Communications from Mr. W. R. Nicholson, Mr. J. M. Moses, and Mr. Jesse Eccles, were read, in which they stated their inability to attend the meeting, but wished the Society every success. After the notices convening the meeting, and the circular dated 1st August, 1892, calling a preliminary meeting, were read, Mr. J. Seymour Summers said that they might now proceed to elect the office bearers of the Society for the ensuing twelve months, but before they did so, he would, with their permission, read a list of rules which he had drawn up on the same lines as those of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society, with a few alterations to suit their Society. The rules were then read to the members, and were duly passed by a majority. Proposed by Mr. N. D. Ballivala, and seconded by Mr. Dudabhai Mahadeorao, that the following gentlemen be office bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. E. S. Gubbay; Vice-President, Mr. J. Rebeiro; Secretary, Mr. J. Seymour Summers; Treasurer, Mr. N. H. Mama. Mr. J. Rebeiro objected to the office bearers being appointed permanently, and said that it would be better to have the office bearers, as they now stood, only as a temporary measure till the next ordinary meeting. Proposed by Mr. E. S. Gubbay, and seconded by Mr. J. Seymour Summers, that Mr. Dudabhai Mahadeorao be nominated to bring his collection of stamps to the next meeting for purposes of study. In seconding the proposition, Mr. J. Seymour Summers said that Mr. Dudabhai had an exceptionally good lot of Mauritius stamps, and that they were very fortunate in having got him into their Society, and that they would see a rare collection of Mauritius at the next meeting if Mr. Dudabhai would kindly bring his collection, was carried unanimously. The President, Mr. E. S. Gubbay, then addressed the meeting at some length on the desirability of having a suitable room for meeting in, and said that it was chiefly due to Mr. Seymour Summers, who had kindly lent his office for the occasion, that the Society had been enabled to hold its first meeting at such an early date. In his opinion, the Secretaries of the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute and the "Cercle Litteraire" Bibliothèque Duisuq Petit, should be written to regarding the renting of a room where the Society could hold its meetings. After a short discussion on this point, it was finally agreed upon to hold the next ordinary meeting at No. 25, Meadow's Street, Fort. Mr. J. Seymour Summers then proposed, and Mr. N. H. Mama seconded, that a report of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for insertion in their *Monthly Journal*, together with a list of members, and a copy of the rules, and this was carried unanimously. Mr. J. Seymour Summers proposed, and Mr. N. H. Mama seconded, that a cordial vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. E. S. Gubbay for kindly presiding at this their first meeting, and was carried unanimously. Mr. E. S. Gubbay, in a few well chosen remarks, expressed his thanks to those gentlemen who had voted him to the chair, and said that he would always endeavour to support the best interests of the Society. Mr. N. H. Mama then expressed his thanks to the meeting for the honour which had been done him in appointing him treasurer to the Society. Mr. J. Seymour Summers gave notice that he would put the following proposition before the next meeting:—That it is highly desirable that a library, consisting of philatelic books and literature, be established in connection with the Society. Donations towards this object, either in books or money, would be thankfully received on behalf of the Society by the secretary.

New Stamps for Tonga.

THE ACCEPTED DESIGNS FOR A SET OF FIVE STAMPS.

TO Mr. H. G. Carman, of Wellington, New Zealand, we are indebted for a copy of the Wellington *Evening Post* for July 27th, from which we extract the following:—"The

Government of Tonga sent to Wellington a few months ago for a new series of postage stamps, and Mr. A. E. Cousins, whose abilities as an engraver are known throughout the colony, was entrusted with the work of making the dies. Mr. Cousins at once set himself to his task, and after four months' labour he has completed the order. The set consists of five stamps, representing 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d. and 1s., and both the designing and engraving reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Cousins. The 1d. and 4d. stamps are very similiar in appearance. In each a shield of the Tonga Arms, enclosed in an oval band, forms the centre. At the top of the band in the 1d. stamp are the words "Buleaga o loga," while at the bottom appears the word "Postage." At the top of the stamp there is the word "Tonga," with the figure "1" each side of it, while at the very bottom appears the words "Peni e taka." The only difference between the 1d. and 4d. stamps is the figure in each top corner and words at the very bottom. The three other stamps in the series have a pearl border, and instead of the shield there is shown a miniature of King George of Tonga. The figures on each are of course different, the 2d. stamp having "Peni e ua," the 8d. "Peni e valu," and the 1s. "Silini e taha." We have been shown the portrait of King George supplied to Mr. Cousins, and can testify to the faithful manner in which it has been reproduced. Mr. Cousins has executed his difficult task most successfully, and Mr. Gray, Secretary of the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department, has complimented him on the way in which he has fulfilled the order. The dies were made and thoroughly hardened by Messrs. Gaby and Newton. The stamps are to be printed at the New Zealand Government Printing Office from Mr. Cousins' dies."

International Philatelic Union.

—:-:—

SEPTEMBER, 1892, REPORT.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 30a, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.

GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.

W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.

A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried, Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

296 W. G. Madeley, Esq., J.P., York House, Hall Green, near Birmingham. Proposed by W. F. Wadams, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

297 Giorgio Mei, Esq., 1. Piassa Duoneo, Pisa, Italy. Proposed by S. F. Bickers, Esq., and G. Hamilton Smith, Esq.

New Members.

SECTION I.

295 J. Gordon Langton, Esq., Beaumont, Upper Wallington, Surrey.

SECTION II.

293 G. D. Tyssen, Esq., 16, Brunswick Avenue, Brighton, Sussex.

294 E. F. Broderips, Esq., Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.

SECTION III.

292 Mrs. A. Tiddian, 2, Mortimer Road, Cambridge.

New Addresses.

S. F. Bickers, Esq., 1, Southernhay Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.

G. T. Bishop, Esq., Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Hants.

A. Monteith, Esq., 232, Portland Street, Southport.

Special Notice.

The annual election of Members to serve on the Board of Management for 1893 has been fixed for December 1st.

There are three vacancies, caused by the resignations of Messrs. Matthews and Steer, and the retirement of Mr. Lochhead, who does not stand for re-election.

Nominations of members must reach me by November 3rd at latest, to ensure publication in next report.

S. F. BICKERS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, I.P.U.
1, Southernhay Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.

Current Notes on I.P.U.

With this month's report, every member will receive a copy of the new Statutes, and as numerous corrections and alterations have been made; in addition to an entire re-arrangement of the various Articles, members will no doubt find it worth while to read it over carefully—such alterations as have been made, were carried out with a view to securing a strong and efficient set of regulations to ensure the permanent welfare of the Association, and for the guidance of members using the Monthly Exchange Packets, &c. I may add that 1000 copies have been printed, and that I shall be pleased to send 12, 25, or more copies, post paid to every

one, who will distribute same, where likely to gain us new members.

* * *

I also wish to draw attention to the Reference Library, which is now in course of formation. A fund was started for the purchase of the best works of reference, and further donations are earnestly asked for. I shall also be very pleased to receive gifts of books, pamphlets, &c., bound or unbound. Next month I will give a detailed report of what has been done, what books are available, and a list of those which the committee are desirous of adding.

* * *

A few members have written me concerning the proposed Philatelic Exhibition, and I shall be very pleased to hear from others, with the object of forming a sub-committee to enquire into the best ways and means of either promoting or assisting in the promotion of an Exhibition. I hope to publish further particulars in next report.

* * *

Members will greatly oblige by making a note of my present address, and are reminded that when a reply to letters of enquiry is wished for by post, a stamped envelope should be sent for that purpose.

S. F. BICKERS,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, I.P.U.
1, Southernhay Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.

Exchange, Enquiry, and Wants of Members, &c.

Wanted — A large quantity of current and obsolete used Postage Stamps of Great Britain. Send price and particulars to S. F. BICKERS, 1, Southernhay Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.

Exchange or Cash—300 Post Cards, Envelopes, and News-bands. Offers, Exchange or Cash.—BRYMER, JR., 235, Blackness Road, Dundee.

Wanted—English *Postage* Stamps (except ½d. and 1d.), obsolete and present issues. Good exchange or price given. Send parcel, with list of wants, to W. T. MAY, Stamp Dealer, Wallington, Surrey.

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

(Continued from page 180).

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

This Department is for the benefit of members of the International Philatelic Union who desire to possess current and new issues of stamps unused. Any member of the International Philatelic Union may become a member of this Department by making written application to the Manager, and enclosing a deposit of not less than 40/-. This amount will be placed to the credit of the member, to pay for the stamps as supplied. Members must state clearly what class of stamps they wish to receive, and the Purchasing Agent will obtain them where possible, at the lowest possible price, but the Agent does not undertake to obtain all or any New Issues, neither can he undertake to do so at face value.

All postages will be equally divided, and charged to deposit accounts,

Those members of the Purchasing Department who are resident abroad to have the preference as agents for the supply of stamps of their country. Agents abroad will be required to furnish a given number of stamps of each new issue, for which on receipt the Purchasing Agent of the International Philatelic Union will remit, together with a small commission varying according to circumstances.

WITHDRAWING FROM PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.—Any member desirous of so doing must give timely notice. Members not responding to applications for renewal of deposits will cease to receive stamps.

REPLIES BY POST.—Members desirous of obtaining replies or acknowledgment by post, must enclose stamped envelope or postcard.

1892.

The Official Organ for this year is the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, published by W. BROWN, of Salisbury.

The undermentioned were duly elected to serve as Officers for 12 months, ending December 31st, 1892, viz, :—*See Board of Management.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Applications for membership should be made to the Secretary-Treasurer, who will supply application forms. The Rules require that every candidate shall be proposed by at least two members of the Association, and shall furnish two good references. The entrance fee, 2/6, and annual subscription, 3/6, should be also sent with application. This amount will be held as a deposit until the applicant is a duly elected member, and in the event of an adverse decision, it will be returned. All letters must contain stamped envelope for reply, and should be addressed to

S. F. BICKERS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Int. Phil. Union.
Hill View, Clifton, Bristol.

New Issues and Varieties.

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Argentine. We heard from M. Tillot, in Paris, that two stamps of 2 and 5 centavos would be issued on October 12th, for one day only, to commemorate the Centenary of Colombus and that 200,000 of each would be issued.

The word *Impresos* on the 1 and 2c. Wrapper now measures 15½ × 1⅛ mm, similar to the ½c. mentioned some time ago.

Wrapper, 1c. green on buff, variety
2c. violet " "

Barbados. It appears that a quarter sheet (or 60 stamps) of the HALF-PENNY on 4d. were printed as a trial in red. This quarter sheet was afterwards overprinted in black, and is now in the hands of a dealer.

A new Post Card has been issued of the usual Colonial type.
½d. red and black on 4d. brown
P.C., 1+1d., carmine on buff

Belgium. The 5c. Post Card has been issued, similar to the Reply Card lately mentioned, with stamp, &c., nearer the top edge of the Card.

P.C., 5c. green on buff, variety.

Benin. While in Paris M. Langlois showed us some French Colonial Stamps surcharged with the name of this colony in black, and also two new values.

5c., with name in black
10c., ,,
15c., ,,
25c., ,,
40 in red on 15c., with name in black
75 ,, on 15c., ,,
75 in black on 15c., ,,

Borneo. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles two varieties of the current 25c., the principal difference being in the size of the word "CENTS." the larger lettering is apparently the latest. Our publisher has also a new surcharge, namely '$\frac{1}{\text{cent.}}$' on 5c.

25c. slate, variety
1c. in red on 5c. grey

Bosnia. The Letter Card, according to the *Postal Card*, is now on a lighter shade of card.

L.C., 5 nov. carmine on pale blue grey

Brazil. Of the current type with the Southern Cross we now have

500r. olive green

At the Paris Exhibition we saw some proofs of stamps bearing the late Emperor's head, which had been ordered but were not delivered owing to the revolution. The stamps were splendidly engraved, and the present designs cannot for a moment be compared with them.

Bulgaria. According to *Smith's Monthly Circular* the 5s Post Card has been overprinted with an outline design of the Philippolis Exhibition as a souvenir.

P.C., 5s. green and blue

Cashmere. We hear from Mr. Jordan that British India Stamps have been overprinted CASHMERE for use in this State.

Ceylon. The 4c. has been surcharged like the 28c. mentioned a short time ago. The *Stamp News* mentions the old 2c. brown, wmk. CC, perf. 12½ × 14.

2c. brown, CC, perf. 12½ × 14
3c. in black on 4c. lilac rose
3c. ,, 4c. rose

Colombia. According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 50c. has been changed in colour. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., also have some information about changes of colour and new issues. Various journals give various descriptions, both of the design and of the colours. However, as far as we can understand, the following is the list (liable to correction).

50c. bistre
1c. vermilion on yellow, perf. 13
3c. dark brown on straw, perf. 11 × 12 (? 10½ × 11½)
10c. brown on rose, perf. 13
50c. blue on grey blue, perf. 11½
New design, 2c. green on grey, perf. 13
20c. brown on blue, perf. 10½ (? 10½ × 11½)
1p. blue on green, perf. 13
Too Late, 2½c. violet on pink, perf. 13
Registered, 10c. brown on buff, perf. 13

Congo. The 5frs. mentioned last month has been surcharged for use as a Parcel Post Stamp.

3f. 50c. in black on 5frs. grey.

Fiji. The 4d. purple was, according to the *Record*, surcharged 5d. some time last year. It is curious that it has not been chronicled before.

5d. in black on 4d. purple

Great Britain. We have seen the Envelope Stamps of the new colours in all varieties of compound. These being printed to order we do not chronicle. The new rule of being allowed to send circulars in open envelopes has led to the old ½d. oval Post Card Stamp (printed to order) being used on envelopes. The copy we have seen was printed in bright vermilion. Probably we shall next have compounds made up with this stamp.

The 4½d. has at last been issued.

4½d. carmine and green, wmk. Crown, perf. 14

Grenada. We have seen a copy of one of the stamps mentioned below, and copy the other. The 8d. stamps being now of no use for the present postal rates, have been surcharged "1d." or "2d." and POSTAL SURCHARGE in small Roman capitals, for use as Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Unpaid, 1d. in black on 8d. brown
2d. ,, on 8d. brown

Tête Bêche pairs must exist of these new surcharges.

Liberia. We are indebted to Mr. Hayman for the information that the curreut stamps have been surcharged OFFICIAL in very small Roman capitals, either once horizontally, or twice vertically on each side of the stamp. Our Publisher has a curiosity which was on one of the earlier printed sheets, including the sheet exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, but which has now been corrected.

Post and Letter Cards have also been issued. The single Card has a stamp with head of Mr. Wilkes, in right upper corner, while the Reply Card has the portrait of another worthy in left corner, with the arms in the right corner. The French on this card is rocky: "*LE* CARTE CI-JOINTE EST DESTINÉE A LA *RÉSPONSE*."

The Letter Card hands down to posterity the features of still another personage.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1c. vermilion	surch. horizontally	in black
2c. blue	,, ,,	,,
4c. green and black	,, vertically	in red
6c. green	,, horizontally	in black
8c. brown	,, ,,	red
12c. carmine	,, vertically	in black
16c. lilac	,, ,,	,,
24c. green on straw	,, horizontally	,,
32c. slate blue	,, vertically	,,
1d. blue and black	,, horizontally	,,
2d. brown on buff	,, ,,	,,
5d. carmine & black	,, ,,	in red

Error, 16c., OFFICISL, on right
P.C., 3c. blue and red on buff
3+3c. blue on buff
L.C., 3c. black on buff

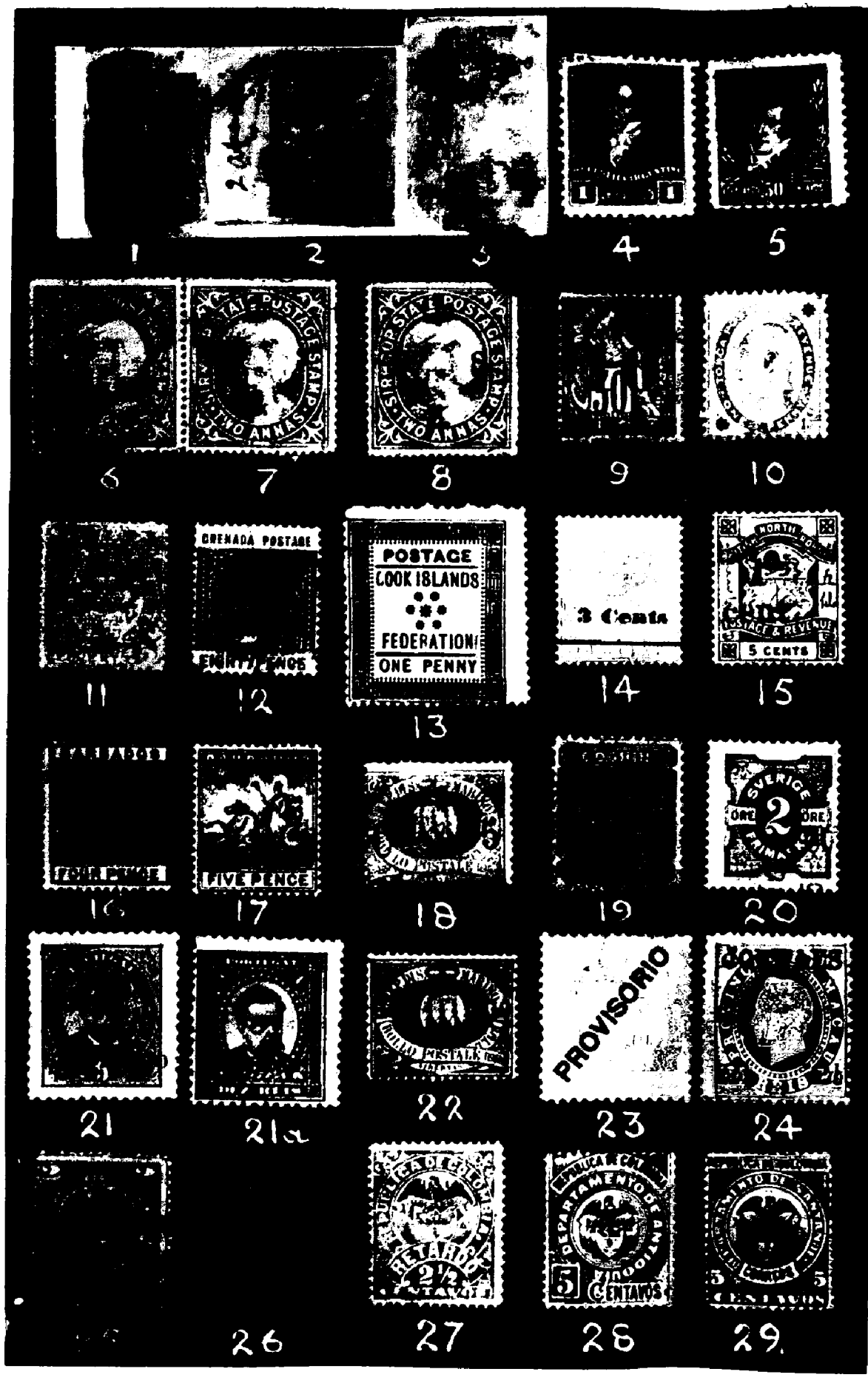
Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

—:o:—

We shall be pleased to insert any announcement of Births, Marriages, and Deaths that our readers may send.

On August 29th, at 106, Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. WILLIAM FISH, M.A., of a daughter.

BRITISH
12 AP 1913
MUSEUM


1
2
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7
TWO ANNAS
8
TWO ANNAS
9
10
11
12
GRENADA POSTAGE
13
POSTAGE
COOK ISLANDS
FEDERATION
ONE PENNY
14
3 Cents
15
5 CENTS
16
17
FIVE PENCE
18
19
20
SVERIGE
ORE
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PROVISORIO
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CENTAVOS
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CENTAVOS

The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

LITERARY EDITOR: PERCY C. BISHOP.

VOL. 2. NOVEMBER 10, 1892. No. 23.

Notices.

THE date of issue of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN *is now the 10th of the month, and advertisements, to ensure insertion, should be in the hands of the Publisher and Business Manager, Mr. William Brown, of 139, Castle Street, Salisbury, by the last day of the month. Advertisement rates are given elsewhere. Subscribers in any part of the world receive the* JOURNAL *post free for 3s. 6d. per annum. In all cases the subscriptions commence with the first number of the current volume. Both*

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

should be sent to the Publisher, who, it must be clearly understood, reserves to himself the right to refuse any advertisement tendered, and without furnishing any reason for such refusal. London Advertisers, who may find it to their convenience to do so, may leave their orders and instructions, and intending Subscribers similarly circumstanced, may deposit their subscriptions, with Mr. Percy C. Bishop at our New London office, No. 171, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., where any information, concerning either the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, *or its monthly supplement, the* PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *will be cordially furnished. All*

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS,

letters, or literary contributions, books or catalogues for review, and, in short, everything bearing upon the literary department of the paper, should also be sent to Mr. Bishop, at the address given above. Letters for insertion under the heading of "Correspondence" are cordially invited. Literary contributions of exceptional philatelic value will, in all cases, receive careful editorial consideration. But the return of rejected contributions cannot be guaranteed, unless the manuscript be accompanied by a fully addressed, stamped envelope.

TO OUR CONTEMPORARIES,

who desire to be criticised and quoted in the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *we would repeat our request that they send three copies every month, receiving in exchange three copies of the* JOURNAL *and Supplement. Two copies of every magazine should be sent to the Publisher at Salisbury, and one copy to the Editor at the London office.*

Y

Important Notice.

WE have entered into a PARTNERSHIP with Mr. S. C. SKIPTON, whose name will be familiar to readers of this journal, and who is a well-known Philatelist. We have considerably increased our Stock, and the large New Price List shortly to be issued (*see advt.*), will contain many new Stamps. We beg to give notice that the business of the new firm will still be carried on under the old name, at the old address :—

WILLIAM BROWN,

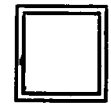
VILLETTE,

CASTLE STREET, SALISBURY, ENGLAND,

Foreign Papers Please Copy.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

A CROSS in the adjoining square signifies that your SUBSCRIPTION expires with this Number.



If you desire to continue your subscription, kindly forward the amount of 3/6 for the coming year, January to December.

SUBSCRIBERS whose subscriptions expire with other months than December will kindly forward sufficient to carry them to the end of the year at 3½d. per copy, as ALL fresh subscriptions commence with the January number. This rate only applies to SUBSCRIBERS, other purchasers must pay 4d. each for the current Journal, and 6d. for back numbers.

Editorial.

"UNPLEASANT" is not too strong a word to apply to the after-effects of the Paris Exhibition. One could almost wish that an Exhibition which has given rise to so much envy, hatred, and malice had never been held. The same French dealers and journalists who quarrelled with the show in its inception, are still warring among themselves now that the Exhibition is a thing of the past. We on this side of the Channel should have been well content to drop the subject of the Paris Exhibition. The show, admittedly, was badly managed. From start to finish—though the English contingent know very little about the finish, except from hearsay—there was always one thing wanting—good generalship. Yet, despite all this, we have no hesitation in according to the Paris Exhibition its due meed of praise. If it had only been more personally supervised by Dr. Legrand and his fellow committee-men, instead of being deputed to the immediate management of a man who knows nothing about stamps, and cares less—then we might have had an Exhibition of unlimited utility, and one which would have fully justified the glowing "puff preliminary" which we, in common with our leading contemporaries, accorded it. But even as it was—badly managed, badly situated, and poorly patronised by Frenchmen—even as it was, we say, the show cannot have failed in some measure to move forward the cause of Philately. Judged from a cold, commercial standpoint, we doubt not that the Exhibition was a dismal failure. Perhaps it paid its promoters; but it certainly did not make the fortunes of those dealers who visited the Palais des Arts Liberaux on business bent. But that is not the point. If the Exhibition sufficed, in ever so small a degree, to promote the science of philately, then we, as philatelists, ought to be satisfied. And this we venture to think it did. All this being so, one would have thought that the true friend of philately would have been content to bury the enterprise decently, to carve a *requiescat in pace* on its tombstone, and, above all, to act up to the sentiment so inscribed.

But this has not been done. Not only are our French friends wrangling and quarrelling among themselves, but they must needs attack the English visitors to and English exhibitors at the show! Could international discourtesy further go? Were there a shred of truth in the reproaches hurled at "perfidious Albion" we should have less to, say on this matter, but it is indisputable—and, by most people, undisputed—that the English contingent *made* the Paris Exhibition. In saying this we trust we shall not be ourselves misunderstood. We have no desire to participate in that spirit of all-round recrimination which now possesses our nearest Continental neighbours. But we wish, and are determined, to utter a loud protest against the injustice which is being done us. A small Parisian stamp paper—by withholding its name we deprive it of the advertisement it so obviously seeks—a small Parisian stamp paper, we were saying, contains a most unjust and ill-natured article, headed "The Exhibition is Over!" It emanates from the pen of a person known to us, though, we think, unknown to philatelists generally. After airing his petty grievances against various French dealers and collectors, this fellow turns his libellous quill in the direction of England, and splutters out a slander that is as malicious as it is groundless. "One of the gold medals," he says in effect, "has been awarded to a firm of English dealers who exhibited the collection of an English philatelist *who was also a member of the Jury.*" To those of our fellow-countrymen who visited Paris last month, and who are therefore cognisant of the facts of the case, the slander, to say nothing of the poorly-veiled insinuation it contains, is clearly apparent. To those who will be puzzled as to the application of the paragraph, we scarcely know what to say. We are in the position of the man who wanted to let another know that he regarded him with *silent* contempt, and scarcely knew how to convey the information without hopelessly stultifying himself. But perhaps it is useless to waste words upon this puny piece of rascality. We feel sure we have only to point out to our readers that the firm alluded to is one of the very highest standing, in order to convince them of the true *raison d'être* of this attack. It is charitable, and perhaps only just to our French friends, to regard it as personal rather than international jealousy. This unfounded insinuation, will be, we feel sure repudiated entirely by all right-thinking dealers and collectors in France, being as it is a petty piece of spirit ending in a mere frizzle on the part of this obscure French dealer.

* * *

Very well. Let us now turn to a far pleasanter side of the subject. All our readers, we think, will unite in congratulating those of our leading dealers and collectors who "took honours" at the Paris Exhibition. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, well deserved to secure the second grand prize of the Exhibition for their fine show of Western and other rare stamps; Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. were no less deserving of their silver medal for rare stamps; and Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, for his Nevis collection, and Mr. William Brown, for his show of Straits Settlements, were both well worthy of the awards conferred upon them in the second class. Mr. Walter Morley, for his extensive collection of fiscal incongruities, won a silver medal, and deserved it, if painstaking perseverance count for anything. Messrs. Gebrüder Senf well merited the silver medal awarded their albums. In the Publications Section—decidedly not the least interesting part of the show—the honours fell

thick upon the English contingent. Major E. B. Evans secured the silver-gilt medal for his collection of philatelic literature, catalogues, &c., and the chief awards for periodicals fell to the *Philatelic Record*, the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, and the *Stamp News*, in the order named. With this, and the awards generally, we are sincerely satisfied. We would that all were equally prepared to accept the decision of the judges as indisputable. It may be, of course, that individual exhibitors have cause for complaint. Indeed, in this same issue we print a letter from M. Jules Bernichon, in which that gentleman speaks his mind pretty clearly on the matter of the distribution of the awards. In our opinion M. Bernichon's remarks, though forcible, are in a way justifiable. We certainly expected to see that his exhibit was awarded at least a silver medal, and cannot understand the decision of the jury in awarding it as they did.

* * *

Now for the London show!—or the Birmingham, or Manchester, or Liverpool show. If London Stamp men lack the enterprise to promote another Philatelic Exhibition, we shall be perfectly content to look to the provinces for what we, in common, we feel sure, with all enthusiastic stamp-lovers, so ardently desire. But "Why should London wait?" The old cant-phrase admirably applies here. Is one to believe that London, in philatelic matters, as in most other things, lags behind her sister cities? It would almost seem so; yet one hesitates to believe it. All indications point to London as the head-centre of philately—so far, at least, as England is concerned. Where are the majority of our leading dealers located? In London, surely. Where are our leading auctions held? Beyond a doubt, in London. Very well, then. London's claims to be considered the philatelic metropolis are innumerable. It may be urged, however, that this is but a natural result of London's bigness, and that though in the "largest city in the world" there are naturally the largest number of stamp collectors, yet the quality of their philately is below that of their provincial brethren. This is just the *crux* of the whole question. Are provincials, taken all round, better philatelists than Londoners? We believe they are, and we are well supported in this belief by the correspondence which has reached us on the subject of the suggested London Exhibition. Letters from London collectors have been numerous enough—necessarily so, since our articles on this subject have been intended to appeal more directly to Londoners than to our cousins in the country. Nevertheless, the London letters have been hardly so plentiful as the least sanguine of editors might have expected, while missives from provincial readers and friends have come to us, not as single spies, but in whole battalions. And it is not only a mere question of numbers. The letters from provincial towns and cities—notably from Birmingham—have brimmed over with eager enthusiasm; those from London readers, on the contrary, have been but faint, half-hearted expressions of support. It is difficult to account for this. Some of the London letters have been encouraging enough, but others have been mildly deprecatory, and we are forced to the unwelcome conclusion that at least a section of London philatelists are not desirous of a Stamp Exhibition. Again we must express our inability to understand this. Our most prominent dealers, as Our Special Commissioner elsewhere states, are fully prepared to support any Stamp Exhibition started on sound substantial lines. "Prepared" is perhaps a poor word; they are anxious to do so. In the dealing fraternity it is an open secret that the stall-holders at the Exhibition of 1890 were substantial gainers by the show. With few exceptions the business they transacted exceeded their expectations. Little wonder, then, that they are keen supporters of the suggestion of another Exhibition. The dealers being thus willing to take stalls—and to pay for them, of course, at a reasonable rate—half the battle is won. The great obstacle remaining is the question of initial cost—for printing, rent and fittings of hall, &c. This matter of expense is thrown at us by everybody who, while not openly opposing the scheme, deprecates it on the score of cost. This is only wise and proper *if* there is a certainty of heavy financial loss to apprehend. But need we fear any heavy financial loss? We trow not. The last Exhibition, it will be urged, was, financially, a failure. Granted; but to what extent? The Philatelic Society who ran the show—and ran it, mark you, in most excellent style—did not see fit to tell their fellow-philatelists who paid the piper, or at what rate the money-grubbing musician assessed his tunes. They preferred rather to pocket the receipt in silence, and weep over their balance-sheet in solitude. "Quite right, too," many people will say; and we cannot quarrel with the Philatelic Society for taking the course which appeared to them to be the wiser. It would have been interesting, however, to see that balance-sheet, and especially so at the present juncture. Despite the difficulties which beset our path, despite the apathy of a large section of London philatelists, we shall not allow our demand for another English Philatelic Exhibition to die of inanition. If a show in the Metropolis is impracticable or inadvisable, then let us have a Birmingham, Liverpool, or Manchester Exhibition.

* * *

The American newspapers bring us further news anent the forthcoming special Columbian issue of United States stamps. The series, it is stated, will embrace all the present values, and probably some others. As regards size, the present height will be adhered to,

but to allow space for the elaborate illustrations projected, the breadth will be doubled. Among the selected designs are: "Discovery of America by Columbus—First sight of Land;" Columbus' Fleet at Sea, from *Revista de la marina;*" "Landing of Columbus," after the Van der Lyn picture in the United States Capitol; "The Santa Maria," Columbus' flagship, after Alfred Harrisse; "Columbus Asking Aid of Queen Isabella;" Columbus Reciting the Story of His Discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella on His Return from His First Voyage." All this promises well, and the stamps should equal if not excel in beauty the artistic recent issues of Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras. But, thank goodness, these will not be manipulated on the Seebeck plan.

* * *

Were there not a little matter of an Atlantic between ourselves and America, we should certainly have made strenuous efforts to attend a little philatelic function of recent date, to which we were cordially bidden by Mr. S. B. Bradt, of Chicago. This was an informal reception to Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, New Jersey. Apart from the pleasure of meeting one of the coming philatelists on the other side, we should have been permitted to gaze on a portion of Mr. Deat's fine collection. But, alas, the journey to Chicago was too large an order for three days. The scheme for transmitting human beings by telegraph is not yet perfected.

More About Paris.

BEING THE ADVENTURES OF MR. BROWN'S ASSISTANT.

His Impressions of Paris, and His Views about Stamps and Things.—The Guileless Youth Describes What He Saw, What He Didn't See, and a Number of Things that were not there to be Seen.

THE building in which the Exhibition was held reminded the writer, whose juvenile outings had been limited to the Crystal Palace, of the central transept of that edifice. Time has cast a mellowed halo over those giddy delights, and never having enjoyed any since, I think the comparison a good one. Of course, differences exist. Here, the refreshments, especially those in a liquid form, are better. (They could not possibly be worse.) You are not pestered to buy things you would refuse at a gift, and you do not have to pay again whenever you turn a corner. In both places there are trees, and seats, and bad statues. Here, these attractions are surrounded by the "magasins" of the stamp dealers, with their names gorgeously blazoned thereon in English or French. Let us return to the interior of the Exhibition. There were stamps galore—stamps in albums, in envelopes, in frames, stamps stuck on cardboards, stamps by ones, by twos, stamps in sheets, real stamps, forged stamps, mutilated stamps, stamps which might have been but weren't, stamps which were but didn't ought to be. Collectors with a morbid turn of mind might pander to their imaginations by gloating over indistinct stamps, stamps which had not printed themselves properly, stamps which had something vital omitted, or something superfluous inserted, stamps which were freaks of nature, sheets of stamps which had folded or twisted themselves in their birth, stamps, in fact, which in some way had failed to do their duty in that station on an envelope to which it had pleased some Government Department to call them. I never thought there were collectors enough to evolve from ordinary humanity (and keep there) that wide-awake set of beings who presided over the various "magasins," and paid the shameless sums extorted for rent and other expenses. As I used to walk home from the Exhibition, my feeble intellect tried to grasp the whole great novelty, and such thoughts about this world of ours used to impress upon me the necessity of a few about the next, seeing how often I was nearly run over. The French have a bothering habit of driving, more or less, on the right-hand side of the road. This custom and the fact that nearly all the children speak French fluently, constitute two of the most striking features of Paris.

To revert to the Exhibition. The show of Stanley Gibbons—whoever he or they is or are—was very fine. Stanley Gibbons had evidently been so impressed with the *tout ensemble*, that he had concluded "only man is vile," and so girded up his loins and fled the scene, leaving his stamps behind. You might look but you couldn't touch, much less buy.

Theodor Buhl's show was the *pièce de resistance*. To the glories of the stamps he added the enchanting presence of a young lady (whose husband of recent acceptance was however generally in the immediate vicinity). These attractions, coupled with Mr. Buhl's cheerful personality (he was, as I told him, usually in a jugular vein) led to a sale, which, as the menagerie man said of his animals, was fabulious. The attendance certainly never led to inconvenient crushing, but more people

came than ever I expected to see. Some were there to see stamps, some to buy or sell them, and some to steal them. There were a few ladies, but I do not think, taken collectively, or any other way, that they knew any more about stamps than I did. One of them, with an air of conscious superiority, submitted for one dealer's adulation, a 'black Lincoln,' in much the same way as the ordinary person would display a nugget, and was told that she could be supplied with one for a shilling (query, real value). The next "magasin" to ours was occupied by Mr. Thompson, who is a fascinating aborigine of Bishop Auckland, and sells stamps—presumably to miners. I always thought those people were over paid. Now I do so with bitterness, as I draw my table closer to the expiring embers. I tried selling stamps to minors at the Exhibition. I also think of that with bitterness.

INTERVAL FOR POETRY (?)

The stamp show is all over now.
Its stamps are all sold,
Its a tale that is told,
And a furrow sits deep on the brow
Of the dealer communing,
And fussing and fuming,
As he adds up the total expense;
For the name he has made,
And the gain to his trade,
To recoup himself need be immense.
And there's one who is glad,
Most emphatically glad,
To return to the land of his birth,
For he'd never before
Left Old England's shore,
And was sent for just what he was worth,
To manage a stall
Knowing nothing at all
Of his wares or the language that sold them.
But he brazened it out,
And raised many a shout
From his friends at the tales that he told them.

I couldn't help the foregoing. I'm taken that way sometimes. Not often, as my friends say with thankfulness. James Payn says a novice's description of a place is always more interesting than an *habitué's*, but that must be because the place is more interesting to the novice. To this novice, now taking a novice's part as a writer, Paris presented numerous novelties. There are the railway carriages where you can ride up top, and get half smothered in a very little tunnel, besides discovering how many "things" can be blown into the human eye without that orb permanently abdicating its functions. (It has sometimes to do so compulsorily over here.) There are the railway platforms at least ten inches high. There are the trams, the drivers of which blow horns with their feet when they wish to confuse people who are standing in the way, and which said trams can turn round in a wonderful manner when they reach their journey's end. There are lots of guns going about with soldiers. I have seen some small volunteers in my time, but they can all give points to the average Gallic warrior. The miniatures who compose their crack regiment, the Garde Republicaine, have a fireman's helmet with a superabundant plume reaching down ever so far, a sword, and spurs. The last accoutrement induces a belief that they are occasionally trusted with a horse. One Briton was seated on the summit of a tram smoking a pipe. (This indulgence stamps anyone as un-Parisian.) Expectoration is the concomitant of this pernicious habit. The smoker leaned over the side—and did it! A "Garde Republicaine" was underneath. Tableau! He mounted on top and threatened the most awful things—in French. Then he descended. This nation have enacted similar parts. A superficial acquaintance with Ahn's First French Course does not help much in Paris when you've lost your way, and the pronunciation is not to be learnt at the classes of the Y.M.C.A. Asking the whereabouts of the Grand Hotel led to many confusing episodes and much pointing with the fingers. Directly it is found that the enquirer knows but little French, the great thing is to speak to him as fast as possible, and then screw up the shoulders as if irritation of an inaccessible portion of the back had set in. An open cab, which the grammar calls fiacre, becomes a "vulture." On Sundays places of amusement are open and places of worship closed. That, at least, was the experience of myself and a budding Dickens I came across. Notre Dame was certainly not open; neither was the Madeline, although at the latter edifice we might, for a consideration, have had a service all to ourselves. We finally ended up at the Moulin Rouge. The Red Mill is a gorgeous place where they charge two francs to go in and half a franc for a glass of inferior beer while you're there. Songs are sung, but, alas, in French, and dances are danced, but although the language of the latter is unmistakable, the subject does not commend itself to much amplitude in these virtuous pages.

The Proposed Exhibition.

LONDON OR BIRMINGHAM?

WHAT THE LONDON DEALERS SAY—
MORE CORRESPONDENCE.

(*By our Special Commissioner.*)

WITH Paris uppermost in their minds, perhaps it is not a matter for much surprise that our leading stamp men don't take very kindly to the idea of another exhibition in London. I have tried (writes our Special Commissioner) to analyse the feelings of the average prominent philatelist in this matter, and I have failed—failed miserably every time. Among the leaders of philately there seems to be a widespread but carefully-concealed admiration for the exhibition idea *in the abstract*. There! that's the crystallized result of all my questionings and correspondings and surmisings and what not.

Make of it what you can. If you can make sense of it I shall be relieved of a long and weary task.

The dealers I have spoken to on this matter are willing enough to lend their support and countenance to any show started on a *bona-fide* basis. But who shall start it? There's the rub. From what I can see of the position, both dealers and collectors recognize that an exhibition would be a good thing, would wake up trade, give a fillip to philately, and generally justify its promotion. On the dealers' side this is frankly admitted, but then the dealers are not the men who would lose over the show. On the contrary, the last exhibition at the Portman Rooms in 1890, was a good thing for the stall-holders, and one can see no reason why the same should not be the case at any future exhibition. I have heard

SOME CURIOUS OBJECTIONS

to this scheme of ours. One collector with whom I conversed the other day, said, "But my dear fellow, where's the excuse for the show—what would be its *raison d'être?*" I have not yet decided whether I shall write to Hanwell about this chap, or merely send a warning letter to those of my friends who live in his parish. I tried to crush him with a look and introduced the weather as an easier topic; but he was started now, and went on to explain that the exhibition of 1890 was intended to commemorate the jubilee of the penny post—that was the "excuse," the *raison d'être.* I repeated the crushing look, and made my escape. Excuse! *raison d'être!* indeed; was ever anything so absurd? The objects of every philatelic exhibition are surely plainly visible on the surface. It is desired (1) to promote philately, and encourage its study by the distribution of suitable prizes and certificates; and (2) to provide a rendezvous for philatelists of all kinds. The dealing in stamps between stall-holders and visitors to the show is, or should be, quite ulterior to the scheme, but it is admittedly necessary if the show is to turn out a success. This brings me back to my statement that the dealers openly favour the suggested exhibition. The collectors, on the other hand, only covertly second the motion. Their apathy, to use no harsher word, is entirely owing to financial considerations. Members of the Philatelic Society do not intend—nay, more, do not wish to be asked—to pay the piper for another philatelic show, and hence their reticence, and the prevalent tendency to "burke" the agitation for a London Exhibition. It is

A PITIFUL STATE OF THINGS.

One cannot blame the Philatelic Society men for not desiring to burn their fingers a second time, and yet one can but marvel at the absurdity of the position. I intend by next month, if possible, to show that a philatelic exhibition need not be such a terrible drain on the philatelic exchequer. I can imagine not a few wise heads grimly shaking, while the owners thereof reflect what a difficult task I am entering upon so lightly. I fully appreciate the difficulties, but think they can be surmounted. The worst part of the job is the absence of statistics as to the 1890 show. The Philatelic Society published no financial statement, but it has always been generally supposed that the promoters of the exhibition incurred a heavy loss. This I know to be the fact. I was chatting the other day with one of the guarantors, whose name, of course, I am not at liberty to mention. I could wrest no secrets from this gentleman, but what little he told me was sufficient to justify him in the attitude he took up.

"But," I said, "if the collectors are unwilling and unable, why could not the dealers club together and open an exhibition? If we cannot have another show run by the Philatelic Society, why not one promoted by the Philatelic Protection Association?"

"No! no! That wouldn't do at all. It is a matter of sentiment, of course, but collectors would leave the thing severely alone; they wouldn't exhibit and we should be treated to a purely trade reunion, with the result that if the dealers exhibited nothing startling, the visitors to the show would be an unknown quantity."

There was sound common sense in this, and I collapsed. In further conversation my friend, the guarantor, enlarged upon the initial expense of an exhibition. "Think what it means," said he. "First, there's the hall. In London, you know, halls are halls."

"Yes, and pretty bad halls at that. But, I take it, a cheaper place could be obtained than the Portman Rooms?"

"Perhaps so," he answered, as one not over ready to make concessions—"perhaps so. But then, you know, the rent of the hall is not the only consideration. You must remember there's the show cases to provide—that's the big expense. Of course they are only hired, but you would be surprised at the figure charged for the mere hire of them. Then there are such expenses as gas, printing, etc.,—to say nothing of the gold, silver, and bronze medals which it is necessary to distribute among the exhibitors. Oh, believe me, it is an expensive hobby, promoting exhibitions."

I believed him. As a loser by the game he spoke with feeling. He had staked £— (never mind the amount), and had lost an unhealthy proportion of it. But when all is said and done, are we to be discouraged and put off exhibitions altogether, just because one of them has resulted in

A BALANCE ON THE WRONG SIDE

of the cash book? To look at the matter for one moment from a gambler's standpoint—and, mind you, there is much of the gambling element in philately—surely the game of the losers is to "double" on the second race? But instead of going to sport for a maxim,

let us borrow a wrinkle from socialism—not the red-rag socialism of Trafalgar Square, but the honest, robust socialism of the man who desires to contribute to the general weal. Why not all subscribe to an exhibition fund, —the rich collector giving of his abundance, the poor one contributing his mite? I put the matter in this way to a London collector the other day. I believe he's still laughing. "Why," said he, between his giggles, "that's been tried over and again, and has always failed miserably." I knew it had, and I told him him so a little savagely. I have before me a back number of the *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, wherein such a scheme was broached by members of the I.P.U. The amount raised on that occasion would have about paid the gas bill of the proposed undertaking. But we must not always pin our faith to precedents. I may touch upon this matter hereafter. In the meantime, the question is, will the society take the initiative. Failing concerted action on the part of the Philatelic Society, I think the only hope for a London Exhibition rests in the idea of asking a number of representative men to

ACT AS AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

it being optional whether they themselves put any money into the enterprise. Of the fact that a show can be successful worked only by such philatelists of eminence and repute as Messrs. Castle, Garth, Bacon, &c., I have been fully convinced by my chats with dealers and collectors on this subject. As a member of the I.P.U., I once cherished the hope that a show might be successfully promoted by that live society. But the hope was doomed to be dispelled, and it was Mr. S. C. Skipton, our popular Assistant Secretary, who went through the performance of dispelling it. Mr. Skipton is keen on the idea of a London Exhibition, and thinks the time is fully ripe for a second show. But he pointed out that the I.P.U. is not the sort of body to work the oracle. It's members are scattered about in all parts, and from those who reside in the Metropolis it would be difficult to select a sufficiently "strong" committee.

WHAT OUR READERS THINK.

Quite a big bundle of letters from correspondents has been handed me to deal with in this article. The singular thing about them is that the most sympathetic and encouraging come, not from London, but from the provinces. Some Londoners, however, are not unmindful of the advantages of a philatelic exhibition. For instance, "Enthusiasticus," who wrote us once before on this question now says:—

I rejoice to find you are keeping up your cry for a Philatelic Exhibition in London. I think that London should come first in this matter, but I don't see why each town should not have its Exhibition. Can it be such a mightily tremendous thing to finance a thing like this? How much would it cost? I think if you could figure it out and let us know how much the expense would be, it might smooth the way. I can't see how it could run to more than, say £200, to start the show, at all events.

Nor can I; but of this I hope to be better informed next month. "Enthusiasticus" goes on to suggest a combined philatelic and numismatic exhibition, urging as an argument in favour of his suggestion that many philatelists are also numismatics, and *vice versa*. This is news to me. No; my dear "Enthusiasticus," philately and numismatics mixed would be too incongruous. A more sensible suggestion is that made by "Perseus," another London collector. But his scheme is, we fear, too Utopian for this decade. At some future time he may see his wishes fulfilled. This is what he says, in the course of a letter too long to insert in full:—

What I want to see is a permanent Stamp Exchange in London—a place where auction sales could be held at intervals, and where also an occasional exhibition might be got up. It seems to me that the sales and the exhibition would very well dovetail, for could not the "lots" which the auctioneer had been entrusted with be exhibited prior to the sale, and thus not only help to comprise an exhibition, but at the same time be on view for the inspection of possible purchasers. Then the place would make a good rendezvous for dealers and collectors for all purposes. There might be a "philatelic reading-room" in connection with the place. I confess I can see no limits to the possibilities of such a place.

Just so; the possibilities are always unlimited, but first catch your Stamp-Exchange. Where is the enterprising individual who shall open such a show? He might succeed, but obviously he might fail. Nevertheless the suggestion of our good friend "Perseus" must be accorded all praise. It is the suggestion of a good sensible individual whose only affliction is a strong dash of optimism. What a difference between "Perseus" and several other London correspondents who pen dreadfully pessimistic epistles, painting horrible pictures of financial loss, a bad attendance, poor exhibits, and all sorts of kindred evils. Why this extreme dubiety? Let us turn to more cheering matter. There are three letters bearing the Birmingham postmark. Let us open the first. Ah, this is a good one, indeed, —signed "A Believer In It," and bearing throughout a ring of honest conviction.

Though I firmly believe (says this writer) in the efficacy of Stamp Exhibitions as encouraging philatelic progress, and want as much as anybody to see another Philatelic Exhibition, I must beg to differ from you on one small point—I want the show to be held in Birmingham, not in London. Consider, London had its Exhibition in 1890; when is Birmingham to have a turn? We philatelic Brums couldn't all afford to come to London, to say nothing of getting the necessary time. Besides, Birmingham would be fairly central for everybody—not only all the collectors in the midland counties, but those in Liverpool and Manchester. If you were to visit Birmingham, you would be surprised to find how much alive we are on stamp matters. Already your articles have had the effect of awakening some of us here to the advantages of a Philatelic Exhibition; so don't be surprised at what may happen. Of course, if London gets its Exhibition, good luck to it; and for that matter there's plenty of room for all.

With this letter I must conclude. The two others from Birmingham are much to the same effect, and it is curious that a letter from a prominent Liverpool stamp man also urges the claims of Birmingham as a suitable centre for a show. Now, which shall it be—London or Birmingham?

The New Imperial Album.

WE have received from Stanley Gibbons (Limited) a copy of their new edition of the IMPERIAL ALBUM. This, the sixth edition, has been edited by Major Evans, whose well-known knowledge makes it certain that many improvements have been introduced. The original plan and arrangement has been adhered to, but many things have been added which will very materially help the novice.

We remember the first edition, which was our first *Philatelic* album, which we received as a Christmas present in 1875. The following comparisons may be made with this, the latest edition: The first edition was in one volume, containing, if we remember rightly, between 200 and 300 pages. The sixth edition is in two volumes, containing no less than 844 pages. Unfortunately, we believe the greater space has been made necessary by the tremendous use that has been made by the disfiguring surcharges being added to many stamps. French Colonies are perhaps the worst offenders, but some of our Colonies are unfortunately quite as bad. Our first edition contained no spaces for variety of paper or perforation, and we well remember being puzzled with an unperforated copy of the Montevideo 1866 1c., and finally putting it down as an hitherto unknown envelope stamp. The young collector who now uses the Imperial Album need never make a similar mistake, for not only are all imperforated and perforated stamps given, but even varieties of size of perforation where necessary, and which mark well-known varieties of issue, such as the first issues of several of our Colonies, as Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, &c., where the first-issued stamps were all perf. 12½. Even the compound perforations of the New Zealand 1872 issue have spaces provided, but why have the same varieties of the 1874 issue been omitted?

Another thing that will be of great use, and save collectors a vast amount of trouble when they desire to purchase stamps to fill up their blank spaces, is the arrangement by which the numbering of the spaces is made as far as possible to correspond with the numbers in Stanley Gibbons' universally-used price list. This improvement, we believe, will be found to be the one, of all others, that will save the firm in question (and other dealers as well), to say nothing of purchasers, more trouble than anything else. In running through the album quickly we may note improvements in the arrangements and additions in almost every country.

In Great Britain, with the exception of plate numbers (which would require a special album), *almost* all the varieties have spaces provided. The only omissions we can find are the varieties of die of the first perforated 1d. and the 4d. medium garter on white. The 6d. no watermark we think might have been omitted, as this is a stamp we still wish to see, and we are sorry to see the V.R. omitted from the first page, although it is placed in its proper place with the other official stamps. The heresy of omitting it altogether we are glad to see has not been perpetrated. Places are given for square-cut envelopes in this country, as well as all through the books, but compound envelopes are omitted. We hope none of our readers wishing to fill a blank space will ever commit the—we were going to write crime, but we will say—fault of cutting an entire envelope. Many of the old envelopes which are now scarce entire, would have been fairly common if it had not been for the bad habit collectors had of cutting out the stamps, and many an old collector has lost pounds by the too free use of the scissors.

While space is provided for the Locals of Denmark, Norway, Russia, and Sweden, we are glad to see that those of Germany are omitted. No less than twenty-two pages are taken up with the Russian Locals. We are sorry more collectors do not go in for these in many cases handsome and always curious stamps. They are quite legitimate issues, and the circumstances of their issue being considered have not, except in a few cases, been made for philatelic purposes. The majority, especially of the most gorgeous ones, are cheap, but we suppose that the absence of used copies biases collectors against them.

On the first page of Spain no less than fifty-one stamps are to be placed. This will prevent this page showing that emptiness which is too often found in collections, when the early issues are usually conspicuous by their absence.

We now come to Turkey, and we are bound to say we are sorry, but the first page is the worst in the whole book. Of the nine distinct issues mentioned by Major Evans in his Handbook—that is, until the issue in 1876 of the stamps inscribed "Imp. Ottoman"—space is only found for six issues. Surely the differences between the issues of 1869, 1871, and 1873 are distinct enough to have places assigned; and again, the difference between the surcharge on the above three issues and that on the 1875 issue, namely, the left-hand top character straight or curved, is quite distinct enough to be noticed. Plenty of room is given for the surcharges "Katchak," "Cheir," "Local," &c., perhaps more room than the relative importance of the stamps deserves; still, if everything is to be collected, room must be found for what some people would, erroneously perhaps, call rubbish.

Plenty of room—probably too much, as far as the general collector is concerned—is taken up with some of the native Indian States, as Afghanistan, Cashmere, Bamra, Bhopal, and Poonch. The use of all these pages we shall refer to later.

In India room is given for a *few* only of the surcharges "C.W.," "L.F.S.," &c. It would have been very much better to have omitted these altogether, or else have given spaces for a more complete collection of them. Only three spaces each are given to the "C.W." and the "L.F.S." surcharges, no notice being taken of the colour, shape, or size of the surcharge.

The Local Issues of the Straits Settlements are another lot the contents of which are mostly omissions. We have been studying these stamps lately, with the help of the articles in *The Monthly Journal.* Until these articles appeared, it was perhaps impossible to give all the varieties of surcharge. The types for which spaces are provided are those most prominent.

Poor Obock having only eleven places, we are afraid that before the next supplement comes out several exercise books will be filled with the new issues of this and other French Colonies.

Mexican, United States, and Confederate Government Locals, all have spaces provided. We are expecting quite a rush to fill up the five spaces allotted to Chiapas, and these stamps should largely increase in value, unless possessors of the album are willing to leave the spaces empty. Not half-a-dozen copies are known of some of these, so that the majority will not be satisfied.

No less than twenty-two spaces are allotted for the Sydney Views, and they are now very well described, this country showing one of the greatest improvements in the whole album.

In Victoria the numerous varieties of watermark and perforation are well given.

We have picked out the faults, which our readers may see are few. Many of the .xcellences and improvements we have had to omit for want of space. Once having examined the album for themselves, they will be readily seen, and should be appreciated by every collector.

In the volumes before us the paper and binding are everything that can be desired, and form a most handsome book. We understand that in order to compete with the cheap Continental albums a cheap edition in one volume, price 10s., has also been issued. This should now command the market, as in our opinion the album is for the non-specialist the best we have ever seen. Only one thing might have been added with advantage in our opinion, namely, some blank leaves. It is the absence of these that makes the large amount of space devoted to Russian Locals and the Indian States so useful, and we expect many collectors will devote the greater portion of these pages to the use of new issues.

Finally, our advice to all our readers who require an album is to purchase an Imperial (which in our opinion is the best album in the world at present, and will take a lot of beating), however small their collection may be, and to keep to it until the day comes when they determine to give up general collecting to blossom out as specialists.

Doings of the Societies.

NOTICE.— Under this heading we desire to record the work of Philatelic Societies and Clubs month by month. Secretaries are requested to send in all information intended for publication by the 30th of each month.]

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—It has been found necessary to partly re-organise this, one of the oldest of our philatelic societies. No less than 145 members attended the last ordinary meeting, held on Friday, October 14, at the King Edward VI. Grammar Schools, Aston, for years past the head-quarters of the society. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. Temperley, B.A. Vice-Presidents: Mr. E. W. Floyd, M.A., Mr. W. Fisher, M.A., B.Sc., Mr. T. S. Lane, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. H. H. Higgs, B.A., Mr, P. de Marcillac, B. ès L., and Mr. A. Hall. Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. Johnson, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham. Committee: Mr. T. R. Curtis, Mr. A. J. Foster, Mr. W. S. Vaughton, Mr. W. G. Walton. Secretary of Minutes, Mr. P. A. Hales. Mr. W. G. Walton, Secretary of the Midland Counties Stamp Exchange, proposed that certain countries or group of countries should be taken each meeting for special study. This was agreed to, but definite arrangements were postponed until the next meeting. The Exchange Superintendent announced that he had received a large number of duplicates and some collections for exchange with the members. It was also decided to make as complete a collection as possible of works dealing with philately. Any gifts will be thankfully received and suitably acknowledged by the hon. treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

* * *

MIDDLESEX STAMP EXCHANGE.—Mr. P. J. Painter, of 9, Third Avenue, Queen's Park, London, writes:—"I am forming a Society under this title, and should be glad to hear from any of your readers who would like to join. The subscription is only 1/6 per annum, and, unlike most societies, there will be no entrance fee. All applications for membership must be accompanied by the usual references."

* * *

PHILATELIC EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—The November packet started on November 1st, with 32 members on the postal list. The improvement in the packet is still kept up, the total gross value of this month's being about 10 per cent. over the October packet. The August and September packets have both come back, and sheets have been returned to their owners. For some incomprehensible reason one member, instead of sending the September packet to the next on the list, missed two names and sent it to the third.

No explanation of this can be obtained. The circuit for cards has three new members, and is doing well. H. Clark, Secretary, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

* * *

PORTSMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—This is in process of incubation. The preliminary meeting took place at 40, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, on October 27th, at 7 p.m. It was decided to form a Society, and to call it the Portsmouth and South Hants Philatelic Society. Rules are not yet fully drawn up, and officers not yet elected.

* * *

THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The first ordinary meeting was held at the rooms of the Law Society on October 5th, 1892. The President was in the chair. Present, fourteen members and three visitors. Mr. A. Weare and Lieut. Nichol (Bedfordshire Regiment), were elected members. The President read a paper dealing with various matters of interest to philately, and after some discussion on points raised, a vote of thanks was carried for the same. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the C. H. Mekeel Stamp Publishing Co. for their present of several numbers of the *Philatelic Journal of America* for distribution among the members, with a promise that a copy of same monthly as published should be forwarded for the library of the society. The Exchange Superintendent reported that the result of the first three months' exchange packets had been most satisfactory, and mentioned that the sales from the packet for the fourth month (September) largely exceeded those of the preceding ones. The second ordinary meeting was held at the same rendezvous on October 19th. The President occupied the chair, and there were fourteen members and two visitors present. Mr. A. Levy presented the statement of accounts for the past session, showing a small balance in favour of the society. This was unanimously adopted. Mr. W. F. Webber was elected a member. The election of officers for the present session was then proceeded with, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting. Messrs. Mayne, Milton, Tucker, and Levy were unanimously elected to the offices held by them in the past session. Messrs. A. R. Barrett (L.P.S.), R. T. Stevens, C. Leleux, and T. H. W. Turner were elected as a Committee. The Hon. Sec. read the Review of his paper on the "Stamps of Great Britain," which had appeared in the September number of the *Philatelic Record*, and his reply to same, which he had forwarded to the proprietors of that magazine for publication. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. R. Levy for his paper. Mr. R. T. Stevens exhibited a set of the recently issued "Oil River Protectorate stamps, and Mr. Turner shewed a used copy of one of the Cook's Islands stamps.—Asher Levy, Hon. Sec., 190, Union Street, Plymouth.

New Issues and Varieties.

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We were sorry to see that a portion of the following was crowded out last month.

Afghanistan. We illustrate a set of Afghan stamps that have been sent to us. The copies we have seen were obliterated (we cannot say postmarked) by some very greasy red ink. While the issue is open to doubt we are rather inclined to believe in them.

1 abasi, blue on very thin rose paper
1 ,, slate ,, ,,
2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 rupee, ,, ,, ,,

Argentine. We will get the old issues done with first. The following list of errors and varieties is copied from the *Monthly Journal*.

Wrappers. *Impresos* measuring 11½ mm in length, on ordinary buff paper.
½c. brown, REPUBILCA (for REPUBLICA)
½c. ,, stamp on left
½c. ,, no accent over U of REPUBLICA)
½c. ,, } Wrapper gummed and
½c. black brown } tapered at bottom.
1c. green }

On transparent greasy looking paper.
1c. green, not tapered at either end, gummed at top on the wrong side

Impresos measuring 15½ mm, ordinary buff paper.
1c. green, tapered at both ends, gummed at top only

Of the new issue issued on October 1st, and two types of which we illustrate from SPECIMEN Stamps, our Publisher has the following. The four lowest values are of the type of the 1c. (portrait of Rivadavia), the next four are of the type of the 50c. (portrait of Belgrano), and the three highest values, which have not yet been issued, have a portrait of San Martino.

½c. light blue
1c. black brown
2c. green
5c. carmine
10c. slate
16c. grey
24c. brown
50c. green
1p. carmine
2p. dark green
5p. dark blue

Envelope, 5c. carmine on straw, 2 sizes
Wrappers, ½c. blue on buff
1c. grey ,,
2c. green ,,
4c. grey ,,
P.C., 2c. green on cream
4c. grey ,,
6c. claret ,,
6+6c. ,, ,,
L.C., 2c. green ,,
4c. grey ,,

Austria. According to *Le Timbre Poste* the wrapper on white paper is unofficial. The two following varieties of the current stamps are taken from the *Record* and the *Stamp News* respectively:—

—— rose (figures of value omitted).
Levant 10p. on 3k. black and green surcharged twice.

Bahamas. A definite 2½d. envelope has been issued, with the stamp of similar design to the Tasmanian envelope. Post Cards have also been issued with stamps of the old 1½d. design, the value only being altered.

Env., 2½d. blue on white laid, size 152 × 88 mm.
P.C., 1d. carmine on buff
1+1d. „ „

Barbados. A Post Card has been issued with the stamp of the new design.

P.C., 1d. carmine on buff

Bavaria. According to the *Stamp News* the obsolete 3pf. stamp has been seen in an imperforate pair.

3pf. green imperf., wmk. vertical wavy lines

Bermuda. We have at last seen a copy of the ½d., green, in the possession of Mr. Calman.

½d. green

Bolivia. We have received offers to supply sets of newspaper stamps. The following are the values that can be supplied; but of only two which were sent as samples can we give the colours, namely:—

Newspaper Stamps, 10c. orange
50c. red
½, 1, 2, 5, 20c., 1, 2, 5, 10 bolivars

Borneo. Of the new type of the higher values with larger lettering we read in the *Record* that the following, in addition to the 25c., exist:—

50c. lilac, new type
1d. red „
2d. sage green „

Of the surcharged Post Cards, 1c. on 8c. green, there appear to be three varieties.

(*a*) The numeral 1 is double lined and has a pointed head, and the word 'CENT' is in roman capitals.

(*b*) The numeral has the head flat, and the word 'CENT' is in fancy capitals, and the original value is barred.

(*c*) Similar to (b), but the lettering is heavier and the bar line is thinner.

Bulgaria. *Der Philatelist* mentions the following:

15s. orange, perf. 11

Chili. The *Postal Card* mentions some Official Post Cards. In an ornamental frame in right upper corner are the arms, surmounted with a bust of Columbus in an oval, with 'CORREOS' above and 'CHILE' below. In the left upper angle is a double circle inscribed 'Administracion Ppal de Correos Santiago,' with a locomotive in the centre. In the upper centre of the card is 'TARJETA DE SERVICE.'

Official Cards, Black on orange, blue green, pale green, greenish-white, grey brown, salmon, rose

No circle, &c., in left corner
black on bluish, back white

Congo. According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 5frs. has not yet been issued, and the 3f. 50c. surcharged on the 5frs. has not yet been printed.

Congo Française. According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 5, 10, and 15c. on 25c. exist with the spelt "COngo" similar to the 20c. mentioned some time ago.

We have a 25c. surcharged vertically in three lines in red—'Congo Française'—'ENR'—'10 centimes'

The *Monthly Journal* has a Parcel Post Stamp consisting of the 'Congo Française' in fancy type, 'COLIS POSTAUX' in heavy capitals, and value, '10 Centimes,' the whole enclosed in an oblong frame.

5, 10, or 15 in black on 25c. Error, COngo
10c. in red on 25c.

Parcel Post, 10c. black on blue

France. The Post Card of 10c. is now printed on pale greenish blue. The following error is mentioned in the *Monthly Journal*, namely, the 10+10c. card, with the impression of the second half printed on the back of the first half, thus leaving the reply portion blank.

P.C., 10c. black on pale greenish blue
10c.+10c. black on blue, error

Germany. According to *La Carte Postale* cards for printed circulars on them are now stamped to order (with stamp of current designs).

P.C., 3pf. brown on buff

Gold Coast. The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* mentions the following:—

P.C., 1d. carmine on buff, size 140 × 89 mm

Great Britain. The new 4½d. has been surcharged 'Government Parcels.'

We have seen envelopes impressed with the old special order Post Card stamp, the colour being vermilion instead of pink as in former days. These are only printed to order for sending circulars in open envelopes; however, an extra ½d. stamp enables them to be used for ordinary correspondence.

Gov. Parcels, 4½d. black on red and green
Envelope, ½d. vermilion on white and on blue

Gwalior. According to the *Monthly Journal* the surcharge of the Indian characters on the Post Card now measures 15 mm, instead of 13½ mm

P.C., ¾a. brown on buff, arms in brown, variety

Honduras. The following is the list of the Stamps, etc., for 1892, which we will illustrate. Colour on white, perf. 12.

1c. grey	30c. ultramarine
2c. blue	40c. orange
5c. yellow green	50c. brown
10c. blue green	75c. carmine
20c. red	1p. bright violet
25c. orange brown	

Envelopes, 5c. green on straw, size 153 × 90 mm.
10c. blue „ „ 159 × 92 „
20c. red „ „ 187 × 95 „
25c. brown „ „ 242 × 105 „

Wrappers, 1c. grey green on manilla, size 170 × 284 mm.
„ 2c. red „ „ „
„ 5c. green „ „ „
„ 10c. blue „ „ „

P.C., 2c. green on buff
2+2c. „ „
3c. blue „
3+3c. „ „

Hong Kong. Issued in July.

P.C., 3+3c., brown on buff

Iceland. We learn from sundry sources of two new values, namely:—

50a. blue, carmine centre
100a. brown, lilac „

India. We hear that the current 4a. and 8a. have been surcharged 'On H.M.S.'

Official 4a. black on olive
8a. „ violet

Liberia. On the sheets of the latest issue of this country exhibited in Paris only one value of the officials showed the error, and that on only one of the stamps. As the sheets contain various numbers of stamps, and the stamps themselves are different in size, we believe that the overprint of each value was set up separately. When we mentioned the 16c. as being the error we spoke from memory; the value should be 32c. It is curious that two presentation sets should contain the error, and we congratulate our confrère on obtaining what we believe in future years will be a rarity.

Maçau. Our Publisher has two of the old issue (embossed head) surcharged in black at top of stamp "JORNAES" and at bottom "2½ 2½," and the *Monthly Journal* lists the errors.

We have also received from Mr. Ribero a Post Card inscribed 'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE'—'PROVINCIA DE MACAU E TIMOR'—'BILHETE POSTAL COM REPOSTA PAGA'—'(Carte Postale avec réponse payée)'—with instruction in Portuguese and French in left lower corner. The third and fourth lines on the Reply Card read 'BILHETE POSTAL.—RESPOSTA.'—'(Carte Postale,—Réponse.)' In the upper right corner is a square for the stamp. The whole is surrounded by an ornamental frame, all being printed in red on thin cream card laid vertically, and with thicker laid lines some distance apart horizontally. There is also an ornamental watermark in a large oval, and the makers' name—'DORLING & Co.'—in double lined capitals, the whole forming the paper manufacturers' mark. The cards each bear a stamp (with the head embossed) of 200 reis surcharged over the figures '200 200,' '30 30,' in red. We presume that the stamp will also frank ordinary correspondence.

2½ (reis) in black on 40r. brown
2½ ,, ,, 80r. grey
2½ ,, ,, 40r. brown, surch. invert.
2½ ,, ,, 80r. grey ,,
2½ ,, ,, 40r. brown, small figs.
2½ ,, ,, 80r. grey ,,
2½ ,, ,, 40r. brown ,, inv.
2½ ,, ,, 80r. grey ,, ,,
30 ,, in red on 200r. grey
P.C., 30+30 (reis), red and grey on red on cream

Mexico. The Official Card we mentioned in August we must confess to having got very mixed up. It appears now to be only a description of the back of an ordinary Post Card.

Of the stamps with watermark we may add the following:—
20c. vermilion, on wove paper
2c. rose carmine on laid ,,
4c. vermilion ,, ,,

The *Philatelic Journal of America* mentions—
1885. 1c. green, imperf.
4c. ,, ,,
10c. ,, ,,

New Caledonia. We wish the Paris authorities would hurry up, and send out the new series. We may mention that the following values have been surcharged in two diagonal lines:—'NLLE'—'CALEDONIE' in black
Type of current French, imperf.
35c. 1f.
Type of current Colonies, perf.
5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 75c., 1f.

New South Wales. We hear that Envelopes bearing the impress of the current ½d. Stamp have been seen, probably printed to order for the postage of circulars.
Env., ½d. grey on white

New Zealand. We also hear of a Private Post Card, with the impress of the current ½d. Stamp.
P.C., ½d. rose

Obock. Our Publisher has the following with the name surcharged horizontally in black:—
4, 20, 75c.
Unpaid, 5, 15, 20, 40, 60c. black
1, 2, 5f. brown

Oil Rivers Protectorate. We hear of the following additions (of British Stamps surcharged) to that mentioned last month:—
½d. vermilion, surch. in black
1d. purple, ,,
2d. green and red, ,,
5d. purple and blue, ,,
1/- green, ,,
Reg. Env., 2d. blue and black, sizes F, G, H2
P.C., 1d. vermilion and black on buff

Orange Free State. The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the Post Card with a stamp of 1d. on 3d., and surcharged over the stamp with the arms in black.

While going to press we have received the 3d. surcharged "2½d." in black.
2½d. on 3d. blue
P.C., 1d. on 3d. black and blue on white card

Panama. According to our namesake of America the paper of the following has been changed:—
50c. brown on thin bluish

Porto Rico. A Reply Card has been issued.
P.C., 3+3c. blue on buff

Portugal. We have the following stamps of the last issue surcharged as in the illustration:—PROVISORIO diagonally. A Reply Card has been issued, joined at left.
5r. red on black
10r. red on green
20r. black on red
P.C., 10+10r. lilac rose on buff

Puttialla. According to the *Monthly Journal* the word SERVICE on the Stamps with the name spelt PATIALA measures 10½ × 2 mm., instead of 8½ × 1¾ mm. Two of the former issues are also said to exist with the larger surcharge.
Official ½a. green and black, variety
2a. blue and black ,,

Queensland. In future only the 1d. stamp will be used as a Postage and Fiscal, all other values being kept for their respective purpose.

Vindin's Monthly mentions the current 1d. stamps imperf.

Roumania. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions the following with Stamps, as on the 1890 Post Cards.
Unpaid, 2b. green, wmk. arms, perf. 11½
Wrapper, 1½b., black on white
Letter Card, 15b., brown on grey

Russia. The 35k. has had the thunderbolts added.
35k. lilac and green with thunderbolts

Salvador. Our Publishers have the current 5c. surcharged vertically (from top to bottom) 'UN CENTAVO.'
1c. in black on 5c. grey

San Marino. We have seen some blocks of the surcharged Stamps, 5c. on 10c. and 30c., and 10c. on 20c., and find that the size of the figures, etc., differs in nearly every stamp on the sheet. The sheets consist of 100 stamps.

Sarawak. From *Vindin's Monthly* we hear of the surcharged stamp, and from *Le Timbre Poste* we copy the information of the 1c. stamp.
2c. in black on 8c. red and green
1c. black and violet

Senegal. The surcharges chronicled in August, exist (of course) inverted.

Shanghai. The 5c. has been surcharged '2 Cts.' and three Chinese characters below.
2c. in blue on 5c. pink

Sirmoor. In addition to the inverted S mentioned last month, we have seen copies without a stop after one or more of the S's., with a colon, and with a large stop. These varieties are probably the result of careless inking.

South Australia. Mr. Hadlow has found another variety, namely:—
10d. yellow, perf. 11½ × roul., printed on both sides

We hear that the 2½d. and 5d. stamps have arrived, they being of the same type as the current 4d.
2½d. blue
5d. yellow ochre

Spain. We have a new Post Card here with the stamp of the current design to the right and the arms on the left. The young King, like the young Queen of Holland, has turned his back on the arms. Like the Dutch cards, we may shortly hear that this has been altered.
P.C., 10c. carmine on buff

Straits Settlements. A permanent 1c. stamp has been forwarded to us by Mr. Wildsmith, similar in type to the 25c.
1c. green

Suriname. Two Provisionals have been issued here. The first consists of the 50c. (King's head) surcharged '2½ CENT.' in black, and the second a type set stamp, printed by two processes in yellow and black. The yellow, forming the groundwork, consists of five horizontal and five vertical repetitions of "FRANKEER ZEGEL" in upright rectangle. This is overprinted in black with the word "Suriname" above, "2½ Cent." in a rectangle in the centre, and "FRANKEER ZEGEL" below.
2½c. in black on 50c. ochre
2½c. black and yellow

Swazieland. According to the *Echo de la Timbrologie* the ½d. stamp now has the surcharge in carmine.
½d. grey and carmine

Switzerland. The Cards of 5+5c. have the stamps of the modified type and the issue of the 10c. and 10+10c. is also announced.
P.C. 5+5c. black on buff
10c. carmine ,,
10+10c. ,, ,,

Tonga. The 6d. is now printed as follows:—
6d. orange yellow

Transvaal. Our Publisher has received a £5 stamp of the current design, with exception of the value, which is expressed VIJF PND STG.
£5 dark green

Uruguay. A new value is announced by *Le Timbre Poste*, namely:—
10c. orange, perf. 15

All About Reprints.

A BOOK THAT NO COLLECTOR CAN AFFORD TO MISS.

MR. HARRY HILCKES has filled what was admittedly a long felt want. He has given us an "Illustrated Catalogue of all Known Reprints." The book is based on the German of Dr. Kalckhoff, but is more than a mere translation. In addition to the later notes of Dr. Kalckhoff which have been of material assistance to Mr. Hilckes, that gentleman has been able to enlist the sympathetic aid of such prominent philatelists as Major Evans and Messrs. M. P. Castle, Douglas Garth, W. B. Thornhill, Gilbert Harrison, W. B. Kirkpatrick, and E. D. Bacon. Assisted by these authorities and his own experience, Mr. Hilckes has been able to turn out what he fairly claims to be an enlarged, up-to-date version of the German doctor's work. A valuable preface to the book is contributed by Mr. C. Lindenberg, M.L.P.S., who points out most clearly the chief points of difference between reprints and originals. There are collectors—some fairly advanced in the study of philately—who possess very hazy notions as to

WHAT A REPRINT IS,

and these will derive some instruction from the prefatory remarks. Mr. Lindenberg says a word in defence of the collecting of unused stamps, and deprecates the hasty denunciation of rare specimens as reprints. Far more dangers may beset the path of the collector of used specimens, for whereas an unused specimen, if not an original, is probably at the worst a reprint, the used specimen is either entirely authentic or partly "faked." Even a reprint has its uses. Mr. Lindenberg strongly advises those collectors who have not the wherewithal to obtain originals of the rarer stamps to first content themselves with reprints, afterwards substituting originals as opportunity offers. Nevertheless, he adds, the reprint must always be a substitute—not a representative of the *real* stamp. To collectors of unused stamps Mr. Lindenberg holds reprints to be quite indispensable.

Especially is this so in the case of the specialist, "who is bound to pay some attention to the reprints of that country which constitutes his speciality." Continuing, Mr. Lindenberg strikes the right nail on the head when he says that the secret of the feeling against reprints is simply the difficulty of distinguishing between the reprint and the original. That difficulty may be overcome, and the reprint "once recognised," as Mr. Linderberg says, "is a harmless object." Furthermore, this gentleman formulates

A SERIES OF GENERAL SIGNS

by which the reprint may be detected, and in conclusion sets out shortly some of their "essential points." Altogether this opening chapter is calculated to instruct the amateur and interest the advanced collector. Of the catalogue of reprints itself, we shall not here speak at any great length. That it would be as complete and as accurate as the best and latest information could make it was a foregone conclusion; and the reader of the book will find his anticipations more than realised. To select any special chapter as being "the best" is difficult in such an excellent work; but we may mention the pages devoted to Afghanistan, Cashmere, India, Samoa, and Transvaal as being among the most valuable. In Cashmere, Major Evans's notes will be read with special avidity, and in Samoa Mr. Hilckes himself does much towards settling more than one vexed question. All praise is certainly due to Mr. Harry Hilckes, and to the various gentlemen who have assisted him with their knowledge and experience. Throughout, the book is fully

ILLUSTRATED WITH STAMP PICTURES

explanatory of the letterpress; while the typography and general arrangement are alike above reproach. With an eye to still greater completeness, and, if we may use the word, "up-to-dateness" in his next edition, Mr. Hilckes invites communications from all who may be able to suggest additions or corrections. Meanwhile, this work on "Reprints" is surely within the reach of every collector at the modest price of 1s. 6d. Our publisher, Mr. William Brown, is prepared to supply copies to those of our subscribers who may desire them.

Correspondence.

To the Editor.

THE AWARDS AT PARIS.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have sent you the list of the awards at our exhibition, and I hope that you will be more satisfied than myself, for I have not been so at all; in fact, you have been able to remark that as a French dealer my exhibit held the second rank. The jury have deemed it their duty to award the second silver medal to Mr. Piet Latanderie, whose collection is included in the exhibition of the Societé Timbrophile d'Echanges, and comprises a Mauritius, Post Paid 2d., unused. Two Reunions, 1st issue, on letter, a Mauritius large fillet, a shilling new Brunswick, and several other rarities. I exhibited 589 rare stamps, M. Piet Latanderie, a hundred; my exhibit represented 10,200 francs; that of my competitor (which I much esteem) 5,000 francs. Has the Jury been blind in giving me the first bronze medal instead of the second silver one? I consider so, and I have immediately refused the distinction! It is not my custom to recriminate, but in the face of so apparent an injustice, I ought to raise my voice, and I have done so. The Jury has not conscientiously fulfilled its duty. I consider that certain of the Jury have acted from favouritism or at least from incompetence. The fault committed is grave and serious. Collectors here believed that I was right in protesting the sentiments then expressed were stamped with sincerity, I am happy to state,

Yours faithfully,

JULES BERNICHON.

An Amusing Libel.

THERE are three excellent sets of verses in the current number of the *Isis*, notably an ingenious piece on "The Philatelist." The rhymer takes for his text the saying that "a man who collects stamps cares for nothing else in the world," and illustrates this dictum in seven different stanzas, of which we may quote the following:—

"Oh, come," said Music, "come with me;
To Adelina Patti list;
Melt in her magic melody"—
"I shan't," quoth the Philatelist.

"Come," said the Gourmand, come with me,
And try the varied Gatti-list;
I prithee, try Gastronomy"—
"I won't," quoth the Philatelist.

"Come," said Society, "with me,
And to my tittle-tattle list;
Come, try the World, the Flesh, the D—"
"Get out!" quoth the Philatelist.

Looking Ahead.

OUR DIARY OF PHILATELIC EVENTS TO COME.

[*Under this heading we desire to chronicle, month by month, such coming events as may interest our readers. Stamp Auctioneers, Secretaries, and others, are invited to send in their fixtures.*]

Nov. 25th and 26th—Sale of Stamps at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, London, by Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper.

Dec. 2nd and 3rd—Messrs. Cheveley & Co.'s 33rd Sale at 63 and 64, Chancery Lane, London. A fine collection of Australians only—the property of a leading specialist.

Dec. 16th and 17th—Messrs. Cheveley & Co.'s 34th Sale at 63 and 64, Chancery Lane, London.

International Philatelic Union.

OCTOBER, 1892, REPORT.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., 78, Castle Street, Salisbury.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 30a, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.

GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.

W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.

A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried, Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

298 L. Moseley, Esq., 21, Cornwallis Gardens, London. Proposed by J. Jacobs, Esq., and S. C. Skipton, Esq.

299 H. Thompson, Esq., 22, Park Road, Forest Hill, London. Proposed by J. Jelleyman, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

300 J. Salter-Whiter, Esq., Sunny Bank, Wallington, Surrey. Proposed by S. C. Skipton, Esq., and S. F. Bickers, Esq.

301 F. Bursio, Esq., 9, Rue Hustin, Bordeaux, France.

302 Wilfrid Brittain, Esq., Box 147, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, South Africa. Proposed by S. F. Bickers, Esq., and G. Hamilton Smith, Esq.

New Members.

SECTION IV.

296 W. G. Madeley, Esq., J.P., York House, Hall Green, near Birmingham.

297 Giorgio Mei, Esq., 1, Piassa Duomo, Pisa, Italy.

Casualties.

GONE AWAY. NO ADDRESS.

Mr. J. N. B. Newton, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.

Miss M. G. Oldham, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.

Current Notes on I.P.U.

Owing to pressure of correspondence and other matters, I was unable to complete the compilation of list of books, etc., in connection with the Free Library, this will appear in next month's report, meanwhile, I shall be glad of further donations, either in books, periodicals etc., or in cash, towards the purchase of books of reference.

* * *

Members are reminded that any wishing to withdraw from the Association must notify their intention before 1st. of December to the Secretary and Treasurer (see article 6.); the subscription for 1893 will be the same as this year, viz., 3/6, and members will oblige by early renewal. Remittance should be made by postal order payable to S. F. Bickers, Clifton; if an acknowledgment is required, stamped envelope or postcard must be enclosed.

* * *

From the Assistant-Secretary's report it will be seen that Mr. S. C. Skipton is entering into partnership with Mr. W. Brown, and I am sure every member will join me in wishing him every prosperity in his new career, and every success to the firm. Mr. Skipton will still retain his large collection, and will be as ardent a philatelist as ever. He is willing to continue the management of the Monthly Exchange Packets, unless members wish otherwise, Any proposals, either for or against, should be made on or before November 28th, so as to be in time for inclusion in next month's report. Members will kindly notice his new address.

* * *

I am sorry that we have complaints about members changing stamps on the sheets in the Packets. On receiving my August sheet from the manager, I was surprised to find that a fine 280 reis, Brazil, catalogued at 4s., had been removed, and a very dilapidated specimen of the same kind affixed in its place. Members are earnestly desired to use every possible care and vigilance in order to detect the member who adopts this most contemptible plan to benefit himself. Special measures are being adopted by the management to determine the offender, but the active co-operation of every member is most advisable.

S. F. BICKERS,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, I.P.U.
1, Southernhay Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.

Annual Election.

Very little interest appears to have been taken in this, three members being nominated, and as there are only three vacancies, a poll is unnecessary.

The undermentioned having been proposed and seconded, will, if no objection be lodged against them by November 28th, be declared duly elected to serve as under, viz.:—

AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

M. Vernon Roberts, Esq., Kersal Edge, Manchester.

ON COMMITTEE.

W. G. Hawkins, Esq., 4, Vigo Street, London, W.C.

G. Hamilton Smith, Esq., 2, Eldon Place, Clifton, Bristol.

S. F. BICKERS,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, I.P.U.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For September 62 members sent 73 sheets for the General Packets, and 20 members sent sheets for the Colonial Packet.

For October 65 members sent 78 sheets for the General Packets, and 23 members sent sheets for the Colonial Packet.

I am sorry to have to complain, but some member of the A General Packet has during the last few months been changing stamps on some of the sheets. While the stamps changed have not been of great value, the unpleasantness is none the less. I hope all members, when they receive the packet, will carefully examine their sheets, and if any stamps have been changed let me know, and also when they receive back their sheets after being round. Only one member should be guilty of such paltry dishonesty, and, as in future the members seeing any one packet will be constantly changed, it should not be difficult, if it continues, to determine who the offender is.

Owing to the number of members sending sheets to the General Packets, they will in future be divided into three parts. Any members who wish to see two portions, if they will let me know, and send two or more sheets, I will try and arrange it.

Owing to my absence in Paris, there has been a slight delay in the return of the July and August sheets. Will those members from whom balances are due on the April-June quarter kindly remit at once, as I wish to close the quarter's accounts?

I think it right to inform members that I intend shortly to enter into partnership with Mr. Brown, of Salisbury. I give this notice now, so that if members prefer, they can elect a new Assistant-Secretary from the New Year. At the same time, I am perfectly willing to continue to manage the packets, and I may say that I am not ceasing to be a collector, nor is my collection broken up. I give this notice now, so that members may make proposals in the next month's journal.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant-Secretary.

78, Castle Street, Salisbury.

Exchange, Enquiry, and Wants of Members, &c.

Exchange or Sale—Imperial Album (Vol. 1 and 2), cost 50/-. What offer in Stamps or Cash? Hardly soiled and in good condition.—H. H. HALL, The Poplars, Ashley Road, Tottenham.

English Railway Stamps—Sale or Exchange. Cash offer. Ten varieties, 7d.; 16 varieties, 1/-; 20 varieties, 1/6. Foreign correspondence solicited. Exchange offers invited.—O. HOLMAN, 3, Cliffnook Lane, Newark, England.

Wanted—All kinds of Fiscal, Revenue, and Railway Stamps. Offer Cash or Exchange, Postal or Fiscal, large or small quantities. Will pay good prices for scarce varieties. Fiscals for sale cheap. —H. CLARK, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

Wanted—Second-hand copy of Vol. 1 PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, bound. — H. CHAPMAN, 98, Westbourne Park Road, London, W.

Auction Reports.

—:·:—

Mr. CHEVELEY held his thirty-first sale, and the first of this season, on Oct. 5th and 6th, at the usual rendezvous in Chancery Lane. The following were the prices realised for the principal lots:—

		£	s.	d.
5	Gt. Britain, sheet of 12 Mulready 2d. Wrappers, slightly damaged ..	9	10	0
18	Prussia, entire used envelope, 4sgr. brown, small size with inscription	5	5	0
38	Gt. Britain, 1d. venetian red, an imperforate pair, ...	2	2	0
48	Oldenburg, 1st issue, strip of three, ½sgr. on original envelope ..	2	0	0
210	Cashmere, circular issue, two red and six black stamps, all but one on original envelopes	12	0	0
224	Afghan, 1293, Shahi in green for Khoutoum, pair, cut square, on original envelope	3	10	0
225	„ 1293, Shahi in brown for Lalpoura, cut square and cut round	2	10	0
226	„ ditto, Sanar, cut square, and on piece of envelope	10	0	0
234	India, 9 pies on 8 pies, unused ..	3	5	0
237	Afghan, 1288 Shahi, variety, with plain circle, cut square ..	2	17	6
266	India, 6a. 8p.. surcharged Service..	2	10	0
267	Ceylon, 4d., imperf., damaged ..	4	6	0
275	Afghan, 1291, abasi, ½ rupee, 1 rupee, cut square, but corner cut for cancellation	3	0	0
279	„ 1294 rupee, green; 1295 rupee, green, both on pieces of envelopes	2	12	0
405	Mauritius, Britannia (4d.) green, two pairs on original letter	2	14	0
408	Cape wood block, 4d. pale blue, unused	3	0	0
416 and 439	Natal, 1st issue, 9d. blue on piece of letter, postmarked £13 &	13	5	0
419	Cape wood block, 1d., fine unsevered pair ..	8	10	0
456	„ „ 1d. blue, error ..	30	0	0
617	Newfoundland, 1/- carmine vermilion, mended, but fine colour and margins	7	0	0
707	B. Guiana, 1862, 2c. yellow, crossed heart border, unused but unsigned	3	15	0
708	„ 1862, 4c. blue, hearts and pearls border, unused, unsigned but rouletted	5	10	0
719	Turk's Islands, 1/- prime	4	10	0
724	B. Guiana, 1862, 2c. yellow, crossed heart border, good specimen ..	3	3	0
730	Nevis, lithographed, 1/- green, sheet of 12, perf. 15	4	4	0
835	Brazil, slanting figures, 300r., fine..	5	5	0
903	New Zealand on blue 2d., 10 on pieces of letters	2	12	6
905	N.S. Wales, Sydney, 3d., pair on hard bluish paper ..	2	0	0
906	„ ditto on soft yellowish paper	2	10	0
935	Tasmania, 1st issue, 4d., reconstructed Plate I. ..	10	10	0
936	„ ditto Plate II.	9	0	0
964	N. Zealand, star wmk., 2d. blue with fine serrated perforation ..	3	3	0
965	„ 2d. pelure, perf.	2	4	0
989	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow, perfs., cut one side	3	0	0
1001	Cook's Island, 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 10d., and Post Card entire	2	10	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER have again come forward as Stamp Auctioneers, and held their nineteenth sale, and first of this season, at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard,

on October 8th. Many good things were offered, among which were the following:—

7	B. Guiana, 1850, 12c. dark blue circular, cut square	8	15	0
8	,, 1851, 4c. blue, unused ..	3	0	0
9	,, 1851, 4c. blue on original envelope	3	0	0
12	,, 1862, 2c. pearl border ..	2	6	0
13	,, ,, 2c. cross ovals, damaged	2	0	0
14	,, ,, 2c. grape border ..	5	15	0
18	Buenos Ayres, 1851, 3p. green ..	3	0	0
25	Colombia, 1862, 20c. red, cut octagonally	2	2	0
28	Ceylon, 9d. imperf., fine	2	10	0
52	Great Britain, Mulready proof on India paper	2	5	0
77	Mauritius, 1d., early impression, a fine pair	2	10	0
99	Natal, 1st issue, 1d. buff, 1d. rose ..	2	4	0
	,, ,, 1/ buff, fair	2	17	6
105	Sydney, 1d. Plate, I., pair	2	15	0
106	,, 1d. ,, II., unused ..	4	10	0
107	,, 1d. ,, II., fine pair ..	2	10	0
108	,, 1d. ,, I., pair	2	0	0
119	New South Wales laureated 6d., error WALLS	2	2	0
151	Oldenburg, 2nd issue ⅓gr., unused ..	3	3	0
161	Queensland, 1st issue 6d., imperf., unused	3	0	0
167	St. Vincent 5/, star wmk., unused ..	2	17	6
116	Victoria, 2d., Queen on throne, lithographed, 11 fine pairs	2	6	0

Mr. HADLOW held his first auction of the season on the 14th and 15th of October. Many wholesale lots were offered. The following were the principal lots containing single stamps:—

20	Great Britain, 4d., wmk. small garter, unused	2	10	0
55	Schleswig-Holstein, complete set ..	2	8	0
80	Afghan, dated 1289, rupee, purple ..	5	0	0
83	,, ,, 1293, Shahi, black ..	8	8	0
97 & 98	,, 1288, Shahi, black, £2 10 0 and	2	17	6
99	,, ,, 1289, 6 (?8), Shahi, purple ..	7	0	0
100	,, ,, ,, rupee, purple ..	7	0	0
104	,, ,, 1288, Shahi, black (pair)	2	12	0
110	Ceylon, 1857, 2/- blue	2	6	0
132	Philippines, 1854, 10c., pale red, unused	2	10	0
133	,, ,, 5c., orange ,,	4	0	0
142	Azores, imperf., 20, 50, 80, 100r., unused	2	6	0
156c	Madeira, ditto set	2	14	0
224	Antioquia, 1868, 1 peso, used ..	2	12	6
242	Buenos Ayres, steamship, 3p. ..	2	0	0
249	Dominican Rep., 1865, ½r. green, unused	3	6	0
250	,, ,, ,, 1r. yellow ..	6	0	0
260	Colombia, 1862, 1p., unused	4	8	0
261	,, ,, 1p. on bluish, used ..	3	15	0
272	Mexico, eagle, 3c., unused, but surcharged	3	7	6
288	Newfoundland, 1/-, vermilion, cut in half	2	8	0
308	Uruguay, Diligencia set, unused ..	2	8	0
309	,, ditto, but 60c. used ..	2	0	0
311	,, 1859, block letters, set, unused	2	0	0
327	N.S.W., 2d., laureated, stars in corners, unused	4	4	0
339	N. Zealand, 2d., on blue, unused ..	2	2	0
352	N. Zealand, 2d., mk. lozenges ..	2	10	0
381	S. Australia, 1860, 10d. on 9d., perf. by roulette, with imprint of 9d. on the back	3	3	0
404	Victoria, 5/-, blue on yellow	3	5	0
408	,, 2d., Queen on Throne, made up plate of 50	3	15	0
411-2	W. Australia, 6d., bronze, £3 15s. &	3	0	0

We have received a priced catalogue of the eleventh auction sale of the S. B. BRADT Co., held at Chicago on September 14th. Four hundred and twenty-one lots realised $576 85c., or an average of $1·37 the lot. The following were the only lots that fetched over $5:—

		$	c.
10	U.S., 1857, 5c. red brown ornaments, no gum, slight tear, unused	5	60
22	,, 1868, 90c., grilled, imperf. on right side	5	50
47	,, Executive, set of 'Specimens' ..	5	05
109	Bolivia, 1867, 50c. blue, unused ..	6	25
152	Ceylon, 1861, 1/9, perf., unused ..	8	05
235	Gt. Britain, £1, wmk orbs, block of four	7	50
266	Labuan, 1st issue, CA sideways, 16c. unused pair, corner of sheet ..	5	50
336	Orange, 1d. on 3d., entire sheet of 240 stamps	5	00

Philatelic Hints for Beginners.

WE have received a small work entitled CONNAISSANCES PHILATELIQUES, by Victor Flandrin, published by E. Dreny, Rue de Bourgoyne 57, Paris, price 1fr. This work contains many hints for the young collector, and for those who understand the French language we can recommend it. While recommending it to our readers, we are bound to say that it advises many things of which we disapprove. One piece of advice in particular we disagree with, namely, that collectors whose means or bad fortune prevents the acquirement of *rare* stamps, should fill the places with the best procurable *forgeries*. We would advise our younger collectors to have *nothing* whatever to do either with forgeries, or facsimiles, which are virtually forgeries.

The book ends with a list of a number of rare stamps, with values affixed. These values are, we are sorry to say, not even approximately correct. We give a few of the most glaring mistakes and contrasts.

Buenos Ayres, 1858, 5p. yellow ..	140frs.
,, ,, 5p. orange ..	320 ,,
Canada, 12p. black	60 ,,
B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. carmine	150 ,,
,, ,, 4c. blue	180 ,,
India, 1858, 2a. green	100 ,,
N. South Wales, 1849, 1d. carmine ..	50 ,,
,, ,, 1d. rose ..	40 ,,
,, ,, 2d. blue ..	80 ,,
,, ,, 3d. green ..	140 ,,
Schleswig Holstein, 1865, 4s. brown ..	30 ,,
Zurich, 4r.	85 ,,
Venezuela, 1887, 3 bol. violet	30 ,,

It will be seen that the majority of the above are far below their real value. The only reason we can think of is that the author does not wish to frighten young collectors too much.

Some articles with advice and information to young collectors are now being published in a contemporary by the well-known Major Evans, which we hope will be published separately when finished, and we are certain it will receive a more favourable review than we have been able to give to the work which is now under notice.

LIST OF THE
Postage Stamps of Portugal and Colonies.

By S. C. Skipton.

(*Continued from page* 142.)

AZORES.

The Stamps used in these Islands, which are not looked upon by the Portuguese as Colonies, but as Provinces of Portugal, consist of the Stamps of Portugal, surcharged with the word AÇORES in various types according to the issue.

For the full description of the design of the Stamps, see the List of the Stamps of Portugal. Owing to the variety of the Perforations which are found after the third issue, the reader is refered to the List of Portugal, where a full list is given of all the Perforations we have found on the Stamps of that country, and not improbably the same perforations may be found on the Stamps with the surcharge AÇORES.

I have divided the issues according to the type of the surcharge AÇORES not according to the type of the stamps surcharged.

ISSUE I.

AÇORES in block capitals, measures 14 × 3 mm

On Portugal Issue VI. Embossed head to left with curved labels above and below.

(*a*) January 1st, 1868, imperf.

5 reis, black, Type I, surcharged in black
5 ,, ,, ,, II, ,, ,,
10 ,, yellow, surcharged in black
20 ,, bistre ,, ,,
50 ,, green ,, ,,
80 ,, orange ,, ,,
100 ,, lilac ,, ,,

(*b*) 1868-70, perf. 12½.

5 reis, black, Type I, surcharged in carmine
5 ,, black, Type II, surcharged in carmine
10 ,, yellow, surcharged in black
20 ,, bistre ,, ,,
25 reis, rose (1867) surcharged in black
50 ,, green ,, ,,
80 ,, orange ,, ,,
100 ,, dark lilac ,, ,,
100 ,, pale lilac (1870) ,,
120 ,, blue surcharged in black
240 ,, bright violet (1870) surcharged in black
(varieties) 10 ,, yellow, surcharged in black, inverted
50 ,, green ,, ,, twice

A 25 reis, imperf., is sometimes spoken of, its existence is denied by the best authorities, and I think rightly, the 25 reis, perforated, having been issued before the other perforated stamps.

Reprints of these stamps have been made, but the surcharge applied was that in use at the time the reprints were made. There is a 25 reis, imperf., in the reprinted set.

ISSUE II.

AÇORES in smaller block capitals measuring 10 mm

On Portugal Issue VI. Perf. 12½.

1869.

25 reis, rose, surcharged in black
(variety) 25 reis, rose, surcharged in black inverted

ISSUE III.

AÇORES in tall, thinner block capitals, measuring 12½ mm

On Portugal, Issue VI. Perf. 12½.

1869.

5 reis, black, Type I, surcharged in carmine
5 ,, ,, ,, II, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, yellow, surcharged in black
25 ,, rose, ,, ,, ,,
80 ,, orange, ,, ,, ,,

The surcharges on the above two issues are said to have applied locally, in any case they are not so common as the type measuring 14 mm.

ISSUE I.

On Portugal Issue VII. Head embossed to left, but upper and lower labels with straight ends. Perf. 12½? only.

(*c*) April, 1871-1875.

5 reis, black, surchargd in carmine
5 ,, ,, ,, vermilion
5 ,, ,, ,, black
10 ,, yellow
20 ,, bistre (1872)
25 ,, rose
50 ,, green
80 ,, orange (1872)
100 ,, black (1872)
120 ,, blue (1873)
240 ,, violet (1875)
(varieties) 10 ,, yellow, surcharged in black, inverted
25 ,, rose, ,, ,, ,,

ISSUE IV.

AÇORES in block capitals, measuring 14 mm, but O larger and rounder and the S more open.

On Portugal Issue VII. Various perfs. (see Portugal).

(a) 1875.

5 reis, black, surcharged in carmine
10 „ yellow, „ black
20 „ bistre, „ „
25 „ rose, „ „
50 „ green, „ „
80 „ orange, „ „
100 „ lilac, „ „

Mr. Marsden gives the two following, which are omitted by M. Moens and queried by Messrs. Collin and Calman. I have not seen copies.

120 reis, blue, surcharged in black
240 „ violet „ „

August, 1875.

15 reis, brown, surcharged in black

January, 1876.

150 reis, blue, surcharged in black
300 „ violet „ „
(variety) 300 „ „ „ „ twice

July, 1879.

50 reis, blue, surcharged in black

August, 1879.

10 reis, blue green, surcharged in black.

May, 1880.

150 reis, yellow, surcharged in black

August, 1880.

10 reis, yellow green, surcharged in black

(b) On Portugal Issue VIII. Head to left (not embossed).

January 1st, 1880.

25 reis, lavender grey, surcharged in black

(c) On Portugal Issue IX. Head and shoulders to left, inscribed PORTUGAL CONTINENTE.

May, 1880.

35 reis, lilac grey, surcharged in black
25 „ mauve

March, 1881.

5 reis, black, surcharged in carmine
50 „ blue „ „ black

(d) On Portugal Issue X. Head three-quarter face to right, inscribed CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS. Perf. variously (see Portugal), but Perf. 11½, and 11½ × 12, not found.

February, 1882.

25 reis, lilac brown, surcharged in black

June, 1882.

50 reis, blue, surcharged in black

ISSUE V.

AGORES in small block capitals, measuring 10 × 1½ mm

(a) On Portugal, Issue VII. Head embossed straight labels. For Perforation see list of Portugal.

December, 1882.

10 reis, yellow green, surcharged in black

January, 1883.

15 reis, brown, surcharged in black
20 „ bistre, „ „
50 „ blue, „ „
80 „ orange, „ „
100 „ lilac, „ „

July, 1883.

150 reis, blue, surcharged in black
300 „ violet, „ „

May, 1884.

150 reis, yellow, surcharged in black

January, 1885.

20 reis, rose, Type I, surcharged in black
20 „ „ „ II, „ „
(variety) 20 „ „ „ I, „ „ twice
20 „ „ „ II, „ „ „

July, 1885.

1000 reis, black, surcharged in carmine

(b) On Portugal Issue IX. Head and shoulders to left.

September, 1882.

5 reis, black, surcharged in carmine

(c) On Portugal Issue X. Head, three quarter face to right, inscribed CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS.

June, 1882.

25 reis, black-brown, surcharged in black
50 „ blue, „ „

March, 1883.

5 reis, grey-black, surch. in black
(varieties) ½5 „ „ „ „ used as 2½r.
5 „ „ „ „ twice

September, 1884.

10 reis, green, surcharged in black
(variety) 10 „ „ „ „ twice

July, 1885.

500 reis, black, surcharged in carmine

1887.

5 reis, black, surcharged in carmine
20 „ carmine, „ black
25 „ violet, „ „
500 „ „ „ „
(variety) 25 „ „ „ „

(d) On Portugal, Issue XI. Figure of value in centre. July, 1885.

2 reis, black, surcharged in carmine
2 „ „ „ „ black
(variety) 2 „ „ „ „ „ inverted

ISSUE VI.

1892.

Each of the three Provinces of the Azores have been supplied with a separate issue. The design is the same as the 1892 Issue (XII) of Portugal, the only difference being that in place of the word CONTINENTE at the bottom of the stamp is the name of the Province, namely, either—

ANGRA
HORTA
PONTA DELGADA.

The stamps already issued are printed on thick enamelled paper, and are perf. 11½×12. The full set, it is said, will be as follows:—

2	reis,	grey
2½	,,	black
5	,,	brownish yellow
10	,,	violet on red
15	,,	violet on blue
20	,,	greenish black
25	,,	green
50	,,	pale blue
75	,,	brown
80	,,	pale green
100	,,	lilac
150	,,	carmine
200	,,	blue
300	,,	red
500	,,	black
1000	,,	blue

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

The Portuguese Newspaper stamps, surcharged in black, with name AÇORES, type of

ISSUE IV.

July 1st, 1876.

2½ reis, bronze-green, dark to pale

(varieties) 2½ ,, ,, ,, surcharged twice

2½ ,, ,, ,, ,, Inverted

Surcharge, Type of

ISSUE V.

September, 1882.

2½ reis, bronze-green, dark to pale

(variety) 2½ ,, ,, ,, surcharged twice

?1885.

2½ reis, greenish bronze

1887.

2½ reis, yellowish bistre

(variety) 2½ ,, ,, ,, surcharged inverted.

With regard to Reprints of the later issues the Reprinted Stamps of Portugal have been taken and surcharged with the last two types of surcharge. We believe they are not really Reprints, but specimen stamps prepared for presentation to Foreign Governments and others. They are ungummed, and this we believe to be the only test for distinguishing the Originals and Reprints of Issues IV. and V.

Review of Reviews.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING that we have delayed the publication of this number a fortnight, we regret that owing to unforeseen circumstances we are compelled to omit "THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS" this month, but we hope to be able to give a fuller *resumé* next month.—*Ed. P. J. of G. B.*

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(Revised by MAJOR EVANS.)

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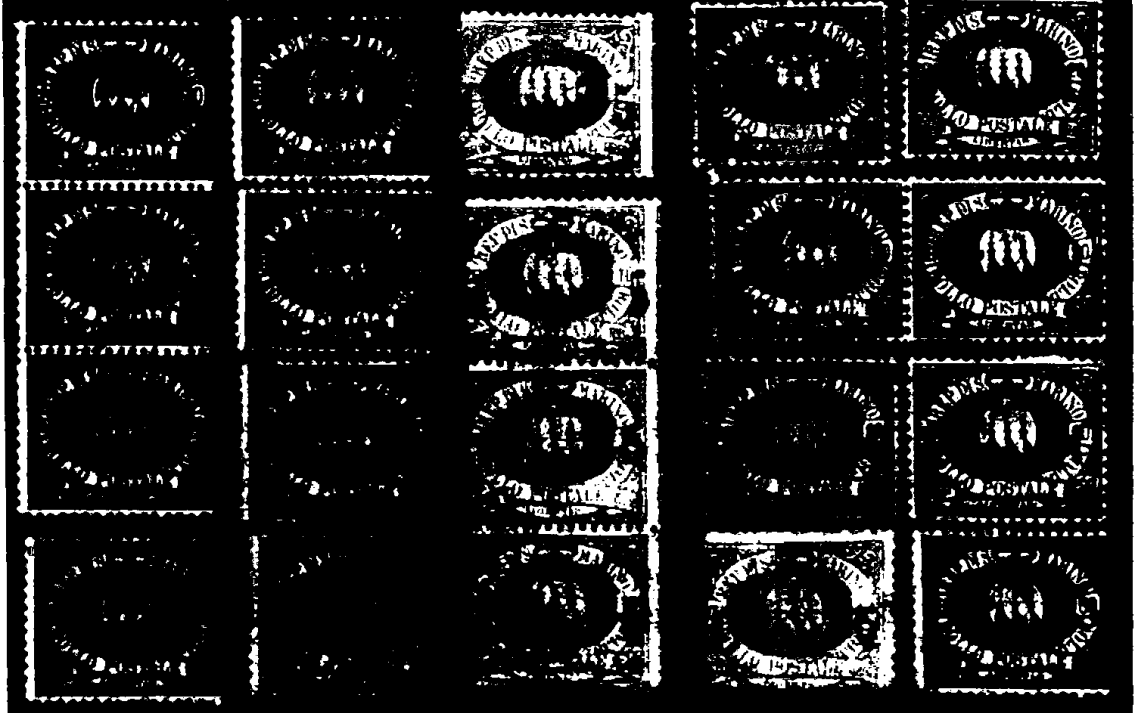
SAN MARINO *Various types of surcharge*



The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,

[WITH WHICH IS PRESENTED GRATIS THE "PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS."]

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

LITERARY EDITOR: PERCY C. BISHOP.

VOL. 2. DECEMBER 10, 1892. No. 24.

Notices.

THE date of issue of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain is now the 10th of the month, and advertisements, to ensure insertion, should be in the hands of the Publisher and Business Manager, Mr. William Brown, of 139, Castle Street, Salisbury, by the last day of the month. Advertisement rates are given elsewhere. Subscribers in any part of the world receive the Journal post free for 3s. 6d. per annum. In all cases the subscriptions commence with the first number of the current volume. Both

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

should be sent to the Publisher, who, it must be clearly understood, reserves to himself the right to refuse any advertisement tendered, and without furnishing any reason for such refusal. London Advertisers, who may find it to their convenience to do so, may leave their orders and instructions, and intending Subscribers similarly circumstanced, may deposit their subscriptions, with Mr. Percy C. Bishop at our New London office, No. 171, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., where any information, concerning either the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain or its monthly supplement, the Philatelic Review o Reviews, will be cordially furnished. All

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS,

letters, or literary contributions, books or catalogues for review, and, in short, everything bearing upon the literary department of the paper, should also be sent to Mr. Bishop, at the address given above. Letters for insertion under the heading of "Correspondence" are cordially invited. Literary contributions of exceptional philatelic value will, in all cases, receive careful editorial consideration. But the return of rejected contributions cannot be guaranteed, unless the manuscript be accompanied by a fully addressed, stamped envelope.

TO OUR CONTEMPORARIES,

who desire to be criticised and quoted in the Philatelic Review of Reviews, we would repeat our request that they send three copies every month, receiving in exchange three copies of the Journal and Supplement. Two copies of every magazine should be sent to the Publisher at Salisbury, and one copy to the Editor at the London office.

Editorial.

"CHRISTMAS IS COMING!" We wish we could say the same of the London Exhibition, but alas, that enterprise is not yet planned. In another column we print a copy of a letter we have dispatched to the secretary of the London Philatelic Society. This, we doubt not, will be read to the members, or, at least, to the Committee of that organisation, and then——. Ah, we should like information on that point ourselves. How the Society will receive our epistle, and what action they will take with regard to it, time must be left to show. We now leave the matter in the hands of the Philatelic Society with the fullest confidence that they, in their wisdom, will make a wise decision. To say that we are hopeful of success would be to delude our readers while seeking to delude ourselves. Were the Society able to bring a perfectly impartial mind to bear upon the subject we should have no fear, but, alas for the chances of our project, the leading spirits of Effingham House have unpleasant recollections of their last effort in the way of philatelic show-promoting. The exhibition of 1890, as we have repeatedly pointed out, was, philatelically, a marked success—financially, a dismal failure. Now the question is: would another exhibition be equally a failure from a money point of view? We think not, and we can honestly say that it would be far from our purpose to advocate a risky enterprise—still more so to attempt to foist that enterprise on the Philatelic Society. This letter of ours to the Society is our last card; we have come to recognise that by the Philatelic Society alone can a London Stamp Exhibition be successfully promoted, and in saying this, we desire to deny the insinuation which has been circulated that we, of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF

GREAT BRITAIN, have sought to belittle the influence of the Society in this regard. The many additional letters of support which have reached us we refrain from printing, preferring to stake all on the issue of our letter to the Society. And with these closing remarks we leave the fate of the next London Philatelic Exhibition to the cold judgment of our friends in Arundel Street.

* * *

"Christmas is coming," as we said before, and coming swiftly. It is only a question of days to the arrival of Santa Claus. We are not aware whether that festive old fraud is a philatelist, though on one happy Christmas Day away back in our childhood, when a bulky stocking brought, among other treasures, a packet of "50 varieties, well assorted," we were strongly impressed with the philatelic leanings of "Old Father Christmas." Be this as it may, be Santa Claus philatelist or non-philatelist, we invoke his best and brightest blessings on stamp collectors the wide world over. To use the stereotyped formula, we heartily wish each and every reader "A Merry Christmas, and many of them." May all drain the cup of Christmas cheer to its dregs. May each festive philatelist's heart be tons lighter than his pocket, and may every reader of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN have sufficient money left over from paying butcher's bills and doctor's fees to renew his subscription to the stamp paper of his choice. The *P.J.G.B.* is going to beat all previous records in 1893. Our Special Commissioner will let himself loose on a novel series of articles; another writer will supply us with an entertaining resumé of passing events in a new and interesting form, and there will be innumerable other features. Articles on special subjects have been promised by two or three philatelists of note, and a feature that will chain the interest of old and young alike will be a prize competition which we intend shortly to announce. So let your three-and-sixpences rattle in, and if you have any brilliant suggestions to make, send them along, too.

Paris. Concluded.

OUR YOUNG MAN FINISHES HIS LECTURE.

THERE were a few regular visitors at the Exhibition. In a more prosaic sphere they would have been called daily customers. Philatelic Centaurs would be a better term to apply to some of them—half dealers, half collectors. Like the Athenians, they were always on the look-out for some new thing. "Have you got anything fresh?" which being interpreted meant "Have you got anything particularly old?" Saturated with philatelic lore, and with a gratified ambition just requiring a few finishing touches, they sauntered round the stalls like over-laden bees in a conservatory. It was a shock to some that I didn't know them (like it was to Mr. Slurk). To one, whose many memories of a collector's hopes and fears had long since crystallised into a *blasé hauteur*, I offered an envelope containing "Cinquante timbres, Monsieur, tous differentes, pour soixante centimes." He gave me a look of pitying disdain, and said, "I speak English." Then turning to Mr. Brown, he gently observed, "If you can get me a so-and-so for £50 I'll have it." There was a genial French Judge always about. He must have done his judging before ten in the morning and after six in the evening. Fancy Mr. Justice Hawkins walking about an Exhibition all day in a white hat, and drinking with a dozen newly-made acquaintances at rapidly recurring intervals! The Judge overheard me expressing some political opinions one afternoon, and when he came into the Exhibition the next day called out "Good morning, Mr. Consarevertif." To which I retorted with great emphasis, "A bas la République! Vive l'Empire!" When the excitement had subsided, and Messrs. Brown and Buhl had grown less personal in their criticisms, and the sergent-de-ville close by less rigid, I succeeded in grasping the fact that I might have been locked up. It is awkward when you lose sight of the fact that you are in a land of freedom.

In conclusion, Paris was certainly worth seeing—for a fortnight. So was the Exhibition—for those whose brains have a convolution in that direction. Personally,

I WOULD SOONER COLLECT CORKS.

They don't blow away or get forged, and the sight of them would conjure up agreeable visions of liquid delights. In these days, too, of stoppered bottles—with a penny on each bottle—there must be many absolete varieties. But it is not likely the editor will tolerate the advocacy of an opposition craze. So philatelists, adieu! Stay, though. The genial but tyrannical young man who wields the blue pencil on this paper said I might "stretch it" to another column. I hardly like the way he phrased that remark, by the way. But to resume.

Work, they say, begets wealth, and wealth begets leisure. Leisure leads to stamp-collecting and other things. People generally like to display their possessions to each other, and all enjoy the mingled feelings thus aroused (pride, covetousness, envy, &c.) The mother displays her baby, the child its sore finger, the young man his sweetheart (but that's risky, according to the latest coster lyric), and the matured and extra-refined citizen his stamps. But why, if philatelists wanted to shew all these pretty things to each other, did they go to Paris to do it? And when they got there, why go away from the city itself to display? The ingenious Grand Hotel interpreter, Monsieur Parlez-vous, did not help much, although he was amusing—and expensive.

IN FUTURE, KEEP TO LONDON

for these galas, until another city invite you and put itself to some inconvenience in order to give you comfort and publicity. The Custom-House by itself destroys any chance qualification that Paris may possess. The officials saw some deep, sinister plot in the whole affair, and flatly refused to believe that people accumulated stamps for amusement. Mr. Brown's catalogues and journals were detained for special examination in order to see that they contained nothing immoral. One cannot be too careful, but the idea of Paris learning anything in this line is good, very good—and from Salisbury, too! The people are certainly polite. The displayer who, not content with displaying his stamps at the Exhibition, tried to display his French in the boulevard, and, wishing to attract a cabman's attention, wildly shrieked out "cochon," was regarded with a commiseration which had neither outward nor visible sign.

W. H. B.

The Suggested Exhibition.

SOME POINTS FOR THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY TO CONSIDER.

READERS of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN have heard, perhaps, quite enough of the suggested London Exhibition. Though they have borne with us patiently—aye, in many cases encouraged us by their cheering letters of suggestion and sympathy—yet there must be some few who are just the least bit tired of this monthly harping on the Exhibition string. Well, we are not going to say much more. Our last card is about to be played; let us hope it may prove to be a trump—and the ace at that. Concurrently with the publication of this number of the *Journal*, the following letter will reach the secretary of the London Philatelic Society. It needs no introduction; its points, we think, speak for themselves in no uncertain voice. Here, then, is our letter:—

TO THE COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Those of you who read the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, and derive therefrom instruction or amusement (or neither), must have remarked the agitation in favour of a second London Philatelic Exhibtion. That agitation, though initiated by myself, and fed at first by the editorial ink, has evoked no small amount of enthusiasm and support from readers in London and the provinces. That another show of stamps is a desideratum no one, I think, will deny. The readers of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN do not deny it, and for *their* intelligence and discrimination I naturally have an unbounded respect. Grant me this, then,—that a Philatelic Exhibition is athing desirable—and my task becomes an easy one. That task, as I should have stated at the outset, is to state the case for a London Philatelic Exhibition. So far as your Society is concerned, I speak to you as an outsider, but my excuse must be that it is on behalf of a large section of the philatelic public that I seek your attention. For myself, like Marc Anthony, I ask you merely to *lend* me your ears—which, I promise you, shall be returned in good condition.

The first point, then, is one of cost, and the first consideration one of initial outlay. Nay, keep your seats, please; I do not propose to enter into statistics. Though I have coached myself well as to the cost of show cases and prize medals, I shall not presume to treat of these things to you, who have already had some experience in the promoting of Stamp Exhibitions. But I submit that the initial outlay need not be so appalling as to frighten us away from the scheme, *if* we very much want an Exhibition. You notice that I use an "if." That "if" is one of the points I ask you to consider. Let us suppose for one moment that we are no longer timorous; that the capitalists amongst us have given from their abundance, and that those others of us who are not exactly capitalists have "donated" our mites, thus combining to provide the sinues of war. Having supposed this much the question that arises is:—would the return be sufficient to cover the outlay—in other words, would the show be a success? That an Exhibition fathered by the Philatelic Society would be a triumph from a purely philatelic point of view is beyond all doubt; but would it *pay?* In my humble judgment it would. It is now nearly three years since the Jubilee Stamp Show at the Portman Rooms. That Exhibition did not pay—through no fault, I am convinced, of its promoters. Yet this fact is surely not to be permitted to stand in the way of a second effort being made. The show of 1890 reflected infinite credit on the Philatelic Society; will not the same body now render Philately another such service? The time is ripe. Paris has shown us how not to do it, and this would be a fitting opportunity to show our friends in the gay capital that they do not always "order these things better in France." Besides, Philatelic London has undergone material changes since May, 1890. New firms of dealers have opened new shops, business in stamps has become brisker all round, and the progress of philatelic education has been rapid. In the course of conversation with various stamp collectors and stamp dealers, I have been struck with the unanimity of the popular verdict on at least one point—that is, the support likely to be accorded to the London Philatelic Exhibition when it becomes an accomplished fact. Every dealer to whom I have mentioned the matter could very well start an exhibition on their own account, but the objections to a dealers' exhibition are many and obvious. On the other hand, the collectors of London, though doubtless possessing the will and the ability, are unfortunately an unorganised class, difficult to reach, and perhaps a little diffident when reached. But in a body like the Philatelic Society no such objections obtain. Many of you, if I may venture to remind you of these tiresome facts, are men of means and leisure, philatelists with big collections and vast philatelic knowledge. Stamps with you are the alpha and omega, and one of your foremost aims in life is to advance the cause of philately. Do you plead guilty

to all this? If so, you confess in the same breath that you are in favour of a second London Philatelic Exhibition, and that you are willing to help forward the project so far as in you lies. Granted this much, the only question left to consider is one of extent.

I do not seek to suggest that the Philatelic Society should undertake any unreasonable risk, or enter into any wild speculative scheme. As one who has not the *entrée* to your councils, I humbly urge—and perhaps some member of the Society who sits out the reading of this letter will come to my rescue with a resolution—I humbly urge that you appoint a special committee to thrash this matter out. That some satisfactory scheme would be the outcome I have not the smallest doubt. It would be the height of presumption on my part to seek to indicate the lines on which this investigation should run, but I may perhaps be allowed to mention that my accumulation of figures and facts (to say nothing of fancies) bearing on this question is cordially at the disposal of your committee. One thing only remains to be said. It is simply this, that it is not with a view to foisting a possible financial loss on the Philatelic Society that I have ventured to approach you. That is far from my purpose or desire, and, I hope and believe far from the purpose and desire of every true philatelist. This letter was prompted and impelled solely by the belief that the success or failure of any London Philatelic Exhibition rests absolutely with the London Philatelic Society. Whoever pays the piper, whoever takes the risk, you, my lords and gentlemen hold always the key to the situation, for by your countenance, no less than by your own exhibits, you stamp the enterprise with the hall-mark of philatelic excellence, soundness, and respectability. Reverting to the matter of finance, I am convinced that the philatelic public would gladly subscribe to defray the preliminary expenses. Why, gentlemen, in the forthcoming issue of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN there appears a letter from a Southampton collector, who, after wishing us all success in our agitation for an Exhibition, expresses his willingness to subscribe his mite. The "mite" in this instance is £1 1s., and this, too, from a naval man who admits that he, personally, would be quite unable to visit the show. His letter, with others couched in a similar strain, is open to your inspection. I maintain that many such public-spirited philatelists are prepared to bear their share of the expense, and I may mention that we of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN shall be ready with our own mite at the proper moment. I think there is little left to say; indeed, I am conscious that I have already said a very great deal, taking up much of your valuable time in the saying thereof. I am inclined to hope, however, that this letter, dealing as it does with a matter that is of vital importance to all collectors, will be looked upon as to a certain extent privileged. With these closing words I leave the scheme to the tender mercies of your Committee. I am, my lords and gentlemen,

Yours, &c.,

THE EDITOR OF THE "P.J.G.B."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. G.—San Francisco.—Thanks for yours, will let you know if they turn up.—What country do the revenues you speak of belong to?

New Stamps for France.

"MERCURY AND COMMERCE" TO GIVE PLACE TO UP-TO-DATE PORTRAITS.

(*By Our Paris Correspondent.*)

IT is rather surprising that Frenchmen, who go in for a change of government about three times a year, should have remained so long faithful to one set of postage stamps. For sixteen years has the present design existed unchanged, if not exactly unchallenged. From time to time the Radicals in the Chamber have clamoured for something fresh in the way of stamp designs, but in almost every case the cry has gone unheeded. But now we are going to change all this. The Budget Committee—as the Paris correspondents to your daily papers, if they have done their duty, must have told you—have decided, on the motion of Mons. Mesurer, to order a new issue of stamps. All that remains is to settle upon the design which shall be adopted. On this point rumour is conflicting, and opinion is divided. Some favour a portrait stamp, and others are staking their francs on a sort of historical-cum-emblematical arrangement. No one seems to doubt that the allegorical picture at present in use is doomed.

PROBABLY A PORTRAIT STAMP,

such as that issued in the States, will be adopted. Certainly this form would meet with the greatest popular approval. But as yet anything is possible. All that is known is that a competition will be opened, and every artist of note invited to compete. The results will then probably be submitted to a Committee specially appointed to consider the merits of the various designs and suggestions sent in. The question, needless to say, has attracted much attention in the Press. Gallons of ink have been spilt in controversy and discussion, though the matter has not been made so much a controversy as one might have thought. On the contrary, the Press seems to be fairly unanimous in supporting the suggestion for a portrait stamp. In most of the stamp papers the matter has received special notice. *L'Union des Timbrophiles* devotes a generous space to the subject. In any case, this journal points out, no one will regret the disappearance of the "present hideous stamps." *L'Union* further thinks that there are good grounds for hoping that France will no longer be behind other nations in the beauty of her stamps. The country, it is urged, can well afford to lose the "meaningless allegory" which personifies nothing, and which cannot but give foreigners a very feeble idea of

THE ARTISTIC GENIUS OF THE FRENCH.

Might not the postal administrators reproduce on the stamps of France the features of men who have prominently figured in

French, and thus form an artistic gallery of great Frenchmen? With this parting question *L'Union des Timbrophiles* turns to its *Petit Journal* and quotes a long and perfervid article by one Thomas Grimm. "Which great men and which great names would they choose?" asks this writer, who goes on to say that the average schoolboy could prepare a suitable list. The portraits selected, Mr. Grimm urges, should be those of five classes—(1) Authors, (2) Servants, (3) Military Generals, (4) Statesmen, (5) Inventors and Benefactors of Humanity. Some have objected to the heavy expense which would be incurred in engraving so many dies, but Mr. Grimm argues, the Minister of Art would only be too glad of the chance to display, in this one act, the highest beauties of French engraving. "In one word," writes Mr. Grimm, "the allegorical stamp is ancient; only the portrait stamp is modern. The adoption of the latter would provide a splendid means of popular education. The stamps would form a veritable popular Pantheon of our national history, wherein our national glories would be represented." This last bit of "high falutin"—as we should call it in London—is a fair sample of what the hysterical scribes of Paris are penning. The one certain thing is that the present stamps are to go. "What design will replace them?" is now the question. *Nous verrons.*

Rev. R. B. Earee on Forged Stamps.

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MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, merit our best thanks for a second edition of the Rev. R. B. Earée's "Album Weeds, or How to Detect Forged Stamps." This work has, by permission, been dedicated to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who—it may be news to some of our readers—is an ardent collector. The present edition extends to 726 pages, in place of 560 smaller pages of the first edition. To go through the various improvements would be a work of time. We will content ourselves with mentioning one or two. The most important is, we think, the placing of the name of the country under notice at the top of every page, so that any country can be found at once without having to turn over several pages before finding what we want. Another improvement is the addition of 101 illustrations of various postmarks. We are afraid the average collector does not study the postmarks of a country as much as they deserve. In many cases they form a very interesting study, and often are quite sufficient to determine the genuineness or otherwise of a doubtful stamp. Among German stamps they are specially interesting, as we find the stamps of one state often used in the territory of another.

The arrangement of the work is, we should hope, perfectly familiar to our readers, if not we should advise everyone to obtain a copy of this edition. If every small collector would obtain a copy and study it with the help of the stamps in his collection, he would learn more in a fortnight than in six months without the book, and he would very soon find that he had saved the price of it by being saved investing his money in forgeries. The number of stamps we receive to pass judgment on is very great, and the stamps are almost without exception the very poorest forgeries. If they would only study the stamps themselves a little more they would quickly find out the differences and be able to judge for themselves. This is, however, far from the plan of the work. We have here first a most minute description of the genuine stamp, and then an equally minute dissection of the forgery, and in many cases forgeries, as several exist of many stamps. In many cases it seems to us that forgeries which ought not to deceive anyone are described most minutely, too much so, when in many case, the very look of the stamp is enough to condemn.

In looking through the book we fail to find or to distinguish the forgeries of the Sydney-Views, Victoria 1/-imperf. and others, that were in evidence at the Old Bailey in the early part of this year. As is usual with the publications of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., the get-up of the book is good, binding, printing, and paper, being all that can be desired. No one will deem it dear at half-a-guinea.

Doings of the Societies.

NOTICE.—Under this heading we desire to record the work of Philatelic Societies and Clubs month by month. Secretaries are requested to send in all information intended for publication by the 30th of each month.]

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—At the first meeting of the season, 1892-93, a committee was appointed to complete the furnishing of the Society's new rooms at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand. Major Evans (or "Mayor" Evans, as the *London Philatelist* curiously misprints him), Mr. Nankivell, Mr. Wickham Jones, and Mr. Tilliard, consented to serve thereon. At the second meeting of the season, held at Effingham House, fourteen members attended, and Mr. M. P. Castle, vice-president, took the chair. Mr. A. C. Emerson wrote, tendering his resignation under Article 12 of the Society's statutes, but the meeting unanimously resolved to ask him to reconsider his decision. It was moved and carried, "That as soon as the members of the Society number 250, an entrance fee of £1 1s., to be increased to £2 2s. when the number amounts to 300, be imposed on all new members in addition to

the subscription for the current year, and that the Society's statutes be amended accordingly." It was further decided to embody this resolution in the Society's statutes as Article 17a. Mr. M. P. Castle read a paper on the Stamps of Victoria, and received a hearty vote of thanks therefor. Members foregathered for their third meeting on October 28th, at 7.30 p.m. A letter was read from Mr. Bambridge, secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, announcing the Duke's intention to present a portrait of himself to the Society. Mr. Lundy tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Messrs. W. Pattison, C. F. Larmour, F. A. Larmour, Lieut. Raby, Mr. H. W. Bolland, the Rev. Neville Borton, and Mr. W. L. Mellersh were elected members. Mr. Castle, referring to his intended voyage round the world—on which he has since started—explained the arrangements which had been made for the editing of the journal of the Society in his absence. Mr. Nankivell then read an excellent paper on the wide rouletted Stamps of the Transvaal—a subject on which he is perhaps the best-posted man in the Society.

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MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Thirteen members attended the third meeting of the season, which was held at the Mitre Hotel. Mr. Dorning Beckton, hon. secretary, read the continuation of his paper on Japan. Mr. G. B. Duerst, treasurer, followed with a short paper on the forgeries purchasable in Japan. The stamps, he said, were extremely well executed, but had the word San-Ko, *i.e.*, facsimile, printed on them in Japanese. They were thus readily distinguishable. Some interesting stamps were passed round for inspection at the close of the meeting, these including some Mulreadys, Sydney Views, and the laureated New South Wales, complete plates, belonging to President Vernon Roberts. The fourth meeting was held at the same *rendezvous* on November 4th, when Mr. Dorning Beckton gave his fellow members another instalment of Japan.

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BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—At the first meeting of the season, Messrs. Otto Pfenninger and C. F. D. Marshall were elected members. The second meeting, held on October 24th, at Kingston Lodge, Brighton, was attended by nine members. Mr. E. H. Gonin was admitted to membership. The secretary giving notice that he would be away from England during the next few months, Mr. A. de Worms offered to take his place, and the offer was accepted.

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BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—At the ordinary meeting on November 4th, Mr. C. J. Phillips was elected a corresponding member. The same gentleman was cordially thanked for a present of books. At the next meeting on Friday, December 2nd, Mr. W. G. Walton gave his paper on "The Stamps of the British Colonies of North America," and illustrated his remarks by means of his own fine collection of these stamps. He showed fine specimens of the early Canadians, arranged by varieties of paper, also rarities of Vancouver's Island, Nova Scotia, British Honduras, New Brunswick, &c., including very many pairs. Mr. Johnson exhibited some fine copies of Canadian, pence issue on original covers, and afterwards showed the following novelties:—South Australia, halfpenny, current type, imperf., printed in emerald green; Great Britain, compound wrapper, 1½d. brown+2d. blue on buff; Russia, half of a 2kr. green, used as provisional on original envelope. Messrs. C. F. Tanner and C. W. Burman were elected corresponding members. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Watson and Lohmeyer for commencing to send the *Postal Card*, and to the Scott Coin & Stamp Co., for copy of the new U.S. reply card. The next meeting will be devoted to the stamps &c., of New Zealand and Tasmania.

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PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY. — The president, Mr. H. W. Mayne, read a paper on "Watermarks" at the third meeting. The fourth meeting held at Princess Square, Plymouth, on November 16th, was attended by fifteen members. Mr. E. Coppin and Miss D. C. Yeo were elected. Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens read an instructive contribution on the manufacture of paper.

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LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Eight members, including the President. turned up for the third meeting, held on October 22nd. Mr. O. Firth read an interesting paper on Labuan, which, we are informed, will see the light at no distant date in the pages of the *London Philatelist*. At the fourth meeting, on Nov. 5th, Mr. Thackrah described in detail the stamps of South Australia. The secretaries announced that the initial arrangements for the formation of an exchange club were complete. For particulars as to this, the hon. secretaries may be addressed at 13, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.

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THE Secretary of the North Staffordshire Exchange Club writes to us to say that the Club is improving, both in the number of members (over 15 having joined lately) and in the value of the sheets sent round in the packets.

Imperial Penny Postage.—A statement published yesterday, with some appearance of authority by the *Daily Chronicle*, to the effect that a scheme of Imperial penny postage was about to be adopted by the Government was promptly followed by equally emphatic contradictions. The *Daily News* has reason to believe that the contradiction is the only authoritative statement, and that the original declaration must have emanated from persons with whom the wish is father to the thought.—*Evening News and Post, December 13th.*

Rarities while You Wait.

Is this Man a Fraud or a Philatelic Philanthropist.

WE have received the following circular, which we translate for the benefit of our readers. It requires no comment on our part, and for barefacedness we think it will be hard to beat. We leave out the name of the party sending us the circular.

"In liquidation, a small stock of *fac-similes* or imitations very well-done, of the rarest Postage stamps of the ancient States of Italy, and of other countries, which will be useful to small collectors to fill the spaces of their albums, or to those making collections of forgeries (see specimens attached).

	1 SET. fr.	c.	10 SETS. fr.	c.
States of the Church, 7, 8, 50b., 3 values	0	40	3	0
Modena, 1l., white	0	10		
,, 10c. Newspaper ..	0	25	2	0
Naples, 1860, ½t. blue	0	25	2	0
Parma, 25, 40c.	0	25	2	0
,, 2 s, journal	0	25	2	0
,, 1859, Prov., 5 values ..	0	35	3	0
,, 1845-9 ,, 7 ,, ..	0	45		
Sardinia, 1850-5, 20, 40c., 3 values	0	50	3	0
Tuscany, 1856, 1 q	0	25	2	0
,, 1850, 2 s.	0	50	4	0
,, 60 s.	0	60		
,, 1860, 3 l.	0	50	5	0
Brunswick, 1852, S.P.F. ..	0	10		
United States, 1c. horseman, 2 values..	0	20		
B. Guiana, 1850-6, 7 values ..	0	70	5	0
,, 1862, 2 values ..	0	25	2	0
Hanover, 1850, Bestergeldfrei ..	0	10		
Hamburg, 1866, Rebutbriefe ..	0	30		
Hawaii, 1859-65, Figures, 5 values	0	60		
Mexico, Porte Mar, 1875-7, 12 values	1	20	10	0
,, ,, 1880, 6 values	0	60	5	0
N.S.W., Sydney, 1849-50, 3 values	0	30	2	0
Sedang (Cochin China), 5 values	0	30	2	0
,, ,, 7 values	0	40	4	0
Reunion, 1852 (flowers) 2 values	0	40	3	0
Turkey, Unpaid, 1866, 4 values	0	30	2	0
Van Diemen's Land, 1853, 2 values	0	25	2	0

You will find specimens enclosed.

		FR.	
25	Imitations, all different	3	0
50	,, ,, ...	5	0
50	,, well mixed	3	0
100	,, ,, ...	5	0

Payment in advance by Postal Order.

N.B.—Will accept offers of good varieties of stamps in exchange."

The forgeries enclosed consisted of a Parma fairly well done, and a Sardinian. Fortunately neither would deceive any but a tyro.

The Indian Stamp Mystery.

COMMITTAL OF "LITTLE BEN."

The Clever Theft of £2,000 worth of 2 Anna "O.H.M.S." Stamps.

[*From our London Correspondent.*]

THE repeated robberies of large quantities of Indian "Service" stamps have given rise to all sorts of stories and rumours, more or less foundationless, as to whether these exploits have not in some way owed their origin, if not their actual perpetration, to the unscrupulous enterprise of certain shady stamp speculators. In view of the mystery surrounding the actual thefts, and the absence of logical motive on the part of those already imprisoned for the offences, the suggestion was inevitable. As to whether there is solid ground for the suggestion I shall say nothing. I might a curious tale unfold, but obviously while the proceedings against the men in custody are as the lawyers say, *sub judice*, my lips are sealed. During the past fortnight—I indite this veracious chronicle on the 9th instant—the case against Benjamin Lawrence, labourer, has passed through the final magisterial stage. "Little Ben," as the man in custody is called by his cronies, is at length, after languishing in custody since August 24th, committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court. So delightfully dilatory is that weary process which we are wont to dignify with the title of "British justice."

It was on December 1st — the occasion of Lawrence's *sixteenth* appearance before Magistrate Baggalley, at the West Ham Court—that the case commenced to assume real interest, for by that time the steamer *Chyebassa* had arrived at Bombay, to discover on unloading its cargo, the loss of the £2,000 worth of two-anna "O. H.M.S." stamps. To go into the circumstances of the robbery at any great length is, I take it unnecessary, all readers must have read of the case 'ere this. Let me then proceed with the record of the police court proceedings of December 1st, and yesterday, December 8th. The prisoner, Benjamin Lawrence, *alias* Morris, *alias* Brackett, is a stevedore's labourer, living at Findhorn Street, Bromley by Bow. His diminutive stature has earned him the *soubriquet* of "Little Ben." It may be interesting, by the way, to recall a curious police mistake in connection with the arrest of this man Lawrence, especially as the incident failed to receive due recognition in the columns of the general press. The detective-inspector who has all along conducted the secret police enquiries in this matter arrested, in mistake for Benjamin Lawrence, a man named Joseph Benjamin, a worthy tailor plying his trade in, I believe, Jewin Street, Aldersgate Street.

This man, on being taken to Bow Street, was immediately liberated, but the event had been noised abroad among his customers and friends, and he had to undergo many a *mauvais quart d'heure* in consequence. In consequence, he proceeded against the police for wrongful arrest; but in vain. The judge who tried the action exonerated the police-inspector from all blame. That brightest of evening papers, the *Star*, headed its report of the case "The wrong Benjamin"—a headline good enough to encourage the idea that the merry twinkler has a philatelist on its staff. Is it not curious—this repeated connection of the name Benjamin with stamp cases? But to resume.

Evidence taken prior to Dec. 1st, showed that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. manufacture stamps for the Indian Government, and are called upon once a year for a supply of Service stamps, surcharged in black :—

On
H. M.
S.

Mr. Thomas Gay, a supervisor of stamps for the Indian Government is exclusively employed at De La Rue's, and on May 24th, according to his testimony, he placed in a case four reams of 500 sheets of Service stamps, as well as 200 loose sheets—each sheet consisting of 240 stamps. The case had a tin lining securely soldered, and the box itself was fastened with iron bands, sealed, and numbered 2951. It left De La Rue's for the hands of Mr. Richard Basden, foreman of the London store depôt of the Indian Government. This gentleman signed for the box, and it was in due course, consigned to the hold of the steamship Chyebassa. Further evidence demonstrates that after being placed in the hold the case could not possibly be tampered with; and this gives rise to the question, when was the theft effected?—a question which the authorities are still unable to answer. The arrest of the prisoner Lawrence was effected by Detective Dicker, under circumstances already well known, at Canning Town Railway Station. "Little Ben" pleaded hard that he was only "minding" the stolen stamps for a "short, stout gentleman," but this plea is disbelieved by the police. Four weary weeks Lawrence was kept in the House of Detention, until the news of the arrrival of the Chyebassa at Bombay brought with it sufficient material for Mr. Blanchard Wontner, the prosecuting solicitor, to "go upon." Peter HamptonGardiner,2nd officer oftheChyebassa, was the first witness he called. This gentleman said that he witnessed the loading of the vessel, and was unaware that any part of the cargo had been tampered with. The hold was properly battened down, and certainly no tampering could take place on the voyage. On their arrival at Bombay, witness received cabled information as to the missing stamps, and accordingly paid special attention to the unloading of the cargo. It was on Sept. 10th that the case numbered "2951" was taken from the vessel and examined. It was then found that the case had been tampered with, though both seals were still intact. The tape of the seal on the left-hand side, however, was cut, and bore marks of violence. The whole thing had evidently been calculated to a nicety, for in the room of the stolen parcels of stamps there was a quantity of paper and coal, placed therein to preserve the box at its proper weight. When asked if he wished to put any questions to this witness, the prisoner Lawrence told the magistrate, as is his wont, that he "didn't know the gentleman." Several other witnesses, mostly dock workers, spoke of their acquaintance with Lawrence, under the several names of Benjamin, Morris, Benjamin Brackett, and "Little Ben." Few of them knew him as Lawrence. In nearly every case the prisoner affected never to have seen the witness before, and some merriment in court resulted. One witness, George Howard, said he had had frequent talks and walks with the prisoner, in the course of one of which Lawrence said he had about £2000 in foreign paper money at home, for which he would be glad to take £50. On another occasion he told Howard that he had just been to the docks, and had there "spent one of the busiest three hours of his life." Howard thought this strange, because the day was Sunday, when all dock work was supposed to be suspended. Finally, the prisoner was again remanded for a week.

When the West Ham Court re-assembled Thursday (December 8th), the accused man was represented by counsel—Mr. R. J. Drake, one of our rising barristers. Detective-Inspector Mellist was present, keenly watching every new development of the case in the interests of the Police Commissioners. The evidence by this time had narrowed down the space of time during which the theft was probably effected to the four days from July 23rd to July 26th, inclusive. Magistrate Baggalley expressed the opinion, in the course of some remarks to Mr. Blanchard Wontner, that however the evidence was looked at, it led one to that irresistible conclusion; and there was strong presumptive evidence that the robbery was committed on the night that the lighter which had conveyed the stamps to the Chyebassa was left in the charge of a bargee. The goods were left for twelve hours practically at the mercy of one bargee. The witness, George Howard, was again brought forward for cross-examination, and he came out of it badly. Mr. Drake, for the prisoner, succeeded in seriously shaking his evidence. Howard was not sure, he admitted, that the prisoner was the man who had talked to him about the foreign paper money. From this he went on to say that if the prisoner *were* the man he had altered most surprisingly. This evidence naturally caused some eyebrow-raising in court; and the prosecu-

ting solicitor's face fell slightly. The magistrate, however, after hearing further evidence of an immaterial nature, decided that he must send the prisoner for trial. Duly cautioning Lawrence, he asked him what he had to say for himself, whereupon the prisoner retorted, "All I can say is this—before God and man, I never knew what the parcel contained before it was opened by the police officers." "All right," said magistrate Baggalley, "stand down; you are committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court." The case, I believe, comes on in the Sessions which open at the Old Bailey on Monday next. Needless to say, I shall attend and keep readers of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* well posted in this strange case.

Auction Reports.

—:-:—

Several very important Auctions have been held since the last report, but we are afraid we shall have to rather shorten our record this month.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER's twentieth sale, November 5th.

		£	s.	d.
52	Levant, 1864, 2 pias, unused ..	£2	4	0
58	Mauritius, 1848, 2d., error PENOE, fine	3	0	0
90	N.S.W. 3d., laureated, wmk. 2 ..	5	0	0
139	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-, unused ..	2	2	0
147	Spain, Madrid, 1, 2, 3c., bronze, unused	4	4	0
184	Victoria, 6d., orange, cut	2	0	0
185	,, Registered rouletted ..	2	10	0
190	,, 1862, 6d., black, wmk. 4, unchronicled and probably unique ..	20	0	0

Mr. CHEVELEY's thirty-second sale, November 10th, 11th, and 12th.

39	Spain, 1852, 2 reales, unused ..	3	15	0
41	Basle, 2½ rp., unused..	4	0	0
44	Madrid, 3c., bronze, unused.. ..	4	12	6
52	Zurich, 6r., all 5 types	4	15	0
54	Tuscany, 3 lire	8	0	0
60	Mulready, 2d. wrappers, block of 10	8	12	6
129	Spain, 1850, 10 rls., unused	2	2	0
143	Basle, 2½ rp., unused..	2	15	0
151	Geneva, the double stamp severed but rejoined	7	5	0
152	Zurich, 4 rp.	3	12	6
153	Saxony, 3pf., fair	2	12	6
154	Moldavia, 54 paras, used and cut round..	2	12	6
162	Naples, ½t., cross mended	2	2	0
165	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ⅓gr.	2	12	6
175	Tuscany, 2s.	4	4	0
201	Labuan, 6 in red on 16c., blue ..	11	15	0
212	Ceylon, star, perf., 8d.	2	4	0
221	,, 2d., maise, imperf.	2	4	0
234	,, 4d., imperf.	3	0	0
235	,, 8d., ,, ...	5	0	0
247	,, 4d., ,, ...	4	0	0
265	Afghan, 1293, value in tablet, shahi, black, cut round	4	0	0
401	Cape, 1d., woodblock, fine	2	2	0
427	Mauritius, 1848, 1d. strip of 4, worn plate..	3	17	6
437	Azores, 1st issue, 10, 20, 50, 80, 100 r, unused	3	3	0
445	Cape, 1d., woodblock, 2 medium copies	1	12	0
449	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., fine, very early impression	3	3	0
602	P. Edward Isle, 12c., block of 10, imperf.	2	8	0
604	N. Brunswick, 6d. and ½ 3d., used as 7½d.	2	2	0
613	,, The Connell, perfs., cut bottom and one side	9	15	0
713	Turk's Islands, 1/- prune	4	4	0
715	B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta, corners chipped and creased ..	2	8	0
776	,, ditto, corners chipped and repaired, fine copy	5	10	0
803	Buenos Ayres, 5p. yellow	5	15	0
808	Pacific S. Co., 1rl. blue, used ..	4	12	6
809	Buenos Ayres, 3p. green	2	4	0
810	Bolivar, 1st issue, 10c. green ..	4	15	0
813	Mexico, eagle, 3c. surcharged, unused	3	7	6
841	Buenos Ayres, 4p. red	7	0	0
842	,, 5p. orange	6	15	0
854	Pacific S. Co., complete set of 9 ..	3	3	0
910	Sydney, 3d. not postmarked, but soiled	3	5	0
926	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow, fine ..	4	0	0

Mr. HADLOW's thirteenth sale, Nov. 19th.

25	House of Lords and House of Commons envelopes, entire ..	12	5	0
27	Gt. Britain, 4d. on bluish, medium garter, unused ..	3	0	0
29	,, 6d., Plate 8, imperf. ..	2	15	0
30	,, 2d., Plate 7, rouletted and perf.	2	0	0
35	Hanover, ½gr. black, Percé, error O in Hanover, a reversed C	3	3	0
49	N. German Conf., 1gr. large stamp on ½gr. Oldenburg, small size envelope, unused	2	5	0
50	N. German Conf., 1gr., large size on 1sgr. Meck. Strelitz, large size envelope, unused..	2	0	0
99	Afghan, 1293, abasi purple	2	12	0
	,, 1288, shahi, pair	2	12	0
129	Ceylon, 1/9 green, perf.	2	2	0
143	,, 4d. imperf.	2	10	0
145	,, 1/- ,, strip of 3 ..	2	8	0
160	Labuan, 6c. on 16c., first issue, reversed surcharged	6	10	0
161	,, 6c. on 40c., reversed surch.	6	0	0
166	Angola, entire sheet of 20r., showing error, 40r.	5	0	0
171	B.E. Africa, ½a. provisional, signed by Postmaster	2	0	0
172	Cape, 4d. triangular in black.. ..	3	10	0
173	,, 6d. ,, on bleuté unused	3	0	0
183	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., fine, unused ..	4	10	0
188	Natal, 1/-, curved, surch. in black, printed twice	4	8	0
259	Grenada, entire sheet of the ½d. black on mauve, showing the error—OSTAGE	4	0	0
263	N. Brunswick, the Connell	8	0	0
278	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-	2	10	0
285	Virgin Isles, sheet of 20, 4d. on 1/-..	6	6	0
291-4	U.S. proofs, complete (176) ..	3	0	0
304	N.S.W., Postage on £2 red and lilac, unused	2	2	0
305	,, 1d. Laureated on blue, complete plate (23 pairs and singles) ..	13	0	0
325	Queensland, 1st issue, 2d. imperf. ..	4	4	0
327	S. Australia, 10d., yellow, roul., surcharged reversed	3	15	0
350	Victoria, Queen on Throne, 2d., lilac, litho., made up plate, mostly pairs and strips	5	5	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER's twenty-first sale, November 25th and 26th.

45	Cape, 1d., woodblock, fine	2	6	0
57	Ceylon, 8d., brown, star, perf., unused	3	5	0
60	,, 1/-, no wmk., unused ..	4	0	0
179	Naples, ½t., arms	9	0	0
180	,, ½t., cross	2	15	0
185	Natal, 1/-, surcharged Postage ..	3	10	0
188	Nevis, 6d., lithograph, unused ..	2	12	6
193	Newfoundland, 6½d. orange, unused	3	7	6
238	N. Zealand, on blue, 2d., unused ..	2	2	0
240	,, Pelure, 6d., unused ..	2	0	0
257	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ⅛gr., unused..	3	5	0
258	,, ,, 2gr., ,, ..	2	8	0
259	,, ,, 1, 2, 3gr., ,, ..	2	4	0
260	,, 3rd issue, ¼, ⅛, ½, 1gr., unused	2	0	0
261	,, ,, 2, 3 (2) gr., ,,	2	4	0
305	St. Vincent, 1d. on ½ 6d., unused, double perf.	3	5	0
333	Spain, 1853, 2 reales	3	7	6
346	Basle, 2½rp.	2	17	6
347	,, ,, ...	3	3	0
392	W. Australia, 1st issue, 2d., with impression on back	2	17	6

International Philatelic Union.

—:-:—

NOVEMBER, 1892, REPORT.

ORGANISED 1881, RE-ORGANISED 1883.

Alterium Alterius Auxilio Eget.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1892.

President—

E. HAWKINS, Esq., J.P., "Horringer," Bury St. Edmunds.

Secretary and Treasurer—

S. F. BICKERS, Esq., Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant Secretary—

S. C. SKIPTON, Esq., 78, Castle Street, Salisbury.

Members of Committee—

JAMES STEER, Esq., 30a, Childeric Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

B. W. NEAVE, Esq., 95, Queen's Road, Brownswood Park, London, N.

GEO. BURROW, Esq., 120, Grange Road, Birkenhead, Liverpool.

W. LOCHHEAD, Esq., Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Alexandria, N.B.

A. STICH, Esq., Wohnfried, Meikleriggs, Paisley, N.B.

Membership.

Candidates for admission to the International Philatelic Union must be over 18 years of age, and must furnish at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and should no objection be lodged against their admission, they will, at the expiration of 14 days, be duly elected members of the Association.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above. Article 4 of Statutes.

303 B. B. Guirba, Esq., British Post Master, Bagdad, Turkish Arabia. Proposed by S. F. Bickers, Esq., Clifton, Bristol.

304 F. E. Harwood, Esq., 29, Queen Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Proposed by J. E. Podger, Esq., and W. Brown, Esq., Salisbury.

305 J. E. Newell Bull, Esq., Gunalda, Gympic, Queensland. Proposed by H. G. Carman, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand, and S. F. Bickers, Esq., Clifton, Bristol.

306 E. H. Newman, Esq., 56, Ossory Road, London, S.E.

307 H. P. E. Drayton, Esq., Dayrelle, Beckenham Park. Proposed by J. H. Telfer, Esq., London, and S. F. Bickers, Esq., Clifton, Bristol.

308 Walter Biddell, Esq., 6, Brougham Terrace, Exmouth. Proposed by L. Layare, Esq., and Mrs. Brushfield, Budleigh, Salterton.

New Members.

SECTION I.

298 L. Moseley, Esq., 21, Cornwallis Gardens, Hastings.

299 H. Thompson, Esq., 22, Park Road, Forest Hill, London.

300 J. Salter-Whiter, Esq., Sunny Bank, Wallington, Surrey.

SECTION VIII.

301 F. Bursio, Esq., 9, Rue Hustin, Bordeaux, France.

302 Wilfrid Brittain, Esq., Box 147, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, South Africa.

New Addresses.

Mr. P. E. Hoffe, c/o Wm. Evatt, Esq., M.D., 712, W. 21, St. Chicago, United States America.

Mr. H. G. Brown, 185, High Street, Deal, Kent.

Miss M. G. Oldham, 3, de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.

Mr. R. Zimmerman, Wilstorf, nr. Harberg, 7., Eble, Germany,

Special Notice.

Members are reminded that all subscriptions expire with this number. Early renewal for 1893 is desired. Remittance should be made by Postal Order for 3s. 6d. payable to S. F. Bickers, Clifton, Bristol.

S. F. BICKERS,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, I.P.U.
1, Southernhay Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

The September Packets have been returned, and I am now making up the Quarter's accounts. I am sorry to say that there are still some balances unpaid on the April-June Quarter. If these are not paid shortly I shall have to bring the names before the Committee. Mr. Gardner writes to me to say that the French Club (whose exchange was formerly not on a cash basis) have not yet settled up for stamps taken from the English sheets but will do so in the beginning of the year. From the above causes several members balances for the April-June Quarter are still unpaid. I will pay them off as soon as possible.

I hope all members will pay up this quarters account promptly.

Will members who wish to have their subscriptions added on the accounts of the Oct.-Dec., Quarter, kindly mention the fact on the November or December Postal Lists of the Packets.

I beg to thank here the many members who have written so kindly to me on my new departure, and to thank them for the kind manner they have referred to the way I have carried on the packets.

As I mentioned in my last report I am quite willing to continue them if members desire.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant-Secretary.

78, Castle Street, Salisbury,
5th December, 1892.

Exchange, Enquiry, and Wants of Members, &c.

Wanted—All back members of the London Philatelist Cash or Exchange—A. Monteith, 232, Portland St., Southport.

Wanted—Second-hand Imperial or Permanent Stamp Album, state price and condition—Bickers, Clifton, Bristol.

Wanted—All kinds of Fiscal, Revenue, and Railway Stamps. Offer Cash or Exchange, Postal or Fiscal, large or small quantities. Will pay good prices for scarce varieties. Fiscals for sale cheap. —H. CLARK, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.

For Sale—Registered Letter Envelope, size K, franked with 3d stamp, Guildhall Penny Postage Jubilee dating stamp, Jy. 2, 1890—What offers? Bickers, Clifton, Bristol.

Correspondence.

A NOTE OF CONGRATULATION.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose 3s. 6d. as my subscription towards your magazine for 1893. I send it now as I shall be away abroad for the new year, and should be sorry to miss any one number of it. Being one of those "that go down to the sea in ships," I am only home at intervals, and am therefore obliged to take in my philatelic stores at such times, which stores have to last me till our next return home. Under these circumstances you can understand how eagerly I welcome your excellent magazine. As a subscriber from the first, will you allow me to congratulate you on having obtained the First Bronze Medal at the Paris Exhibition. I do so most heartily. The Judges seem to have shown their sense in this respect, whatever other foolishnesses they may have committed. I was sorry that your *Review of Reviews* was crowded out this month. I have always liked that part of your magazine so much. This month's is like a good substantial dinner without any pudding provided. I suppose we may expect two helpings next time to make up for it. I wish you every success in your exhibition scheme, and I hope before long you will carry it through, if it comes to sending round the hat I will gladly subscribe a guinea, so that the medium collector may have an opportunity of seeing those rarities which at present we only read about but never see. I myself read about such things as made-up plates &c., but as to seeing such things, what chance have I and many more medium collectors got—none whatever, unless an exhibitions held now and then. Our famous advanced collectors are able to have an exhibition all to themselves any day they like, by looking through their own collections. My occupation is somewhat a draw-back to stamp collecting, as it prevents me from belonging to any society in connection with it, exchange or otherwise.

I am, yours very truly,
EATON L. TRAVERS.

Southampton, Nov. 29.

Round the Town.

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THE PHILATELIC NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE METROPOLIS.

[BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, December 8th, 1892.

SINCE the stampede back from Paris events have not moved slowly in the London phitatelic world. In fact, so busy is everything that I fear my column of notes will be unduly extended this month. So let me get to business without further preamble.

* * *

That the season 1892-3 will be a good one, cannot be doubted. The auctions are now in full swing. Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper, Mr. Cheveley, and Mr. Hadlow are all busy with the hammer. Mr. Hadlow, by the way, is now fairly settled in his new offices at 37, High Holborn—a big roomy place on the first floor, where the dealer-auctioneer has plenty of light to guide him in his work. When I called the other day I found Mr. Hadlow diligently classifying a big collection he had just received from a prominent collector—but of this more anon.

* * *

Mr. Cheveley, as is by this time well known, has parted company with Mr. Wilson. In future he will continue auctioneering and dealing under the name of Cheveley & Co., at the same offices in Chancery Lane. Mr. Cheveley's auction season promises to be a highly successful one. At an early date he promises a big sale of Australian stamps, at which some sensational prices may be realised.

* * *

Mr. W. T. Wilson, meanwhile, will pursue the even tenor of his way in his beloved Birmingham. I have often wondered why Mr. Wilson dosen't come to London, where his vast philatelic knowledge and his business acumen would insure his rapid success. Perhaps he will come up some day. In the meantime Mr. Wilson's friends and customers must bear in mind that he retains the bulk of the rarities hitherto possessed by the firm of Cheveley, Wilson & Co.

* * *

London is receiving an influx of new dealers. New stamp shops are being opened on every hand. I have just returned from a visit to Mr. J. H. Telfer, who is now located at 120, Newgate Street. Mr. Telfer will be remembered as a "first-floor" dealer in Holborn. He has now a fine well-lighted shop in Newgate Street, and seems to be doing well.

* * *

The Strand has become almost "the" thoroughfare for stamp dealers, but now

Cheapside is having a turn. Mr. Harry Hilckes, late of Bournemouth, and Mr. W. B. Kirkpatrick, under the title and style of Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., have taken splendid offices, at 64, Cheapside—just under Bennett's clock.

* * *

The new firm is doing a roaring business. Their shutters have been down just one week. and I am assured that the "takings" during the seven days amounts to—but there, you wouldn't believe it if I told you. During the week some distinguished visitors have wended their way to 64, Cheapside, and among the number has been Mons. Ferrary. Mr. Hilckes, I learn, sold the great collector a unique stamp for a big amount. This was a Fiji stamp, and an error of colour. Mr. Hilckes is in possession of documentary evidence to prove that it is absolutely the only specimen in existence. For more, see the forthcoming issue of the *Monthly Journal.*

* * *

But the Hilckes-Kirkpatrick affair is not the only new thing in partnerships. No less a person than our popular publisher, Mr. Wm. Brown, has taken unto himself a business partner in the person of Mr. S. C. Skipton, as readers of the *Journal* already know. I believe that the enterprising gentleman who has so long presided over the packets of the I.P.U., was originally intended for a doctor; but he was always a better philatelist than a Sawyer. Still, who shall dare to say that friend Skipton is going to turn his medical skill to account by "doctoring" stamps?

* * *

Though I cannot plead that the announcement of Mr. Skipton's "translation" to Salisbury came as any great surprise to me, yet I must say that it was not until the matter was officially announced that I was sure. The "official announcement," if I may so describe it, came out at a recent *réunion* at De Keyser's Hotel, Blackfriars, when Mr. Brown, Mr. Theodor Buhl, Mr. Skipton, and myself tucked our legs under the same festive mahogany. Then it was that the whole story came out. In a chat with Skipton afterwards I learned that he would be willing to retain the assistant secretaryship of the I.P.U. if the members so desired. I think I.P.U. men will generally agree with me that Mr. Skipton has made a model packet manager, and one whom we should all be very sorry to lose.

* * *

Reverting to Mons. Ferrary. That gentleman seems to be making the most of his time in London. He has visited all the big dealers, carrying away some of the best things of each, and some of the smaller men have also been able to supply him. I have just left Mr. D. Field, of Holywell Street, Strand—one of our coming men in the stamp line—and he tells me that he also sold Mons. Ferrary something unique. Mr. Field's stamp was the 10c. Newfoundland, 1865, head of Prince Consort, *in a deep blue* instead of black. The stamp was perforated and used. Prior to selling it to Mons. Ferrary, Mr. Field had, he told me, submitted the stamp to several experts, and all had agreed as to its genuineness. Has anyone heard of another copy of this error?

PERIPATETIC PHIL.

New Issues and Varieties.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Mentioned in
1 COngo Français, 10c. in black on 25c.	Nov.
2 Congo Français, 10 in red on 25c.	Nov.
3 French Colonies	Dec.
4 Morocco, 10c. in black on 25c. ..	Dec.
5 Bolivia Newspaper Stamps ..	Nov. & Dec.
6 Orange Free State, 2½d. in black on 3d.	Nov.
7 Salvador, 1c. in black on 5c. ..	Nov.
8 Nicaragua, 1892	March
9 Suriname, 2½c. black and yellow..	Nov.
10 Grenada, Unpaid, 2d. on 6d. and 8d.	Dec.
11, 13 Liberia, Unpaid, black on 3c. on 6c.	Dec.
12 Bikinir, ½a. black, formerly catalogued as a fiscal	July
14 Diego Suarez	Dec.
15 Shanghai, Postage Due in black ..	Dec.

The remainder show various varieties of the San Marino surcharges.

Cmi., Cmi., Gmi., Cmi., one line thick, thin, dotted, wavy, two lines, large and small figures.

N.B.—We shall be glad if our readers will forward us a copy of any new issue for the purpose of illustration. The stamps should reach us, if possible, before the 25th of each month, and will be returned about the 10th of the next month. Unused stamps are preferred, and, if desired, the owners name will be mentioned as sending the stamp. Provisionals and surcharges are specially desired.

Argentine. There appears to be a 12c. value and a variety on one of the wrappers. The adhesives are watermarked with a sun and rays.

12c. deep blue

Wrapper, 4c. grey on buff, with and without accent on U of REPUBLICA.

Austria. The following errors are to be noticed, and according to Mr. C. Ledermann the 1 and 2 gulden will be surcharged for the Levant.

2kr. black and brown, imperf.

3k. black and rose, error

Levant, 1 Pias., blue, without figures 10 in upper angles

10 Piastres, on 1 gulden, black and blue

20 ,, 2 ,, ,, and red

Bahamas. The provisional Post Card 1+1d. on 1½+1½d. has been found with a double surcharge on one half.

P.C., 1+1d. black on rose, 1st half surch. twice

1+1d. ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,

Belgium. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions more errors of the 1c.
1 CENTIMF
1 CENTIME. with stop
1 CENTIM
1 CENTIMI

Bermuda. We have seen a copy at last of the ½d. printed in green. The watermark is CA and Crown.
½d. green

Bolivar. *The Monthly Journal* mentions a pair of the 1879 issue imperf.
1879, 5c. blue, imperf.

Bolivia. The colours of the Newspaper Stamps are as follows:—
Newspaper Stamps, ½c. red on yellow
1c. rose on flesh
2c. violet on blue
5c. blue on blue
10c. orange on yellow
20c. green on green
50c. red on rose
1b. yellow on yellow
2b. brown on grey
5b. black on white
10b. lilac on lilac
Error, 2 BOIIVIANOS for BOLIVIANOS

Of the set usually put down as essays, roughly printed in black, with a mountainous view, which we believe to have been prepared for use, but washed away in the earthquake at Carracas we believe, the *Monthly Journal* mentions a set of three values, 1, 2, 4r., printed in blue on blue paper, apparently genuinely used.

Borneo. A variety of the 8c. on 25c. has been met with we read in the *London Philatelist*, namely, with the value denoted by "8" instead of "EIGHT."
8c. in red on 25c. blue

British South Africa. We have a letter from an official in this company that a new Registered Envelope of the value of 4d. has been issued in two sizes for Mashonaland. The stamp is similar to the Registered Envelope stamp, of British Central Africa.

Is Mashonaland to have a complete set of stamps, or is the country governed by the company to bear this name?

Bulgaria. From the *American Journal of Philately* we cull the following varieties of the Unpaid Letter stamps.
Unpaid 25s. crimson, large wavy, perf. 6
25s. „ „ „ 5
25s. „ „ 5 vertically and small perf. 12 horizontally
25s, „ large wavy, 5 on 3 sides, and small perf. 12 at bottom

Canada. Mr. F. de Coppet has discovered the 15c. of 1868, on thin horizontally laid paper.
1868, 15c. violet on laid

Cashmere. Messrs. S. Gibbons, Limited, have discovered the current ⅛a. on laid paper.
⅛a. yellow on thin laid.

Colombia. Of the new set are the following, said to be changed in colour only.
5 pesos, red on blue, perf. 13
10 „ blue on white „ 10

Confederate States. KNOXVILLE. A 10c. stamp of similar design to the 5c. has been discovered, according to our namesake of America.
10c. green

Costa Rica. The *American Journal of Philately* mentions the 2c. fiscal surcharged GUANACASTE and CORREOS in black.
2c. blue, surch. in black

Curacao. A new Post Card has appeared here. Arms at left, stamp (figure type) at right.
P.C., 2½c. green on pale green

Diego Suarez. We illustrate the surcharge on the following stamps, &c.
1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 75c., 1fr.
Unpaid, 10, 15, 20, 30, 60c., 1fr.
P.C., 10c., 10+10c.
L.C., 15, 25c.

Egypt. We hear that the 1p. has been surcharged 2 piasters, and that the 10 piasters is to be suppressed, and that the colours of the 3 millièmes and 2 piasters are to be changed from one to the other.

Falkland Isles. The *Record* announces the following cards with the ordinary stamp (Queen's head in circle), size 140×90 mm.
P.C., 1d. carmine on buff
1+1d. „ „

Fiji. The *Record*, copying from the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, mentions that "the 4d. in black on 2d. mauve has been surcharged in black '5d.,' size 140×90 mm (!!!)." We mentioned this stamp in October from the *Record*, but the copies we have seen did not have the surcharge quite so large.

French Colonies. To save several pages we mention *all* these together. We give an illustration of one of the stamps which are alike for all the Colonies, except that the name is changed for each. The following is a list of the Colonies to be supplied (357 varieties in all):—
Golfe d'Anjouan
Congo Français
Côte d'Ivoire
Diégo-Suarez
Guadeloupe et Dépendances
Guinée Française
Guyane
Etablissements Français de l'Inde
Indo-Chine
Martinique
Mayotte
Nlle-Calédonie et Dépendances
Obock
Etablissements Français de l'Océanie (Tahiti)
Réunion
St. Pierre et Miquelon
Senegal

The following is a list of the stamps, etc.

1c. black on blue	name in red
2c. brown on straw	„ blue
4c. claret on blue	„ „
5c. green on green	„ red
10c. black on lilac	„ blue
15c. blue on quadrillé	„ red
20c. red on green	„ blue
25c. black on rose	„ red
30c. brown on buff	„ blue
40c. red on straw	„ „

50c. carmine on rose, name in blue
75c. black on yellow „ red
1fr. bronze on straw „ „
Env. 5c. green on white „ „ size, 116×76 mm
15c. blue on greenish, name in red, size, 116×76 mm
15c. „ „ name in red, size, 123×96 mm
15c. „ „ name in red, size, 146×113 mm
P.C. 10c. black on greenish, name in red, size, 140×90 mm
10+10c. „ blue, name in blue, size, 140×90 mm
L.C. 15c. blue on grey, name in red, size, 130×81 mm
25c. black on rose, name in red, size, 130×81 mm

French Congo. *La Revue Philatelique* mentions the unpaid surcharged vertically in three lines—'Congo-Française'—Timbres Poste—10c.
10c. in black on Unpaid 1fr. brown

Gambia. The 1½d. Post Card has been surcharged 1d. in black.
P.C., 1d. in black on 1½d. green on buff

Gold Coast. From the *Record* we hear that Post Cards with stamps similar to the adhesives have been issued.
P.C., 1d. carmine on buff
1+1d. „ „

Great Britain. The Registered Envelope, size F, has been issued with the words "FEE PAID" (capitals underlined) below the large 'R' in oval, for the purpose of recording the amount of insurance.
Reg. Env., 2d. blue

Grenada. The 6d. has been surcharged similar to the 8d. (see this and last month's illustrations). We hear of varieties due to the positions and non-positions of the stops.
Unpaid, 1d. in black on 6d. lilac
2d. „ 6d. „

Guinea. According to the *Echo de la Timbrologie* the new set for this Colony differs from the design of the other Portuguese Colonies. Only one value is mentioned, namely the 5 reis, orange

Haiti. Our Publishers have copies of the current 3c. surcharged in red '2c.,' the surcharge is the same that disfigured the 3c. stamp of the last issue. We have not seen any errors at present.
2c. in red on 3c. grey

Holland. We have a card similar in type, etc., to the current, but without the stamp and the arms being on the left.
P.C., blue on blue

Iceland. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions that the reply card has been issued with the addition of a French translation of the instructions.
P.C., 10+10 aur, rose

India. We read of the surcharged reply card being found imperforate, if so the unsurcharged card should also exist, does it?
We have received from Mr. Jordan, of Calcutta, a copy of the new envelope of 2½a. The stamp is similar to the old 4½a. stamp, but the envelope is larger and of thinner and tougher paper, but thicker than the paper of our own 2½d. envelope.
Env., 2½a. orange on white laid, size 146×83½ mm

Jhind. According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 8a. has been surcharged 'Service.'
Official, 8a. black and purple

Labuan. Mr. H. J. Wildsmith writes to us that he has the 4c. green Post Card surcharged "3 — CENTS" in two lines.
P.C., 3c. in black on 4c. green

Lagos. According to the *Record* the following cards have been issued (type head of Queen in circle.)
P.C., 1d. carmine on buff
1+1d. „ „

Liberia. Mr. Hayman has sent us copies of the last issue surcharged for use as Unpaid Stamps (*see illustration.*)
Unpaid, 3c. black on lilac
6c. „ grey

Maçau. We hear that the Post Card has been printed in blue, and with a 10c. adhesive attached has been issued for use between Maçau, Timor and Hong Kong.
P.C. 10+10c. blue on white, stamp green
There are the usual errors in the 30 reis on 200 reis described last month.

Mexico. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions a new variety of the 5c. Post Card, having the stamp (design of current adhesives) in right, arms and inscriptions in left upper corners, instruction in left lower corner. Frame of interlaced wavy lines with "SERVICO INTERIOR" at the side.
P.C. 5c. blue, and carmine on white

Morocco. We illustrate a surcharge on the stamp of 25c. mentioned a short time ago.
10c. in black on 25c. rose

Mozambique. The stamps of this province (head embossed) have been surcharged "COMPª DE—MOÇAMBIQUE," in two lines, for use in the territory under the company's control.

5	reis,	black,	surch.	in red
10	„	green,	„	black
20	„	rose,	„	„
25	„	violet,	„	„
40	„	chocolate,	„	„
50	„	blue,	„	„
100	„	brown,	„	„
200	„	lilac,	„	„
300	„	orange,	„	„

Nandgaon. The *London Philatelist* mentions a new issue, the stamps being smaller than the old and without any English inscription.
½a. green, imperf.
2a. red „

New Caledonia According to *La Revue Philatelique* the 25c. *yellow* of the French Colonies has been surcharged as described last month, and also the 35c.
25c. yellow, surch. in black
35c. black on yellow, surch. in black
We have seen copies of the 10c. on 30c. brown surcharged twice, once sideways and once in the normal position.

Newfoundland. According to the *Postal Card* the 2+2c. Post Card exists in two varieties. UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE measures 55 mm or 54 mm, and POST CARD measures 54½ mm or 55½ mm.
P.C., 2+2c. red on buff, variety

New South Wales. *Vindin's Monthly* mentions two Official Envelopes with stamp of the current type altered by the insertion of the letters "O.S."
The current 1/-, according to *Le Timbre Poste*, has been found inverted.
1/- brown, imperf.
Off. Env., 2d. blue on white
2d. „ on blue

New Zealand. The ½d., now current, has the watermark N.Z. and small star. One row on the sheet, a correspondent informs us, is printed on the space of the paper between the two panes of watermarks. The stamps of this row have either no watermark or portions of the letters forming NEW ZEALAND. Two more values have been seen with the surcharge "O.P.S.O."
½d. rose, wmk. N.Z. and star, perf. 12½.
Off., 1d. rose, surch. O.P.S.O. in violet
6d. brown „ „ „

Orange. The Post Card mentioned last month does not exist, it should be 1½d.

Panama. From the *Monthly Journal* we get the following:—
10c. black on yellow, imperf.
10c. „ „ „ horizontally
20c. „ lilac „ vertically
The first we have had in our collection some time, and we believe we have chronicled.

Paraguay. We hear that the stamps surcharged '1892' mentioned in August, are unofficial.

Philippines. A new value has been issued, and according to the *Borsen Courier*, the 10 and 20c. have been changed in colour.
6c. de p. brown
10c. de p. carmine
20c. de p. grey

Portugal. With the surcharge PROVISORIO in large type we have the
25r. violet brown, surch. in black

St. Pierre Miquelon. We have just received two new sets of surcharged stamps which we will illustrate next month. The surcharged figures of value are over the surcharge of the name, and are of large size.
Large double-lined figures.
1 in black on 5c. green
1 „ 5c. „ no P to PIERRE
2 „ 5c. „
2 „ 5c. „ no P to PIERRE
4 „ 5c. „
4 „ 5c. „ no P to PIERRE
Large thick figures.
1 in black on 25c. black on rose
2 „ 25c. „
4 „ 25c. „

Santander. The stamp illustrated last month is 5c. red on rose, perf. 13

St. Vincent. Mr. W. H. Wildsmith informs us he has the 4d. surcharged "5-PENCE" with a bar below in violet.
5d. in violet on 4d. claret

Selangor. According to the *Stamp News* the following has been issued:—
8c. orange

Shanghai. Our Publisher has the following:—
5c. rose, watermarked
10c. orange „
Unpaid in blue on 5c. rose, watermarked
„ „ 10c. orange, „

South Australia. The 9d., watermarked SA and crown, mentioned in August, appears after all to be only a shade of the old 9d., with the star watermarked.

Spain. In *Le Timbre Poste* we read of two varieties of the 10c. card, one has the U of UNIVERSELLE broken, and the instruction has a stop. There is also another 15c., but without the arms. Also a Reply Card of 5c.
10c. carmine on buff, variety
15c. brown on buff
5+5c. green on buff

Suriname. We see in the *American Journal of Philately* that the stamps of one vertical row of the 2½c., mentioned last month and illustrated this month, have the first letter F in in the fourth line of vertical inscription (*i.e.*, the line on the left) has a Gothic instead of a Roman F.
2½c. black and yellow (variety)

Tasmania. We have received copies of the 1d. Card with an embossed ½d. stamp added below the 1d. stamp, the second card below, we read of in the *London Philatelist*. It is also said to exist with the embossed stamp inverted in the left lower corner. This placing two stamps on Post Cards is new, we believe, why do they not ring the changes thus:—two ½d., one 1d. and one ½d., various positions. We have also received a Reply Card.
1½d. (1d.+½d.) rose and vermilion on white
1½d. (1d.+½), 1882, „ „ buff
1½+1½d. brown on pale buff

Tobago. The *Record* lists the permanent Post Cards with stamps of the usual De la Rue type for Post Cards.
P.C., ½d. green on buff
½+½d. „ „
1d. carmine „
1+1d. „ „

Turkey. A correspondent in Bagdad send us a copy of the current 2 piasters, cut in half diagonally from left to right. It was used at the Mossul Post Office, provisionally for the 1 piaster.
½ of 2 piasters, orange, used as 1 piaster

United States. We have received from Mr. Lohmeyer and from the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., the New Reply Card.
P.C., 1+1c. black on buff.

Uruguay. Some handsome Post Cards have been issued, but we believe that the natives object to their Foreign origin, being supplied by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons.
P.C., 2c. green on greenish for Interior
2+2c. blue on azure „
2c. orange on buff, for Postal Union
2+2c. blue on straw „
3c. red on yellow „
3+3c. brown on magenta „
L.C., 3c. violet on grey

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	3c. ,,	on amber	25
	7c. vermilion	on ,,	05
1874-82	1c. blue on	white, Die B	05
	1c. ,,	amber, ,,	05
	1c. ,,	blue, ,,	10
	1c. ,,	fawn, ,,	10
	1c. ,,	orange, ,,	05
	1c. ,,	manilla wrapper	10
	2c. red on	white, Die C	10
	2c. ,,	amber, ,,	10
	2c. ,,	blue, ,,	30
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper, Die C	10
	3c. green, on	white, Die B	10
	3c. ,,	amber, ,,	10
	3c. ,,	fawn, ,,	12
	3c. ,,	blue, ,,	15
	3c. ,,	cream, ,,	15
	5c. blue on	white, Die A	25
	5c. ,,	blue, ,,	25
	5c. ,,	white, Die B	15
	5c. ,,	amber, ,,	20
	5c. brown on	white	15
	5c. ,,	amber	15
	5c. ,,	blue	5 00
	6c. carmine on	white	15
1883, Oct.	2c. red on	,,	10
	2c. ,,	amber	10
	2c. ,,	fawn	10
	2c. ,,	blue	15
1883, Nov.	2c. ,,	white	10
	2c. ,,	amber	10
	2c. ,,	fawn	10
	2c. ,,	blue	15
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper	25
	4c. green on	white	10
	4c. ,,	amber	10
1884, May.	2c. brown on	white	10
	2c. ,,	amber	20
	2c. ,,	fawn	25
	2c. ,,	blue	25
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper	25
June Retouched Dies.	2c. ,,	white	15
	2c. ,,	amber	20
	2c. ,,	fawn	25
	2c. ,,	,, round O	1 00
	2c. ,,	blue	40
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper	50
	2c. red on	white	15
Retouched Dies.	2c. ,,	amber	$0 25
	2c. ,,	fawn	25
	2c. ,,	blue	25
	2c. ,,	white variety with 3½ links	25
1884, July.	2c brown on	white	10
	2c. ,,	amber	10
	2c. ,,	fawn	10
	2c. ,,	blue	10
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper	20
1886	2c. ,,	oriental buff	20
	2c. ,,	manilla	20
	2c. ,,	manilla amber	20
	4c. green on	manilla	15
	4c. ,,	manilla amber	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff	5 00
	10c. brown on	white	25
	10c. ,,	amber	35
	10c. ,,	blue	1 00
	10c. ,,	oriental buff	1 00
	10c. ,,	manilla	1 00
	10c. ,,	manilla amber	1 00
	30c. black on	blue	2 50
	30c. ,,	oriental buff	2 50
	30c. ,,	manilla	2 50
	30c. ,,	manilla amber	2 50
	90c. carmine on	white	2 50
	90c. ,,	blue	6 00
	90c. ,,	oriental buff	6 00
	90c. ,,	manilla	5 00
	90c ,,	manilla amber	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white	03
	1c. ,,	amber	03
	1c. ,,	manilla	03
	1c. ,,	manilla amber	03
	1c. ,,	manilla wrapper	05
	2c. green on	white	05
	2c. ,,	amber	05
	2c. ,,	blue	05
	2c. ,,	oriental buff	05
	2c. ,,	manila	05
	2c. ,,	manilla amber	05
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. ,,	amber	25
	4c. ,,	blue	50
	4c. ,,	oriental buff	50
	4c. ,,	manilla	50
	4c. ,,	manila amber	50
	5c. blue on	white	15
	5c. ,,	amber	25
	5c. ,,	blue	50
	5c. ,,	oriental buff	50

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	3c. "	on amber	25
	7c. vermilion	on "	05
1874-82	1c. blue on	white, Die B	05
	1c. "	amber, "	05
	1c. "	blue, "	10
	1c. "	fawn, "	10
	1c. "	orange, "	05
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	10
	2c. red on	white, Die C	10
	2c. "	amber, "	10
	2c. "	blue, "	30
	2c. "	manilla wrapper, Die C	10
	3c. green, on	white, Die B	10
	3c. "	amber, "	10
	3c. "	fawn, "	12
	3c. "	blue, "	15
	3c. "	cream, "	15
	5c. blue on	white, Die A	25
	5c. "	blue, "	25
	5c. "	white, Die B	15
	5c. "	amber, "	20
	5c. brown on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	15
	5c. "	blue	5 00
	6c. carmine on	white	15
1883, Oct.	2c. red on	"	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
1883, Nov.	2c. "	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
	4c. green on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	10
1884, May.	2c. brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
June Retouched Dies.	2c. "	white	15
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	" round O	1 00
	2c. "	blue	40
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	50
	2c. red on	white	15
Retouched Dies.	2c. "	amber	$0 25
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	white variety with 3½ links	25
1884, July.	2c brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	10
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	20
1886	2c. "	oriental buff	20
	2c. "	manilla	20
	2c. "	manilla amber	20
	4c. green on	manilla	15
	4c. "	manilla amber	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff	5 00
	10c. brown on	white	25
	10c. "	amber	35
	10c. "	blue	1 00
	10c. "	oriental buff	1 00
	10c. "	manilla	1 00
	10c. "	manilla amber	1 00
	30c. black on	blue	2 50
	30c. "	oriental buff	2 50
	30c. "	manilla	2 50
	30c. "	manilla amber	2 50
	90c. carmine on	white	2 50
	90c. "	blue	6 00
	90c. "	oriental buff	6 00
	90c. "	manilla	5 00
	90c. "	manilla amber	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white	03
	1c. "	amber	03
	1c. "	manilla	03
	1c. "	manilla amber	03
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	2c. green on	white	05
	2c. "	amber	05
	2c. "	blue	05
	2c. "	oriental buff	05
	2c. "	manilla	05
	2c. "	manilla amber	05
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	25
	4c. "	blue	50
	4c. "	oriental buff	50
	4c. "	manilla	50
	4c. "	manilla amber	50
	5c. blue on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	25
	5c. "	blue	50
	5c. "	oriental buff	50

All entire, unused, and in finest possible condition.

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1-13-13]

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1 Page	Gold $15.00	⅓ Page	Gold $5.50
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Signor DON LUIS HUSSON,

(Administrator de la "Inter. Post,")

2124, CASILLA DE CORREO, 2124, BUENOS AIRES,

Argentine Republic.

Or the following Agent : Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, 139, Castle Street, Salisbury, England.

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50 different Postage Stamps (used)	Gold $1.60	100 Entire Cards, Envelopes and Wrappers, seven kinds, well assorted ...	Gold $2.00
1000 well assorted (20 kinds)	" $3.10	100 Wrappers (½ cent 55, 1 cent 30, 2 cents 15)	" $0.50
1000 ½ cents, green	" $1.60	100 Envelopes, 1890, 5 cents on 8 rose (unused)	" $6.00
18	" $0.50	100 " " 5 " " 8 " (used)	" $8.00
58	" $2.40		
208	" $10.00		

Correspondencia Espanola, corrispondenza Italiana, correspondencia Portuguez, correspondence Francaise, English correspondence, Deutsche correspondenz.

LUIS HUSSON, Administrador de la "Intern. Post,"

2124, Casilla de Correo, 2124, Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina.

L. H. will be much obliged if correspondents would send their letters in official envelopes.

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	Cat. Price.	Our Price.
1861, 5c. green, used	$ .35	$ .25
„ 5c. green, used on env.	.40	.30
„ 5c. green, pair, used	.75	.55
„ 5c. green, pr. used on env.	.90	.65
„ 10c. blue, used	.50	.40
„ 10c. blue, used on env.	.65	.50
1862, 2c. green, unused	1.75	1.25
„ 2c. green, used	3.00	2.50
„ 5c. blue, used	.35	.25
„ 5c. blue, unused	.35	.30
„ 5c. blue, used on env.	.40	.30
„ 5c. blue, pair, used	.75	.55
„ 5c. blue, pair, used on env.	.90	.65
„ 10c. rose, unused	2.50	2.00
„ 10c. rose, used	2.00	1.50
„ 10c. rose, used on env.	2.50	1.75
1863, 2c. rose, unused	.25	.20
„ 2c. rose, used	2.00	1.50
„ 5c. blue, engraved, unused	.05	.04
„ 5c. blue, engraved, used	.05	.04

	Cat. Price.	Our Price.
1863, 5c. blue, engraved, pair used	.15	.10
„ 5c. blue, engraved, pair, used on env.	.20	.12
„ 5c. blue, litho. unused	.25	.15
„ 5c. blue, litho. used	.10	.08
„ 5c. blue, litho. pair, used	.25	.20
„ 5c. blue, litho. pair, used on env.	.35	.25
„ 10c. light blue, unused	.05	.03
„ 10c. light blue, used	.15	.10
„ 10c. light blue, used on env.	.20	.15
„ 10c. dark blue, unused	.03	.02
„ 10c. dark blue, used	.05	.04
„ 10c. dark blue, used on env.	.10	.07
„ 10c. greenish blue, unused	.05	.03
„ 10c. greenish blue, used	.15	.10
„ 10c. greenish blue, used on env.	.20	.15
„ 20c. green, thin paper	.05	.04
„ 20c. green, thick paper	.05	.04

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A Monthly Journal for Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH BY

THE POST OFFICE PUBLISHING CO.,

80, Nassau Street, New York, U. S. A.

ALVAH DAVISON, Editor. HENRY GREMMEL, Business Manager.

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TERMS: Cash in advance, or good reference must be furnished by parties unknown to us.

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Mexico, 1886.	1c. green		30c.
	2c. red		40c.
	5c. blue		30c.
	10c. brown		80c.
1888.	2c. ruled paper	$ 1.00	
	5c. ,,	25c.	
	10c. ,,	25c.	
1888.	3c. carmine		40c.
	4c. ,,		$ 1.00
	6c. ,,		1.75c.
	10c. ,,		25c.
	Same per 1000 only $ 2.00		
	20c. carmine	30c.	2.50
	25c. ,,	40c.	3.50
1890.	Official yellow		50c.
	,, 1000 only 4.00		

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	5c. green	20c.	1.74
Santander, 1886.	5c. red	40c.	3.50
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1887.	5c. red	40c.	3.50
U. S. of Columbia,			*Per stamp.*
1863.	10c. blue		25c.
	Same on blue paper		65c.
* 1870.	25c. blue paper		35c.
	10 peso, vermilion		$ 1.75
Panama, 1878.	*20c. red		50c.
	*50c. yellow		1.00

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Our Stock of American Stamps is the Largest in the World, and we are always ready to receive the better Class Stamps of Europe, Asia, Africa and all Colonies (in wholesale lots), in exchange for American Stamps of equivalent value. We make a specialty of American Stamps and can therefore give better value than any one else.

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We are always ready to buy old United States Stamps for cash, also the really rare Stamps of other Countries. We solicit special offers from parties having large lots to sell. We also buy good collections. Our correspondents are requested to send us Provisional Stamps and new issues as early as possible for which we pay prompt cash.

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We can always offer special inducements to Dealers who wish to buy North, South, or Central American Stamps in quantity. Collectors should send 25 cents for our Complete Illustrated Catalogue of American Stamps, giving the net price at which we can supply every variety.

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*Indicates unused.

South American (no Brazil) finely assorted, 40 varieties, per 100	$ 1 50
Central American, finely assorted, 15 varieties, per 100	2 00
Mexican, finely assorted, 25 varieties, per 100	1 00
North American, finely assorted, 25 varieties, per 100	50
*Confederate, 1861, 5c, green, per 10	2 50
* " 1863, 2c, red, per 10	1 90
* " 1863, 20c, green, per 10	1 50
*Hayti, 1890, 2c on 3c, per 10	1 00
Argentine, 1890, 50c, orange, per 10	1 00
Brazil, journal, assorted, per 100	2 00
Br. Guiana, prov., 1c on $1, $2, $3, per 10	1 25
Chili, finely assorted, per 100	90
Colombia, finely assorted, per 100	1 30
*Tolima, Cubiertas, 5c. per 100	1 00
*Colombia, "Fluvial" Envelope, 5c, per 10	1 00
* " " " 10c, "	1 75
*Antioquia, 1890, provisional, 2½c, "	1 50
* " " " 5c, "	2 00
" assorted, per 100	5 00
*Tolima, 1884, 50c, per 10	5 00
* " " 1 peso, per 10	9 00
* " " 2 pesos, per 10	17 00
* " 1866, 25c, per 10	3 50
* " " 50c, per 10	5 50
* " " 1 peso, per 10	9 00
* " " 5 pesos, per 5	20 00
* " " 10 " "	35 00
New Brunswick, 1851, 3d, on letters, per 5	12 00
*Nicaragua, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos, per 10 sets	3 50
*Salvador, 1890, 1c to 1 peso, per 10 sets	3 50
*Salvador, 1891, 1c on 2c, per 10	1 00
Venezuela, assorted, per 100	1 00
Ecuador, assorted, per 100	1 00
Gautemala, assorted per 100	1 50
Honduras, assorted, per 100	1 50
Jamaica, assorted, per 100	50
Mexico, 1856-1890, finely assorted, over 50 varieties, same as advertised, a fine lot, per 1000	15 00
*Mexico, 1864, 1r, 2r, 4r, 1p, per 10 sets	1 50
* " " Eagle, ½r, per 10	3 00
* " 1879, 25c, red, per 100	7 50
* " " 50c, green, per 10	1 50
* " " 85c, violet, "	2 50
* " " 100c, black, "	2 50
* " 1882, 2, 3, 6c, per 10 series	1 00
* " " 12, 18, 24c, per 10 series	2 00
" 1884-90, assorted, per 1000	3 50
" 1886-88, ruled lines, per 100	3 00
" Officials, assorted, per 100	1 00
* " Envelopes, 10c, green, per 10	1 00
* " " 25c, blue, "	1 00
*Mexico, Envelopes, 10c, Habilitado, per 10	$ 2 50
" " 5x5x10c, per 10	5 00

SINGLE STAMPS.

	EACH.
Mexico, 1867, 1 real, blue	$ 5 00
" 1868, 10c, brown on brown	7 00
" Guadalajara, 1867, 2r, green	3 00
Confederate, 1861, 2c, green	1 75
" 1863, "Ten" cents	2 00
" 1862, 10c, pink	2 00
" Mobile, 5c, blue	6 00
*U.S., 1847, 10c, black	1 25
* " Officially sealed "Post Obitum"	4 50
* " Large Newspaper, 5, 10, 25c	5 00
* " Entire Envelopes, 50 varieties, the set	3 50
Colombia, 1862, 50c, green, fine	5 00
*Br. Honduras, 1891, "six" on 10c on 4p	10 00
Cauca, 1890, 5c, red	3 00
Ecuador, 1887, 80c	30
" Revenues, used postally, 8 varieties	2 00
Jamaica, 3p, Revenue, used postally	50
Nova Scotia, 1857, 3p, blue, on letter	75
*Paraguay, Officials, 1886, unperf., set	15 00
* " " " perf., set	1 00
Arequipa, 1882, 25c, rose	5 00
" " 10c, blue	75

SETS.

Mexico, 1850, ½r to 8r, complete	5 4 00
" 1861, ½r to 8r, complete	5 3 00
" 1862, 4r, 8, complete	2 2 75
* " 1864, 1r to 1p, complete	4 10
" 1864, ½r to 8r	5 1 50
" 1866, Lith., 7c to 50c	4 2 50
" 1866, Eng., 13c, 25c	2 45
" 1867, prov., 1r, 2r, 2r	3 1 60
" 1868, unperf., 6c, 12c, 25c	3 20
" 1868, perf., 6c, 12c, 25c	3 25
" 1872, unperf., 5c to 100c	5 1 00
" 1874-78, 5c to 100c, *thick p*	6 25
" 1882, same as above, *thin p*	5 40
* " 1879, 1c to 100c, *thick p*	9 1 75
* " 1882, same as above, *thin p*	9 3 75
* " 1882, 12c, 18c, 24c	3 35
* " 1882, 10c brown, 25c red-brown	2 50
* " 1882, 2c, 3c, 6c, complete	3 15
" 1884, 1c to 50c	11 35
" 1885, 1c to 25c	8 45
" 1886, 1c to 25c	10 1 00
" 1888, 3c to 25c	6 20
" 1886-88, ruled lines, 1c to 10c	5 40
" Officials, complete	3 10
" 1856-88, assorted	50 1 00
" 1874-80, Envelopes, 4c, 10c, 25c	3 35

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Austria, 1850-63, assorted, per 1000	$1 00
" 1867, assorted, no 5k, per 1000	75
" 1867, 50k, per 100	1 00
" 1883, assorted, no 5k, per 1000	1 00
" 1890, assorted, per 1000	75
Austrian-Italy, assorted, per 1000	3 00
Azores, assorted, per 1000	3 00
Baden, 1851-57, per 1000	7 00
" 1861-68, per 1000	3 00
Bavaria, 1849-62, per 1000	2 50
" 1867-73, assorted, no 3k, per 1000	1 50
" 1876-90, assorted, no 10k, per 1000	50
" 1 mark, per 1000	5 00
" 2 marks, assorted, per 100	1 00
Belgium, 1851-66, per 1000	3 50
" 1870-88, no 10c, per 1000	50
" Railway stamps, per 1000	2 50
Bulgaria, assorted, per 1000	2 50
" 30 and 50k, per 100	1 00
" unpaid, per 100	1 50
Bosnia, 5k, per 1000	2 00
" no 5k, assorted, per 1000	6 00
" 25k, per 100	2 00
Cyprus, assorted, per 1000	3 50
Denmark, assorted, no 4 or 8, per 1000	80
" Official, per 1000	2 00
Dutch Indies, assorted, per 1000	3 50
" " unpaid, per 100	1 00
Egypt, assorted, per 1000	2 00
France, sets of 25 varieties, per 100 sets	3 00
Fr. Colonies, 1870-80, assorted, per 1000	5 00
" " 1881, assorted, per 1000	2 50
Finland, 1866-67, assorted, per 1000	7 00
" 1 mark, per 100	2 00
" 1875-90, assorted, per 1000	1 00
Thurn & Taxis, assorted, per 100	75
No. German, no 1g, per 1000	5 00
German Empire, no 1g, per 1000	5 00
" " 10 and 30c. per 100	1 00
" " 2 marks, per 100	1 00
German Levant, assorted, per 1000	7 50
Gt. Britain, assorted, no ½p. or 1p., per 1000	1 00
" 2s 6p, per 100	2 00
" 5s, per 100	3 00
" 10s, per 100	8 00
" £1, each	25
" £5, each	3 75
" Levant, assorted, per 1000	7 50
" Govt. Parcels, per 100	2 00
Greece, assorted, per 1000	2 00
" unpaid, assorted, per 100	1 00
Hanover, assorted, per 100	75
Hong Kong, assorted, per 1000	2 50
Hungary, assorted, no 5, per 1000	50
" 1 fl, per 100	2 00
Hungary, 3 fl, per 100	$5 00
Iceland, assorted, per 100	90
India, assorted, per 1000	50
Italy, assorted, per 1000	50
" Newspaper, assorted, per 1000	1 00
" Segnatasse, assorted, per 1000	3 00
" Postal Packet, assorted, per 1000	3 00
" 2c. on Postal Packet, assorted, per 1000	3 75
Luxemburg, assorted, per 1000	1 25
Netherlands, assorted, no 5c. per 1000	50
" unpaid, per 100	60
Norway, 1854-68, no 4s. per 100	1 00
" " 4s per 1000	2 00
" 1872-90, assorted, no 10 öre, per 1000	60
" 35 öre, per 100	1 00
" 60 öre. 1 k, 2 k, per 100	3 00
" 1k, 50 öre, per 100	5 00
" unpaid, per 1000	3 50
Parma, assorted, per 100	3 00
Persia, assorted, per 1000	4 00
Portugal, assorted, per 1000	80
" 150r, per 100	2 00
" 500r, per 100	10 00
" 1000r, per 100	15 00
Prussia, head, assorted, per 1000	5 00
" eagle, assorted, per 1000	2 00
Roman States, assorted, used, per 1000	5 00
Romania, assorted, per 1000	1 50
" unpaid, per 100	75
Russia, assorted, per 1000	50
" 20k, per 100	75
" 35k, per 100	2 00
" 70k, per 100	3 50
" Levant, assorted, per 100	1 00
Saxony, head, assorted, per 1000	5 00
" arms, assorted, per 1000	2 00
Servia, 1869, assorted, per 1000	2 50
" 1881, assorted, per 1000	2 50
" 1890, assorted, per 1000	2 00
Spain, well assorted, per 1000	60
Sweden, assorted, per 1000	50
" official, assorted, per 1000	1 00
" losen, assorted, per 1000	2 00
Switzerland, assorted, no 5 or 10c, per 1000	50
Turkey, assorted, per 1000	1 50
Wurtenburg, 1857, per 100	75
" 1858-63, assorted per 1000	5 00
" 1866, assorted, per 1000	4 00
" assorted, no 10 pf, per 1000	75
" official, per 1000	1 00

Parties having lots of any good stamps for sale are particularly requested to make us quotations. We can always use good stamps in large quantities.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

All Stamps sent us from Foreign Countries must be sent in sealed envelopes at letter postage, fully prepaid and registered. The name of sender must be in or upon each package. All letters and invoices must be sent under different cover than the Stamps, and in no single package more than 3,500 Stamps should be sent. If the quantity is larger send in several packages.

CASH.

Do not ask us to fill orders before you send the payment, as our terms are strictly cash in advance. Remit by Post Office Money Order, Bank Notes or Draft. PROMPT ATTENTION.—All our Correspondents, whether cash or exchange, will receive our prompt and best attention.

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6.10.15.]

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SAMUEL PEPYS,	STEELE,	BURKE,
DRYDEN,	THOMAS GRAY,	KEATS,
DEFOE,	OLIVER GOLDSMITH,	BYRON,
MILTON,	Dr. JOHNSON.	THACKERAY, &c.

Or any Papers referring to the EARLY HISTORY OF AMERICA, such as LETTERS of PENN, GENERAL WOLFE, WASHINGTON, and English and Foreign Officers in the War of Independence; or any other Letters or Manuscripts of Literary or Historical Celebrities, from the Elizabethan period to the commencement of this Century.

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2-11-13p]

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3.11.14] **List of Wants carefully filled.**

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	4r., red	4/-	3/-	
*	8r., claret	15/-	10/-	
1861,	½r., brown	4/-	3/-	
	1r., black on green ..	6d.	4d.	
	2r., rose on rose ..	4d.	3d.	2/6
	4r., red on yellow ..	5/-	4/6	
	8r., black on brown ..	8/-	5/6	
1864,	set of 4	1/-	4d.	3/6
	eagle, 1r., blue ..	9d.	6d.	4/6
	1r., ultra. ..	1/6	1/-	
	2r., yellow ..	4d.	3d.	2/9
	4r., green ..	2/-	1/-	
1868,	6c.	1/-	9d.	8/-
	12c.	6d.	4d.	3/-
	25c.	4d.	3d.	2/-
,,	perf., 12c.	1/6	9d.	7/6
,,	,, 25c.	1/-	8d.	7/-
1872,	12c.	6d.	4d.	3/-
	25c.	6d.	4d.	3/-
	100c.	4/-	2/-	
	perf., 25c.	6d.	4d.	
1874,	4c.	2/-	1/2	
	5c.	3d.	2d.	1/3
	10c., black	2d.	2d.	1/3
	10c., orange	3d.	2d.	1/-
	25c., blue	1d.	1d.	6d.
	50c., green	4d.	3d.	2/9
*1879,	5c., yellow	4d.	3d.	2/-
*	6c., blue	6d.	4d.	3/6
*	12c., brown	1/-	5d.	3/8
*	18c., brown	1/6	6d.	5/-
*	24c., lilac	2/6	8d.	6/-
*	25c., rose	2/-	8d.	6/-
*	50c., yellow	15/-	10/-	
*	100c., black	6/-	2/-	15/-
*	85c., violet	6/-	2/-	15/-
*	100c., orange	15/-	10/-	
1884,	1c., green	2d.	1d.	10d.
	2c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/2
	3c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/4
	4c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/2
	5c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/2
	6c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/2
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	25c., ,, ...	9d.	6d.	4/6
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1885,	2c., rose	3d.	2d.	1/3
	3c., brown	4d.	3d.	2/-
	5c., blue	3d.	2d.	1/-
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	10c., orange	3d.	2d.	1/-
	12c., brown	2/-	10d.	9/-
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	2c., red	2d.	1d.	6d.
	3c., puce	3d.	2d.	1/-
	4c., ,, ...	4d.	2d.	1/4
	6c., ,, ...	6d.	3d.	2/-
	10c., ,, ...	4d.	2d.	1/-
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12-1-12]

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Wrappers, ..		1c.	.04
		2c.	.06
Antioquia, ...	1886	2-1/2c.	.07
	1889	2-1/2c.	.07
		1c. 2 var.	.04
Bolivia	1871	5c. blk.	.04
Bolivar	1877	10c. lilac	.20
Brazil, Newspaper ..	1889	20r. green	.05
	1890	10r.	.03
		20	.04
Unpaid	1889	10r.	.04
		20	.07
	1890	10	.04
		20	.07
Wrappers		20	.04
		40	.07
		60	.10
Br Honduras		2 on 1d.	.05
		3 ,, 3d.	.07
		10c. ,, 4d.	.18
	1891	2c.	.05
		3	.07
		6	.15
(on cover) 1/2 of 2c. on 1d.			.16
Costa Rica..		1c. ,, 1/2r	.07
		2 ,, 1/2	.10
	1883	2c.	.05
Cuba	1867	40c.	.08
	1868	40	.15
	1881	20	.13
Cyprus	1880	2-1/2	.05
	1880	1d. wrap.	.04
Dominican Republic ..	1880	2c.	.05
Envelope		5c.	.09
Ecuador (rev. as post)		50c. green	.12
		80c.	.20
Guadeloupe		15 on 20	.09
Guatoala	1871	1c.	.05
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Guatemala, Envelope		1/2r.	.05
		1r.	.07
Martinique		1 on 2	.06
		1 on 4	.07
		5 on 20	.07
Mexico, Envelope..		4c.	.10
Nicaragua	1869	10c. red	.08
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	1882	15c.	.08
		20c.	.08
		50c.	.20
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		5	.13
		10	.16
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Official		2c.	.05
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St. Christopher		1d. on 6d.	.10
St. Thos. and LaGuayra		1/2 & 2r.	.07
Salvador	1888	1 on 3	.06
		2c. red, no bar	.07
		1gr. with ,,	.06
		2 red ,, ,,	.08
	1890	25c.	.05
		50c.	.10
		1 peso	.16
Siam		1 on 2 att. red	.08
		1 ,, 2gr. ,,	.07
Sorouth		1a. ,,	.04
		1a. blue	.08
		1a. green	.04
Straits		3 on 32	.10
Venezuela		5c. yellow	.05

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1/2a		8 ,,	.45
Guatemala	1875	4 ,,	.20
	1878	4 ,,	.30
	1881	5 ,,	.15
	1885	prov. 5 ,,	.45
Honduras	1865	2 ,,	.12
	1878	7 ,,	.45
Nicaragua	'69-78	4 ,,	.16
	1882	7 ,,	.49
	1890	1c. 10p.	.50
envelope complete		5 var.	.15
wrappers ,,		3 ,,	.12
Phillipine Islands	'86-88	4 ,,	.12
	1890	4 ,,	.08
Persia, official		4 ,,	.16
Peru, envelope 2-5-10 ..			.06
Salvador	1889	4 ,,	.25
surcharged	1889	3 ,,	1.00
	1890	1c. 1p.	.35
envelopes			.30
wrappers			.26
1891 1-2-3			.12
Travancore, envelope		4 var.	.50

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DEALER IN FOREIGN AND U.S. STAMPS,

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF RARE STAMPS.

AGENT FOR Wm. BROWN IN AMERICA.

Offers FOR SALE the following SPECIAL BARGAINS in U.S. Envelopes.

1864	2c. black	on orange, Die 1	...	$0 25
1870	1c. blue	,,	...	15
	2c. brown	,, ...	...	10
	3c. green	on white ...	...	20
	3c. ,,	on amber ...	...	25
	7c. vermilion	on ,, ...	..	05
1874-82	1c. blue on	white, Die B ...	..	05
	1c. ,,	amber, ,, ...	...	05
	1c. ,,	blue, ,, ...	...	10
	1c. ,,	fawn, ,, ...	...	10
	1c. ,,	orange, ,, ...	...	05
	1c. ,,	manilla wrapper	...	10
	2c. red on	white, Die C	..	10
	2c. ,,	amber, ,, ...	..	10
	2c. ,,	blue, ,, ...	...	30
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper, Die C	...	10
	3c. green, on	white, Die B ...	...	10
	3c. ,,	amber, ,, ...	...	10
	3c. ,,	fawn, ,, ...	.	12
	3c. ,,	blue, ,, ...	...	15
	3c. ,,	cream, ,, ...	...	15
	5c. blue on	white, Die A	..	25
	5c. ,,	blue, ,, ...	...	25
	5c. ,,	white, Die B ..	...	15
	5c. ,,	amber, ,, ...	...	20
	5c. brown on	white	..	15
	5c. ,,	amber	...	15
	5c. ,,	blue ...	...	5 00
	6c. carmine on	white ...	...	15
1883, Oct.	2c. red on	,, ...	...	10
	2c. ,,	amber	...	10
	2c. ,,	fawn ...	...	10
	2c. ,,	blue ...	...	15
1883, Nov.	2c. ,,	white ...	...	10
	2c. ,,	amber ...	...	10
	2c. ,,	fawn	...	10
	2c. ,,	blue ...	...	15
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper	...	25
	4c. green on	white ...	...	10
	4c. ,,	amber ...	...	10
1884, May.	2c. brown on	white ...	...	10
	2c. ,,	amber ...	...	20
	2c. ,,	fawn ...	...	25
	2c. ,,	blue ...	...	25
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper	...	25
June Retouched Dies.	2c. ,,	white ...	...	15
	2c. ,,	amber ...	...	20
	2c. ,,	fawn ...	...	25
	2c. ,,	,, round O ...	...	1 00
	2c. ,,	blue ...	..	40
	2c ,,	manilla wrapper	...	50
	2c. red on	white ...	...	15
Retouched Dies.	2c. ,,	amber ...	...	$0 25
	2c. ,,	fawn ..	...	25
	2c. ,,	blue ...	...	25
	2c. ,,	white variety with 3½ links		25
1884, July.	2c brown on	white ...	...	10
	2c. ,,	amber ...	...	10
	2c. ,,	fawn ...	..	10
	2c. ,,	blue ...	...	10
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper	...	20
1886	2c. ,,	oriental buff ...	...	20
	2c. ,,	manilla	...	20
	2c. ,,	manilla amber ...	...	20
	4c. green on	manilla	...	15
	4c ,,	manilla amber ...	..	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff ..	...	5 00
	10c. brown on	white ...	...	25
	10c. ,,	amber ...	...	35
	10c. ,,	blue ...	.	1 00
	10c. ,,	oriental buff ...	...	1 00
	10c. ,,	manilla ...	...	1 00
	10c. ,,	manilla amber ...	...	1 00
	30c. black on	blue ...	...	2 50
	30c. ,,	oriental buff ...	...	2 50
	30c. ,,	manilla .	...	2 50
	30c. ,,	manilla amber ...	...	2 50
	90c. carmine on	white ...	...	2 50
	90c. ,,	blue ...	...	6 00
	90c. ,,	oriental buff .	..	6 00
	90c. ,,	manilla ...	...	5 00
	90c ,,	manilla amber ...	...	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white ...	...	03
	1c. ,,	amber .	...	03
	1c. ,,	manilla ...	...	03
	1c. ,,	manilla amber ..	...	03
	1c. ,,	manilla wrapper	...	05
	2c. green on	white ..	...	05
	2c. ,,	amber ...	...	05
	2c. ,,	blue ...	...	05
	2c. ,,	oriental buff ...	...	05
	2c. ,,	manilla ...	...	05
	2c. ,,	manilla amber ...	...	05
	2c. ,,	manilla wrapper	...	05
	4c. carmine on	white ...	...	10
	4c. ,,	amber ...	...	25
	4c. ,,	blue ..	...	50
	4c. ,,	oriental buff ...	...	50
	4c. ,,	manilla ...	...	50
	4c. ,,	manilla amber ..	..	50
	5c. blue on	white ...	...	15
	5c. ,,	amber ...	...	25
	5c. ,,	blue ...	...	50
	5c. ,,	oriental buff ...	...	50

All entire, unused, and in finest possible condition.

☞ All Matter and Advertisements for insertion in the March No. must reach us by Feb. 20th, and Magazines for Review not later than the 10th instant.

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And Philatelic Review of Reviews.

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Back numbers of 1891 can be supplied at 6d. each; the March number which has been reprinted can now be had for 9d. post free.

All Subscriptions during 1892 commence with the *January* number.

All Articles on Foreign Stamps, &c., will be thankfully received. Any Articles of Exceptional interest will be paid for. For particulars apply to the Publisher.

The Editor will be much obliged if correspondents will kindly send any specimens or information respecting new issues directly they appear, and their names will be acknowledged in the Journal.

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,, Gilt	8/6	,,	9/-
Cloth Covers and Index....	1/6	,,	1/9
Index alone .... each	2d.	,,	2½d.

1891. SINGLE NUMBERS AS UNDER: 1891.

Feb., May, June, July, Aug, Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec., 6d. each.

March and April, 9d. each.

WM. E. BAITZELL,

412, N. HOWARD STREET,

Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.,

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AGENT FOR Wm. BROWN IN AMERICA.

Offers FOR SALE the following SPECIAL BARGAINS in U.S. Envelopes.

1864	2c. black	on orange, Die 1 ...	@0 25
1870	1c. blue	" ...	15
	2c. brown	" ...	10
	3c. green	on white ...	20
	3c. "	on amber ...	25
	7c. vermilion	on " ...	05
1874-82	1c. blue on	white, Die B ...	05
	1c. "	amber, " ...	05
	1c. "	blue, " ...	10
	1c. "	fawn, " ...	10
	1c. "	orange, " ...	05
	1c. "	manilla wrapper ...	10
	2c. red on	white, Die C ...	10
	2c. "	amber, " ...	10
	2c. "	blue, " ...	30
	2c. "	manilla wrapper, Die C ...	10
	3c. green, on	white, Die B ...	10
	3c. "	amber, " ...	10
	3c. "	fawn, " ...	12
	3c. "	blue, " ...	15
	3c. "	cream, " ...	15
	5c. blue on	white, Die A ...	25
	5c. "	blue, " ...	25
	5c. "	white, Die B ...	15
	5c. "	amber, " ...	20
	5c. brown on	white ...	15
	5c. "	amber ...	15
	5c. "	blue ...	5 00
	6c. carmine on	white ...	15
1883, Oct.	2c. red on	" ...	10
	2c. "	amber ...	10
	2c. "	fawn ...	10
	2c. "	blue ...	15
1883, Nov.	2c. "	white ...	10
	2c. "	amber ...	10
	2c. "	fawn ...	10
	2c. "	blue ...	15
	2c. "	manilla wrapper ...	25
	4c. green on	white ...	10
	4c. "	amber ...	10
1884, May.	2c. brown on	white ...	10
	2c. "	amber ...	20
	2c. "	fawn ...	25
	2c. "	blue ...	25
	2c. "	manilla wrapper ...	25
June Retouched Dies.	2c. "	white ...	15
	2c. "	amber ...	20
	2c. "	fawn ...	25
	2c. "	" round O ...	1 00
	2c. "	blue ...	40
	2c "	manilla wrapper ...	50
	2c. red on	white ...	15
Retouched Dies.	2c. "	amber ...	@0 25
	2c. "	fawn ...	25
	2c. "	blue ...	25
	2c. "	white variety with 3½ links	25
1884, July.	2c brown on	white ...	10
	2c. "	amber ...	10
	2c. "	fawn ...	10
	2c. "	blue ...	10
	2c. "	manilla wrapper ...	20
1886	2c. "	oriental buff ...	20
	2c. "	manilla ...	20
	2c. "	manilla amber ...	20
	4c. green on	manilla ...	15
	4c. "	manilla amber ...	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff ...	5 00
	10c. brown on	white ...	25
	10c. "	amber ...	35
	10c. "	blue ...	1 00
	10c. "	oriental buff ...	1 00
	10c. "	manilla ...	1 00
	10c. "	manilla amber ...	1 00
	30c. black on	blue ...	2 50
	30c. "	oriental buff ...	2 50
	30c. "	manilla ...	2 50
	30c. "	manilla amber ...	2 50
	90c. carmine on	white ...	2 50
	90c. "	blue ...	6 00
	90c. "	oriental buff ...	6 00
	90c. "	manilla ...	5 00
	90c. "	manilla amber ...	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white ...	03
	1c. "	amber ...	03
	1c. "	manilla ...	03
	1c. "	manilla amber ...	03
	1c. "	manilla wrapper ...	05
	2c. green on	white ...	05
	2c. "	amber ...	05
	2c. "	blue ...	05
	2c. "	oriental buff ...	05
	2c. "	manilla ...	05
	2c. "	manilla amber ...	05
	2c. "	manilla wrapper ...	05
	4c. carmine on	white ...	10
	4c. "	amber ...	25
	4c. "	blue ...	50
	4c. "	oriental buff ...	50
	4c. "	manilla ...	50
	4c. "	manilla amber ...	50
	5c. blue on	white ...	15
	5c. "	amber ...	25
	5c. "	blue ...	50
	5c. "	oriental buff ...	50

All entire, unused, and in finest possible condition.

LOOK INTO THIS!

UNUSED.

Argentine Republic		1c.	$0.04
	1890	1/4c.	.02
Envelope, ..		5 on 8	.20
Wrappers, ..		1c.	.04
		2c.	.06
Antioquia, ...	1886	2-1/2c.	.07
	1889	2-1/2c.	.07
		1c. 2 var.	.04
Bolivia	1871	5c. blk.	.04
Bolivar	1877	10c. lilac	.20
Brazil, Newspaper ..	1889	20r. green	.05
	1890	10r.	.03
		20	.04
Unpaid	1889	10r.	.04
		20	.07
	1890	10	.04
		20	.07
Wrappers		20	.04
		40	.07
		60	.10
Br Honduras		2 on 1d.	.05
		3 ,, 3d.	.07
		10c. ,, 4d.	.18
	1891	2c.	.05
		3	.07
		6	.15
(on cover) 1/2 of		2c. on 1d.	.16
Costa Rica..		1c. ,, 1/2r	.07
		2 ,, 1/2	.10
	1883	2c.	.05
Cuba	1867	40c.	.08
	1868	40	.15
	1881	20	.13
Cyprus	1880	2-1/2	.05
	1880	1d. wrap.	.04
Dominican Republic ..	1880	2c.	.05
Envelope		5c.	.09
Ecuador (rev. as post) ..	..	50c. green	.12
		80c.	.20
Guadeloupe		15 on 20	.09
Guatoala	1871	1c.	.05
	1886	25c. prov.	.07
		50c.	.10
Guatemala, Envelope ..	..	1/2r.	.05
		1r.	.07
Martinique	..	1 on 2	.06
		1 on 4	.07
		5 on 20	.07
Mexico, Envelope.. ..	..	4c.	.10
Nicaragua	1869	10c. red	.08
		25c. green	.08
	1882	15c.	.08
		20c.	.08
		50c.	.20
Envelope ..	..	10c.	.08
	1890	50c.	.07
		1 peso	.09

UNUSED.—*continued.*

		2	$0.12
		5	.13
		10	.16
Peru, Unpaid		10c. surch.	.16
Official		2c.	.05
Envelope, large		50c. linen	.25
St. Christopher		1d. on 6d.	.10
St. Thos. and LaGuayra		1/2 & 2r.	.07
Salvador	1888	1 on 3	.06
		2c. red, no bar	.07
		1gr. with ,,	.06
		2 red ,, ,,	.08
	1890	25c.	.05
		50c.	.10
		1 peso	.16
Siam		1 on 2 att. red	.08
		1 ,, 2gr. ,,	.07
Sorouth	..	1a. ,,	.04
		1a. blue	.08
		1a. green	.04
Straits		3 on 32	.10
Venezuela	..	5c. yellow	.05

UNUSED SETS.

Cuba	1890	6 sets		.08
Ecuador revenue used postally		7		1.00
Faridkot 1/4a		17	var.	.45
1/2a		8	,,	.45
Guatemala	1875	4	,,	.20
	1878	4	,,	.30
	1881	5	,,	.15
	1885 prov.	5	,,	.45
Honduras	1865	2	,,	.12
	1878	7	,,	.45
Nicaragua	'69-78	4	,,	.16
	1882	7	,,	.49
	1890	1c. 10p.		.50
envelope complete		5	var.	.15
wrappers ,,		3	,,	.12
Phillipine Islands.. ..	'86-88	4	,,	.12
	1890	4	,,	.08
Persia, official		4	,,	.16
Peru, envelope 2-5-10 ..				.06
Salvador	1889	4	,,	.25
surcharged	1889	3	,,	1.00
	1890	1c. 1p.		.35
envelopes				.30
wrappers				.26
1891 1-2-3				.12
Travancore, envelope		4	var.	.50

USED SETS.

Cyprus		5	var.	.18
Ecuador		8	,,	.13
Japan		10	,,	.08
		12	,,	.09
		15	,,	.13
Persia .. .. 5 and 10fr.				.22
Porto Rico		25	,,	.50
So. Afr. Rep.	1870	5	,,	.22
	1883	5	,,	.22
	1885	5	,,	.16

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I. B. COHEN, Pres. G. J. LUHN, Sec.

25, Broad Street, Charleston, S.C., U.S.A.

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RARE LOCALS and other rare stamps not mentioned here constantly on hand. Send stamp for price list. Consignments of rare stamps sent on receipt of first-class references.

	Cat. Price.	Our Price.
1861, 5c. green, used	$ .35	$ .25
„ 5c. green, used on env.	.40	.30
„ 5c. green, pair, used	.75	.55
„ 5c. green, pr. used on env.	.90	.65
„ 10c. blue, used	.50	.40
„ 10c. blue, used on env.	.65	.50
1862, 2c. green, unused	1.75	1.25
„ 2c. green, used	3.00	2.50
„ 5c. blue, used	.35	.25
„ 5c. blue, unused	.35	.30
„ 5c. blue, used on env.	.40	.30
„ 5c. blue, pair, used	.75	.55
„ 5c. blue, pair, used on env.	.90	.65
„ 10c. rose, unused	2.50	2.00
„ 10c. rose, used	2.00	1.50
„ 10c. rose, used on env.	2.50	1.75
1863, 2c. rose, unused	.25	.20
„ 2c. rose, used	2.00	1.50
„ 5c. blue, engraved, unused	.05	.04
„ 5c. blue, engraved, used	.05	.04

	Cat. Price.	Our Price.
1863, 5c. blue, engraved, pair used	.15	.10
„ 5c. blue, engraved, pair, used on env.	.20	.12
„ 5c. blue, litho. unused	.25	.15
„ 5c. blue, litho. used	.10	.08
„ 5c. blue, litho. pair, used	.25	.20
„ 5c. blue, litho. pair, used on env.	.35	.25
„ 10c. light blue, unused	.05	.03
„ 10c. light blue, used	.15	.10
„ 10c. light blue, used on env.	.20	.15
„ 10c. dark blue, unused	.03	.02
„ 10c. dark blue, used	.05	.04
„ 10c. dark blue, used on env.	.10	.07
„ 10c. greenish blue, unused	.05	.03
„ 10c. greenish blue, used	.15	.10
„ 10c. greenish blue, used on env.	.20	.15
„ 20c. green, thin paper	.05	.04
„ 20c. green, thick paper	.05	.04

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ALVAH DAVISON, Editor. HENRY GREMMEL, Business Manager.

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	2c. red		40c.
	5c. blue		30c.
	10c. brown		80c.
1888.	2c. ruled paper	$ 1.00	
	5c. ,,	25c.	
	10c. ,,	25c.	
1888.	3c. carmine		40c.
	4c. ,,		$ 1.00
	6c. ,,		1.75c.
	10c. ,,		25c.
	Same per 1000 only $ 2.00		
	20c. carmine	30c.	2.50
	25c. ,,	40c.	3.50
1890.	Official yellow		50c.
	,, 1000 only 4.00		

		Per 10.	Per 100.
Costa Rica, 1889.	Finely assorted		90c.
Hayti, 1890.	2c. red on 3c. blue *used*	$ 1.00	$ 8.00
1883.	20c. chocolate	65c.	
	3c. blue	25c.	
	5c. green	20c.	1.74
Santander, 1886.	5c. red	40c.	3.50
	10c. violet	70c.	6.00
1887.	5c. red	40c.	3.50
U. S. of Columbia,			*Per stamp.*
1863.	10c. blue		25c.
	Same on blue paper		65c.
* 1870.	25c. blue paper		35c.
	10 peso, vermilion		$ 1.75
Panama, 1878.	*20c. red		50c.
	*50c. yellow		1.00

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Central American, finely assorted, 25 varieties, per 100	2 00
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North American, finely assorted, 25 varieties, per 100	50
*Confederate, 1861, 5c, green, per 10	2 50
* " 1863, 2c, red, per 10	1 90
* " 1863, 20c, green, per 10	1 50
*Hayti, 1890, 2c on 3c, per 10	1 00
Argentine, 1890, 50c, orange, per 10	1 00
Brazil, Journal, assorted, per 100	2 00
Br. Guiana, prov., 1c on $1, $2, $3, per 10	1 25
Chili, finely assorted, per 100	90
Colombia, finely assorted, per 100	1 30
*Tolima, Cubiertas, 5c. per 100	1 00
*Colombia, "Fluvial" Envelope, 5c, per 10	1 00
* " " " 10c, "	1 75
*Antioquia, 1890, provisional, 2½c, "	1 50
* " " " 5c, "	2 00
" assorted, per 100	5 00
*Tolima, 1884, 50c, per 10	5 00
* " " 1 peso, per 10	9 00
* " " 2 pesos, per 10	17 00
* " 1866, 25c, per 10	3 50
* " " 50c, per 10	5 50
* " " 1 peso, per 10	9 00
* " " 5 pesos, per 5	20 00
* " " 10 " "	35 00
New Brunswick, 1851, 3d, on letters, per 5	12 00
*Nicaragua, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos, per 10 sets	3 50
*Salvador, 1890, 1c to 1 peso, per 10 sets	3 50
*Salvador, 1891, 1c on 2c, per 10	1 00
Venezuela, assorted, per 100	1 00
Ecuador, assorted, per 100	1 00
Gautemala, assorted per 100	1 50
Honduras, assorted, per 100	1 50
Jamaica, assorted, per 100	50
Mexico, 1856-1890, finely assorted, over 50 varieties, same as advertised, a fine lot, per 1000	15 00
*Mexico, 1864, 1r, 2r, 4r, 1p, per 10 sets	1 50
* " " Eagle, ½r, per 10	3 00
* " 1879, 25c, red, per 100	7 50
* " " 50c, green, per 10	1 50
* " " 85c, violet, "	2 50
* " " 100c, black, "	2 50
* " 1882, 2, 3, 6c, per 10 series	1 00
* " " 12, 18, 24c, per 10 series	2 00
" 1884-90, assorted, per 1000	3 50
" 1886-88, ruled lines, per 100	3 00
" Officials, assorted, per 100	1 00
* " Envelopes, 10c, green, per 10	1 00
* " " 25c, blue, "	1 00
*Mexico, Envelopes, 10c, Habilitado, per 10	$ 2 50
* " " 5x5x10c, per 10	5 00

SINGLE STAMPS.

	EACH.
Mexico, 1867, 1 real, blue	$ 5 00
" 1868, 10cc, brown on brown	7 00
" Guadalajara, 1867, 2r, green	3 00
Confederate, 1861, 2c, green	1 75
" 1863, "Ten" cents	2 00
" 1862, 10c, pink	2 00
" Mobile, 5c, blue	6 00
*U.S., 1847, 10c, black	1 25
* " Officially sealed "Post Obitum"	4 50
* " Large Newspaper, 5, 10, 25c	5 00
* " Entire Envelopes, 50 varieties, the set	3 50
Colombia, 1862, 50c, green, fine	5 00
*Br. Honduras, 1891, "SIX" on 10c on 4p	10 00
Cauca, 1890, 5c, red	3 00
Ecuador, 1887, 80c	30
" Revenues, used postally, 8 varieties	2 00
Jamaica, 3p, Revenue, used postally	50
Nova Scotia, 1857, 3p, blue, on letter	75
*Paraguay, Officials, 1886, unperf., set	15 00
* " " " perf., set	1 00
Arequipa, 1882, 25c, rose	5 00
" " 10c, blue	75

SETS.

Mexico, 1850, ½r to 8r, complete	4 00
" 1861, ½r to 8r, complete	3 00
" 1862, 4r, 8, complete	2 75
* " 1864, 1r to 1p, complete	10
" 1864, ½r to 8r	1 50
" 1866, Lith., 7c to 50c	2 50
" 1866, Eng., 13c, 25c	45
" 1867, prov., 1r, 2r, 2r	1 00
" 1868, unperf., 6c, 12c, 25c	20
" 1868, perf., 6c, 12c, 25c	25
" 1872, unperf., 5c to 100c	1 00
" 1874-78, 5c to 100c, *thick p*	25
" 1882, same as above, *thin p*	40
* " 1879, 1c to 100c, *thick p*	1 75
* " 1882, same as above, *thin p*	3 75
* " 1882, 12c, 18c, 24c	35
* " 1882, 10c brown, 25c red-brown	50
* " 1882, 2c, 3c, 6c, complete	15
" 1884, 1c to 50c	35
" 1885, 1c to 25c	45
" 1886, 1c to 25c	1 00
" 1888, 3c to 25c	20
" 1886-88, ruled lines 1c to 10c	40
" Officials, complete	10
" 1856-88, assorted	1 00
" 1874-80, Envelopes, 4c, 10c, 25c	35

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„ 1867, assorted, no 5k, per 1000	75
„ 1867, 50k, per 100	1 00
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„ 1890, assorted, per 1000	75
Austrian-Italy, assorted, per 1000	3 00
Azores, assorted, per 1000	3 00
Baden, 1851-57, per 1000	7 00
„ 1861-68, per 1000	3 00
Bavaria, 1849-62, per 1000	2 50
„ 1867-73, assorted, no 3k, per 1000	1 50
„ 1876-90, assorted, no 10k, per 1000	50
„ 1 mark, per 1000	5 00
„ 2 marks, assorted, per 100	1 00
Belgium, 1851-66, per 1000	3 50
„ 1870-88, no 10c, per 1000	50
„ Railway stamps, per 1000	2 50
Bulgaria, assorted, per 1000	2 50
„ 30 and 50k, per 100	1 00
„ unpaid, per 100	1 50
Bosnia, 5k, per 1000	2 00
„ no 5k, assorted, per 1000	6 00
„ 25k, per 100	2 00
Cyprus, assorted, per 1000	3 50
Denmark, assorted, no 4 or 8, per 1000	80
„ Official, per 1000	2 00
Dutch Indies, assorted, per 1000	3 50
„ „ unpaid, per 100	1 00
Egypt, assorted, per 1000	2 00
France, sets of 25 varieties, per 100 sets	3 00
Fr. Colonies, 1870-80, assorted, per 1000	5 00
„ „ 1881, assorted, per 1000	2 50
Finland, 1866-67, assorted, per 1000	7 00
„ 1 mark, per 100	1 00
„ 1875-90, assorted, per 1000	1 00
Thurn & Taxis, assorted, per 100	75
No. German, no 1g, per 1000	5 00
German Empire, no 1g, per 1000	5 00
„ „ 10 and 30c. per 100	1 00
„ „ 2 marks, per 100	1 00
German Levant, assorted, per 1000	7 50
Gt. Britain, assorted, no ½p. or 1p., per 1000	1 00
„ 2s 6p, per 100	2 00
„ 5s, per 100	3 00
„ 10s, per 100	8 00
„ £1, each	25
„ £5, each	3 75
„ Levant, assorted, per 1000	7 50
„ Govt. Parcels, per 100	2 00
Greece, assorted, per 1000	2 00
„ unpaid, assorted, per 100	1 00
Hanover, assorted, per 100	75
Hong Kong, assorted, per 1000	2 50
Hungary, assorted, no 5, per 1000	50
„ 1 fl, per 100	2 00
Hungary, 3 fl, per 100	$5 00
Iceland, assorted, per 100	90
India, assorted, per 1000	50
Italy, assorted, per 1000	50
„ Newspaper, assorted, per 1000	1 00
„ Segnatasse, assorted, per 1000	3 00
„ Postal Packet, assorted, per 1000	3 00
„ 2c. on Postal Packet, assorted, per 1000	3 75
Luxemburg, assorted, per 1000	1 25
Netherlands, assorted, no 5c. per 1000	50
„ unpaid, per 100	60
Norway, 1854-68, no 4s, per 100	1 00
„ „ 4s per 1000	2 00
„ 1872-90, assorted, no 10 öre, per 1000	60
„ 35 öre, per 100	1 00
„ 60 öre. 1 k, 2 k, per 100	3 00
„ 1k, 50 öre, per 100	5 00
„ unpaid, per 1000	3 50
Parma, assorted, per 100	3 00
Persia, assorted, per 1000	4 00
Portugal, assorted, per 1000	80
„ 150r, per 100	2 00
„ 500r, per 100	10 00
„ 1000r, per 100	15 00
Prussia, head, assorted, per 1000	5 00
„ eagle, assorted, per 1000	2 00
Roman States, assorted, used, per 1000	5 00
Romania, assorted, per 1000	1 50
„ unpaid, per 100	75
Russia, assorted, per 1000	50
„ 20k, per 100	75
„ 35k, per 100	2 00
„ 70k, per 100	3 50
„ Levant, assorted, per 100	1 00
Saxony, head, assorted, per 1000	5 00
„ arms, assorted, per 1000	2 00
Servia, 1869, assorted, per 1000	2 50
„ 1881, assorted, per 1000	2 50
„ 1890, assorted, per 1000	2 00
Spain, well assorted, per 1000	60
Sweden, assorted, per 1000	50
„ official, assorted, per 1000	1 00
„ losen, assorted, per 1000	2 00
Switzerland, assorted, no 5 or 10c, per 1000	50
Turkey, assorted, per 1000	1 50
Wurtenburg, 1857, per 100	75
„ 1858-63, assorted per 1000	5 00
„ 1866, assorted, per 1000	4 00
„ assorted, no 10 pf, per 1000	75
„ official, per 1000	1 00

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1868,	6c.	1/-	9d.	8/-
	12c.	6d.	4d.	3/-
	25c.	4d.	3d.	2/-
,,	perf., 12c.	1/6	9d.	7/6
,,	,, 25c.	1/-	8d.	7/-
1872,	12c.	6d.	4d.	3/-
	25c.	6d.	4d.	3/-
	100c.	4/-	2/-	
	perf., 25c.	6d.	4d.	
1874,	4c.	2/-	1/2	
	5c.	3d.	2d.	1/3
	10c., black	2d.	2d.	1/3
	10c., orange	3d.	2d.	1/-
	25c., blue	1d.	1d.	6d.
	50c., green	4d.	3d.	2/9
*1879,	5c., yellow	4d.	3d.	2/-
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*	18c., brown	1/6	6d.	5/-
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*	25c., rose	2/-	8d.	6/-
*	50c., yellow	15/-	10/-	
*	100c., black	6/-	2/-	15/-
*	85c., violet	6/-	2/-	15/-
*	100c., orange	15/-	10/-	
1884,	1c., green	2d.	1d.	10d.
	2c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/2
	3c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/4
	4c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/2
	5c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/2
	6c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/2
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	6c., brown	4d.	3d.	2/-
	10c., orange	3d.	2d.	1/-
	12c., brown	2/-	10d.	9/-
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	6c., ,, ...	6d.	3d.	2/-
	10c., ,, ...	4d.	2d.	1/-
1888,	3c., red	3d.	1d.	6d.
	4c., ,, ...	3d.	1d.	8d.
	6c., ,, ...	3d.	2d.	1/-
1888,	10c., red	6d.	1d.	6d.
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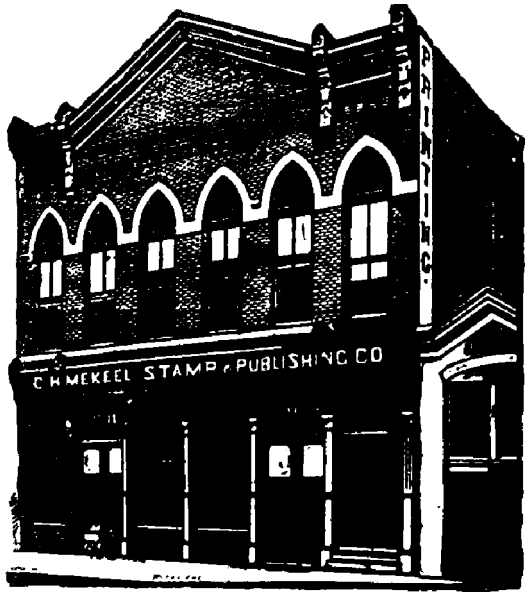

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1-13-13p]

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6-14-19, ch.]

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2-13-4.]

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	£	s.	d.
Bolivia, eagle, 10 brown	1	0	0
" " 500 black, 9 stars	1	5	0
B. Columbia, 1 dollar	1	6	0
Buenos Ayres, steamship, blue	0	10	0
" " brown	1	5	0
" " green (unused)	4	0	0
" 1837, set of 4	0	17	6
Newfoundland, 2d., 1st issue	0	10	0
" 4d. "	1	10	0
" 6d. "	1	0	0
" 6½d. "	3	5	0
" 8d. "	0	7	6
" 1s. "	5	10	0
New Zealand, 1d. blue paper	1	4	0
" 2d. "	0	5	0
" 1s. "	1	2	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red "	4	0	0
United States, 1847, 5c.	0	1	6
" " 10c.	0	6	0
" 1869, 90c.	1	1	0
" set of Agriculture...	1	5	0
" " Executive	3	0	0
" " Navy	1	15	0
" " Justice	2	5	0
" " State	1	17	6

A fine assortment of Rare European and Colonial Stamps always on view. Inspection invited.

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Marked * are unused.

	Each. s.	d.
Bulgaria, 1fr.	1	0
*Cuba, 1866, 40c.	1	6
* ,, 1874, 1 peseta	1	6
* ,, 1875, 1 ,, ...	1	6
* ,, 1883, surcharged 20c.	3	0
*Peru, 1861., rose	2	3
*Bolivar, 1877, 10c.	1	6
Costa Rica, 40c., blue	0	10
Peru, 1 peseta, pink, 1860	1	3
Philippine Islands, 1859, 4 cuartos ..	3	0
,, ,, 1872, 12 ,, ..	1	6
Reunion, 2c. on 20c.	0	3
,, 15c. on 20c.	0	9
6 Bolivar, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 (either date), 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso	5	0
2 Bolivar, 5 and 10 pesos	10	0
*5 British Honduras, 2, 3, 6, 12, 24c. ..	3	6
*5 Guatemala, 1886, pros., 25, 50, 75, 100, 150c.	1	6
*7 Honduras Republic, 1878, 1, 2c., ½, 1, 2, 4 reals, 1 peso	1	9
*11 Honduras Republic, 1890, complete ..	2	0
*10 Nicaragua, 1890, 1c. to 10 pesos ..	2	0
*6 British Central Africa, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/-	3	9
*6 San Marino, 2, 5, 10, 25, 30, 40c. ..	2	3
*7 Servia, 1869, 2, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50p.	0	9
*8 British East Africa, ¼, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 8 annas	5	0
*4 Guatemala, 1877, ½, 2, 4 reals, 1 peso ..	1	6
*4 Nicaragua, 1866-78, 1, 2, 10, 25c. ..	1	3
*6 U.S.A. War Dept., 1, 2, 3, 12, 15, 24c.	1	0
*6 New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, 17c. ..	4	6
4 Sirmoor on S.S.S., ¼, ½, 1, 2 annas ..	1	3
48 Spain	1	6
13 ,, 1879, complete ..	1	3
9 ,, (Baby King) 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50, 75c., 1 peseta	0	6
8 Reunion, 1c. to 25c. .. .	1	6

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ECUADOR.

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1881, sur. "Official," 1c.	...	1	0	7	6
,, ,, ,, 2c.	...	1	6	10	0
,, ,, ,, 5c.	...	0	10	6	0
,, ,, ,, 10c.	...	1	0	7	0
,, ,, ,, 20c.	...	2	0	15	0
1887, ,, ,, 1c.	...	1	0	7	6
,, ,, ,, 2c.	...	1	6	10	0
,, ,, ,, 5c.	...	0	8	6	0
,, ,, ,, 80c.	...	5	0	0	0

FISCALS USED POSTALLY.

	50c.	...	...	1	6	10	0
1884-1885,	1c. blue ...	...	...	1	0	7	6
,,	2c. brown	...	...	1	0	7	6
,,	5c. red ...	...	...	1	0	7	6
,,	10c. yellow	...	...	1	6	8	0
,,	1 peso, brown	...	...	2	6	15	0
1886-1887,	1c. blue ...	...	...	1	6	8	6
,,	5c. red ...	...	...	1	6	8	6
,,	10c. yellow	...	...	2	0	10	0
,,	1 peso, brown	...	...	3	0	17	6
1787-1888,	1c. grey ...	...	...	0	10	7	0
,,	2c. marone	...	...	0	10	7	0
,,	4c. brown	...	...	0	10	7	0
,,	10c. yellow	...	...	1	0	7	6
,,	1 suere, green	...	...	2	0	15	0
1889-1890,	1c. grey ...	...	...	0	8	6	6
,,	2c. marone	...	...	0	8	6	6
,,	4c. brown	...	...	0	8	6	6
,,	10c. yellow	...	...	0	10	7	0
,,	1 suere ...	...	...	1	6	10	0
Set of 20	...	...	£1	0	0	£9	0	0

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black surcharge, 6 bars	7	6
red surcharge, 6 bars	7	6
Note:—Of the two latter varieties only 500 each were printed.		
Borneo, 6c. on 10c. blue "*Postage*" *only* ..	1	0
Borneo, 6c. on 10c. "*Postage and Revenue*	0	9
British Honduras, 1c. on 1d. green ..	0	4
British East Africa, first issue, set of 3, used, on entire envelope, perfect ..	60	0
Curacoa, 25c. on 30c, ; provl.	2	6
Diego Suarez, black, set of 4	6	0
Ecuador, 1892, 1, 2, 5, and 10c., set of 4 ..	1	6
Grenada, 2½d. on 8d.	1	0
Hawaii, 1853, 5c., *without* "Cancelled" ..	0	9
" " 13c., " " ..	1	3
" 1891, 2c., portrait of Queen Liliuokalani	0	3
Honduras, 1890, complete set of 11 ..	2	0
" " Official, set of 11 ..	1	0
Italy, 2c. on 10c, *inverted surcharge* ..	5	0
" 1891, 5 lire, carmine and blue, *used* ..	2	0
Labuan, 16c., blue, wmk., "C. A. and Crown," sideways	7	6
" 1891, 6c. on 8c., purple	1	6
Mauritius, 1891, 2c. on 4c.	0	3
" " 2c. on 38c.	1	0
" " 2c. on 38c. on 9d. ..	1	0
Newfoundland, 1868, 12c. red brown ..	1	0
" " 13c. orange	1	9
" " 24c. blue	1	9
Nicaragua, 1890, complete set of 10 ..	2	6
Orange Free State, 1d. on 3d., *double surch.*	6	0
" provl. cards, arms over ½d. stamp	0	4
" " " ½d. on 1d. orange..	1	0
Réunion, 1891, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c., set of 8	1	6
" " 02c. on 20c.	0	2
" " 15c. on 20c.	0	6
Roumania, *Jubilee issue*, set of 5	8	0
Salvador, 1891, 1c. on 2c.	0	3
" " 5c. " 3c.	1	0
Sarawak, 1891, 5c. on 12c.	0	9
" " 5c., new issue	0	5
" " 10c. " "	0	9
Soruth, *first issue*, 1 anna, black on blue, *used*	60	0
St. Pierre & Miquelon, 1891, *surcharged*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 75c. and 1 franc, set of 12	7	6
Surinam, *unpaid*, *new type*, 2½, 5, and 10c., set of 3	0	9
Tasmania, 2½d. on 9d., light blue	0	9
Tobago, 2½d. on 4d. grey	1	0

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Bulgaria, 1fr.	1	0
*Cuba, 1866, 40c.	1	6
* ,, 1874, 1 peseta	1	6
* ,, 1875, 1 ,, ...	1	6
* ,, 1883, surcharged 20c.	3	0
*Peru, 1sol., rose	2	3
*Bolivar, 1877, 10c.	1	6
Costa Rica, 40c., blue	0	10
Peru, 1 peseta, pink, 1860	1	3
Philippine Islands, 1859, 4 cuartos ..	3	0
,, ,, 1872, 12 ,, ..	1	6
Reunion, 2c. on 20c.	0	3
,, 15c. on 20c.	0	9
6 Bolivar, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 (either date), 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso	5	0
2 Bolivar, 5 and 10 pesos	10	0
*5 British Honduras, 2, 3, 6, 12, 24c. ..	3	6
*5 Guatemala, 1886, pros., 25, 50, 75, 100, 150c.	1	6
*7 Honduras Republic, 1878, 1, 2c., ½, 1, 2, 4 reals, 1 peso	1	9
*11 Honduras Republic, 1890, complete ..	2	0
*10 Nicaragua, 1890, 1c. to 10 pesos ..	2	0
*6 British Central Africa, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/-	3	9
*6 San Marino, 2, 5, 10, 25, 30, 40c. ..	2	3
*7 Servia, 1869, 2, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50p.	0	9
*8 British East Africa, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 8 annas	5	0
*4 Guatemala, 1877, ½, 2, 4 reals, 1 peso ..	1	6
*4 Nicaragua, 1866-78, 1, 2, 10, 25c. ..	1	3
*6 U.S.A. War Dept., 1, 2, 3, 12, 15, 24c.	1	0
*6 New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, 17c. ..	4	6
4 Sirmoor on S.S.S., ¼, ½, 1, 2 annas ..	1	3
48 Spain	1	6
13 ,, 1879, complete ..	1	3
9 ,, (Baby King) 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50, 75c., 1 peseta	0	6
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,, ,, ,,	2c.	...	1	6	10	0
,, ,, ,,	5c.	...	0	10	6	0
,, ,, ,,	10c.	...	1	0	7	0
,, ,, ,,	20c.	...	2	0	15	0
1887, ,, ,,	1c.	...	1	0	7	6
,, ,, ,,	2c.	...	1	6	10	0
,, ,, ,,	5c.	...	0	8	6	0
,, ,, ,,	80c.	...	5	0	0	0

FISCALS USED POSTALLY.

	50c.	... ...	1	6	10	0
1884-1885,	1c. blue ...	...	1	0	7	6
,,	2c. brown	...	1	0	7	6
,,	5c. red ...	...	1	0	7	6
,,	10c. yellow	...	1	6	8	0
,,	1 peso, brown	...	2	6	15	0
1886-1887,	1c. blue ...	...	1	6	8	6
,,	5c. red ...	...	1	6	8	6
,,	10c. yellow	...	2	0	10	0
,,	1 peso, brown	...	3	0	17	6
1787-1888,	1c. grey ...	...	0	10	7	0
,,	2c. marone	...	0	10	7	0
,,	4c. brown	...	0	10	7	0
,,	10c. yellow	...	1	0	7	6
,,	1 suere, green	...	2	0	15	0
1889-1890,	1c. grey ...	...	0	8	6	6
,,	2c. marone	...	0	8	6	6
,,	4c. brown	...	0	8	6	6
,,	10c. yellow	...	0	10	7	0
,,	1 suere ...	...	1	6	10	0
Set of 20	... ...		£1	0	£9	0

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Bahamas, provisional envelopes, entire, 2½d. on 4d., black surcharge, 8 bars	2	0
black surcharge, 6 bars	7	6
red surcharge, 6 bars	7	6
Note:—Of the two latter varieties only 500 each were printed.		
Borneo, 6c. on 10c. blue "*Postage*" *only* ..	1	0
Borneo, 6c. on 10c. "*Postage and Revenue*	0	9
British Honduras, 1c. on 1d. green ..	0	4
British East Africa, first issue, set of 3, used, on entire envelope, perfect ..	60	0
Curacoa, 25c. on 30c.; provl.	2	6
Diego Suarez, black, set of 4	6	0
Ecuador, 1892, 1, 2, 5, and 10c., set of 4 ..	1	6
Grenada, 2½d. on 8d.	1	0
Hawaii, 1853, 5c., *without* "Cancelled" ..	0	9
,, ,, 13c., ,, ,, ..	1	3
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Honduras, 1890, complete set of 11 ..	2	0
,, ,, Official, set of 11 ..	1	0
Italy, 2c. on 10c, *inverted surcharge* ..	5	0
,, 1891, 5 lire, carmine and blue, *used* ..	2	0
Labuan, 16c., blue, wmk., "C. A. and Crown," sideways	7	6
,, 1891, 6c. on 8c., purple	1	6
Mauritius, 1891, 2c. on 4c.	0	3
,, ,, 2c. on 38c.	1	0
,, ,, 2c. on 38c. on 9d. ..	1	0
Newfoundland, 1868, 12c. red brown ..	1	0
,, ,, 13c. orange	1	9
,, ,, 24c. blue	1	9
Nicaragua, 1890, complete set of 10 ..	2	6
Orange Free State, 1d. on 3d., *double surch.*	6	0
,, provl. cards, arms over ½d. stamp	0	4
,, ,, ,, ½d. on 1d. orange..	1	0
Réunion, 1891, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c., set of 8	1	6
,, ,, 02c. on 20c.	0	2
,, ,, 15c. on 20c.	0	6
Roumania, *Jubilee issue*, set of 5	8	0
Salvador, 1891, 1c. on 2c.	0	3
,, ,, 5c. ,, 3c.	1	0
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Surinam, *unpaid*, *new type*, 2½, 5, and 10c., set of 3	0	9
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Tobago, 2½d. on 4d. grey	1	0

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* Do.	,,	4 ,, new	...	0	3
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Sweden,	,,	11 *complete Losen*	...	0	9
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Norway,	,,	10 ...	...	0	6
*Honduras,	,,	11 official *complete*	...	1	0
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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

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Bound in Cloth	7/6	,,	8/-
,, Gilt	8/6	,,	9/-
Cloth Covers and Index....	1/6	,,	1/9
Index alone .... each	2d.	,,	2½d.

1891. SINGLE NUMBERS AS UNDER: 1891.

Feb., May, June, July, Aug, Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec., 6d. each.

March and April, 9d. each.

WILLIAM BROWN'S

Wholesale & Retail Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps

SETS, PACKETS AND PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS,

Which will be Published Month by Month till Completed.

Twelfth Edition.

THE PRICES HEREIN ARE STRICTLY NET. NO DISCOUNT WHATEVER.

Registered Telegraphic Address: "AVON, SALISBURY."

Wm. BROWN, 139, Castle St., SALISBURY.

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All Matter and Advertisements for insertion in the April No. must reach us by March 20th, and Magazines for Review not later than the 10th instant.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,

And Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A High-class Monthly Magazine devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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* " " " 10c...	3d.	2/	
* " " " 20c. .	3d.	2/	
* " " " 25c...	4d.	3/	
*Alwur, ¼a. blue	2d.	1/	2/6
* " 1a. brown ..	4d.	2/3	
*Angola, crown issue, 10 green	2d.	1/4	
* " " " 20 bistre	3d.	2/	
* " " " 20 rose	4d.	3/	
* " " " 25 violet	2d.	1/4	
* " " " 50 blue	2d.	1/4	
* " " " 100 lilac	8d.	4/	
* " " " 200 orange	10d.	7/6	
* " " " 300 brown	1/6	10/	
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" " 50r. ..	4d.	2/6	
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" " 2½d. blue ..	8d.	6/	
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* " " 6d. green ..	2/6		
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* " " 50c. ..	3/		
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* " " 5c. ..	1/		
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*Argentine Confederation, 1861, 5c. ..	1/6	10/	
*Argentine Confederation, 1861, 10c. ..	2/	15/	
*Argentine Republic, 1864, 5c. red	6d.	4/	
" " " 10c. rose	9d.		
" " 1867-73, 1c.	1d.	9d.	2/6
" " " 4c.	1d.	8d.	2/
" " " 5c.	3d.	2/	7/6
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	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
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" " 2c. perf. ..	1d.	8d.	2/
" " 8c. " ..	1d.	7d.	2/
" " 24c. " ..	3d.	1/	5/
" " 25c. " ..	1/6	10/	
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† " 1882, litho ½c. " ..	2d.	1/4	4/
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† " 1884-5, eng. ½c. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
" " " 1c. ..	1d.	5d.	1/7
" " " 12c. ..	1d.	9d.	3/
* " " ½ on 5c. ..	4d.		
* " " ½ on 15 red sur	9d.		
* " " ½ " bl "	2/		
* " " 1 on 15 red "	9d.		
" " 4 on 5c. ..	4d.	3/	14/
† " 1888, ½c.	1d.	8d.	2/6
" " 2c.	2d.	1/6	6/
" " 3c.	2d.	1/6	6/
" " 5c., collar one side	1/	8/	
" " 5c., collar both sides	2d.	10d.	3/6
" " 6c. ..	1/	8/	
" " 10c. ..	3d.	2/	
" " 15c. ..	3d.	2/	
" " 20c. ..	5d.	3/	
" " 25c. ..	9d.	6/	
" " 30c. ..	5d.	3/	
" " 40c. ..	1/4	10/	
" " 50c. ..	1/	8/	
* " 1889-92, ¼ on 1r. red	2d.	1/	
* " " ¼ on 1r. bl.	4d.	3/	
" " ½c. ..	1d.	6d.	1/6
" " ½c. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
" " 1c. ..	1d.	6d.	1/4
" " 2c. ..	1d.	6d.	1/6
" " 3c. ..	2d.	10d.	3/9
" " 5c., I. type	2d.	10d.	3/9
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" " 8c. ..	3d.		
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* " " 12c. ..	1/2	10/	
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* " " 20c. ..	2/		
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" 1858, 2kr. ..	4d.		
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" " 3kr. black ..	9d.		
" " 5, 10, or 15kr.	1d.	8d.	2/6
" 1861, 2kr. ..	2d.	1/6	5/
" " 3kr. ..	2d.	1/6	5/
" " 5, 10, or 15kr.	1d.	7d.	2/
" 1863, small perf., 2kr.	1/		

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,, ,, ,, 5kr.	3d.		
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,, ,, ,, 15kr.	3d.		
,, 1864, 2kr. ..	2d.	1/	4/6
,, ,, 3kr. ..	3d.	1/6	5/
,, ,, 5, 10, or 15kr.	1d.	6d.	2/
,, 1867, 2kr. ..	1d.	3d.	9d.
,, ,, 3kr. ..	1d.	3d.	1/
,, ,, 5kr. ..	1d.	3d.	9d.
,, ,, 10kr. ..	1d.	2d.	9d.
,, ,, 15kr. ..	1d.	3d.	1/
,, ,, 25kr. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
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,, 1890, 1kr. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
,, ,, 2kr. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
,, ,, 3kr. ..	1d.	4d.	1/6
,, ,, 5kr. ..	1d.	3d.	9d.
,, ,, 10kr. ..	1d.	4d.	1/4
,, ,, 20kr. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 15kr. ..	3d.	2/	8/4
,, ,, 20kr. ..	3d.	2/	8/4
,, ,, 24kr. ..	4d.	3/	10/6
,, ,, 30kr. ..	3d.	2/	9/
,, ,, 50kr. ..	4d.	3/	10/6
,, ,, 1fl. ..	1/	8/	
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,, Imperial Journal, 1kr. ..	1d.	8d.	2/
,, ,, ,, 2kr.	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, red 2kr.	4d.		
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,, ,, ,, ½kr.	1d.	4d.	1/4
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,, ,, ,, 15c. ..	1d.	8d.	1/8
,, ,, ,, 30c. ..	1d.	7d.	1/8
,, ,, ,, 45c. ..	1d.	7d.	1/8
,, ,, 1858, 5 sld. ..	1d.	9d.	3/
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,, ,, ,, 15 sld. ..	1d.	9d.	3/
,, ,, 1862, 5 sld. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 1863, 3 sld. ..	1d.		
,, ,, ,, 5 sld. ..	4d.		
,, ,, ,, 15 sld. ..	6d.		
,, ,, 1864, 5 sld. ..	2d.	1/4	
,, ,, ,, 10 sld. ..	2d.	1/4	
,, ,, ,, 15 sld. ..	2d.	1/4	
,, ,, 1867, 2 sld. ..	2d.	1/4	
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,, ,, 1883, 2 sld. ..	4d.		
,, ,, ,, 3 sld. ..	2d.		
,, ,, ,, 5 sld. ..	2d.		
,, ,, ,, 10 sld. ..	1d.	8d.	2/
,, ,, ,, 20 sld. ..	4d.	2/6	
,, ,, ,, 50 sld. ..	6d.	4/	
,, ,, 1888, 10 pa. on 3 sld.	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 10 pa. on 3kr.	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 20 pa. ..	4d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
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,, ,, ,, 2 pi. ..	6d.		
,, ,, ,, 5 pi. ..	9d.		
,, ,, 1890, 10 pa. ..	2d.	1/6	
,, ,, ,, 1 pi. ..	2d.	1/4	5/6
*Azores, 1871, 15r. ..	5d.		
,, ,, 25r. ..	3d.	2/	
* ,, 1883-89, 2r. ..	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 2½ ..	1d.	6d.	1/6
* ,, ,, 5r. ..	2d.	1/	3/9
,, ,, 10r. ..	2d.	10d.	
,, ,, 15r. ..	2d.	10d.	
,, ,, 20r. ..	2d.		
,, ,, 25 brown ..	1d.	9d.	
,, ,, 25 violet ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 50 blue ..	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 80r. ..	5d.	3/	
,, ,, 100r. ..	6d.	4/	
,, ,, 150r. ..	1/3		
Baden, 1851, 3kr. orange ..	2d.	1/	4/6
,, ,, 3kr. yellow ..	2d.	1/	4/6
,, ,, 6kr. ..	2d.	1/4	5/6
,, ,, 9kr. ..	2d.	1/4	5/6
,, 1853, 1kr. ..	4d.		
,, ,, 3kr. green ..	2d.	1/	3/9
,, ,, 3kr. blue ..	2d.	1/	3/9
,, ,, 6kr. ..	2d.	1/4	5/6
,, 1860, 1kr. ..	2d.	1/6	6/3
,, ,, 3kr. ..	3d.	2/	
,, 1862-64, 1kr. ..	2d.	1/4	
,, ,, 3kr. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
,, ,, 6kr. ..	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 9kr. ..	2d.	1/6	
,, 1868, 1kr. ..	2d.	1/	3/6
,, ,, 3kr. ..	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 7kr. ..	4d.		
* ,, 1862-64, 6kr. ..	2d.	1/4	5/6
* ,, ,, 9kr. ..	2d.	1/4	5/6
* ,, ,, 30kr. ..	1/	8/	
* ,, 1868, 1kr. ..	2d.	1/4	5/
* ,, ,, 3kr. ..	2d.	1/	4/
* ,, ,, 7kr. ..	2d.	1/6	5/6
*Landpost, 1kr.	1d.	6d.	2/
* ,, 3kr.	1d.	6d.	2/
* ,, 10kr.	2d.	1/	4/6
Bahamas, 1862-65, CC 12½, 6d.	6d.	4/	
,, ,, 1d. CA perf. 11½	4d.	11/	
* ,, ,, 1d. ,, 14	9d.	6/	
,, 1884, 1d. ..	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 2½d. ..	5d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 4d. ..	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, 6d. ..	1/	9/	
*Bamra, 1st issue, yellow ..	2/	5/	
* ,, 2nd issue, ¼, pink ..	2d.		
* ,, ,, 2a. ,, ..	6d.		
* ,, ,, 1r. ,, ..	3/6		
* ,, 3rd issue, ¼a. red ..	2d.	1/	3/
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,, ,, 10c. ..	2d.	9d.	2/6
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	2c. "	blue	05
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	2c. "	manilla	05
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	2c. "	manilla wrapper	05
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	4c. "	oriental buff	50
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	Cat. Price.	Our Price.
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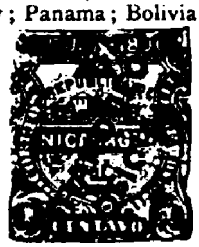

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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

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5.—Wholesale Parcels or Sheets of Rare Stamps sent on approval against deposit or satisfactory English References.

6.—I shall always be glad to receive some stamps of each of any new issue unused when any should appear, and a quantity of Provisionals or surcharged stamps especially desired, and for all rarities a premium will be given. Correspondents abroad are specially desired to send some of each of any new issue when they appear. Surcharged and Provisional Issues especially desired in quantities not over £2. Good prices given for all rarities. Large Lots of old issues and Government remainders also purchased for Cash. Exchange List, giving the prices at which I exchange stamps, will be sent as soon as ready on receipt of 3d. in stamps. It is now in preparation, and will be duly announced when ready in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. It is particularly requested that Correspondents will be good enough to send me an assortment of every new issue directly they appear. I give a liberal Commission above face value on all issues, and in the case of Provisionals, a special Premium will be paid according to the rarity of the issue.

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9.—Good Collections of 1000 varieties and upwards purchased for cash, providing they are sent on approval with lowest cash price, and sufficient postage for return if not approved of.

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* ,, ,, ,, ½ red ..	3d.		
* ,, ,, ,, ¼ green prf.	1d.	9d.	3/
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,, 1874, 5c.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 10c.	1/	8/6	
,, 1879, 80, 82, 84, or 85, 5c. ..	4d.		
,, ,, ,, ,, 10c.	6d.		
,, ,, ,, ,, 20c.	9d.		
,, ,, ,, ,, 40c.	10d.		
,, 1880, 82, 84 or 85 80c.	1/6		
,, ,, ,, 1 peso.	2/4		
* ,, 1890, 1c.	2d.		
* ,, ,, 5c.	6d.		
* Bolivia, 1867, 5c.	6d.	4/	
* ,, 1871, 5c.	6d.		
* ,, ,, 10c.	1/		
* ,, ,, 50c.	3/		
* ,, 1871, 5c. black ..	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 10c. green ..	5d.		
* ,, ,, 50c. brown ..	9d.		
,, 1879, 5c.	3d.		
,, ,, 10c.	3d.		
,, ,, 20c.	4d.	2/6	
,, ,, 50c.	1/3	10/	
,, 1887, 1c.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 2c.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 5c.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 10c.	2d.	1/3	
* ,, 1890, 1d.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 20c.	4d.	3/	
* Bosnia, 1879, 1kr.	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 2kr.	2d.	10d.	3/
,, ,, 3kr.	2d.	10d.	3/
,, ,, 5kr.	1d.	4d.	1/
,, ,, 10kr.	1d.	6d.	1/8
,, ,, 15kr.	2d.	10d.	3/
,, ,, 25kr.	3d.	1/8	8/
Brazil, 1844, 10r.	9d.		
,, ,, 30r.	8d.		
,, ,, 60r.	9d.		
,, 1850, 30r.	1d.	8d.	3/
,, ,, 60r.	1d.	8d.	3/
,, 1866, perf. 10r. ..	1d.	8d.	3/
,, ,, ,, 20r. ..	2d.	1/	3/6
,, ,, ,, 50r. ..	2d.	1/	3/6
,, ,, ,, 80r. ..	3d.	2/	6/
,, ,, ,, 100r. ..	1d.	8d.	3/
,, ,, ,, 200r. ..	2d.	10d.	3/6
,, ,, ,, 500r. ..	3d.		
,, ,, roul. 20r. ..	5d.	3/6	
,, ,, ,, 50r. .	3d.	1/3	
,, ,, ,, 80r. ..	6d.	4/6	
,, ,, ,, 100r. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, ,, 200r. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, ,, 500r. ..	9d.	6/	
,, 1878, 10r. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
,, ,, 20r. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
,, ,, 50r. ..	1d.	6d.	1/8
,, ,, 80r. ..	3d.		
,, ,, 100r. ..	1d.	4d.	2/
,, ,, 200r. ..	2d.	1/4	
,, ,, 260r. ..	5d.	4/	

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Brazil, 1878, 300r. ..	3d.	2/	8/4
,, ,, 300 green and yellow ..	4d.		
,, ,, 1000r. ..	1/3		
,, 1882, 10r. ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 100r. ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 100r. lilac ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 200r. ..	1d.	6d.	
,, 1884, 10 orange ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 20 olive ..	1d.	4d.	
,, ,, 100 lilac ..	1d.	6d.	
,, 1887, 50 blue ..	1d.	4d.	
,, ,, 100 lilac ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 300 blue ..	3d.		
,, ,, 500 olive ..	4d.	3d.	
,, ,, 500 olive ..	1/6		
* ,, ,, 700 violet ..	3/		
* ,, ,, 1000 blue ..	1/		
* ,, 1890, 20r. green ..	1d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 50 ,, ..	3d.	1/8	
,, ,, 100 ,, ..	1d.	9d.	
,, ,, 200 ,, ..	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 300 ,, ..	1/	9/	
† ,, ,, Journals, 10 yell.	2/		
† ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	2/		
,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	1/6		
,, ,, ,, 200 ,,	1/6		
,, ,, ,, 300 ,,	1/8		
,, ,, ,, 500 ,,	2/		
* ,, ,, ,, 700 ,,	3/		
* ,, ,, ,, 1000 ,,	4/		
,, ,, ,, 10r. olive	2d.	1/	
,, ,, ,, 20r. green	2d.	1/	
† ,, ,, ,, 50r. orange	4d.		
† ,, ,, ,, 100r. violet	8d.		
† ,, ,, ,, 200 black	10d.		
† ,, ,, ,, 300 rose	1/2		
† ,, ,, ,, 500 green	2/		
† ,, ,, ,, 700 blue	3/		
† ,, ,, ,, 1000 brown	3/8		
* ,, 1890, 10 blue ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, 20 green ..	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 100 red ..	6d.		
* ,, 1891, 10 blue ..	2d.		
* ,, ,, 20 green ..	2d.	1/	
,, Unpaid Stamps, 1889, 10r.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 20r.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 50r.	2d.		
† ,, ,, 100r.	4d.		
† ,, ,, 200r.	9d.		
† ,, ,, 300r.	1/6		
† ,, ,, 500r.	2/		
† ,, ,, 700r.	3/6		
† ,, ,, 1000r.	4/		
,, ,, 1890, 10r.	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, ,, 20r.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, ,, 50r.	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 200r.	1/		
,, ,, ,, 300r.	1/4		
,, ,, ,, 500r.	2/		
,, ,, ,, 700r.	2/9		
,, ,, ,, 1000r.	3/6		
* Bremen, 1855, 3gr. error Marken	3/		
* ,, ,, 5sh. green ..	6/		
* British Bechuanaland, 1887 ..	4d.	1/	
* ,, ,, ½ red and black	4d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 1d. black and red	6d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 2d. ,, brown	6d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 3d. ,, marone	10d.	7/	

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
*Brit. Bechuanaland, 6d. black and mauve	1/6		
* ,, ,, 1888, ½d. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, ,, 1d. ..	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 2d. ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 3d. ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 4d. ..	1/		
,, ,, ,, 6d. ..	9d.	7/	
,, ,, ,, 1/ ..	1/6	10/	
* ,, ,, ,, 1/ ..	2/3		
* ,, ,, sur. 1d. ..	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, ,, 2d. ..	5d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 6d. ..	1/		
,, ,, ,, 1/ ..	10d.		
* ,, ,, ,, ½ green and black	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, ,, Protectorate, ½d.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 1d.	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 2d.	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 4d. on ½d.	1/6	12/	
* ,, ,, ,, ,, ½d. green and black	4d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 1891. 1d. ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 2d. .	1/		
* ,, ,, 1892, 1d. ..	2d.	1/6	
* ,, ,, ,, 2d. ..	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, ,, 4d. .	8d.	6/6	
* ,, ,, ,, 6d. ..	1/	8/6	
*British East Africa, ½a. ..	1d.	8d.	3/4
* ,, ,, 1a. ..	2d.	1/3	
* ,, ,, 2a. ..	3d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 3a. ..	5d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 4a. ..	6d.	5/	
* ,, ,, 4½a. ..	7d.	5/8	
* ,, ,, 8a. ..	1/		
* ,, ,, 1 rupee..	2/		
* ,, ,, 2r. ..	4/		
* ,, ,, 3r. ..	5/6		
* ,, ,, 4r. ..	7/6		
*British South Africa, ½d. ..	1d.	8d.	3/
* ,, ,, 1d. ..	2d.	1/2	
* ,, ,, 2d. ..	3d.	2/6	
* ,, ,, 3d. ..	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, 4d. ..	6d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 6d. ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, 8d. ..	1/		
* ,, ,, 1/ ..	1/4		
* ,, ,, 2/ ..	2/6		
* ,, ,, 2/6 ..	3/3		
* ,, ,, 5/ ..	6/6		
* ,, ,, 10/ ..	12/		
*British Central Africa, same price.			
British Guiana, 1860-63, 1c...	4d.		
,, ,, ,, 2c...	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 4c...	1/		
,, ,, ,, 12c...	1/8		
,, ,, 1863, 24c. ..	1/		
,, ,, 1876, 1c. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
,, ,, ,, 2c. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
,, ,, ,, 4c. ..	2d.		
,, ,, ,, 8c. ..	2d.	1/	4/
,, ,, ,, 12c. ..	3d.	2/	
† ,, ,, 1889-90, 1c. on $1	4d.	3/	
† ,, ,, ,, 1c. on $2	5d.	4/	
† ,, ,, ,, 1c. on $3	6d.	4/	
† ,, ,, ,, 1c. on $4	9d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 1c. bl. and mauve	10d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
*British Guinea, 1889-90, 2c. red bl. and mauve	1/		
,, ,, ,, 2c. bl. and mauve	10d.		
† ,, ,, ,, 3c. ,,	5d.	4/	
† ,, ,, ,, 4c. ,,	6d.	4/6	
† ,, ,, ,, 6c. ,,	8d.	6/	
† ,, ,, ,, 8c. ,,	10d.	8/	
* ,, ,, ,, 10c. ..	1/		
* ,, ,, ,, 20c. ..	2/		
* ,, ,, ,, 40c. ..	3/		
* ,, ,, ,, 72c. ..	6/6		
* ,, ,, 1889, 1c. ..	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, ,, 2c. ..	2d.	1/7	
,, ,, ,, 8c. ..	6d.		
* ,, ,, 1891, 1c. ..	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 1878, Prov., 1c. on 6c.	2/3		
* ,, ,, 1882, ,, 1c. on 96c.	1/		
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 2c. on 96c.	1/		
*British Colombia, 3d. ..	1/		
* British Honduras, 1882, 1d. blue	1/		
* ,, ,, 1d. red	7d.		
* ,, ,, 1888, small sur. 2c. on 1d. ..	1/6	12/	
† ,, ,, 20c. on 6d. ..	3/9		
* ,, ,, 2c. on 50c. ..	4/6		
* ,, ,, large sur. 2c. ..	2d.	1/6	
* ,, ,, ,, 3c. ..	3d.	1/8	
* ,, ,, ,, 20c. ..	2/		
* ,, ,, ,, 50c. ..	4/		
* ,, ,, 1891, 1c. on 1d.	3d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 6c. in red.	1/4	10/	
* ,, ,, ,, 6c. in black	1/4	10/	
* ,, ,, ,, 6c. on 3d...	1/	8/6	
* ,, ,, ,, 5c. on 3d...	6/	3/6	
* ,, ,, ,, 15c. on 6c. on 3d...	1/6	10/	
* ,, ,, ,, 2c. ..	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, ,, 3c. ..	3d.	1/8	
* ,, ,, ,, 6c. ..	5d.	3/	
* ,, ,, ,, 12c. ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 24c. ..	1/6		
*Brunswick, 1865, ⅓gr. ..	4d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 1gr. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
* ,, ,, ,, 2gr. ..	2d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 5gr. ..	1d.		
Bulgaria, 1879, 5c.	4d.		
,, ,, 10c.	6d.		
,, ,, 25c.	4d.	2/6	
,, ,, 1fr.	1/4		
† ,, 1881, 3s.	2d.	1/	
† ,, ,, 5s.	2d.	1/	
† ,, ,, 10s.	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 15s.	3d.		
,, ,, 25s.	9d.		
,, ,, 30s.	4d.	2/	
,, 1882-85, 1s. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
† ,, ,, 2s. ..	1d.	6d.	1/6
,, ,, 3s. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
,, ,, 5s. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
,, ,, 10s. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
,, ,, 15s. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
,, ,, 25s. ..	1d.	8d.	3/
,, ,, 30s. ..	3d.	1/6	5/
,, ,, 50s. ..	3d.	1/8	
* ,, ,, 1s. ..	1d.	9d.	3/
* ,, ,, 3s. ..	2d.	10d.	

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
†Bulgaria, 1887, 1s.	1d.	4d.	1/
* ,, ,, 2s.	1d.	7d.	1/8
,, ,, 1 lev. ..	1/		
* ,, 1889, 1s.	1d.	4d.	1/
* ,, ,, 2s.	1d.	7d.	1/8
* ,, ,, 3s.	1d.	9d.	2/9
,, ,, 5s.	1d.	4d.	
,, ,, 10s.	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 15s.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 25s.	2d.	1/	2/
,, ,, 30s.	3d.		
,, ,, 1 lev.	1/		
,, 1884-85, Prov., 3 on 10s.	2/	17/6	
,, ,, ,, 5 on 30s.	1/6	12/6	
,, ,, ,, 15 on 25s.	1/	9/	
Canada, 1851, 3d. ..	9d.	7/	35/
,, ,, 6d. ..	14/		
,, 1860-64 1c. ..	2d.	1/4	5/
,, ,, 2c. ..	1/4		
,, ,, 5c. ..	1d.	9d.	
,, ,, 10c. ..	8d.		
,, ,, 12½c. ..	6d.		
,, ,, 17c. ..	1/8		
,, 1868, 1c. brown ..	4d.	3/	
,, ,, 1c. yellow ..	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 2c. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 3c. ..	1d.	8d.	2/9
,, ,, 6c. ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 12½c. ..	6d.		
,, ,, 15c. ..	3d.	1/8	
,, 1868-76, ½c. ..	1d.	9d.	
,, ,, 1c. ..	1d.	2d.	6d.
,, ,, 2c. ..	1d.	2d.	6d.
,, ,, 3c. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
,, ,, 5c. ..	1d.	4d.	1/3
,, ,, 6c. ..	1d.	7d.	2/
,, ,, 10c. ..	2d.	1/	4/2
,, 1882, ½c. ..	1d.	6d.	1/3
,, 1888-90, 6c. chocolate	2d.	1/	4/
,, Registered 2c. ..	1d.	6d.	1/3
,, ,, 5c. ..	1d.	8d.	2/3
† ,, ,, 8c. ..	3/		
* Officially Sealed	5/6		
Cape of Good Hope, 1853, 1d.	2/		
,, ,, 1857. 1d. ..	2/		
,, ,, ,, 4d. ..	6d.		
,, ,, ,, 6d. ..	2/6		
,, ,, 1864. 1d. ..	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 4d. ..	2d.	1/6	
,, ,, ,, 6d. ..	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 1871, wide frame, CC & Cr., ½d.	4d.		
,, ,, ,, 1d. ..	1d.	7d.	
,, ,, ,, 3d. ..	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 4d. ..	1d.	6d.	1/6
,, ,, ,, 5/ ..	5d.		
,, ,, 1882, Cr & CA. ½d.	1d.	6d.	1/6
,, ,, ,, ,, 1d.	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2d.	1d.	3d.	6d.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3d.	2d.	1/	2/6
,, ,, ,, ,, 6d.	2d.		
,, ,, 1888, Anchor, ½d.	1d.	4d.	1/
,, ,, ,, ,, 1d.	1d.	2d.	4d.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2d.	1d.	2d.	4d.
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 2½d.	5d.	3/6	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4d.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6d.	1d.	4d.	1/
,, ,, ,, ,, 1/	1d.	4d.	
,, ,, 1864-82, Prov., ½ on 3d.	6d.		
,, ,, ,, "3" on 3d.	2d.		
,, ,, ,, "3" on 3d.	3d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50
C. of Good Hope, '64-82 3d. on 4d. claret	4d.	2/6	
,, ,, ,, 3d. on 4d. blue	4d.	[illegible]	
,, ,, ,, 4d. on 6d. lilac	1/		
* Cape Verde, crown issue, 5r.	2d.		
* ,, 10r. green ..	2d.		
* ,, 20r. bistre ..	2d.		
* ,, 20r. carmine ..	3d.		
* ,, 25r. lilac ..	4d.		
* ,, 25r. rose ..	2d.		
* ,, 40r. yellow ..	5d.		
* ,, 50r. blue ..	2d.		
* ,, 100r. lilac. ..	4d.		
* ,, 200r. orange ..	1/		
* ,, 300r. brown ..	1/3		
,, head issue, 5r. ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 10r. ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 25r. ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 40r. ..	2d.		
,, ,, 50r. ..	2d.	10d.	
* Cashmere, ⅛a. yellow ..	2d.	10d.	
* ,, ¼a. brown ..	2d.	10d.	
* ,, ½a. red ..	2d.	1/	
* ,, 1a. green ..	3d.	1/8	
* ,, 2a. orange ..	6d.		
* ,, ¼a. black. ..	2d.	10d.	
Ceylon, 1857, 1d. blue ..	9d.		
,, ,, 2d. green ..	1/9		
,, 1861, 1d. blue ..	1/		
,, ,, 5d. brown ..	4/6		
,, ,, 10d. orange ..	2/9		
,, ,, 1/ lilac ..	1/9		
* ,, 1864, ½d. lilac ..	1/6		
,, ,, 1d. blue ..	5d.	4/	
* ,, 1868, 1d. blue ..	4d.		
,, 1872. 2c. brown ..	1d.	6d.	1/10
,, ,, 4c. grey ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 4c. lilac rose	1d.	4d.	
,, ,, 8c. orange ..	1d.		
,, ,, 16c.	2d.		
,, ,, 24c.	2d.		
,, ,, 48c.	10d.		
,, 1877, 16c. on 24c...	6d.		
,, ,, 20c. on 64c...	6d.		
,, 1883-4, 2c.	1d.	6d.	1/8
,, ,, 4c. *rose* ..	3/6		
,, 1885, Five on 4c. ..	3d.	2/	
,, ,, ,, 8c. ..	4d.	3/	
,, ,, ,, 16c. ..	6d.	4/6	
,, ,, ,, 32c. ..	9d.	6/	
,, ,, ,, 48c. ..	1/6		
,, ,, ,, 64c. ..	6d.	4/6	
,, ,, Ten on 24c. ..	1/3		
,, ,, Fifteen on 16c.	1/		
,, ,, Twenty on 24c.	1/6		
* ,, ,, ,, on 32c.	2/6		
,, ,, Twenty-five on 32c... ..	1/		
,, ,, Twenty - eight on 48c. ..	1/8		
,, ,, Fifty-six on 96c.	2/		
,, ,, 1 Rup. 12c. on 2.50c. ..	2/		
,, ,, 5 on 8c. ..	1d.	4d.	1/3
,, ,, 10 on 24c. ..	6d.		
,, ,, 15 on 16c. ..	6d.		
,, ,, 28 on 32c. ..	6d.		
,, ,, 30 on 36c. ..	9d.		
,, ,, 56 on 96c. ..	1/		
,, 1887, 5c. lilac ..	1d.	2d.	4d.

WM. E. BAITZELL,

412, N. HOWARD STREET,

Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.,

Dealer in Foreign and U.S. Stamps,

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF RARE STAMPS.

AGENT FOR Wm. BROWN IN AMERICA.

Offers FOR SALE the following SPECIAL BARGAINS in U.S. Envelopes.

1864	2c. black	on orange, Die 1	$0 25
1870	1c. blue	"	15
	2c. brown	"	10
	3c. green	on white	20
	3c. "	on amber	25
	7c. vermilion	on "	05
1874-82	1c. blue on	white, Die B	05
	1c. "	amber, "	05
	1c. "	blue, "	10
	1c. "	fawn, "	10
	1c. "	orange, "	05
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	10
	2c. red on	white, Die C	10
	2c. "	amber, "	10
	2c. "	blue, "	30
	2c. "	manilla wrapper, Die C	10
	3c. green, on	white, Die B	10
	3c. "	amber, "	10
	3c. "	fawn, "	12
	3c. "	blue, "	15
	3c. "	cream, "	15
	5c. blue on	white, Die A	25
	5c. "	blue, "	25
	5c. "	white, Die B	15
	5c. "	amber, "	20
	5c. brown on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	15
	5c. "	blue	5 00
	6c. carmine on	white	15
1883, Oct.	2c. red on	"	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
1883, Nov.	2c. "	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
	4c. green on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	10
1884, May.	2c. brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
June Retouched Dies.	2c. "	white	15
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	" round O	1 00
	2c. "	blue	40
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	50
	2c. red on	white	15
Retouched Dies.	2c. "	amber	$0 25
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	white variety with 3½ links	25
1884, July.	2c brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	10
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	20
1886	2c. "	oriental buff	20
	2c. "	manilla	20
	2c. "	manilla amber	20
	4c. green on	manilla	15
	4c. "	manilla amber	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff	5 00
	10c. brown on	white	25
	10c. "	amber	35
	10c. "	blue	1 00
	10c. "	oriental buff	1 00
	10c. "	manilla	1 00
	10c. "	manilla amber	1 00
	30c. black on	blue	2 50
	30c. "	oriental buff	2 50
	30c. "	manilla	2 50
	30c. "	manilla amber	2 50
	90c. carmine on	white	2 50
	90c. "	blue	6 00
	90c. "	oriental buff	6 00
	90c. "	manilla	5 00
	90c. "	manilla amber	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white	03
	1c. "	amber	03
	1c. "	manilla	03
	1c. "	manilla amber	03
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	2c. green on	white	05
	2c. "	amber	05
	2c. "	blue	05
	2c. "	oriental buff	05
	2c. "	manilla	05
	2c. "	manilla amber	05
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	25
	4c. "	blue	50
	4c. "	oriental buff	50
	4c. "	manilla	50
	4c. "	manilla amber	50
	5c. blue on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	25
	5c. "	blue	50
	5c. "	oriental buff	50

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Barbados, 5/- rose ...	0	15	0
*Bolivia, 500c. black, 9 stars	1	4	0
*Fernando Poo, 1869, 20c.	1	5	0
*Fiji, 1874, 2c. in red on 6c. V.R. Gothic	1	10	0
*New Zealand, 6d., brown wmk. N.Z. perf. ...	1	0	0
Tasmania, 1852, 1d. blue ...	1	8	0
United States, 1869, 24 cents	0	9	0
*Ditto do. 90 cents.	1	16	0
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„ 5c. blue, unused	.35	.30
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„ 5c. blue, litho. pair, used on env.	.35	.25
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„ 10c. light blue, used	.15	.10
„ 10c. light blue, used on env.	.20	.15
„ 10c. dark blue, unused	.03	.02
„ 10c. dark blue, used	.05	.04
„ 10c. dark blue, used on env.	.10	.07
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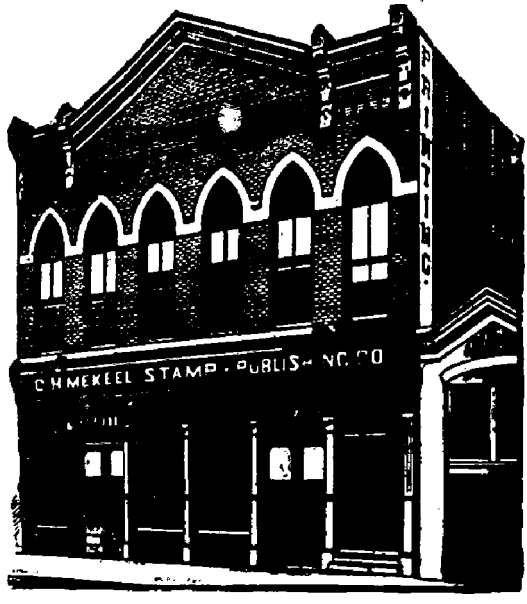

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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

Vol. 2] May 1, 1892. [No. 17.

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PART III. OF WILLIAM BROWN'S

Wholesale & Retail Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps

SETS, PACKETS AND PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS,

Which will be Published Month by Month till Completed.

All previous Lists Cancelled. Twelfth Edition.

THE PRICES HEREIN ARE STRICTLY NET. NO DISCOUNT WHATEVER.

Registered Telegraphic Address: "AVON, SALISBURY."

Wm. BROWN, 139, Castle St., SALISBURY.

Special Notices to Correspondents.

—/ : /—

1.—Correspondents are particularly requested to notice the following Rules; by so doing, they will prevent a great deal of disappointment in the execution of their Orders.

2.—REMITTANCES.—Remittances must in all cases accompany Order, which may be made as follows: Post Office or Postal Orders, Banker's Draft or Bank Note at the current rate of Exchange. Small amounts may be made up of unused stamps of LOWEST current value, except Stamps of Canada and Continental Countries, which will in no case be accepted. Twopence extra for registration should be enclosed, if required, as I do not, under any circumstances whatever, hold myself responsible for letters, parcels, &c., lost in transit either from me or to me.

3.—Correspondence in English and French only.

4.—Special Notice to Correspondents Abroad.—It being prohibited by the postal authorities to send stamps by Book Post to Countries in the Postal Union, a sufficient amount must therefore be sent in all cases to cover the cost of letter-rate to those countries (excepting always those places where a Parcel Post has been established, and when the parcel exceeds 1lb. in weight it would be advisable to send the stamps by that medium), as the Post Office absolutely refuses to take stamps sent by Book Post to Countries in the Postal Union, and they are returned to sender if found in the mails. If sufficient postage by letter or parcel rate is not enclosed the stamps will be sent by letter rate, UNPAID. The attention of Correspondents is therefore particularly directed to the above notice.

5.—Wholesale Parcels or Sheets of Rare Stamps sent on approval against deposit or satisfactory English References.

6.—I shall always be glad to receive some stamps of each of any new issue unused when any should appear, and a quantity of Provisionals or surcharged stamps especially desired, and for all rarities a premium will be given. Correspondents abroad are specially desired to send some of each of any new issue when they appear. Surcharged and Provisional Issues especially desired in quantities not over £2. Good prices given for all rarities. Large Lots of old issues and Government remainders also purchased for Cash. Exchange List, giving the prices at which I exchange stamps, will be sent as soon as ready on receipt of 3d. in stamps. It is now in preparation, and will be duly announced when ready in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. It is particularly requested that Correspondents will be good enough to send me an assortment of every new issue directly they appear. I give a liberal Commission above face value on all issues, and in the case of Provisionals, a special Premium will be paid according to the rarity of the issue.

7.—Letters must in all cases be prepaid, or they will be invariably refused. Business conducted by post only. Letters requiring a reply must contain sufficient postage for return, or they will not be attended to, and those containing coin must be registered. Orders above 20s. are sent in registered envelopes, all others not registered unless 2d. for that purpose is sent. Agents wanted in Schools, Colleges, &c., and abroad. Good Commission. ORDERS AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN TWO SHILLINGS RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

8.—Although my stock is very large, it may happen that some goods may be sold out at the time of ordering; it is therefore advisable to send a supplementary list to avoid disappointment, otherwise cash will be returned, if desired. Some of the stamps mentioned in this List have been advised, but have not yet come to hand. Correspondents when ordering are kindly requested to note this. All stamps in this List are, however, easily procurable, and orders for the same will be booked, and the stamps sent immediately they arrive. This also applies to stamps that may for the time being be out of stock.

9.—Good Collections of 1000 varieties and upwards purchased for cash, providing they are sent on approval with lowest cash price, and sufficient postage for return if not approved of.

10.—Customers having rare duplicates should send them on approval. Best cash prices will be given, or they may be exchanged against stamps from my sheets, or from this List. N.B.—No common stamps need be sent.

The attention of Correspondents is *particularly* directed to paragraph 8.
The prices quoted are for *Cash* in Advance *only*.

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Ceylon, 1887, 15c. olive ..	1d.	1/	3/
" " 25c. buff ..	2d.		
" " 28c. slate ..	2d.	1/	
" 1888, "Two cents" on 4c. rose	3d.	2/	
" " "Two cents" on lilac rose	2d.	1/3	
" " "Two" on 4c. lilac rose..	2d.	1/	
" " "Two" on 4c. rose ..	2d.	1/	
" " Two cents and bar on 4c. rose ..	1d.	6d.	2/
" " "Two cents & bar" on 4c.	1d.	7d.	2/
" " "Two cents" on 4c. ..	1d.	7d.	2/
* Chamba, ½a.	2d.	1/6	
* " 1a.	3d.	2/	
* " 2a.	5d.	4/	
* " 3a.	1/		
* " 4a.	1/		
* " 8a.	1/6		
* " 1r.	3/		
Same price for Service.			
Chili, 1852, blue p., 5c. ..	4d.		
† " " white p., 1c. ..	1/		
" " " 5c. ..	1d.	8d.	2/
" " " 10c. ..	2d.		
" " " 20c. ..	2/		
" 1867, 1c.	2d.	1/3	5/
" " 2c.	2d.	1/6	
" " 5c.	1d.	6d.	2/
" " 10c.	2d.	1/3	5/
" " 20c.	3d.	2/	6/
" 1877, 1c.	1d.	8d.	2/6
" " 2c.	1d.	8d.	2/6
" " 5c.	1d.	8d.	2/
" " 10c.	2d.	1/	4/6
" " 20c.	2d.	1/3	5/
" 1880, 1c.	1d.	4d.	1/4
" " 2c.	1d,	2d.	1/4
" " 5c., blue ..	1d.	3d.	1/
" " 5c., red.. ..	1d.	3d.	1/
" " 10c.	1d.	6d.	2/
" " 20c.	3d.	2/	
" " 50c.	3d.	1/8	
China, 1878, 1c.	3d.		
" " 3c.	4d.		
" " 5c.	4d.		
" 1886, 1c.	2d.	1/6	4/
" " 3c.	2d.		
* " " 5c.	4d.		
" " 5c.	3d.		
* Cochin China, 15/30 ..	7d.		
* " " 5/2	9d.		
* " " 5/25 yel. ..	1/		
" " 5/25 bl. ..	9d.		
" " 5/25 without C. Ch...	2/		
*Colombia, 1860, 20c. ..	2/6		
" 1861, 5c. ..	9/		
" " 10c. ..	8/		
" " 20c. ..	17/		
" 1862, 50c. ..	23/		
" 1863, 10c. ..	1/		
" 1864, 10c. ..	9d.		
" " 20c. ..	4/		
" " 50c. ..	5/		
" 1865, 1c. ..	4d.		
" " 5c. ..	1/		
" " 10c. ..	6d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Colombia, 1865, 20c. ..	10d.		
" " small fig., 50c.	2/		
" " large fig., 50c.	2/4		
" " 1 peso, red..	1/3		
" " 1 peso, rose	1/8		
" 1866, 10c. ..	8d.		
" 1867, 5c. ..	1/		
" " 10c. ..	8d.		
" " 20c. ..	1/4		
" " 50c. ..	2/6		
" " 1 peso ..	1/9		
" " 5 pesos ..	7/		
" " 10 pesos ..	8/		
" 1868, 10c. ..	3d.	2/	
" " 20c. ..	4d.	3/	
" " 25c. black on blue	1/		
" " 50c. ..	1/	7/	
" " 1 peso ..	1/3		
" " 1 peso, laid	2/		
" " 5p. green ..	4/		
" " 10p. red ..	3/		
* " 1871, 1c. ..	2d.		
* " " 1c. rose ..	2d.	1/3	
* " " 2c. ..	9d.		
† " " 5c. ..	3d.	2/	
" " 10c. ..	4d.		
" 1876, 5c. ..	3d.	1/6	
" " 5c. on blue	3d.	2/	
" " 10c. ..	3d.	1/6	
" " 10c. on blue	3d.	2/	
" " 20c. ..	3d.		
" " 20c. on blue	4d.	2/6	
" " 10 pesos, rose	3/		
* " 1881, 1c. ..	2d.	1/3	
" " 2c. ..	6d.		
" " 5c. ..	2d.	1/	
" " 10c. ..	3d.		
" " 20c. ..	4d.		
* " 1881, 2c. ..	4d.		
" " 5c. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " 1c., perf. head	1/	6/	
* " " 1c., perf. arms	1/6		
* " " 2c., "	2/		
" 1883, 1c. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
* " " 2c. ..	3d.	1/8	
" " 5c. ..	1d.	6d.	1/8
" " 10c. ..	2d.	1/	
" " 20c. ..	4d.		
" " 50c. ..	1/3		
" " 1 peso ..	3/		
" 1886, 1c. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
* " " 2c. ..	3d.	1/8	
" " 5c. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
" " 10c. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " 20c. ..	1/2		
" " 20c., error ..	3/		
" " 1 peso ..	3/		
* " 1890, 1c. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " 2c. ..	2d.	1/6	
" " 5c. ..	2d.	1/	3/
" " 10c. ..	2d.	1/	3/
" 1891, 5c. ..	2d.	1/	
" Too late, 2½ ..	3d.	1/6	
" Registered, 10c. ..	2d.		
*Confederate, 1861, 10c. ..	2/	15/	
" 1863, 5c. ..	3d.	1/8	
* " " 5c. ..	2d.	1/	
" " 10c. ..	3d.	2/	
* " " 10c. ..	2d.	1/	
* Congo, 1885, 5c.	2d.	1/2	
* " " 10c.	3d.	2/	
* " " 25c.	7d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
*Congo, 1885, 50c.	1/		
* ,, 1889, 5c.	1d.	9d.	
* ,, ,, 10c.	2d.	1/6	
* ,, ,, 25c.	5d.		
* ,, ,, 50c.	1/		
,, ,, 5gr.	4/		
* Corea, 5m.	6d.		
* ,, 10m.	2d.	1/	
* ,, 25m.	3d.	2/	
* ,, 50m.	6d.	4/	
* ,, 100m.	9d.	7/	
*Corrientes, blue, ...	1/		
,, ,, ...	1/6		
,, rose, ...	10d.		
*Costa Rica, 1863, ½r... ..	1d.	6d.	1/8
* ,, ,, 2r... ..	2d.	1/3	5/
* ,, 1881, provl. 1c...	4d.		
* ,, ,, 2c... ..	4d.		
* ,, 1882, 1c... ..	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 2c... ..	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 5c... ..	2d.		
,, ,, 10c... ..	2d.		
,, ,, 40c... ..	1/		
,, 1887, 5c... ..	2d.	1/	3/6
,, ,, 10c... ..	3d.		
* ,, 1889, 1c... ..	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 1c... ..	2d.	10d.	
* ,, ,, 2c... ..	3d.		
,, ,, 5c... ..	2d.	10d.	3/6
* ,, Postal Fiscals, 1c. red ..	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 5c. red brown	6d.	4/	
* ,, Official, 1882, 1c. red sur.	4d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 1c. bl. sur.	3d.	1/8	
* ,, ,, 2c. ,,	6d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 5c. red ,,	1/		
,, ,, 40c. ,,	4/		
* ,, ,, 1885, 1c. 3 vars.	2d.	1/6	
* ,, ,, ,, 2c. 3 ,,	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, ,, 40c. ..	3/		
* ,, ,, 1887, 5c.	1/		
* ,, ,, ,, 10c.	1/6		
* ,, ,, 1889, large sur. 1c.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 2c.	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 5c.	9d.		
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 10c.	1/		
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 20c.	1/6		
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 50c.	3/6		
* ,, Guanacaste, 1c. 3 vars.	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, 2c. ..	6d.		
* ,, ,, 5c. 4 vars.	6d.		
* ,, ,, 10c. ..	1/		
* ,, ,, 1c. large sur.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, 2c. ,,	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 5c... ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, 10c... ..	1/		
* ,, ,, 20c... ..	1/6		
* ,, ,, 50c... ..	3/6		
* ,, ,, 5c. small sur.	10d.		
* ,, ,, 10c. ,,	1/6		
Cuba, 1855, ½r.	3d.		
,, ,, 1r.	4d.		
* ,, ,, 2r.	1/6		
,, 1856, ½r.	2d.		
,, ,, 1r.	1/6		
,, ,, 2r.	4d.		
,, 1857, ½r.	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 1r.	2d.		
,, ,, 2r.	3d.	1/6	

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
* Cuba, 1857, 2r.	4d.	2/	
,, ,, y¼	1/8		
* ,, 1862, ½r.	5d.	3/9	
* ,, 1864, ¼ "66" ..	2/		
,, ,, ¼r.	9d.		
,, ,, ½r.	2d.		
* ,, ,, 1r.	5d.	3/6	
* ,, ,, 2r.	4d.	2/9	
* ,, 1866, 5c.	2/3	20/	
* ,, ,, 10c.	6d.		
* ,, ,, 20c.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 40c.	2/3	2/	
* ,, 1867, 5c.	1/		
* ,, ,, 10c.	4d.		
* ,, ,, 20c.	3d.		
* ,, ,, 40c.	1/6		
* ,, 1868, 5c.	4d.		
,, ,, 10c.	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 20c.	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 40c.	2/		
* ,, ,, 40c.	10d.		
* ,, 1869, 5c.	1/		
,, ,, 10c.	2d.	1/6	
,, ,, 20c.	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 40c.	1/6		
,, 1870, 15c.	2d.	1/4	
,, ,, 10c.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, 1871, 12c.	1/		
,, ,, 25c.	1d.	9d.	
,, ,, 50c.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, 1 peso ..	2/		
* ,, 1873, 12½c.	1/4		
,, ,, 25c.	2d.	1/4	
,, ,, 50c.	3d.	1/8	
* ,, 1874, 12½c.	1/		
,, ,, 25c.	2d.	1/3	
,, ,, 50c.	3d.	1/8	
* ,, ,, 1 peso ..	2/		
* ,, 1875, 12½c.	1/		
,, ,, 25c.	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 50c.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, 1 peso ..	2/		
* ,, 1876, 12½c.	6d.		
,, ,, 25c.	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 50c.	2d.	1/6	
* ,, ,, 1 peso ..	2/		
* ,, 1877, 12½c.	6d.		
,, ,, 25c.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 50c.	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 1 peso ..	2/		
* ,, 1878, 5c.	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, 10c.	1/	5/	
* ,, ,, 12½c.	5d.		
,, ,, 25c.	2d.	1/4	
,, ,, 50c.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, ,, 1 peso ..	2/		
* ,, 1879, 5c.	4d.	3/	
* ,, ,, 12½c.	1/		
,, ,, 25c.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 50c.	2d,	1/	
* ,, ,, 1 peso ..	2/		
* ,, 1880, 5c.	2d.	1/6	
* ,, ,, 10c.	2/		
* ,, ,, 12½c.	8d.		
† ,, ,, 25c.	4d.		
* ,, ,, 50c.	1/		
,, ,, 50c.	2d.		
* ,, ,, 1 peso ..	1/10		
,, 1881, 5c.	2d.		
* ,, ,, 2c.	6/		
* ,, ,, 2½c.	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 5c.	1d.	4d.	2/

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
* Cuba, 1881, 10c.	6d.		
* ,, ,, 20c.	1/		
* ,, 1883, 5c., sur., 4 vars.	3d.		
* ,, ,, 10c., ,,	8d.	5/	
* ,, ,, 20c., ,,	2/9	20/	
,, 1885, 2½c.	2d.		
,, ,, 10c.	1d.	8d.	
* ,, 1888, ½m.	1d.	4d.	2/
* ,, ,, 1m.	1d.	4d.	2/
* ,, ,, 2m.	1d.	5d.	
* ,, ,, 3m.	1d.	5d.	
* ,, ,, 4m.	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 8m.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, 10c.	1d.	8d.	
,, ,, 20c.	4d.		
,, 1890, ½m.	1d.	3d.	1/
,, ,, 1m.	1d.	4d.	1/3
,, ,, 2m.	1d.	4d.	2/
,, ,, 3m.	1d.	4d.	
,, ,, 4m.	2d.	9d.	
,, ,, 8m.	2d.	10d.	
,, ,, 1c.	1d.	4d.	
,, ,, 5c.	1d.	6d.	1/6
,, ,, 10c.	2d.		
,, ,, 20c.	4d.		
*Curaçao, 1872, 2½c.	3d.	1/8	
,, ,, 25c.	2d.		
* ,, 1889-90, 1c... ..	1d.	7d.	1/8
* ,, ,, 2c... ..	2d.	10d.	4/
* ,, ,, 2½c. ..	2d.	1/2	5/
* ,, ,, 3c... ..	2d.	1/2	5/
* ,, Unpaid, 2½c. ..	2d.	1/2	5/
* ,, ,, 5c... ..	3d.	2/	
* ,, ,, 10c... ..	5d.		
* ,, ,, 12½c. ..	6d.		
* ,, ,, 15c... ..	8d.		
* ,, ,, 20c... ..	9d.		
* ,, ,, 25c... ..	10d.		
* ,, ,, 30c... ..	1/		
* ,, ,, 40c. ..	1/4		
* ,, ,, 50c. ..	1/8		
* Cyprus, 1d.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, 2½d.	2d.	1/4	
* ,, 4d.	1/		
,, ½d. on 1d.	1/6		
* ,, 1882-86, 30p. ..	3d.	2/4	
,, ,, ½p. ..	1d.	6d.	
,, ,, 1p. ..	2d.	10d.	
,, ,, 2p. ..	2d.	10d.	
,, ,, 4p. ..	3d.		
,, ,, 6p. ..	4d.		
* Deccan, oblong, sage green	9d.		
* ,, ,, red	9d.		
* ,, ,, blue ..	1/		
* ,, 1869, ½a.	6d.	4/	
* ,, ,, 2a.	2/		
* ,, 1871, ½a.	2d.	1/	
,, ,, ½a.	1d.	9d.	2/6
* ,, ,, 1a.	3d.	2/	
,, ,, 1a.	2d.	1/	
* ,, ,, 2a.	5d.		
,, ,, 2a.	2d.	1/3	
* ,, ,, 3a.	10d.		
* ,, ,, 4a.	10d.		
* ,, ,, 8a.	1/6		
* ,, ,, 12a.	2/		
* ,, Official oblong, bl. or violet sur.	5/		
* ,, ,, 1870, 1a. ..	3/		
* ,, ,, ,, 2a. ..	8/		
* ,, ,, 1873, ½a. ..	1/		
* ,, ,, ,, 1a. ..	1/6		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50
*Deccan, Offi., 1873, 2a. ..	2/6		
* ,, ,, ,, 3a. ..	3/		
Denmark, 1851, 4Rbs. ..	1d.	6d.	1/6
,, 1854, 2s.	3d.	1/9	7/6
,, ,, 4s.	1d.	4d.	9d.
,, ,, 8s.	5d.	3/6	
,, ,, 16s.	1/3	10/	
,, 1858, 4s.	1d.	5d.	10d.
,, ,, 8s.	9d.	5/	
,, 1864, 2s.	1d.	6d.	2/
,, ,, 3s.	2d.	1/6	
,, ,, 4s.	1d.	3d.	1/
,, ,, 8s.	4d.	2/9	
,, ,, 16s.	4d.	3/	
,, ,, 4.0.	1d.	6d.	1/
,, ,, 8.0.	1d.	5d.	9d.
,, ,, 32.0.	2d.	1/	4/
Dominica, 1877, 1d. (pen mkd.)	4d.	3/	
,, ,, 2½d.	2/		
,, ,, 4d.	1/6		
* ,, 1883, ½d. olive ..	4d.		
,, ,, ½d. green ..	3d.	1/6	
,, ,, 1d. rose ..	3d.	1/6	
,, ,, 2½d. blue ..	1/		
,, ,, 4d. grey ..	6d.		
* ,, 1885, ½d. on 6d. ..	1/2	9/	
* ,, ,, 1d. on 1/- ..	1/		
*Dominican Republic, 1879, ½r.	6d.		
* ,, ,, ,, ½r.	6d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 1r.	1/		
* ,, ,, ,, 1r.	1/		
,, ,, 1880, 1c.	2d.		
,, ,, ,, 2c.	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 5c.	3d.		
,, ,, ,, 10c.	4d.		
,, ,, ,, 20c.	6d.		
,, ,, ,, 25c.	6d.		
,, ,, ,, 50c.	9d.		
,, ,, ,, 75c.	1/		
,, ,, ,, 100c.	2/		
,, ,, 1882, 1c.	2d.		
,, ,, ,, 2c.	4d.		
,, ,, ,, 5c.	2d.		
,, ,, ,, 10c.	4d.		
,, ,, ,, 20c.	6d.		
,, ,, ,, 25c.	8d.		
,, ,, ,, 50c.	9d.		
,, ,, ,, 75c.	1/		
,, ,, ,, 100c.	2/		
* ,, ,, surch. on 1880, 5/1c.	6d.		
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 10/2c.	9d.		
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 25/5c.	2/		
* ,, ,, ,, 1882, 5/1c.	6d.		
* ,, ,, ,, ,, 10/2c.	9d.		
* ,, ,, 1885, 1c.	2d.	10d.	
* ,, ,, ,, 2c.	3d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 5c.	6d.		
,, ,, ,, 5c.	1d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 10c.	1/		
,, ,, ,, 10c.	4d.		
,, ,, ,, 20c.	9d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 15c.	4d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 20c.	6d.		
* ,, ,, ,, 30c.	10d.		
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	3c. "	fawn, "	12
	3c. "	blue, "	15
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	4c. "	amber	10
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	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	" round O	1 00
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	10c. "	manilla	1 00
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	30c. "	manilla amber	2 50
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	90c. "	manilla	5 00
	90c. "	manilla amber	5 00
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	1c. "	manilla	03
	1c. "	manilla amber	03
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	2c. green on	white	05
	2c. "	amber	05
	2c. "	blue	05
	2c. "	oriental buff	05
	2c. "	manilla	05
	2c. "	manilla amber	05
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	25
	4c. "	blue	50
	4c. "	oriental buff	50
	4c. "	manilla	50
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,, 10c. blue, used on env.	.65	.50
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,, 5c. blue, unused	.35	.30
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,, 5c. blue, litho. unused	.25	.15
,, 5c. blue, litho. used	.10	.08
,, 5c. blue, litho. pair, used	.25	.20
,, 5c. blue, litho. pair, used on env.	.35	.25
,, 10c. light blue, unused	.05	.03
,, 10c. light blue, used	.15	.10
,, 10c. light blue, used on env.	.20	.15
,, 10c. dark blue, unused	.03	.02
,, 10c. dark blue, used	.05	.04
,, 10c. dark blue, used on env.	.10	.07
,, 10c. greenish blue, unused	.05	.03
,, 10c. greenish blue, used	.15	.10
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Spain, 19 cuartos, brown, 1860				1	0	0
" 19 " " " (pair) ..				2	4	0
" 6 reales, blue, 1850				1	0	0
" 6 " " (pair)				2	4	0
" 6 " " 1851				1	0	0
" 6 " " " (pair) ..				2	4	0
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" 19 " " " (pair)				1	3	0
" 19 " 1869, brown				1	0	0
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" 9 pence, vert	0	8	0			
Naples, 1860, ½, tornese "Savoy Cross" on newspaper ..				5	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, pair of ⅛ gr. green (wide margins.) ..				11	0	0
" 1861, ¼ gr. orange	0	8	0			
" " ½ gr. green	1	4	0			
" " ½ gr. brown	0	16	0			
Peru, Médio peso, yellow				3	0	0
Saxony, 10 Sgr., blue ..	0	10	0	0	8	0
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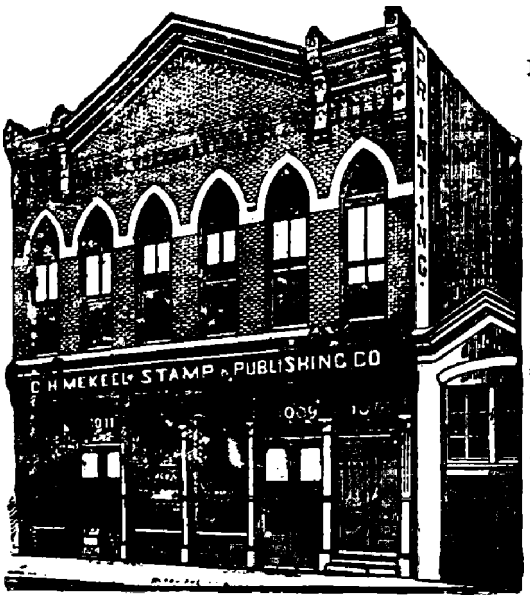

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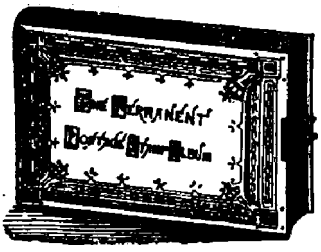

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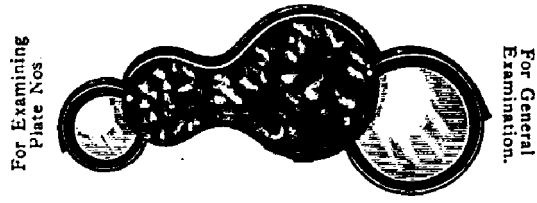

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Italy, 2c. on 10c. *inverted*	5	0
„ 1891, 5 lire, *used*	2	0
Jhind, 1882, *used*, ½, 1, 2, 4 light and dark green and 8 annas, set of 6	5	0
Johore, 1891, 2c.	0	3
„ „ 4c.	0	5
„ „ 5c.	0	6
„ „ 6c.	0	6
„ „ 1 dollar	6	0
Liberia, reg. envs., 1892, set of 3	3	0
Mauritius, 1891, 2c. on 38c.	1	0
„ „ 2c. on 38c. on 9d. ..	1	0
„ envelope entire, 50c. on 8c. blue	10	0
Montenegro, 1892, postcards, set of 4 ..	1	3
Negri Sembilan, 2c. surcharged	0	4
Newfoundland, 1868, 13c. orange	1	9
Obock, surcharged, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 35c., set of 8	2	6
Paraguay letter card, 2c.	0	3
„ „ 3d.	0	5
Porto Rico, 1892, ½, 2, 4, 6 & 8 mils. set of 5	0	6
„ 1892, 80c. orange used ..	4	0
Portuguese Colonies, crown type, including high values, all unused and originals—50 varieties for	10	0
Réunion, 1891, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c. set of 8	1	6
„ „ 02c. on 20c.	0	2
„ „ 15c. on 20c.	0	6
Salvador, 1891, 1c. on 2c.	0	3
„ „ 5c. „ 3c.	1	0
Samoa, 1892, 2½d., carmine	0	6
Sarawak, 1892, 1c. on 3c.	0	6
Selangor, tiger, 2c. rose	0	3
Soruth, *first issue*, 1 anna, black on blue, *used*	50	0
St. Pierre & Miquelon, set of 12 ..	7	6
Straits Settlements, 1c. on 8c.	0	3
Sungei Ujong 2c. tiger	0	3
Surinam, *unpaid*, *new type*, 2½, 5, & 10c., set of 3	0	9
Tasmania, 2½d. on 9d., light blue	0	9
„ 2½d. on 9d., dark blue	1	3
United States, Department of State, $20	50	0

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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

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The Editor will be much obliged if correspondents will kindly send any specimens or information respecting new issues directly they appear, and their names will be acknowledged in the Journal.

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3.—Correspondence in English and French only.

4.—Special Notice to Correspondents Abroad. —It being prohibited by the postal authorities to send stamps by Book Post to Countries in the Postal Union, a sufficient amount must therefore be sent in all cases to cover the cost of letter-rate to those countries (excepting always those places where a Parcel Post has been established, and when the parcel exceeds 1lb. in weight it would be advisable to send the stamps by that medium), as the Post Office absolutely refuses to take stamps sent by Book Post to Countries in the Postal Union, and they are returned to sender if found in the mails. If sufficient postage by letter or parcel rate is not enclosed the stamps will be sent by letter rate, UNPAID. The attention of Correspondents is therefore particularly directed to the above notice.

5.—Wholesale Parcels or Sheets of Rare Stamps sent on approval against deposit or satisfactory English References.

6.—I shall always be glad to receive some stamps of each of any new issue unused when any should appear, and a quantity of Provisionals or surcharged stamps especially desired, and for all rarities a premium will be given. Correspondents abroad are specially desired to send some of each of any new issue when they appear. Surcharged and Provisional Issues especially desired in quantities not over £2. Good prices given for all rarities. Large Lots of old issues and Government remainders also purchased for Cash. Exchange List, giving the prices at which I exchange stamps, will be sent as soon as ready on receipt of 3d. in stamps. It is now in preparation, and will be duly announced when ready in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. It is particularly requested that Correspondents will be good enough to send me an assortment of every new issue directly they appear. I give a liberal Commission above face value on all issues, and in the case of Provisionals, a special Premium will be paid according to the rarity of the issue.

7.—Letters must in all cases be prepaid, or they will be invariably refused. Business conducted by post only. Letters requiring a reply must contain sufficient postage for return, or they will not be attended to, and those containing coin must be registered. Orders above 20s. are sent in registered envelopes, all others not registered unless 2d. for that purpose is sent. Agents wanted in Schools, Colleges, &c., and abroad. Good Commission. ORDERS AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN TWO SHILLINGS RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

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9.—Good Collections of 1000 varieties and upwards purchased for cash, providing they are sent on approval with lowest cash price, and sufficient postage for return if not approved of.

10.—Customers having rare duplicates should send them on approval. Best cash prices will be given, or they may be exchanged against stamps from my sheets, or from this List. N.B.—No common stamps need be sent.

The attention of Correspondents is *particularly* directed to paragraph 8.
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„ 1854, 2s.	3d.	1/9	7/6
„ „ 4s.	1d.	4d.	9d.
„ „ 8s.	5d.	3/6	
„ „ 16s.	1/3	10/	
„ 1858, 4s. .. .	1d.	5d.	10d.
„ „ 8s.	9d.	5/	
„ 1864, 2s.	1d.	6d.	2/
„ „ 3s.	2d.	1/6	
„ „ 4s.	1d.	3d.	1/
„ „ 8s.	4d.	2/9	
„ „ 16s.	4d.	3/	
„ „ 4.0.	1d.	6d.	1/
„ „ 8.0.	1d.	5d.	9d.
„ „ 32.0.	2d.	1/	4/
„ 1870, 2s.	1d.	4d.	1/
„ „ 3s.	2d.	1/4	6/
„ „ 4s.	1d.	3d.	6d.
„ „ 8s.	1d.	8d.	2/6
„ „ 16s.	3d.	1/8	7/6
„ „ 48s.	1/6		
„ 1874-79, 3.0. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
„ „ 4.0. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
„ „ 5.0. ..	1d.	8d.	3/
„ „ 8.0. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
„ „ 12.0. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
„ „ 16.0. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
„ „ 20.0. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
„ „ 25.0. ..	1d.	6d.	1/8
„ „ 50.0. ..	1d.	4d.	1/
„ „ 100.0. ..	1d.	8d.	2/6
„ 1882-86, 5.0. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
„ „ 10.0. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
„ „ 20.0. .	1d.	2d.	3d.
„ Official, 1871, 2s...	3d.	2/	
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Diego Suarez, 1c.	1/6		
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„ 15c.	1/6		
„ 25c.	1/6		
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„ „ 2c. ..	4d.		
„ „ 2½c...	3d.		
„ „ 5c. ..	2d.		
„ „ 10d. ..	1d.	4d.	9d.
„ „ 12½c...	2d.	10d.	3/
„ „ 15c. .	3d.		
„ „ 25c. ..	2d.	9d.	2/
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* „ 1pi.	2/6		
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* „ in rectangle 5p. mauve	9d.		
* „ „ 10p. green	1/		
* „ „ 20p. rose	1/9		
* „ „ 20p. bl. and rose..	2/		
* „ „ 1pi. ..	2/6		
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„ „ 1r. yellow ..	6d.	4/	
* „ „ 1r. green ..	1/	5/	
„ „ 1r. yellow on blue..	2/		
„ 1872, ½r.	1d.	8d.	2/
„ „ 1r.	2d.	10d.	3/
„ „ 1 peso ..	1/6	10/	
„ 1881, 1c.	1d.	6d.	1/6
„ „ 2c.	1d.	6d.	1/6
„ „ 5c.	1d.	4d.	1/
„ „ 10c.	1d.	6d.	1/4
„ „ 20c. (cat. 1/-) ..	2d.	1/	4/
„ „ 50c.	1/		
„ 1887, 1c.	1d.	6d.	1/6
„ „ 2c.	1d.	6d.	1/6
„ „ 5c.	1d.	4d.	1/
„ „ 80c.	1/3		
„ Postal fiscals, 1884-5, 1c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 2c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 5c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 10c.	1/	6/	
„ „ „ 20c.	2/		
„ „ „ 50c.	2/		
„ „ „ 1 peso	3/	12/	
„ „ 1886-7, 1c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 5c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 10c.	1/6	8/	
„ „ „ 1 peso	3/	12/	
„ „ 1887-8, 1c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 2c.	1/	5/	
„ „ „ 4c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 10c.	1/4	8/	
„ „ „ 1 peso	3/	12/	
„ „ 1889-90, 1c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 2c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 4c.	1/	5/	16/
„ „ „ 10c.	1/4	8/	25/
„ „ „ 1 peso	3/	12/	
„ Official, 1881, 1c.	1/	6/	
„ „ „ 2c.	1/	6/	
„ „ „ 5c.	9d.	4/	
„ „ „ 10c.	1/	6/	
„ „ „ 20c.	1/6	10/	
„ „ „ 50c.	2/6	15/	
„ „ 1887-8. 1c.	1/	6/	
„ „ „ 2c.	1/	6/	
„ „ „ 5c.	9d.	4/	
„ „ „ 80c.	3 6		
Egypt, 1866, 5p.	2/		
„ „ 10p. ..	2/6		
„ „ 20p.	2/		
„ „ 1 pi.	6d.	4/6	
„ „ 2 pi.	2/		
„ 1867, 5 pa.	6d.	4/	
„ „ 10 pa.	6d.	4/	
„ „ 20 pa. . ..	3d.	2/	
„ „ 1 pi.	1d.	8d.	2/6
„ „ 2 pi.	1/		
„ 1872, 5 pa.	5d.	4/	
„ „ 10 pa., mauve ..	2d.	1/6	

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Egypt, 10 pa., grey	2d.	1/4	
„ „ 20p., blue ..	2d.	1/4	
„ „ 20p., grey blue..	1d.	9d.	
„ „ 1 pi., red ..	1d.	6d.	1/6
„ „ 1 pi., rose ..	1d.	6d.	
„ „ 2 pi.	2d.		
„ „ 2½ pi.	6d.		
„ „ 5 pi.	1/6		
„ „ 5 pa., error ..	2d.		
† „ 1879, 5/2½	4d.	3/	
† „ „ 10/2½	4d.	3/	
„ „ 5 pa.	1d.	4d.	1/
„ „ 10 pa., mauve ..	2d.	1/4	
„ „ 10 pa., pink ..	3d.	2/	
„ „ 10 pa., grey ..	1d.	8d.	
„ „ 20 pa., blue ..	1d.	6d.	
„ „ 1 pi.	1d.	6d.	1/
„ „ 2 pi.	1d.	6d.	1/
„ „ 5 pi.	3d.	1/6	5/
„ 1884, 10 pa.	1d.	6d.	1/
„ „ 20 pa.	1d.	6d.	1/
„ „ 1 pi.	1d.	4d.	9d.
„ „ 5 pi.	2d.	10d.	2/6
„ 1888-90, 1m.	1d.	4d.	9d.
„ „ 2m.	1d.	6d.	1/
* „ „ 3m.	2d.		
„ „ 5m.	1d.	7d.	1/9
„ „ 10 pi... ..	1/	7/	
„ Unpaid, 1887, 10 pa.	6d.		
„ „ „ 20 pa.	4d.		
„ „ „ 1 pi...	9d.		
„ „ „ 2 pi...	4d.		
* „ „ „ 5 pi...	4/		
„ „ 1888, 2m. ..	3d.		
„ „ „ 5m. ..	4d.		
„ „ „ 1 pi...	4d.		
„ „ „ 2 pi...	4d.		
„ „ 1889, 2m. ..	2d.	1/	
„ „ „ 4m. ..	2d.	1/	
„ „ „ 1 pi...	3d.	1/6	
„ „ „ 2 pi...	3d.	1/	
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* „ „ 1d... ..	3d.	2/	
* „ „ 2½d. ..	5d.		
* „ „ 4d... ..	6d.		
* „ „ 6d... ..	1/6		
* „ „ 1/	2/		
*Faridkot, 1877, sq ½a. blue ..	1/		
* „ „ ½a. red ..	9d.		
* „ „ ½a. black ..	8d.		
* „ „ ½a. green ..	8d.		
* „ 1888-90 re-engraved ½a. blue ..	3d.,	2/	
* „ „ re-engraved red	3d.	2/	
* „ „ „ black	3d.	2/	
* „ „ „ green	3d.	2/	
* „ „ „ blue perf.	3d.	2/	
* „ „ „ red perf.	3d.	2/	
* „ „ „ black „	3d.	2/	
* „ „ „ green „	4d.		
„ „ imperf. red ½a. used ..	9d.		
„ „ perf. red ½a. used	9d.		
„ „ imperf. green ½a. used ..	1/		
„ „ perf. green ½a. used ..	1/		
„ „ imperf. black ½a. used ..	10d.		
„ „ perf. black ½a. used ..	10d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
*Faridkot, 1879-88 1 folus blue on wove ..	4d.	2/6	
* „ „ 1 folus black ..	9d.		
* „ „ „ green ..	1/6		
* „ 1888-90 re-engraved 1f. blue ..	6d.		
* „ „ re-engraved red	1/		
* „ „ 1f. black ..	2d.		
* „ „ 1f. green ..	2d.		
* „ „ 1f. yellow ..	3d.		
„ „ 1f. „ used..	1/		
* „ „ 1f. blue perf. ..	2d.	1/	
* „ „ 1f. red „ ..	2d.		
* „ „ 1f. black ..	2d.		
* „ „ 1f. green ..	2d.		
* „ „ 1f. yellow ..	9d.		
„ „ 1f. „ used..	1/6		
* „ 1888, 1 paisa blue..	9d.		
* „ „ 1p. red ..	1/6		
* „ „ 1p. black ..	6d.		
* „ „ 1p. green ..	1/6		
* „ 1889, re-engraved 1p. blue	4d.	2/6	
* „ „ „ 1p. red..	3d.		
* „ „ „ 1p. black	4d.	3/6	
* „ „ „ 1p. green	6d.	3/6	
* „ „ „ 1p. blue perf. ..	2d.	1/	
„ „ „ 1p. blue perf. used	6d.		
* „ „ „ 1p. red..	3d.		
* „ „ „ 1p. black	4d.	2/6	
* „ „ „ 1p. green	3d.	1/9	
„ „ „ 1p. green used ..	1/		
„ „ „ 1p. yellow used ..	1/6		
* „ 1886, ½a.	2d.	1/6	
* „ „ 1a.	3d.	2/	
* „ „ 2a.	5d.	4/	
* „ „ 3a.	10d.		
* „ „ 4a.	1/		
* „ „ 6a.	1/3		
* „ „ 8a.	1/6		
* „ „ 1 rupee ..	2/9		
* „ „ Service, ½a...	3d.	1/9	
* „ „ „ 1a. ..	4d.	2/6	
* „ „ „ 2a. ..	9d.		
* „ „ „ 3a. ..	1/		
* „ „ „ 4a. ..	1/4		
* „ „ „ 6a. ..	1/6		
* „ „ „ 8a. ..	1/9		
* „ „ „ 1r. ..	3/		
*Fernando Poo, 1882, 1c. ..	2d.		
* „ „ 2c. ..	3d.		
* „ „ 5c. ..	6d.		
† Fiji, 1875, V.R., 1d. ..	1/		
„ „ „ laid, 1d. ..	1/3		
* „ „ „ 6d. ..	1/9		
* „ „ „ laid, 6d. ..	1/9		
„ 1879, 1d.	2d.	1/	4/
„ „ 2d.	2d.	1/	4/
* „ „ 2d. on 3d. ..	1/		
„ „ 6d.	3d.	2/3	
„ „ 1/	10d.		
* „ 1890-91, 2½/2 ..	5/6		
„ „ 2½	5d.	4/	
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†	" 1890, 2p.	1d.	5d.	1/9
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	" " 5m.	5/		
	" " 10m.	6/6		
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*	" " 3k.	3d.		
*	" " 4k.	4d.		
*	" " 7k.	5d.		
*	" " 10k.	6d.		
*	" " 14k.	9d.		
*	" " 20k.	1/		
*	" " 35k.	1/8		
*	" " 50k.	2/6		
	France, 1849, 10c.	2/		
	" " 15c.	5/		
	" " 20c.	2d.	1/6	4/6
	" " 25c.	2d.	1/8	5/
	" " 40c.	1/3		
	" " 1fr.	2/6		
	" 1852, 25c.	4d.	3/	
	" 1853, 1c.	2d.	1/6	2/3
	" " 5c.	2d.	1/6	4/6
	" " 10c.	1d.	8d.	1/
	" " 20c.	1d.	4d.	9d.
	" " 40c.	2d.	1/	2/3
	" " 80c.	2d.	1/6	6/
	" 1861, 1c.	2d.	1/	2/
	" " 5c.	1d.	9d.	1/6
	" " 10c.	1d.	6d.	1/
	" " 20c.	1d.	3d.	5d.
	" " 40c.	1d.	7d.	2/
	" " 80c.	3d.	1/8	
	" 1863, 1c.	1d.	4d.	1/3
	" " 2c.	1d.	6d.	1/6
	" " 4c.	1d.	7d.	2/
	" 1867, 10c.	1d.	4d.	1/
	" " 20c.	1d.	3d.	6d.
	" " 30c.	2d.	9d.	2/6
	" " 40c.	2d.	8d.	2/
	" " 80c.	2d.	9d.	
*	" 1870, 1c.	2d.	1/6	
	" " 2c.	4d.		
	" " 4c.	4d.		
	" " 5c.	3d.	2/	
	" " 10c.	2d.	1/6	
	" " 20c.	2d.	1/	3/
	" " 30c.	4d.	3/	
	" " 40c.	4d.	3/	
	" " 80c.	6d.	4/	
	" 1871, 1c.	1d.	4d.	9d.

		Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
	France, 1871, 2c.	1d.	4d.	9d.
	" " 4c.	1d.	6d.	1/
	" " 5c.	1d.	3d.	6d.
	" " 10c. bistre, rose	1d.	4d.	1/3
	" " 15c. bistre ..	1d.	4d.	10d.
	" " 20c.	3d.	2/	
	" " 25c.	1d.	3d.	6d.
	" " 40c.	1d.	4d.	10d.
	" 1874, 1 c. bistre on rose ..	1d.	4d.	1/3
	" " 15c.	1d.	5d.	9d.
	" " 30c.	1d.	6d.	1/
	" " 80c.	1d.	6d.	1/
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	" " 2c.	1d.	7d.	1/6
	" " 4c.	3d.	1/3	5/
	" " 10c.	1d.	7d.	1/6
	" " 15c.	1d.	6d.	1/
	" " 20c.	1d.	7d.	1/6
	" " 25c. blue ..	1d.	5d.	9d.
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	" " 3c. yellow ..	1d.	8d.	2/
	" " 3c. grey ..	1d.	3d.	6d.
	" " 4c.	1d.	4d.	8d.
	" " 5c.	1d.	3d.	5d.
	" " 10c.	1d.	3d.	5d.
	" " 15c.	1d.	3d.	5d.
	" " 20c.	2d.	9d.	2/
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	" " 25c. yellow ..	1d.	6d.	1/
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	" " 50c.	2d.	1/	3/
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	" " " 30c.	2d.		
	" " " 60c.	9d.	6/	
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*	" " 2c.	1d.	6d.	1/6
*	" " 3c.	2d.	9d.	3/
*	" " 4c.	2d.	1/	4/6
*	" " 5c.	1d.	6d.	1/6
	" " 10c.	1d.	6d.	1/6
	" " 15c.	1d.	9d.	3/
	" " 20c.	4d.	3/	
	" " 30c.	1d.	9d.	3/
	" " 40c.	4d.	2/6	
	" " 60c.	4d.		
	" " 1fr. brown ..	9d.	3/	
	" " 2fr.	2/		
	" " 5fr.	2/6		
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*Bolivia, 500c. black, 9 stars	1	4	0
*Fernando Poo, 1869, 20c.	1	5	0
*Fiji, 1874, 2c. in red on 6c. V.R. Gothic	1	10	0
*New Zealand, 6d., brown wmk. N.Z. perf. ...	1	0	0
Tasmania, 1852, 1d. blue ...	1	8	0
United States, 1869, 24 cents	0	9	0
*Ditto do. 90 cents.	1	16	0
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	3c. "	on amber	25
	7c. vermilion	on "	05
1874-82	1c. blue on	white, Die B	05
	1c. "	amber, "	05
	1c. "	blue, "	10
	1c. "	fawn, "	10
	1c. "	orange, "	05
	1c. "	manilla wrapper ...	10
	2c. red on	white, Die C	10
	2c. "	amber, "	10
	2c. "	blue, "	30
	2c. "	manilla wrapper, Die C ...	10
	3c. green, on	white, Die B	10
	3c. "	amber, "	10
	3c. "	fawn, "	12
	3c. "	blue, "	15
	3c. "	cream, "	15
	5c. blue on	white, Die A	25
	5c. "	blue, "	25
	5c. "	white, Die B	15
	5c. "	amber, "	20
	5c. brown on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	15
	5c. "	blue	5 00
	6c. carmine on	white	15
1883, Oct.	2c. red on	"	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
1883, Nov.	2c. "	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
	2c. "	manilla wrapper ...	25
	4c. green on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	10
1884, May.	2c. brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	manilla wrapper ...	25
June Retouched Dies.	2c. "	white	15
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	" round O	1 00
	2c. "	blue	40
	2c. "	manilla wrapper ...	50
	2c. red on	white	15
Retouched Dies.	2c. "	amber	$0 25
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	white variety with 3½ links	25
1884, July.	2c brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	10
	2c. "	manilla wrapper ...	20
1886	2c. "	oriental buff	20
	2c. "	manilla	20
	2c. "	manilla amber	20
	4c. green on	manilla	15
	4c. "	manilla amber	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff	5 00
	10c. brown on	white	25
	10c. "	amber	35
	10c. "	blue	1 00
	10c. "	oriental buff	1 00
	10c. "	manilla	1 00
	10c. "	manilla amber	1 00
	30c. black on	blue	2 50
	30c. "	oriental buff	2 50
	30c. "	manilla	2 50
	30c. "	manilla amber	2 50
	90c. carmine on	white	2 50
	90c. "	blue	6 00
	90c. "	oriental buff	6 00
	90c. "	manilla	5 00
	90c. "	manilla amber	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white	03
	1c. "	amber	03
	1c. "	manilla	03
	1c. "	manilla amber	03
	1c. "	manilla wrapper ...	05
	2c. green on	white	05
	2c. "	amber	05
	2c. "	blue	05
	2c. "	oriental buff	05
	2c. "	manilla	05
	2c. "	manilla amber	05
	2c. "	manilla wrapper ...	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	25
	4c. "	blue	50
	4c. "	oriental buff	50
	4c. "	manilla	50
	4c. "	manilla amber	50
	5c. blue on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	25
	5c. "	blue	50
	5c. "	oriental buff	50

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Lagos, 10/-, penmarked	0	4	0
Transvaal, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, set of 3 ..	0	6	0
4 Tonga	0	2	0
Victoria, 5/-, red and blue	0	1	6
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„ „ 1, 2, and 5 dollars, set of 3, unused	2	0	0
„ 1892, 1c. to $5, set of 12, comp.	2	5	0
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Stamp Collector's Chronicle—W. H. Bruce, St. John, N.B. Vol. I, No. 3? 1883, January.

Philatelic News—J. Kelly, Toronto, Ca. Vol I., No. 1, January, 1877.

Niagara Falls Philatelist—Niagara Falls Pub. Co., Niagara Falls. Vol. I., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 1889.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

130001 **The Monthly Intelligencer**—W. Macmillan, Birmingham. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1862-3.

130000A **Stamp Collector**—Alpha, Acomb House, Manchester: All numbers, if any were printed? 1863.

130005 **United Kingdom Postage Stamp Advertiser**—G. Spenser, Tavistock. Vol I., No. 2? and following numbers, if any? 1864.

13007 **Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser**—D. Dean, Weymouth. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1863-4.

130009 **London & Provincial Stamp Collector's Guide**—E. Upjohn, London. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, and following? if any, 1863.

130011 **Once a Month**, or Stamp Collector's Advertiser—A. & G. Glogn, Manchester. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2. 3, 4, 1863.

13001B **Stamp Collector's Herald and Monthly Advertiser** — R. P. Harley, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1863!

130013 **Newcastle & Gateshead Stamp Advertiser and Review**—J. Burrell & Co., Newcastle. Vol. I., No. 1, 1864.

13001C **North British Postage Stamp & General Advertiser** — A. R. Mackay, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

13001D **International Stamp Advertiser** — B. York & Co., London. All numbers published? 1864.

13001E **"The New Stamp Magazine"**—Advertised by John Weir & H. Lennox, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

13001F **"New Magazine"**—Advertised by C. C. Paley, Newcastle. All numbers published? 1864.

13001G **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—Furness & Williams, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1864.

13001H **Stamp, Coin, and Autographic Advertiser**—Pro Onmes, Fulham. All numbers published? 1864.

130011 **Stamp Dealer's Universal Register**—J. W. Chater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. All numbers published? 1864.

130022 **Universal Stamp Gazette** –C. L. Howard, London. Vol. I., Nos. 2? 3? 1864.

13002J **Our Own**—A. J. Johns, Manchester. All numbers published? 1865.

130024 **Circulars** of 4pp. each, that replaced the **Collector's Herald**—J. Cheeseman, Hull. All numbers published, 1865-6.

130026 **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—J. C. Wroe, Liverpool. Vol. I., No. 4? and any following? if published, 1865.

130028 **Bath Stamp and Coin Gazette**—C. C. Lansley, Bath. Vol. I., No. 2, 1865, and any following?

13003K **Advertiser's Own**—Mills, Southsea. All numbers published, 1866?

130034 **Boy's Agency Herald** — W. Laders, Horsham. Vol. I., No. 3, if published? 1866.

13003L **British Collector's Journal** — Gricoe, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1866.

130039 **Stamp & Curiosity Circular & Collector's Vade Mecum**—Porritt, Dewsbury. All numbers published, 1867. No. 1 at least.

130041 **West of Scotland Foreign Stamp Advertiser, etc.** — Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published in 1868, 1869, 1870, or 1871. Nos. 1 and 2 at least.

13004N **British Journal of Philately**—Taylor & Co., Manchester. All numbers published, 1869.

130045 **Amateur Printer's Journal**—Weightman, Leeds. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5? and following? 1871-2.

130047 **Star Stamp Journal**—Warrington Stamp Co., Warrington. Vol. I., No. 2? 1872.

130049 **Stamp Collector's Guide & West of Scotland C. Circular**—Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published *except Nos.* 1 and 5, annual issue, 1872 to 1876.

130051 **W. C. Coke's Monthly Advertising List**—W. C. Coke, London. Nos. 1, 2, 1872.

130052 **H. L. Wildey's Monthly Circular**—H. L. Wildey, London. No. 8? and following? 1872-3.

130050 **Inland Review of Literature & Philately**—H. Scott, Birmingham. All numbers published? 1872.

13005P **Monthly Exchange & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—Fletcher, Gloucester. All numbers published? 1872.

13005Q **Stamp Review** — Kingsbury, Hull. All numbers published? 1873.

130053 **Monthly Circular**—B. B. Scott, Oxford. No. 3? and any following?

130056 **Monthly Advertiser & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—W. H. Butler, Oxford. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 4, and any following? 1873.

130064 **Stamp Chronicle**—Dodson & Co., Sheffield. Vol. I., No. 2, 1878.

130066 **Bric-a-Brac** — J. W. Palmer, London. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, all numbers, and also Nos. 61, 63, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Circulars of 4pp. each, issued monthly about 18— by J. W. Palmer, London.

130074 **Foreign Stamp Advertiser & Review**—Patton, Beldon, Newcastle. Vol. I., Nos. 6, 7, 1880.

130076 **British Philatelist**—Edwin Reed, Glasgow. Vol. I., No. 1, 1880.

130085 **British & Foreign Novelty Gazette**—Clark, Bennett & Co., London. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, & 6, and "New Series," No. 4 and following.

130090 **Philatelic Times** (Autographic)—Bishop, Margate. Vol I., No. 1, 1880.

130091 **Philatelic Circular** — J. Joaquin Perez, London. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1881.

130098 **Philatelic Circular**—H. A. Everett. All numbers published, 1881.

130097 **Foreign Stamp Collector's Athenæum**—Chamberlain, Harrigold & Co. Vol. I., No. 1, 1881.

130095 **Philatelic Globe**—W. G. Darvell, London. Vol. I., No. 9.

130111 **New Impressions**—A. E. Boswell, Ipswich. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1884.

130115 **South Wales Philatelic News**—Martin & Co., Swansea. Vol. I., Nos. 1 & 2, 1884.

130113 **Monthly Exchange Circular** — Foreign Stamp Association. Nos. 1 and 2, 1884.

130114 **Stamp Collector & Exchange** — A. E. Stubbs. Vol. I., No. 1, 1884.

130121 **Philatelic Journal**—H. Fisher, Salford. All numbers published, 1884.

130124 **Dealers', Advertisers', and Collectors' Exchange**—J. A. Clifford, Carlburg. Nos. 5 & 6, 1885.

130126 **Philatelic Exchange & General Observer**—Bates & Midwinter, Burslem. Nos. 2 and 3, 1885.

130127 **Oldham Philatelic Times** -- Greaves, Rothwell & Co., Oldham. No. 2, 1885.

130128 **Collector's Manuscript Journal**—No. 1 and following, 1885.

130131 **Foreign Stamp Collector**—Cottell & Green, London. All numbers, 1886.

130138 **Bradford Exchange List** — Robinson, Bradford. No. 2 and following, 1886.

130139 **Philatelic Guide**—British Philatelic Co. All numbers, 1886.

130142 **Universal Stamp Collector** — Copley, London. No. 3, and following, if any.

130145 **Philatelists' Paper** — A. A. Dykes, Southampton. Nos. 1 and 2, 1887.

130142 **Universal Advertisers' Exchange** — M. J. Murray, Tiacks. All numbers, 1887.

130153 **Official Gazette of the I.P.U.** — C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmunds. Nos. 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1889-91.

130157 **Philatelic Times**—A. Hart, London. All numbers, 1890?

130169 **Philatelic Exchange and Advertiser**— , London. All numbers, 1890? 1891? or 1892?

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4	1882, 5, 10, 20, 40c.	2	0
6	1882, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso ..	6	0
6	1883, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso ..	6	0
6	1884, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso ..	6	0
4	1885, 5, 10, 20, 40c.	2	0
6	1885, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso ..	6	0
2	***Cuba,** 1857, 2 reals plata, 1862, ¼ real pla a	1	6
2 *	1866, 5, 40c.	7	0
3 *	1883, 5, 10, 20c., surcharged.. ..	5	0
4 *	1 peseta, 1880, 1 peseta, 1874, 1 peseta, 1871, 1 peseta, 1875	6	6
4 *	1874, 12½, 25, 50c., 1 peseta	5	0
4 *	1875, 12½, 25c., 1 peseta	5	0
4 *	1876, 12½, 25, 50c., 1 peseta	3	6
4 *	1877, 12½, 25, 50c., 1 peseta	5	0
6 *	1878, 5, 10, 12½, 25, 50c., 1 peseta ..	5	0
6 *	1889, black, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 mils de peso	0	8
6 *	1890, brown (Baby King), ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 mils de peso	0	5
2	**Dominican Republic,** 1879, ½ real mauve, 1 real carmine on white paper ..	2	0
2	1879, ½ real mauve on lilac, 1 real carmine on pink	2	0
3	1880 (without network), 2, 5, 10c. ..	1	0
9	,, ,, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 76, 100c.	10	0
4	1882 (with network), 1, 2, 5, 10c. ..	1	3
9	,, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100c.	10	0
4	***Guatemala,** 1877, ½, 2, 4 reals, 1 peso ..	2	0
5 *	1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c.	0	9
5	1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c.	1	0
5 *	1886, surcharged, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150c.	1	6
4	***Holkar,** ¼, ½, 1, 2 annas	1	3
5	**Iceland,** 3 yellow, 5 green, 6 grey, 10 red, 20 ore blue	1	0
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50	**Mexico,** various issues	8	6
75	,, ,, ...	25	0
10	***Nicaragua,** 1890, official, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos	2	0
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2	**Persia,** 5, 10 francs	1	0
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Grenada, 2½d. on 8d.	1	0
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Johore, 1891, 2c.	0	3
,, ,, 4c.	0	5
,, ,, 5c.	0	6
,, ,, 6c.	0	6
,, ,, 1 dollar	6	0
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Vol. 2.] July 10, 1892. [No. 18.

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The Editor will be much obliged if correspondents will kindly send any specimens or information respecting new issues directly they appear, and their names will be acknowledged in the Journal.

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" " 25c. yel.	1/6	10/	
* " " 35c. ..	1/3		
* " 1881, 1c. ..	1d.	4d.	9d.
* " " 2c. ..	1d.	5d.	10d.
" " 4c. ..	2d.	1/3	
" " 5c. ..	1d.	9d.	1/6
" " 10c. ..	2d.	1/	
" " 15c. ..	1d.	6d.	
" " 20c. ..	1d.	8d.	
" " 25c. yel. ..	2d.	10d.	
" " 25c. black ..	1d.	6d.	2/
" " 30c. ..	8d.		
" " 35c. ..	10d.		
" " 40c. ..	5d.		
" " 75c. ..	1/3		
" " 1f. ..	6d.		
* " Unpaid, 1c. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " 2c. ..	2d.	1/	
* " " 3c. ..	2d.	1/3	
* " " 4c. ..	3d.	2/	
* " " 5c. ..	4d.	2/6	
" " 10c. ..	3d.		
" " 20c. ..	4d.		
" " 30c. ..	6d.		
* Gambia, 1869, 4d. imperf. ..	3/6		
* " 1880, Cr. & CC. ½ yel,	4d.	2/6	
* " " " 1d. marone	4d.	2/9	
* " " " 2d. rose ..	5d.		
* " " " 4d. brown	8d.		
* " " " 6d. blue ..	1/6	12/	
† " 1887, Cr.CA. ½d.green	2d.	1/	
* " " " 1d. rose ..	2d.	1/3	
* " " " 2d. orange	4d.	2/6	
* " " " 2½d.blue..	5d.	3/6	
* " " " 3d. grey ..	6d.	4/3	
* " " " 6d. olive..	9d.		
* " " " 1/ ..	1/6		
Germany, Thurn and Taxis, 1852, ¼sgr.	10d.		
" " ½sgr. ..	6d.	4/	
" " 1l.blue g.	2d.	1/4	3/
" " 2sgr. ..	2d.	1/4	5/
" " 3sgr. ..	2d.	1/4	5/
† " 1860, ¼sgr...	7d.	5/	

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Germany, Thurn and Taxis, 1860, ½sgr. ..	10d.		
" " 1sgr. ..	4d.		
" " 2sgr. ..	4d.		
" " 3 russet	3d.		
" " 5sgr. ..	1/10		
* " " 5sgr. ..	2d.	1/4	
" " 10sgr. ..	4/		
* " " 10sgr. ..	3d.	1/6	
† " 1862-64 ¼sgr. ..	10d.	7/	
" " ⅛sgr. ..	1/		
" " ⅛sgr. ..	4d.		
" " 1sgr. ..	3d.		
" " 2sgr. ..	3d.		
" " 3sgr. stone	3d.		
* " 1865, roul, ¼sgr.	8d.	6/	
* " " " ⅛sgr.	4d.	2/6	
* " " " ½sgr.	4d.	2/6	
" " " 1sgr.	4d.		
* " " " 2sgr.	5d.		
" " " 3sgr.	3d.		
* " 1866, roul., on cold. lines ¼sgr.	2d.	1/6	
* " " " ⅛sgr.	2d.	1/7	
* " " " ½sgr.	3d.	2/	
* " " " 1sgr.	2d.	1/6	
* " " " 2sgr.	2d.	1/6	
* " " " 3sgr.	2d.	1/6	
" Southern States, 1852, 1kr.	2d.	1/4	4/6
" " " 3kr., lt. blue	2d.	1/4	4/6
" " " 3kr., dk. blue	3d.		
" " " 6kr. ..	3d.	2/	7/
" " " 9kr. ..	2d.	1/	
" " 1860, imperf. 1kr.	1d.	8d.	
" " " 3kr.	2d.	1/4	
" " " 6kr.	4d.	3/	
" " " 9kr.	6d.		
" " " 15kr.	10d.	7/6	
* " " " 15kr.	3d.	2/	
* " " " 30kr.	3d.	2/	
" " 1862, 3kr.	2d.	1/4	5/
" " " 6kr.	2d.	1/6	
" " " 9kr.	2d.	1/4	
" " 1865, roul. 1kr.	4d.		
" " " 3kr.	2d.	1/6	
* " " " 6kr.	4d.	2/6	
* " " " 9kr.	4d.	2/6	
* " " 1866, roul. on cold. lns, 1kr.	2d.	1/4	
" " " 1kr.	4d.	3/	
* " " " 3kr.	2d.	1/4	
* " " " 6kr.	2d.	1/4	
* " " " 9kr.	2d.	1/4	
" Confederation, 1868, roul., ¼gr.	2d.	1/	4/
" " " " ⅛gr.	2d.	1/	4/
" " " " ½gr.	2d.	1/	4/
" " " " 1gr.	1d.	8d.	1/6
" " " " 2gr.	2d.	1/	3/
" " " " 5gr.	2d.	1/	3/6
" " " " 3kr.	2d.	1/	3/
* " " " " 18kr.	1/	8/	
" " " perf., ¼gr.	2d.	1/	4/6
" " " " ⅛gr.	2d.	1/	3/6
" " " " ½gr.	1d.	8d.	2/6
" " " " 1gr.	1d.	6d.	1/6

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Germany, Confederation, 1868, roul perf 2gr.	1d.	8d.	2/
" " " " 5gr.	2d.	1/6	6/
* " " " " 1kr.	4d.	2/6	10/
" " " " 1kr.	2d.	1/6	
* " " " " 2kr.	4d.	2/6	10/
" " " " 3kr.	1d.	8d.	
† " " " " 7kr.	3d.	2/	
German Empire, 1871, ¼..	3d.	2/	
* " " " ¼..	4d.	2/6	
" " " ⅓..	2d.	1/	4/
" " " ½gr. orange	3d.		
" " " ½gr. yellow	2d.	1/	4/
" " " 1gr.	1d.	8d.	2/
" " " 2gr.	2d.	1/	4/
" " " 5gr.	2d.	1/6	5/
" " " 1kr.	1d.		
" " " 2kr.	4d.	2/6	8/
* " " " 2kr.	1d.	1/4	
" " " 3kr.	4d.	2/	
* " " " 18kr.	10d.		
" " 1872, ¼gr.	2d.	1/	3/
* " " " ¼gr.	2d.	1/6	5/
" " " ⅓gr.	1d.	8d.	2/3
" " " ½gr.	1d.	8d.	2/3
* " " " ½gr.	2d.	1/4	
" " " 1gr.	1d.	6d.	1/3
* " " " 1gr.	2d.	1/4	
" " " 2gr.	1d.	8d.	2/
* " " " 2gr.	3d.	2/6	
† " " " 2½gr.	2d.	1/4	5/
" " " 5gr.	2d.	1/4	5/
* " " " 5gr.	6d.	3/	
" " " 1kr.	2d.	1/3	
* " " " 2kr.	9d.		
" " " 3kr.	2d.	1/	3/
* " " " 3kr.	1d.	8d.	
" " " 7kr.	2d.	1/	
* " " " 7kr.	1d.	9d.	
† " " " 9kr.	4d.	3/	
" " " 9kr. sur.	3d.	1/6	
* " " " 9kr. sur.	2d.	1/4	
* " " " 18kr.	3d.	1/4	5/
" " 1874, 3pf.	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " " 5pf.	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " " 10pf.	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " " 20pf.	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " " 25pf.	1d.	6d.	1/
" " " 50pf. grey	2d.		
" " " 50pf. glazed	1d.	6d.	
" " 1880, 3pf.	1d.	3d.	5d.
" " " 5pf.	1d.	3d.	5d.
" " " 10pf.	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " " 20pf.	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " " 25pf.	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " " 50pf.	1d.	3d.	5d.
" " 1889, 3pf.	1d.	3d.	5d.
" " " 5pf.	1d.	2d.	4d.
" " " 10pf.	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " " 20pf.	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " " 25pf.	1d.	4d.	9d.
" " " 50pf.	1d.	3d.	6d.
† " " Levant, 1880, 10pa.	2d.	6d.	
† " " " 20pa.	3d.	1/9	
" " " 1pi., blue	4d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
German Empire, Levant, 1pi., black	2d.	1/6	5/
" " " 1¼pi.	4d.		
" " " 2½pi.	6d.		
" " " 1889, 10p.	1d.	8d.	
" " " 20p.	2d.	1/4	
" " " 1pi.	2d.	1/4	
" " " 1¼pi.	3d.	2/	
" " " 2½pi.	3d.	2/	
" " Regd., 10gr.	1d.	8d.	2/
" " " 30gr.	1d.	9d.	2/9
" " " 2mk.	1d.	6d.	1/6
* Gibraltar, 1886, ½d. ..	3d.		
* " " 1d. ..	4d.		
* " " 2½d. ..	9d.		
* " 1887, ½d. ..	4d.	2/6	
* " " 1d. ..	4d.	2/6	
* " " 2d. ..	10d.		
* " " 2½d. ..	1/		
* " " 4d. ..	2/		
* " " 6d. ..	2/6		
* " " 1/ ..	3/		
* " 1887, sur. 5c. on ½d.	9d.	2/6	
* " " 10c. on 1d.	9d.	2/6	
* " " 25c. on 2d.	1/6		
" " 25c. on 2½d.	4d.		
* " " 40c. on 4d.	2/		
* " " 50c. on 6d.	1/10		
* " " 75c. on 1/	2/		
* " 1889, 5c. ..	2d.	8d.	
" " 10c. ..	1d.	6d.	
" " 25c. ..	1d.	6d.	2/
Gold Coast, CC., ½d. olive ..	2d.		
" " 1d. blue ..	3d.		
" " 2d. green ..	3d.		
" " 6d. orange ..	6d.		
* " CA., ½d. green ..	1d.	8d.	
" " ½d. green ..	1d.	6d.	2/
" " 1d. rose ..	1d.	6d.	2/
" " 2d. grey ..	2d.	1/4	3/
* " " 2d. grey ..	3d.		
* " " 2½d. blue and orange ..	4d.	3/	
* " " 3d. olive ..	4d.	4/2	
" " 4d. maroon	3d.		
" " 6d. orange (penmarked)	3d.	1/6	6/
" " 6d. orange (postmarked)	4d.		
* " " 1/ violet ..	1/6		
* " " 2/ brown ..	3/		
Gt. Britain, 1840-54, 1d. black	2d.	1/4	5/6
" " 2d. blue	6d.		
" 1841, 1d.	1d.	4d.	6d.
" " 2d.	2d.	1/	
" 1854, blue paper, small Cr., 1d.	4d.	3/	
" " large Cr., 1d.	3d.	2/	
" " white paper, large Cr., 1d.	1d.	2d.	4d.
" " " 2d.	2d.	1/	
" 1858, 1d... ..	1d.	1d.	2d.
plate numbers mixed.			
" " 2d... ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" 1855, 4d... ..	2d.	1/3	
" " 6d... ..	1d.	8d.	
" " 1/-.. ..	4d.	2/6	
" 1862, 3d... ..	10d.		
" " 4d... ..	2d.	1/3	
" " 6d... ..	3d.	2/	
" " 9d... ..	10d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Gt. Britain, 1862, 1/- ..	6d.		
" 1865 (wmk. 4 flowers except 4d.), 3d.	3d.	3/	
" " 4d.	1d.	6d.	
" " 6d.	2d.	1/	
" " 9d.	6d.		
" " 1/-	4d.		
" 1867 (spray), 3d...	1d.	6d.	1/6
" " 6d...	1d.	8d.	1/8
" " 9d...	1/		
" " 10d...	10d.		
" " 1/ ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 6d. (no hyphen)..	6d.	2/	
" 1867, 5/-	1/		
" 1870, ½d.	1d.	7d.	1/6
" " 1½d.	1d.	7d.	
" 1872, 6d. brown..	10d.		
" " 6d. grey ..	10d.		
" 1873, 3d. ..	1d.	7d.	
" " 6d. grey ..	2d.	1/	
" " 1/- green ..	1d.	8d.	
" 1875, 2½d. anchor	3d.	1/8	
" " 2½d. orb ..	1d.	6d.	1/6
" 1876, 4d. red ..	1/6		
" " 8d. ..	1/	8/	
" " 4d. green ..	2d.		
" 1880, 2½d. blue (orb)	2d.		
" 1881, ½d. ..	1d.	3d.	4d.
" " 1d. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 1½d. ..	1d.	4d.	
" " 2d. ..	1d.	4d.	
" " 2½d. blue ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 3d. ..	2d.		
" " 4d. ..	1d.	6d.	
" " 5d. ..	1d.	6d.	
" " 6d. ..	2d.		
" " 1/- ..	1d.		
" 1882, 1d. ..	1d.	1d.	2d.
" " 3d. sur. ..	3d.	1/6	
" " 6d. sur. ..	4d.	2/	
" " 2/6 ..	3d.	1/8	
" " 5/- ..	4d.		
" 1884, ½d. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 1½d. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 2d. ..	1d.	2d.	4d.
" " 2½d. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 3d. ..	1d.	2d.	
" " 4d. ..	1d.	3d.	
" " 5d. ..	1d.	3d.	
" " 6d. ..	1d.	2d.	
" " 9d. ..	1/		
" " 1/- ..	1d.	2d.	
" 1884, 5/- ..	2d.		
" " 10/- ..	1/		
" 1887, ½d. ..	1d.	2d.	2d.
" " 1½d. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 2d. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 2½d. ..	1d.	2d.	3d.
" " 3d. ..	1d,	2d.	3d.
" " 4d. ..	1d.	6d.	
" " 5d. ..	1d.	3d.	
" " 6d. ..	1d.	2d.	
" " 9d. ..	2d.	1/	
" " 10d. ..	2d.	1/4	
" " 1/- ..	1d.	4d.	
" " £1, 3 orbs	5/6		
" " £1, 3 crowns	4/		
" " postal fiscals, 1d.	1d.	6d.	1/6
" " I.R. Officials, ½d. green	4d.		

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Gt. Britain, 1887, I.R. ½d. slate	6d.	4/	
" " " ½d. red	2d.	1/6	
" " " 1d. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " " 6d. ..	6d.	3/	
" " Levant, 80pa. green	9d.		
" " " 40pa. on 2½ blue	1d.		
" " " 80pa. on 5d.	3d.		
* Greece, 1860, Paris print, 2l.	1/8	15/	
" " " 20l.	1/6		
* " " " 40l.	3/6		
* " " " 60l.	2/6	23/	
" " " 80l.	2/3		
" 1861, figure at back, 5l. on green	1d.	6d.	2/
" " " 5l. on white	2d.	1/	3/6
" " " 10l. on bluish	1d.	6d.	2/
" " " 10l. on blue	1d.	1/	3/
" " " 10l. on white	1d.	7d.	2/3
" " " 20l. blue on bluish	1d.	6d.	1/6
" " " 20l. d. blue	1d.	6d.	1/8
" " " 20l. blue on yellowish	1d.	8d.	2/3
" " " 40l. violet on blue	3d.	1/	3/
" " " 40l. pink on blue	4d.		
" " " 80l. rose on rose	2d.	1/	
" " no figure, 1l. l. brown	1d.	6d.	1/3
" " " 1l. d. brown	1d.	6d.	1/3
" " 2l.	2d.	1/3	
" " 20l. lake ..	1d.	7d.	1/6
" " 30l. brown ..	2d.	1/	
" " 40l. purple ..	4d.		
" " 60l. green ..	5/		
" 1880, 5l. green ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 10l. yellow ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 20l. rose ..	1d.	6d.	1/
" " 30l. blue ..	2d.	1/3	4/
* " " 1l. perf. ..	6d.	4/	
* " " 2l. perf. ..	8d.	5/	
" 1886, Belgian print, 1l.	1d.	6d.	1/6
" " " 5l.	1d.	6d.	1/
" " " 10l.	1d.	7d.	1/8
" " " 20l.	1d.	6d.	1/
" " " 25l.	1d.	4d.	10d.
" " " 40l.	5d.	3/	
" " " 50l.	5d.	3/	
" " " 1d.	6d.	3/9	
" 1889, Athens print, 1l.	1d.	6d.	1/
* " " " 2l.	6d.	3/	
" " " 5l.	1d.	6d.	10d.
" " " 10l.	1d.	6d.	1/
" " " 20l.	1d.	4d.	9d.
" " " 25l.	1d.	6d.	1/
* " " " 40l.	1/	4/6	
" " " 40l.	9d.		
* " 1890, perf., 1l. ..	1d.	6d.	1/
* " " 2l., perf. 11½ ..	6d.	3/6	
* " " 5l., perf. 13½ ..	2d.	1/	
* " " 5l.	1d.	8d.	
* " " 10l.	2d.	1/3	
* " " 20l.	4d.	3/6	
* " " 25l.	5d.	3/4	
* " " 40l., perf. 11½ ..	1/	9/	
* " " 40l., perf. 13½ ..	8d.	4/6	
* " " 40l., Belgian print	1/8		

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1876, June, July
1877, January, April, November
1878, January, April, May, July, August, December
1879
1880, February, April, June, July, August, October, December
1881 " " " "
1882 " " " "
1883, All
1884, All
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	2c. "	fawn	10
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	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
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1884, May.	2c. brown on	white	10
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	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
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June Retouched Dies.	2c. "	white	15
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	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	10
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	20
1886	2c. "	oriental buff	20
	2c. "	manilla	20
	2c. "	manilla amber	20
	4c. green on	manilla	15
	4c. "	manilla amber	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff	5 00
	10c. brown on	white	25
	10c. "	amber	35
	10c. "	blue	1 00
	10c. "	oriental buff	1 00
	10c. "	manilla	1 00
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	90c. "	oriental buff	6 00
	90c. "	manilla	5 00
	90c. "	manilla amber	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white	03
	1c. "	amber	03
	1c. "	manilla	03
	1c. "	manilla amber	03
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	2c. green on	white	05
	2c. "	amber	05
	2c. "	blue	05
	2c. "	oriental buff	05
	2c. "	manilla	05
	2c. "	manilla amber	05
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	25
	4c. "	blue	50
	4c. "	oriental buff	50
	4c. "	manilla	50
	4c. "	manilla amber	50
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4	1882, 5, 10, 20, 40c.	2	0
6	1882, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso ..	6	0
6	1883, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso ..	6	0
6	1884, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso ..	6	0
4	1885, 5, 10, 20, 40c.	2	0
6	1885, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c., 1 peso ..	6	0
2	***Cuba,** 1857, 2 reals plata, 1862, ¼ real pla a	1	6
2 *	1866, 5, 40c.	7	0
3 *	1883, 5, 10, 20c., surcharged.. ..	5	0
4 *	1 peseta, 1880, 1 peseta, 1874, 1 peseta, 1871, 1 peseta, 1875	6	6
4 *	1874, 12½, 25, 50c., 1 peseta	5	0
4 *	1875, 12½, 25c., 1 peseta	5	0
4 *	1876, 12½, 25, 50c., 1 peseta	3	6
4 *	1877, 12½, 25, 50c., 1 peseta	5	0
6 *	1878, 5, 10, 12½, 25, 50c., 1 peseta ..	5	0
6 *	1889, black, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 mils de peso	0	8
6 *	1890, brown (Baby King), ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 mils de peso	0	5
2	**Dominican Republic,** 1879, ½ real mauve, 1 real carmine on white paper ..	2	0
2	1879, ½ real mauve on lilac, 1 real carmine on pink	2	0
3	1880 (without network), 2, 5, 10c. ..	1	0
9	,, ,, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 76, 100c.	10	0
4	1882 (with network), 1, 2, 5, 10c. ..	1	3
9	,, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100c.	10	0
4	***Guatemala,** 1877, ½, 2, 4 reals, 1 peso ..	2	0
5 *	1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c.	0	9
5	1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c.	1	0
5 *	1886, surcharged, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150c.	1	6
4	***Holkar,** ¼, ½, 1, 2 annas	1	3
5	**Iceland,** 3 yellow, 5 green, 6 grey, 10 red, 20 ore blue	1	0
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Philatelic News—J. Kelly, Toronto, Ca. Vol I., No. 1, January, 1877.
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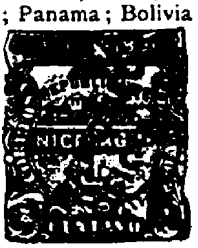

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†New Caledonia, per set of 10	6/6		
*Newfoundland, 13c.	1/6	13/	
† ,, per set of 14, ½ - 24c.	4/6		
New South Wales, 2d. laur. ..	1/	11/	
* ,, ½ on 1d. obsolete	2d.	1/3	
†Nicaragua, per set of 32 ..	7/6		
* ,, 1890, Official ..	1/6	17/6	
*North Borneo, 6c. crimson ..	6d.	4/	
* ,, 6c. on 8c. ..	8d.	7/	
*Obock, per set of 3	9d.	8/	
* ,, ,, 6	1/6		
Portugal, 33 kinds, including 500r.			4/6
*Porto Rico, 1882, per set of 6	4d.	3/	
Portuguese Indies, 4 tangas, '85	7d.	6/	16/
,, ,, 8 ,, ,,	7d.	9/	16/
*Rajpeepla, 1a. blue	4d.	2/6	
* ,, 1a. green	4d.	2/6	
*Reunion, per set of 10 ..	2/6		
*St. Lucia, 1892, provls. ½ on 3d.	6/	60/	
* ,, ,, ,, ½ on 6d.	5/		
* ,, ,, ,, 1d. on 4d.	2/	18/6	
*St. Pierre Miquelon, per set of 5	1/		
*Salvador, per set of 40 ..	5/	50/	
* ,, surcharged, per set of 7	1/3	12/	
†Sirmoor, per set of 5	1/	10/	
†Spain, per set of 100	8/		
*Straits, 8c. on 12c.	5/6		
* ,, 3c. on 32c.	4d.	3/6	
* ,, 1 on 8c.	3d.	2/6	
* ,, 1 on 2c.	4d.	3/	
*Bankok, Perak, etc., per set of 30	5/		
Tasmania, per set of 21 ..	4/	38/	
,, platypus, per set of 4	1/3	12/	
Turkey, per set of 62	7/6		
United States, 50 kinds ..			per 100, 5/6
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Uruguay, per set of 29 ..	3/6		
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*Wurtemburg, per set of 32 ..	2/	16/	
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,, 1d. in Natal ..	2d.	1/8	
,, 1d. in English ..	2d.	1/9	
* ,, ½ green	3d.	2/	
* ,, ½ red	2d.	1/	
* ,, 1d. in Natal ..	3d.	1/6	
* ,, 2d.	4d.	3/	
* ,, 2½d.	5d.	4/	
* ,, 3d.	6d.	4/	
* ,, 4d.	8d.	6/	
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„ 6c. on 8c. error, "ɔents"	7	6
„ 6c. on 8c. error "cetns"	7	6
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„ „ „ 80 „ blue and red ..	0	6
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Guadeloupe, 1891, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 35, 40, 75c. and 1fc. set of 10	6	0
Holkar, ¼, ½, 1 and 2 annas, set of 4 ..	1	0
Jhind, 1882, *used*, set of 6	5	0
Johore, 1891, set of five	7	6
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„ „ 2c. on 17c...	10	0
„ „ 2c. on 38c.	1	0
„ „ 2c. on 38c. on 9d. ..	1	0
„ envelope, 50c. on 8c.	10	0
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„ 75c. on 1 franc	2	0
„ 5 francs on 1 franc..	10	0
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Portugal, 1892, 5, 10, 25 & 50 reis	0	10
Porto Rico, 1892, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6 & 8 mils. ..	0	6
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„ 1c. on 3c., *brown on yellow* ..	0	4
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„ „ 5c. blue	0	6
St. Lucia, ½d. on 3d.	5	0
„ 1d. on 4d...	1	6
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„ 8d. on 2d.	3	0
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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

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1873, January, March, April, May, August, September, October, December
1874, January, February, April, May, August, September, November, December
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1882 " " " "
1883, All
1884, All
1885, January, February, April, June, July, Aug., September, October, November, December
1886, All except July
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	3c. "	on amber	25
	7c. vermilion	on "	05
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	1c. "	amber, "	05
	1c. "	blue, "	10
	1c. "	fawn, "	10
	1c. "	orange, "	05
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	10
	2c. red on	white, Die C	10
	2c. "	amber, "	10
	2c. "	blue, "	30
	2c. "	manilla wrapper, Die C	10
	3c. green, on	white, Die B	10
	3c. "	amber, "	10
	3c. "	fawn, "	12
	3c. "	blue, "	15
	3c. "	cream, "	15
	5c. blue on	white, Die A	25
	5c. "	blue, "	25
	5c. "	white, Die B	15
	5c. "	amber, "	20
	5c. brown on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	15
	5c. "	blue	5 00
	6c. carmine on	white	15
1883, Oct.	2c. red on	"	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
1883, Nov.	2c. "	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
	4c. green on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	10
1884, May.	2c. brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
June Retouched Dies.	2c. "	white	15
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	" round O	1 00
	2c. "	blue	40
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	50
	2c. red on	white	15
Retouched Dies.	2c. "	amber	$0 25
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	white variety with 3½ links	25
1884, July.	2c brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	10
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	20
1886	2c. "	oriental buff	20
	2c. "	manilla	20
	2c. "	manilla amber	20
	4c. green on	manilla	15
	4c. "	manilla amber	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff	5 00
	10c. brown on	white	25
	10c. "	amber	35
	10c. "	blue	1 00
	10c. "	oriental buff	1 00
	10c. "	manilla	1 00
	10c. "	manilla amber	1 00
	30c. black on	blue	2 50
	30c. "	oriental buff	2 50
	30c. "	manilla	2 50
	30c. "	manilla amber	2 50
	90c. carmine on	white	2 50
	90c. "	blue	6 00
	90c. "	oriental buff	6 00
	90c. "	manilla	5 00
	90c. "	manilla amber	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white	03
	1c. "	amber	03
	1c. "	manilla	03
	1c. "	manilla amber	03
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	2c. green on	white	05
	2c. "	amber	05
	2c. "	blue	05
	2c. "	oriental buff	05
	2c. "	manilla	05
	2c. "	manilla amber	05
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	25
	4c. "	blue	50
	4c. "	oriental buff	50
	4c. "	manilla	50
	4c. "	manilla amber	50
	5c. blue on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	25
	5c. "	blue	50
	5c. "	oriental buff	50

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BUENOS AYRES, 5th June, 1892.

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3.20.22.]

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BRITISH COLONIAL PERIODICALS.

Stamp Dealer's and Collector's Journal—Unknown. Any numbers published.

Stamp Collector's Record — S. A. Taylor, Montreal. Vol. 1, No. 2, 1864.

Stamp Collector's Chronicle—W. H. Bruce, St. John, N.B. Vol. I, No. 3? 1883, January.

Philatelic News—J. Kelly, Toronto, Ca. Vol I., No. 1, January, 1877.

Niagara Falls Philatelist—Niagara Falls Pub. Co., Niagara Falls. Vol. I., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 1889.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

130001 **The Monthly Intelligencer**—W. Macmillan, Birmingham. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1862-3.

130000A **Stamp Collector**—Alpha, Acomb House, Manchester: All numbers, if any were printed? 1863.

130005 **United Kingdom Postage Stamp Advertiser**—G. Spenser, Tavistock. Vol I., No. 2? and following numbers, if any? 1864.

13007 **Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser**—D. Dean, Weymouth. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1863-4.

130009 **London & Provincial Stamp Collector's Guide**—E. Upjohn, London. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, and following? if any, 1863.

130011 **Once a Month**, or Stamp Collector's Advertiser—A. & G. Glogn, Manchester. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2. 3, 4, 1863.

130001B **Stamp Collector's Herald and Monthly Advertiser** — R. P. Harley, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1863!

130013 **Newcastle & Gateshead Stamp Advertiser and Review**—J. Burrell & Co., Newcastle. Vol. I., No. 1, 1864.

130001C **North British Postage Stamp & General Advertiser** — A. R. Mackay, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

130001D **International Stamp Advertiser** — B. York & Co., London. All numbers published? 1864.

130001E **"The New Stamp Magazine"**—Advertised by John Weir & H. Lennox, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

130001F **"New Magazine"**—Advertised by C. C. Paley, Newcastle. All numbers published? 1864.

130001G **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—Furness & Williams, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1864.

130001H **Stamp, Coin, and Autographic Advertiser**—Pro Onmes, Fulham. All numbers published? 1864.

130011 **Stamp Dealer's Universal Register**—J. W. Chater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. All numbers published? 1864.

130022 **Universal Stamp Gazette** –C. L. Howard, London. Vol. I., Nos. 2? 3? 1864.

130002J **Our Own**—A. J. Johns, Manchester. All numbers published? 1865.

130024 **Circulars** of 4pp. each, that replaced the **Collector's Herald**—J. Cheeseman, Hull. All numbers published, 1865-6.

130026 **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—J. C. Wroe, Liverpool. Vol. I., No. 4? and any following? if published, 1865.

130028 **Bath Stamp and Coin Gazette**—C. C. Lansley, Bath. Vol. I., No. 2, 1865, and any following?

13003K **Advertiser's Own**—Mills, Southsea. All numbers published, 1866?

130034 **Boy's Agency Herald** — W. Laders, Horsham. Vol. I., No. 3, if published? 1866.

13003L **British Collector's Journal** — Gricoe, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1866.

130039 **Stamp & Curiosity Circular & Collector's Vade Mecum**—Porritt, Dewsbury. All numbers published, 1867. No. 1 at least.

130041 **West of Scotland Foreign Stamp Advertiser, etc.** — Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published in 1868, 1869, 1870, or 1871. Nos. 1 and 2 at least.

13004N **British Journal of Philately**—Taylor & Co., Manchester. All numbers published, 1869.

130045 **Amateur Printer's Journal**—Weightman, Leeds. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5? and following? 1871-2.

130047 **Star Stamp Journal**—Warrington Stamp Co., Warrington. Vol. I., No. 2? 1872.

130049 **Stamp Collector's Guide & West of Scotland C. Circular**—Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published *except Nos.* 1 and 5, annual issue, 1872 to 1876.

130051 **W. C. Coke's Monthly Advertising List**—W. C. Coke, London. Nos. 1, 2, 1872.

130052 **H. L. Wildey's Monthly Circular**—H. L. Wildey, London. No. 8? and following? 1872-3.

130050 **Inland Review of Literature & Philately**—H. Scott, Birmingham. All numbers published? 1872.

13005P **Monthly Exchange & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—Fletcher, Gloucester. All numbers published? 1872.

13005Q **Stamp Review** — Kingsbury, Hull. All numbers published? 1873.

130053 **Monthly Circular**—B. B. Scott, Oxford. No. 3? and any following?

130056 **Monthly Advertiser & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—W. H. Butler, Oxford. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 4, and any following? 1873.

130064 **Stamp Chronicle**—Dodson & Co., Sheffield. Vol. I., No. 2, 1878.

130066 **Bric-a-Brac** — J. W. Palmer, London. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, all numbers, and also Nos. 61, 63, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Circulars of 4pp. each, issued monthly about 18— by J. W. Palmer, London.

130074 **Foreign Stamp Advertiser & Review**—Patton, Beldon, Newcastle. Vol. I., Nos. 6, 7, 1880.

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130090 **Philatelic Times** (Autographic)—Bishop, Margate. Vol I., No. 1, 1880.

130091 **Philatelic Circular** — J. Joaquin Perez, London. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1881.

130095 **Philatelic Circular**—H. A. Everett. All numbers published, 1881.

130097 **Foreign Stamp Collector's Athenæum**—Chamberlain, Harrigold & Co. Vol. I., No. 1, 1881.

130095 **Philatelic Globe**—W. G. Darvell, London. Vol. I., No. 9.

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130121 **Philatelic Journal**—H. Fisher, Salford. All numbers published, 1884.

130124 **Dealers', Advertisers', and Collectors' Exchange**—J. A. Clifford, Carlburg. Nos. 5 & 6, 1885.

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130138 **Bradford Exchange List** — Robinson, Bradford. No. 2 and following, 1886.

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130142 **Universal Stamp Collector** — Copley, London. No. 3, and following, if any.

130145 **Philatelists' Paper** — A. A. Dykes, Southampton. Nos. 1 and 2, 1887.

130142 **Universal Advertisers' Exchange** — M. J. Murray, Tiacks. All numbers, 1887.

130153 **Official Gazette of the I.P.U.** — C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmunds. Nos. 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1889-91.

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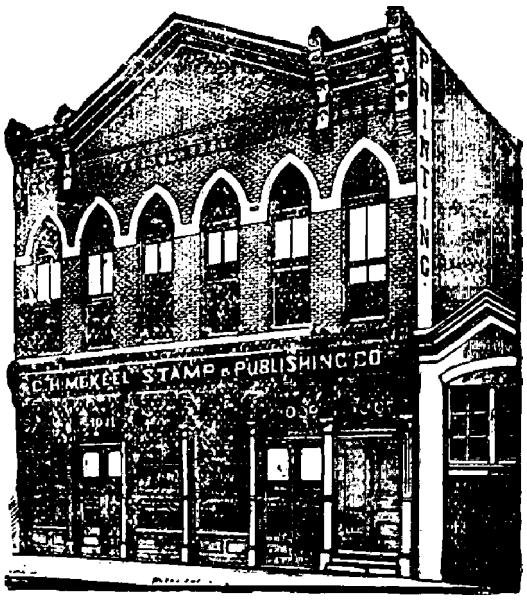

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	1 real, yellow ..	2d.	1d.	1/	4/
	1 peso, carmine ..	2/6	1/	10/6	
1881,	1 cent, brown ..	2d.	1d.	6d.	1/6
	2 cents, lake ..	2d.	1d.	8d.	1/9
	5 cents, blue ..	2d.	1d.	4d.	1/
	10 cents, orange ..	2d.	1d.	5d.	1/3
	20 cents, slate ..	1/	2d.	1/9	6/
	50 cents, green ..	2/6	10d.	6/	
1887,	1 cent, green ..	2d.	1d.	6d.	1/6
	2 cents, red ..	2d.	1d.	8d.	1/9
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	80 cents, olive ..	2/6	1/	10/6	

1892,	1 cent, orange ..	1d.	9d.	1/9	†
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	5 cents, red ,,	4d.	2/6	8/
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JAMAICA, current 1d. lilac	,,	6d
,, Official, ½d., thick surcharge	,,	3/-
,, ,, 1d., ,, ...	,,	3/-
,, ,, 2d., ,, ...	,,	3/9
ECUADOR, 1881, 5 cent, blue	,,	4/-
,, ,, 10 ,, orange	,,	4/-
,, ,, 20 ,, violet	per dozen	2/-
FIJI, 2½d., Provisional, used or unused	,,	60/-
JHIND, 1st issue, 4 annas, green, used	,,	36/-
NORWAY, 12 ore, brown	,,	20/-
GREAT BRITAIN, 2d. blue, without lines, Fine ...	,,	8/-
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Pairs ...	,,	20/-
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Strips of Three...	,,	36/-
,, ,, 6d., octagonal, cut square... ...	,,	12/-
MAURITIUS, 2c. on 38c. unused	,,	6/-
,, 2c. ,, 38c. on 9d. unused	,,	7/-
TASMANIA, 2½d. on 9d., light blue	,,	6/6
NATAL, 2½d., black on brown, provisional	,,	10/6
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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

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N.B.—The Publisher cannot entertain any complaint as to non-delivery of the Journal, unless made before the 30th of each Month.

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Foreign, Colonial, & English Stamps,

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Wurtemberg, 1851, 1, 3, 6, 9kr., set of 4 ..	1	0
,, 9kr. lilac rose, perf. 10 ..	1	6
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,, 18kr. orange, perforated ..	6	0
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,, 18kr. black and purple ..	11	0
,, 18kr. blue, imperf. silk thread	8	6
,, 18kr. ,, ,, no ,, ,, ..	7	6
,, Service, 1 mark, yellow, unused	2	0
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,, ,, 2 marks, yellow & black	3	6

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Brazil, 1000 reis, mauve, rouletted	0	9
Colombia, error, "Repulica"	1	0
Cyprus, 12 piastres	1	6
Dominica, 4d. blue, crown CC	1	3
,, 6d. first issue	3	6
France, Chiffre Tax, 10 and 30c. unused ..	0	7
Grenada, 1/- purple	1	6
Lagos, 1/- green	1	3
Montserrat, 1876, 6d. unused, pair	5	6
N.S. Wales, 5/- square, purple	1	9
Nevis, Crown CA, 2½d. blue, 4d. grey, pair	1	9
St. Lucia, 1d. on 4d. unused..	1	3
St. Vincent, 1/- vermilion unused	2	0
Sierra Leone, 1/- brown	1	0
Transvaal, 1d. on 4d. unused	0	6
Turkey, 1, 2, & 5 piastres, unused, set of 3	2	6
Uruguay, 1890, 10c. green unused	0	7
,, ,, 5c. blue ,, ...	0	4
,, ,, 25c. red brown unused ..	1	6

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OF

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CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, Salisbury.

12 20.31.]

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3-21-23]

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		Catalogue Price.	My Price. For 1.	For 12.	For 50.
1865,	½ real, blue ..	4d.	3d.	2/	6/
	1 real, yellow ..	1/	8d.	7/	25/
	1 real, green ..	1/	7d.	6/	20/
1872,	½ real, blue ..	2d.	1d.	10d.	3/
	1 real, yellow ..	2d.	1d.	1/	4/
	1 peso, carmine ..	2/6	1/	10/6	
1881,	1 cent, brown ..	2d.	1d.	6d.	1/6
	2 cents, lake ..	2d.	1d.	8d.	1/9
	5 cents, blue ..	2d.	1d.	4d.	1/
	10 cents, orange ..	2d.	1d.	5d.	1/3
	20 cents, slate ..	1/	2d.	1/9	6/
	50 cents, green ..	2/6	10d.	6/	
1887,	1 cent, green ..	2d.	1d.	6d.	1/6
	2 cents, red ..	2d.	1d.	8d.	1/9
	5 cents, blue ..	2d.	1d.	6d.	1/4
	80 cents, olive ..	2/6	1/	10/6	

1892,	1 cent, orange ..	1d.	9d.	1/9	†
	2 cents, brown ..	2d.	10d.	2/	†
	5 cents, vermilion	1d.	6d.	1/3	†
	10 cents, green ..	2d.	10d.	† 2/	†
	20 cents, brown ..	3d.	2/	6/	†
	50 cents, marone ..	10d.	6/		
	1 sucre, blue ..	1/6	12/		
	5 surcrs, violet ..	5/			

† expected shortly in quantity.

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1881,	1 cent, brown ..	6d.	5/
	2 cents, carmine..	6d.	5/
	5 cents, blue ..	5d.	4/
	10 cents, orange ..	6d.	5/
	20 cents, violet ..	9d.	
	50 cents, green ..	1/6	
1887,	1 cent, green ..	6d.	5/
	2 cents, red ..	6d.	5/
	5 cents, blue ..	5d.	4/
	80 cents, olive ..	2/6	

FISCALS USED POSTALLY.

		For 1.	For 12.	For 50.
	50 cent, green ..	8d.	6/	16/
1884-85,	1 cent, blue and black	4d.	2/6	8/
	2 cents, brown ,,	4d.	2/6	
	5 cents, red ,,	4d.	2/6	8/
	10 cents, orange ,,	6d.	3/6	10/
	20 cents, violet ,,	1/		
	50 cents, green ,,	1/		
	1 peso fuerte, brown and black	1/6	15/	60/
1868-87,	1 cent, blue ,,	4d.	2/6	
	5 cents, red ,,	4d.	2/6	8/
	10 cents, orange, black surcharge	6d.	3/6	10/
	1 peso fuerte, brown, black surcharge	1/3	12/	45/
1887-88,	1 cent, blue black ..	4d.	2/6	8/
	2 cents, plum ..	4d.	2/6	8/
	4 cents, brown ..	4d.	2/6	8/
	10 cents, orange ..	6d.	3/6	10/
	1 sucre, green ..	1/6	15/	60/
	5 sucres, blue ..	7/6		
	10 sucres, vermilion ..	14/		
1889-90,	1 cent, blue black, black surcharge ..	4d.	2/6	8/
	2 cents, plum, black surcharge ..	4d.	2/6	8/
	4 cents, brown, black surcharge ..	4d.	2/6	8/
	10 cents, orange, black surcharge ..	6d.	3/6	10/
	1 sucre, green, black surcharge ..	1/6	15/	60/
	5 sucres, blue, black surcharge ..	1/6		
	10 sucres, vermilion, black surcharge ..	14/		

N.B.—I have been appointed by Mr. A. ALBAN, of Guayaquil, who possesses the whole Stock of the Fiscals use postally, Sole Agent in Europe for the sale of these Stamps.

Net Cash in advance; Postage extra.

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With the 10/- or 15/- Albums ...	11/6 and 16/6 ...	1 Envelope	
,, 20/- ,, ...	21/6 ...	2 Envelopes	
,, 30/- ,, ...	31/6 ...	3 ,,	
,, 50/- ,, ...	51/6 ...	5 ,,	
,, 100/- ,, ...	102/6 ...	10 ,,	

Cash with order.

If stock of above Envelopes runs out other valuable presents guaranteed.

Unused N.S. Wales, ½d. on 1d. Newsband, 4/1 per dozen; Principe, 50 reis on 40 reis (postmarked) 55/5.

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6-21-26

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Offers FOR SALE the following SPECIAL BARGAINS in U.S. Envelopes.

1864	2c. black	on orange, Die 1	$0 25
1870	1c. blue	"	15
	2c. brown	"	10
	3c. green	on white	20
	3c. "	on amber	25
	7c. vermilion	on "	05
1874-82	1c. blue on	white, Die B	05
	1c. "	amber, "	05
	1c. "	blue, "	10
	1c. "	fawn, "	10
	1c. "	orange, "	05
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	10
	2c. red on	white, Die C	10
	2c. "	amber, "	10
	2c "	blue, "	30
	2c. "	manilla wrapper, Die C	10
	3c. green, on	white, Die B	10
	3c. "	amber, "	10
	3c. "	fawn, "	12
	3c. "	blue, "	15
	3c. "	cream, "	15
	5c. blue on	white, Die A	25
	5c. "	blue, "	25
	5c. "	white, Die B	15
	5c. "	amber, "	20
	5c. brown on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	15
	5c. "	blue	5 00
	6c. carmine on	white	15
1883, Oct.	2c. red on	"	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
1883, Nov.	2c. "	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
	4c. green on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	10
1884, May.	2c. brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
June Retouched Dies.	2c. "	white	15
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	" round O	1 00
	2c. "	blue	40
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	50
	2c. red on	white	15
Retouched Dies.	2c. "	amber	$0 25
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	white variety with 3½ links	25
1884, July.	2c brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	10
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	20
1886	2c. "	oriental buff	20
	2c. "	manilla	20
	2c. "	manilla amber	20
	4c. green on	manilla	15
	4c. "	manilla amber	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff	5 00
	10c. brown on	white	25
	10c. "	amber	35
	10c. "	blue	1 00
	10c. "	oriental buff	1 00
	10c. "	manilla	1 00
	10c. "	manilla amber	1 00
	30c. black on	blue	2 50
	30c. "	oriental buff	2 50
	30c. "	manilla	2 50
	30c. "	manilla amber	2 50
	90c. carmine on	white	2 50
	90c. "	blue	6 00
	90c. "	oriental buff	6 00
	90c. "	manilla	5 00
	90c. "	manilla amber	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white	03
	1c. "	amber	03
	1c. "	manilla	03
	1c. "	manilla amber	03
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	2c. green on	white	05
	2c. "	amber	05
	2c. "	blue	05
	2c. "	oriental buff	05
	2c. "	manila	05
	2c. "	manilla amber	05
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	25
	4c. "	blue	50
	4c. "	oriental buff	50
	4c. "	manilla	50
	4c. "	manilla amber	50
	5c. blue on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	25
	5c. "	blue	50
	5c. "	oriental buff	50

All entire, unused, and in finest possible condition.

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* ,, Italy, 1890, 2 pias on 20 ..	0	9
* ,, ,, ,, 5 pias on 50 ..	1	6
*Ponte Delgada, 5r.	0	2
*Barbados, 1882, 6d. obsolete	1	0
* ,, ,, 1/- ,, ...	2	0
* ,, 1892, ½ on 4d.	0	10
B. Bechuanaland, 1888, 1d., cat. 4d. ..	0	2
,, ,, 2d. ,, 6d. ..	0	4
,, ,, 3d. ,, 1/- ..	0	6
,, ,, 4d. ,, 1/- ..	0	6
,, ,, 6d. ,, 1/- ..	0	6
,, ,, 1/- ,, 2/- ..	1	0
,, 1889, 1/- ,, 1/- ..	0	10
,, Protectorate, 1/- ,, 1/- ..	0	10
* ,, 1891, 1d. obsolete ..	0	4
* ,, ,, 2d. ,, ..	0	6
* ,, 1892, 1d. ..	0	2
* ,, ,, 2d. ..	0	3
* ,, ,, 4d. ..	0	6
* ,, ,, 6d. ..	0	9
*British East Africa, ½a., cat. 2d. ..	0	1
* ,, 1a. ,, 3d. ..	0	2
* ,, 2a. ,, 5d. ..	0	3
* ,, 2½a.	0	4
* ,, 3a. ,, 6d. ..	0	5
* ,, 4a. ,, 9d. ..	0	8
* ,, 4½a. ,, 1/- ..	0	9
* ,, 8a. blue 1/9 ..	1	0
* ,, 1 rupee rose 3/- ..	2	3
* ,, 2 ,, 6/- ..	4	6
* ,, 3 ,, 9/- ..	7	0
* ,, 4 ,, 12/- ..	9	0
* ,, 5 ,, 15/- ..	12	6
*British Central Africa, 1d.	0	2
* ,, 2d.	0	3
* ,, 4d.	0	5
* ,, 6d.	0	8
* ,, 8d.	0	10
* ,, 1/-	1	4
* ,, 2/-	2	9
* ,, 2/6	3	4
* ,, 5/-	6	0
* ,, Provisional 4/- on 5/- ..	6	0
*British South Africa, surcharged ½d. ..	3	6
* ,, ,, 2d. ..	4	0
* ,, ,, 8d. ..	4	0
* ,, ½d.	0	1
* ,, 1d.	0	2
* ,, 2d.	0	3
* ,, 3d.	0	4
* ,, 4d.	0	6
* ,, 6d.	0	8
* ,, 8d.	0	10
* ,, 1/-	1	4
* ,, 2/-	2	9
* ,, 2/6	3	4
* ,, 5/-	6	0
*British Honduras, 1c. on 1d... ..	0	1
* ,, 2c. on 2d... ..	0	2
* ,, 3c. on 3d... ..	0	3
* ,, 5c. on 3c. on 3c. ..	0	4

	Per set. s.	d.
Bulgaria, 15 on 25s., cat. 1/6	0	10
Cape, 5/-	0	3
*Ceylon, 3c. on 4c.	0	4
* ,, 3c. on 28c.	0	4
*Costa Rica, 1892, 1c.	0	1
* ,, ,, 2c.	0	3
*Cuba, 1892, set of 6	0	4
Egypt, 10 piastres	0	9
*Falkland Isles, ½a., half of 1d... ..	3	6
Faridkot, used, per set of 24	6	0
*Fiji, ½d.	0	3
France, 1849, 1 franc	1	8
,, 1853, ,, ...	6	6
German Levant, 1890. per set of 5 ..	1	0
Great Britain, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1 set ..	5	6
,, I.R., official, per set of 4..	1	0
Holland, 1892, per set of 7	0	4
Jamaica, official, per set of 4	0	4
*Lagos, 3d.	0	5
*Mauritius, 2/13c.	1	4
* ,, 2/17c.	5	0
* ,, 2/38c.	1	0
* ,, 2/38, on 9d.	0	9
*Monaco, 1891, 1c.	0	1
* ,, ,, 2c.	0	1
* ,, ,, 5c.	0	1
* ,, ,, 10c.	0	2
* ,, ,, 15c.	0	3
* ,, ,, 25c.	0	6
* ,, ,, 50c.	0	7
* ,, ,, 1fr.	1	0
* ,, ,, 5fr.	6	0
*Natal, sur. 2½ on 4d.	1	0
*New Brunswick, 1c.	0	3
* ,, 2c.	0	3
* ,, 3c.	0	2
* ,, 17c., cat. 3/-	1	6
*Newfoundland, 13c.	1	6
New South Wales, laureated, 2d. ..	1	3
*British North Borneo, 6 on 8c. ..	0	9
* ,, 6 on 10c. ..	1	6
*Obock, 20 on 10c.	2	0
* ,, 30 on 10c.	2	6
*Portugal, "Provisorio," 5c.	0	1
* ,, ,, 10c.	0	2
*Porto Rico, 1892, set of 6	0	4
,, 1889, 1c.—20c.	0	6
*Straits, 1c. on 8c. yellow	0	3
* ,, 1c. on 2c. rose	0	2
,, 1c. on 8c. green	0	4
*Johor, set of 5, surcharged	1	6
*Perak P.G.S., set of 4	2	6
*Perak, 1c. on 6c., set of 5	10	0
,, 1c. on 6c., rare .. each	2	6
* ,, 1c. on 2c., set of 6	1	6
* ,, 2c., set of 4	1	0
*Selangor, set of 6, surcharged	1	6
*Sungej Ujong, set of 3, ,, ...	1	0
*Pahang and Negri Sembjlan, set of 3 ..	1	0
*Zululand, 9d.	1	0
* ,, 1/-	1	6
* ,, 5/-	6	9

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Wm. BROWN, Villette, Salisbury, England.

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1879
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1882 " " " "
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130095 **Philatelic Circular**—H. A. Everett. All numbers published, 1881.

130097 **Foreign Stamp Collector's Athenæum**—Chamberlain, Harrigold & Co. Vol. I., No. 1, 1881.

130095 **Philatelic Globe**—W. G. Darvell, London. Vol. I., No. 9.

130111 **New Impressions**—A. E. Boswell, Ipswich. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1884.

130115 **South Wales Philatelic News**—Martin & Co., Swansea. Vol. I., Nos. 1 & 2, 1884.

130113 **Monthly Exchange Circular** — Foreign Stamp Association. Nos. 1 and 2, 1884.

130114 **Stamp Collector & Exchange** — A. E. Stubbs. Vol. I., No. 1, 1884.

130121 **Philatelic Journal**—H. Fisher, Salford. All numbers published, 1884.

130124 **Dealers', Advertisers', and Collectors' Exchange**—J. A. Clifford, Carlburg. Nos. 5 & 6, 1885.

130126 **Philatelic Exchange & General Observer**—Bates & Midwinter, Burslem. Nos. 2 and 3, 1885.

130127 **Oldham Philatelic Times** -- Greaves, Rothwell & Co., Oldham. No. 2, 1885.

130128 **Collector's Manuscript Journal**—No. 1 and following, 1885.

130131 **Foreign Stamp Collector**—Cottell & Green, London. All numbers, 1886.

130138 **Bradford Exchange List** — Robinson, Bradford. No. 2 and following, 1886.

130139 **Philatelic Guide**—British Philatelic Co. All numbers, 1886.

130142 **Universal Stamp Collector** — Copley, London. No. 3, and following, if any.

130145 **Philatelists' Paper** — A. A. Dykes, Southampton. Nos. 1 and 2, 1887.

130142 **Universal Advertisers' Exchange** — M. J. Murray, Tiacks. All numbers, 1887.

130153 **Official Gazette of the I.P.U.** — C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmunds. Nos. 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1889-91.

130157 **Philatelic Times**—A. Hart, London. All numbers, 1890?

130169 **Philatelic Exchange and Advertiser**— , London. All numbers, 1890? 1891? or 1892?

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Stamp Dealer's and Collector's Journal—Unknown. Any numbers published.

Stamp Collector's Record — S. A. Taylor, Montreal. Vol. 1, No. 2, 1864.

Stamp Collector's Chronicle—W. H. Bruce, St. John, N.B. Vol. I, No. 3? 1883, January.

Philatelic News—J. Kelly, Toronto, Ca. Vol I., No. 1, January, 1877.

Niagara Falls Philatelist—Niagara Falls Pub. Co., Niagara Falls. Vol. I., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 1889.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

130001 **The Monthly Intelligencer**—W. Macmillan, Birmingham. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1862-3.

13000A **Stamp Collector**—Alpha, Acomb House, Manchester: All numbers, if any were printed? 1863.

130005 **United Kingdom Postage Stamp Advertiser**—G. Spenser, Tavistock. Vol I., No. 2? and following numbers, if any? 1864.

13007 **Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser**—D. Dean, Weymouth. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1863-4.

130009 **London & Provincial Stamp Collector's Guide**—E. Upjohn, London. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, and following? if any, 1863.

130011 **Once a Month**, or Stamp Collector's Advertiser—A. & G. Glogn, Manchester. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2. 3, 4, 1863.

13001B **Stamp Collector's Herald and Monthly Advertiser** — R. P. Harley, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1863!

130013 **Newcastle & Gateshead Stamp Advertiser and Review**—J. Burrell & Co., Newcastle. Vol. I., No. 1, 1864.

13001C **North British Postage Stamp & General Advertiser** — A. R. Mackay, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

13001D **International Stamp Advertiser** — B. York & Co., London. All numbers published? 1864.

13001E **"The New Stamp Magazine"**—Advertised by John Weir & H. Lennox, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

13001F **"New Magazine"**—Advertised by C. C. Paley, Newcastle. All numbers published? 1864.

13001G **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—Furness & Williams, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1864.

13001H **Stamp, Coin, and Autographic Advertiser**—Pro Onmes, Fulham. All numbers published? 1864.

130011 **Stamp Dealer's Universal Register**—J. W. Chater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. All numbers published? 1864.

130022 **Universal Stamp Gazette** -C. L. Howard, London. Vol. I., Nos. 2? 3? 1864.

13002J **Our Own**—A. J. Johns, Manchester. All numbers published? 1865.

130024 **Circulars** of 4pp. each, that replaced the **Collector's Herald**—J. Cheeseman, Hull. All numbers published, 1865-6.

130026 **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—J. C. Wroe, Liverpool. Vol. I., No. 4? and any following? if published, 1865.

130028 **Bath Stamp and Coin Gazette**—C. C. Lansley, Bath. Vol. I., No. 2, 1865, and any following?

13003K **Advertiser's Own**—Mills, Southsea. All numbers published, 1866?

130034 **Boy's Agency Herald** — W. Laders, Horsham. Vol. I., No. 3, if published? 1866.

13003L **British Collector's Journal** — Gricoe, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1866.

130039 **Stamp & Curiosity Circular & Collector's Vade Mecum**—Porritt, Dewsbury. All numbers published, 1867. No. 1 at least.

130041 **West of Scotland Foreign Stamp Advertiser, etc.** — Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published in 1868, 1869, 1870, or 1871. Nos. 1 and 2 at least.

13004N **British Journal of Philately**—Taylor & Co., Manchester. All numbers published, 1869.

130045 **Amateur Printer's Journal**—Weightman, Leeds. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5? and following? 1871-2.

130047 **Star Stamp Journal**—Warrington Stamp Co., Warrington. Vol. I., No. 2? 1872.

130049 **Stamp Collector's Guide & West of Scotland C. Circular**—Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published *except Nos.* 1 and 5, annual issue, 1872 to 1876.

130051 **W. C. Coke's Monthly Advertising List**—W. C. Coke, London. Nos. 1, 2, 1872.

130052 **H. L. Wildey's Monthly Circular**—H. L. Wildey, London. No. 8? and following? 1872-3.

130050 **Inland Review of Literature & Philately**—H. Scott, Birmingham. All numbers published? 1872.

13005P **Monthly Exchange & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—Fletcher, Gloucester. All numbers published? 1872.

13005Q **Stamp Review** — Kingsbury, Hull. All numbers published? 1873.

130053 **Monthly Circular**—B. B. Scott, Oxford. No. 3? and any following?

130056 **Monthly Advertiser & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—W. H. Butler, Oxford. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 4, and any following? 1873.

130064 **Stamp Chronicle**—Dodson & Co., Sheffield. Vol. I., No. 2, 1878.

130066 **Bric-a-Brac** — J. W. Palmer, London. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, all numbers, and also Nos. 61, 63, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Circulars of 4pp. each, issued monthly about 18— by J. W. Palmer, London.

130074 **Foreign Stamp Advertiser & Review**—Patton, Beldon, Newcastle. Vol. I., Nos. 6, 7, 1880.

130076 **British Philatelist**—Edwin Reed, Glasgow. Vol. I., No. 1, 1880.

130085 **British & Foreign Novelty Gazette**—Clark, Bennett & Co., London. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, & 6, and "New Series," No. 4 and following.

130090 **Philatelic Times** (Autographic)—Bishop, Margate. Vol I., No. 1, 1880.

130091 **Philatelic Circular** — J. Joaquin Perez, London. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1881.

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	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
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1884, May.	2c. brown on	white	10
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	2c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	25
	4c. "	blue	50
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New South Wales, 1870-91, 3d. green	1d.	10d.	6/
5d. green	5d.	3/	23/
4d. brown	1d.	7d.	4/6
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The following Publications for CASH.

BRITISH COLONIAL PERIODICALS.

Stamp Dealer's and Collector's Journal—Unknown. Any numbers published.

Stamp Collector's Record — S. A. Taylor, Montreal. Vol. 1, No. 2, 1864.

Stamp Collector's Chronicle—W. H. Bruce, St. John, N.B. Vol. I, No. 3? 1883, January.

Philatelic News—J. Kelly, Toronto, Ca. Vol I., No. 1, January, 1877.

Niagara Falls Philatelist—Niagara Falls Pub. Co., Niagara Falls. Vol. I., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 1889.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

130001 **The Monthly Intelligencer**—W. Macmillan, Birmingham. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1862-3.

130000A **Stamp Collector**—Alpha, Acomb House, Manchester: All numbers, if any were printed? 1863.

130005 **United Kingdom Postage Stamp Advertiser**—G. Spenser, Tavistock. Vol I., No. 2? and following numbers, if any? 1864.

13007 **Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser**—D. Dean, Weymouth. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1863-4.

130009 **London & Provincial Stamp Collector's Guide**—E. Upjohn, London. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, and following? if any, 1863.

130011 **Once a Month**, or Stamp Collector's Advertiser—A. & G. Glogn, Manchester. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2. 3, 4, 1863.

13001B **Stamp Collector's Herald and Monthly Advertiser** — R. P. Harley, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1863!

130013 **Newcastle & Gateshead Stamp Advertiser and Review**—J. Burrell & Co., Newcastle. Vol. I., No. 1, 1864.

13001C **North British Postage Stamp & General Advertiser** — A. R. Mackay, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

13001D **International Stamp Advertiser** — B. York & Co., London. All numbers published? 1864.

13001E **"The New Stamp Magazine"**—Advertised by John Weir & H. Lennox, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

13001F **"New Magazine"**—Advertised by C. C. Paley, Newcastle. All numbers published? 1864.

13001G **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—Furness & Williams, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1864.

13001H **Stamp, Coin, and Autographic Advertiser**—Pro Onmes, Fulham. All numbers published? 1864.

130011 **Stamp Dealer's Universal Register**—J. W. Chater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. All numbers published? 1864.

130022 **Universal Stamp Gazette** —C. L. Howard, London. Vol. I., Nos. 2? 3? 1864.

13002J **Our Own**—A. J. Johns, Manchester. All numbers published? 1865.

130024 **Circulars** of 4pp. each, that replaced the **Collector's Herald**—J. Cheeseman, Hull. All numbers published, 1865-6.

130026 **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—J. C. Wroe, Liverpool. Vol. I., No. 4? and any following? if published, 1865.

130028 **Bath Stamp and Coin Gazette**—C. C. Lansley, Bath. Vol. I., No. 2, 1865, and any following?

13003K **Advertiser's Own**—Mills, Southsea. All numbers published, 1866?

130034 **Boy's Agency Herald** — W. Laders, Horsham. Vol. I., No. 3, if published? 1866.

13003L **British Collector's Journal** — Gricoe, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1866.

130039 **Stamp & Curiosity Circular & Collector's Vade Mecum**—Porritt, Dewsbury. All numbers published, 1867. No. 1 at least.

130041 **West of Scotland Foreign Stamp Advertiser, etc.** — Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published in 1868, 1869, 1870, or 1871. Nos. 1 and 2 at least.

13004N **British Journal of Philately**—Taylor & Co., Manchester. All numbers published, 1869.

130045 **Amateur Printer's Journal**—Weightman, Leeds. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5? and following? 1871-2.

130047 **Star Stamp Journal**—Warrington Stamp Co., Warrington. Vol. I., No. 2? 1872.

130049 **Stamp Collector's Guide & West of Scotland C. Circular**—Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published *except Nos.* 1 and 5, annual issue, 1872 to 1876.

130051 **W. C. Coke's Monthly Advertising List**—W. C. Coke, London. Nos. 1, 2, 1872.

130052 **H. L. Wildey's Monthly Circular**—H. L. Wildey, London. No. 8? and following? 1872-3.

130050 **Inland Review of Literature & Philately**—H. Scott, Birmingham. All numbers published? 1872.

13005P **Monthly Exchange & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—Fletcher, Gloucester. All numbers published? 1872.

13005Q **Stamp Review** — Kingsbury, Hull. All numbers published? 1873.

130053 **Monthly Circular**—B. B. Scott, Oxford. No. 3? and any following?

130056 **Monthly Advertiser & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—W. H. Butler, Oxford. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 4, and any following? 1873.

130064 **Stamp Chronicle**—Dodson & Co., Sheffield. Vol. I., No. 2, 1878.

130066 **Bric-a-Brac** — J. W. Palmer, London. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, all numbers, and also Nos. 61, 63, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Circulars of 4pp. each, issued monthly about 18— by J. W. Palmer, London.

130074 **Foreign Stamp Advertiser & Review**—Patton, Beldon, Newcastle. Vol. I., Nos. 6, 7, 1880.

130076 **British Philatelist**—Edwin Reed, Glasgow. Vol. I., No. 1, 1880.

130085 **British & Foreign Novelty Gazette**—Clark, Bennett & Co., London. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, & 6, and "New Series," No. 4 and following.

130090 **Philatelic Times** (Autographic)—Bishop, Margate. Vol I., No. 1, 1880.

130091 **Philatelic Circular** — J. Joaquin Perez, London. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1881.

130095 **Philatelic Circular**—H. A. Everett. All numbers published, 1881.

130097 **Foreign Stamp Collector's Athenæum**—Chamberlain, Harrigold & Co. Vol. I., No. 1, 1881.

130095 **Philatelic Globe**—W. G. Darvell, London. Vol. I., No. 9.

130111 **New Impressions**—A. E. Boswell, Ipswich. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1884.

130115 **South Wales Philatelic News**—Martin & Co., Swansea. Vol. I., Nos. 1 & 2, 1884.

130113 **Monthly Exchange Circular** — Foreign Stamp Association. Nos. 1 and 2, 1884.

130114 **Stamp Collector & Exchange** — A. E. Stubbs. Vol. I., No. 1, 1884.

130121 **Philatelic Journal**—H. Fisher, Salford. All numbers published, 1884.

130124 **Dealers', Advertisers', and Collectors' Exchange**—J. A. Clifford, Carlburg. Nos. 5 & 6, 1885.

130126 **Philatelic Exchange & General Observer**—Bates & Midwinter, Burslem. Nos. 2 and 3, 1885.

130127 **Oldham Philatelic Times** -- Greaves, Rothwell & Co., Oldham. No. 2, 1885.

130128 **Collector's Manuscript Journal**—No. 1 and following, 1885.

130131 **Foreign Stamp Collector**—Cottell & Green, London. All numbers, 1886.

130138 **Bradford Exchange List** — Robinson, Bradford. No. 2 and following, 1886.

130139 **Philatelic Guide**—British Philatelic Co. All numbers, 1886.

130142 **Universal Stamp Collector** — Copley, London. No. 3, and following, if any.

130145 **Philatelists' Paper** — A. A. Dykes, Southampton. Nos. 1 and 2, 1887.

130142 **Universal Advertisers' Exchange** — M. J. Murray, Tiacks. All numbers, 1887.

130153 **Official Gazette of the I.P.U.** — C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmunds. Nos. 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1889-91.

130157 **Philatelic Times**—A. Hart, London. All numbers, 1890?

130169 **Philatelic Exchange and Advertiser**— , London. All numbers, 1890? 1891? or 1892?

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Negri Sembilan, tiger, 2c. rose	0	2
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,, ,, official, set of 10.. ..	2	6
Obock, surcharged, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 35c., set of 8	2	6
,, 5c. on 25c.	0	6
,, 75c. on 1 franc	2	0
,, 5 francs on 1 franc..	10	0
Patiala, Service, 1892, 4, 8, 12 annas and 1 rupee	7	0
Perak, tiger, 1, 2, and 5c., set of 3	0	8
Persia, 1892, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 14 shahi, 1, 2 and 5 krans, set of 9 *used*	2	0
Ponta Delgada, 5, 10, 25, 50 & 80 reis, set ..	1	9
Portugal, 1892, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 & 50 reis ..	1	0
,, ,, 5 and 10 reis, *provisional* ..	0	5
Principe, 50 on 40 reis, postmarked ..	80	0
San Marino, 1892, 5, 30, 40 45c., and 1 lira, set of 5	3	6
San Marino, 5c. on 10c.	2	6
,, ,, 10c. on 20c.	1	0
Sarawak, 1c. on 3c. blue and purple ..	0	3
,, 1c. on 3c., *brown on yellow* ..	0	3
Seychelles, reply cards, 8c. and 16c. the pair	1	0
Shanghai, 2c, on 5c., provisional	5	0
,, "Postage Due" set of 5 ..	3	6
St. Lucia, ½d. on 3d.	5	0
,, 1d. on 4d...	1	6
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Tonga, 4d. on 1d.	1	9
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"Monthly Magazine"

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL
Paris Philatelic Exhibition

Vol. 2.] Nov. 10, 1892. [No. 23.

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Illustrations.

THIS month's frontispiece shows the following Stamps. The date of the JOURNAL in which they are noted is also given.

1 Afghan, November, 1 abasi.
2 „ „ 2 „
3 „ „ 1 rupee.
4 Argentine, „ 1c. (surch. specimen).
5 „ „ 50c. „
6 Sirmoor, August, new type of surcharge.
7 „ „ (No. 6 shows the S inverted).
8 „ „ Old type for comparison.
9 New Caledonia, September, 10c. on 30c.
10 Tonga, August, with star added to prevent surcharging.
11 Shanghai, November, 2c. in blue on 5c. rose.
12 Grenada, October, for unpaid letters.
13 Cook Islands, June.
14 Ceylon, October.
15 Borneo, „ 1c. in red on 5c. grey.
16 Barbados, September, ½d. on 4d. brown.
17 „ „ New design.
18 San Marino, August, 5c. on 10c. blue.
19 Cochin, August.
20 Sweden, „ New design for low value.
21 Portugal, „ On 5 reis black.
21a „ „ On 10 „ green.
22 San Marino, September, 10 on 20c. red.
23 Portugal, November, in red on 5, 10r.; in black on 20r.
24 Maçau, November, Journals, 2½r. on 40, 80r.
25 Colombia, October.
26 „ „
27 „ „ For too late letters.
28 Antioquia, „
29 Santander, „

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*Straits, 1 on 2, 1 on 4, 1 on 6, 1 on 8 green, 1 on 8 yellow (used), 10 on 24, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 30, 25, 50
*Sarawak, 1 on 3 brown on yellow, 1 on 3 purple on blue
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Reunion, 1891,		15c. on 20c. green			..	1.20c.
,,	,,	2c. on 20c.	,,	2 sorts	..	1.25c.
,,	,,	1c. slate	,,	..	..	0.60c.
,,	,,	2c. black	,,	..	..	0.40c.
,,	,,	4c. red	,,	..	..	0.70c.
,,	,,	5c. green	,,	..	..	0.30c.
,,	,,	10c. black	,,	..	..	0.55c.
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Sandwich Islands, 2c. mauve.. ..	0/9	5/0
,, 10c. brown.. ..	2/3	14/0
Sandwich Islands, 5c. blue	1/0	7/9
Straits, assorted	0/8	2/6
Hong Kong ,, ...	0/8	2/4
St. Vincent, 1d.	0/9	4/3
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10 British Guiana, Provisionals	0	9	0
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4 New South Wales, Registered Perf. and Imperf. 6d., 6d., 6d., 6d. ..	1	15	6
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13 Sandwich Islands, 1c. to $1	0	7	6
14 Philippine Islands	£0	2	0
7 Cape (Triangular)	0	9	6
10 ,, ,, ...	1	13	6
20 ,, ½ to 1/-	0	2	9
9 Transvaal	0	1	0
6 Hong Kong, Provisional	0	3	6
9 ,, ,, ...	0	1	0
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	3c. "	on amber	25
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1874-82	1c. blue on	white, Die B	05
	1c. "	amber, "	05
	1c. "	blue, "	10
	1c. "	fawn, "	10
	1c. "	orange, "	05
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	10
	2c. red on	white, Die C	10
	2c. "	amber, "	10
	2c "	blue, "	30
	2c. "	manilla wrapper, Die C	10
	3c. green, on	white, Die B	10
	3c. "	amber, "	10
	3c. "	fawn, "	12
	3c. "	blue, "	15
	3c. "	cream, "	15
	5c. blue on	white, Die A	25
	5c. "	blue, "	25
	5c. "	white, Die B	15
	5c. "	amber, "	20
	5c. brown on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	15
	5c. "	blue	5 00
	6c. carmine on	white	15
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	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
1883, Nov.	2c. "	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	15
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
	4c. green on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	10
1884, May.	2c. brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	25
June Retouched Dies.	2c. "	white	15
	2c. "	amber	20
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	" round O	1 00
	2c. "	blue	40
	2c "	manilla wrapper	50
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Retouched Dies.	2c. "	amber	$0 25
	2c. "	fawn	25
	2c. "	blue	25
	2c. "	white variety with 3½ links	25
1884, July.	2c brown on	white	10
	2c. "	amber	10
	2c. "	fawn	10
	2c. "	blue	10
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	20
1886	2c. "	oriental buff	20
	2c. "	manilla	20
	2c. "	manilla amber	20
	4c. green on	manilla	15
	4c. "	manilla amber	15
	5c. blue on	oriental buff	5 00
	10c. brown on	white	25
	10c. "	amber	35
	10c. "	blue	1 00
	10c. "	oriental buff	1 00
	10c. "	manilla	1 00
	10c. "	manilla amber	1 00
	30c. black on	blue	2 50
	30c. "	oriental buff	2 50
	30c. "	manilla	2 50
	30c. "	manilla amber	2 50
	90c. carmine on	white	2 50
	90c. "	blue	6 00
	90c. "	oriental buff	6 00
	90c. "	manilla	5 00
	90c. "	manilla amber	5 00
1887	1c. blue on	white	03
	1c. "	amber	03
	1c. "	manilla	03
	1c. "	manilla amber	03
	1c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	2c. green on	white	05
	2c. "	amber	05
	2c. "	blue	05
	2c. "	oriental buff	05
	2c. "	manilla	05
	2c. "	manilla amber	05
	2c. "	manilla wrapper	05
	4c. carmine on	white	10
	4c. "	amber	25
	4c. "	blue	50
	4c. "	oriental buff	50
	4c. "	manilla	50
	4c. "	manilla amber	50
	5c. blue on	white	15
	5c. "	amber	25
	5c. "	blue	50
	5c. "	oriental buff	50

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,, 5c. blue ,, ,, ...	3d.	1/8	6/6	4d.	2/6	10/6
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1889, 1c. purple and grey ..	1d.	10d.	6/
,, 2c. purple and orange	1d.	5d.	2/6
1890, 1c. green	1d.	5d.	2/6
British Honduras, 3c. on 3d. black and brown	4d.	3/	20/
6c. on 10c. on 4d. red, black and mauve unused	1/	10/	70/
6c. on 10c. on 4d. red, black and mauve unused	1/	10/	70/
1c. on 1d. black and green..	1d.	10d.	6/
Cuba, 1891, 5c. and 10c. ..		4d.	2/6
Fiji, 1d. and 2d.		1/	7/6
Great Britain, Government Parcel, 4 values, assorted			15/
,, 9d. and 10d. current issue equally assorted ..		1/3	9/6
Jamaica, 1d. revenue used postally	3d.	1/9	12/
New Zealand, 3d. orange ..	2d.	1/6	10/6
4d. and 6d.		5d.	3/
2½d. blue	1d.	6d.	3/6
5d. grey	3d.	2/6	16/
New South Wales, 1870-91, 3d. green	1d.	10d.	6/
5d. green (square)	5d.	3/	23/
4d. brown	1d.	7d.	4/6
6d. rose	1d.	4d.	3/
½d. on 1d.	2d.	1/3	8/6
8d. (Lyre Bird)	9d.	7/-	
2½d. blue	1d.	5d.	3/6
1d. and 2d., "O.S."		2d.	1/
3d. green, "O.S."	4d.	2/6	
4d. and 6d., "O.S."		1/3	
1/- "O.S." (Kangaroo) ..	2d.	1/6	
Queensland, ½d. green	1d.	6d.	4/
4d., 6d., and 1/-		8d.	4/6
2½d. carmine	2d.	1/	6/6
South Australia, ½d.	1d.	4d.	2/6
5d. on 6d.	8d.	6/	40/
1d. and 2d., "O.S."		3d.	1/4
Victoria, 4d. red	1d.	8d.	4/6
6d. blue	1d.	4d.	2/6
2½d. carmine on yellow ..	1d.	8d.	4/6
5d. claret	1d.	1/6	10/6
Western Australia, 1882, 6d. lilac	2d.	1/3	8/
1889, 1d. crimson	2d.	1/6	9/
2d. grey	2d.	1/6	9/6
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3-21-23]

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*Argentine, Official, 1st type, 4c. ..	2	0
* ,, ,, ,, 8c. ..	2	0
,, 1873, 30c.	1	0
Austria, 1890, 1k. to 2 florins	1	6
* ,, Italy, 1890, 2 pias on 20 ..	0	9
* ,, ,, ,, 5 pias on 50 ..	1	6
*Ponte Delgada, 5r.	0	2
*Barbados, 1882, 6d. obsolete	1	0
* ,, ,, 1/- ,, ...	2	0
* ,, 1892, ½ on 4d.	0	10
*Brazil, 500r. olive green	2	0
B. Bechuanaland, 1888, 1d., cat. 4d. ..	0	2
,, ,, 2d. ,, 6d. ..	0	4
,, ,, 3d. ,, 1/- ..	0	6
,, ,, 4d. ,, 1/- ..	0	6
,, ,, 6d. ,, 1/- ..	0	6
,, ,, 1/- ,, 2/- ..	1	0
,, 1889, 1/- ,, 1/- ..	0	10
,, Protectorate, 1/- ,, 1/- ..	0	10
* ,, 1891, 1d. obsolete ..	0	4
* ,, ,, 2d. ,, ..	0	6
* ,, 1892, 1d. ..	0	2
* ,, ,, 2d. ..	0	3
* ,, ,, 4d. ..	0	6
* ,, ,, 6d. ..	0	9
*British Honduras, 1c. on 1d... ..	0	1
* ,, 2c. on 2d... ..	0	2
* ,, 3c. on 3d... ..	0	3
* ,, 5c. on 3c. on 3c. ..	0	4
*British North Borneo, 6 on 8c. ..	0	9
* ,, 6 on 10c. ..	1	6
Bulgaria, 15 on 25s., cat. 1/6	0	10
Cape, 5/-	0	3
*Ceylon, 3c. on 28c.	0	4
* ,, 3c. on 4c., lilac rose	0	3
* ,, 3c. on 4c. rose	0	3
*Cook Islands, 1d.	0	2
* ,, ,, 1½d.	0	3
* ,, ,, 2½d.	0	6
*Costa Rica, 1892, 1c.	0	1
* ,, ,, 2c.	0	3
*Cuba, 1892, set of 6	0	4
Egypt, 10 piastres	0	9
*Falkland Isles, ½p., half of 1d... ..	3	6
Faridkot, used, per set of 24	6	0
*Fiji, ½d.	0	3
* ,, ½d. on 1d.	3	6
*Finland, 1892, 10k.	0	4
* ,, ,, 14k.	0	6
* ,, ,, 20k.	0	9
* ,, ,, 35k.	1	4
* ,, ,, 50k.	2	0
* ,, ,, 1r.	3	6
France, 1849, 1 franc	1	8
,, 1853, ,, ...	6	6
German Levant, 1890, per set of 5 ..	1	0
Great Britain, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1 set ..	5	6
,, I.R., official, per set of 4..	1	0
Holland, 1892, per set of 7	0	4
Jamaica, official, per set of 4	0	4
*Lagos, 3d.	0	5

	Per set. s.	d.
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* ,, ,, 2c.	0	2
* ,, ,, 4c.	0	3
* ,, ,, 6c.	0	4
* ,, ,, 8c.	0	6
* ,, ,, 12c.	0	8
* ,, ,, 16c.	0	10
* ,, ,, 24c.	1	8
* ,, ,, 32c.	2	0
1, 2, 5d. to order.		
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* ,, 2/38, on 9d.	0	9
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* ,, ,, 5c.	0	1
* ,, ,, 10c.	0	2
* ,, ,, 15c.	0	3
* ,, ,, 25c.	0	6
* ,, ,, 50c.	0	7
* ,, ,, 1fr.	1	0
* ,, ,, 5fr.	6	0
*Natal, sur. 2½ on 4d.	1	0
*New Brunswick, 1c.	0	3
* ,, 2c.	0	3
* ,, 3c.	0	2
* ,, 17c., cat. 3/-	1	6
*Newfoundland, 13c.	1	6
New South Wales, laureated, 2d. ..	1	3
,, ,, Registered Imperf. ..	17	6
*Nicaragua, 1891, 1c. to 10p. .. set	1	8
* ,, ,, ,, official ,,	1	8
*Obock, 20 on 10c.	2	0
* ,, 30 on 10c.	2	6
*Philippines, 8c. and 2r., both in red on 2r. blue	25	0
*Portugal, 5r., PROVISORIO in red, diagonally	0	1
* ,, 10r. ,, ,, ..	0	2
* ,, 20r. ,, ,, in black	0	4
* ,, "Provisorio," 5c. in black, horizontally	0	1
* ,, ,, 10c. ,, ,,	0	2
*Porto Rico, 1892, set of 6	0	4
,, 1889, 1c.—20c.	0	6
Queensland Parcels, 1d.	0	3
,, ,, 6d.	0	6
*Straits, 1c. on 8c. yellow	0	3
* ,, 1c. on 2c. rose	0	2
,, 1c. on 8c. green	0	4
*Johor, set of 5, surcharged	1	6
*Perak P.G.S., set of 4	2	6
*Perak, 1c. on 6c., set of 5	10	0
,, 1c. on 6c., rare .. each	2	6
* ,, 1c. on 2c., set of 6	1	6
* ,, 2c., set of 4	1	0
*Selangor, set of 6, surcharged	1	6

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,, 1873, 30c.	1	0
Austria, 1890, 1k. to 2 florins	1	6
* ,, Italy, 1890, 2 pias on 20 ..	0	9
* ,, ,, ,, 5 pias on 50 ..	1	6
*Ponte Delgada, 5r.	0	2
*Barbados, 1882, 6d. obsolete	1	0
* ,, ,, 1/- ,, ...	2	0
* ,, 1892, ½ on 4d.	0	10
*Brazil, 500r. olive green	2	0
B. Bechuanaland, 1888, 1d., cat. 4d. ..	0	2
,, ,, 2d. ,, 6d. ..	0	4
,, ,, 3d. ,, 1/- ..	0	6
,, ,, 4d. ,, 1/- ..	0	6
,, ,, 6d. ,, 1/- ..	0	6
,, ,, 1/- ,, 2/- ..	1	0
,, 1889, 1/- ,, 1/- ..	0	10
,, Protectorate, 1/- ,, 1/- ..	0	10
* ,, 1891, 1d. obsolete ..	0	4
* ,, ,, 2d. ,, ..	0	6
* ,, 1892, 1d. ..	0	2
* ,, ,, 2d. ..	0	3
* ,, ,, 4d. ..	0	6
* ,, ,, 6d. ..	0	9
*British Honduras, 1c. on 1d... ..	0	1
* ,, 2c. on 2d... ..	0	2
* ,, 3c. on 3d... ..	0	3
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*British North Borneo, 6 on 8c. ..	0	9
* ,, 6 on 10c. ..	1	6
Bulgaria, 15 on 25s., cat. 1/6	0	10
Cape, 5/-	0	3
*Ceylon, 3c. on 28c.	0	4
* ,, 3c. on 4c., lilac rose	0	3
* ,, 3c. on 4c. rose	0	3
*Cook Islands, 1d.	0	2
* ,, ,, 1½d.	0	3
* ,, ,, 2½d.	0	6
*Costa Rica, 1892, 1c.	0	1
* ,, ,, 2c.	0	3
*Cuba, 1892, set of 6	0	4
Egypt, 10 piastres	0	9
*Falkland Isles, ½p., half of 1d.	3	6
Faridkot, used, per set of 24	6	0
*Fiji, ½d.	0	3
* ,, ½d. on 1d.	3	6
*Finland, 1892, 10k.	0	4
* ,, ,, 14k.	0	6
* ,, ,, 20k.	0	9
* ,, ,, 35k.	1	4
* ,, ,, 50k.	2	0
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Jamaica, official, per set of 4	0	4
*Lagos, 3d.	0	5

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* ,, ,, 24c.	1	8
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* ,, ,, 10c.	0	2
* ,, ,, 15c.	0	3
* ,, ,, 25c.	0	6
* ,, ,, 50c.	0	7
* ,, ,, 1fr.	1	0
* ,, ,, 5fr.	6	0
*Natal, sur. 2½ on 4d.	1	0
*New Brunswick, 1c.	0	3
* ,, 2c.	0	3
* ,, 3c.	0	2
* ,, 17c., cat. 3/-	1	6
*Newfoundland, 13c.	1	6
New South Wales, laureated, 2d. ..	1	3
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* ,, ,, ,, official ,,	1	8
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* ,, 30 on 10c.	2	6
*Philippines, 8c. and 2r., both in red on 2r. blue	25	0
*Portugal, 5r., PROVISORIO in red, diagonally	0	1
* ,, 10r. ,, ,, ..	0	2
* ,, 20r. ,, ,, in black	0	4
* ,, "Provisorio," 5c. in black, horizontally	0	1
* ,, ,, 10c. ,, ,,	0	2
*Porto Rico, 1892, set of 6	0	4
,, 1889, 1c.—20c.	0	6
Queensland Parcels, 1d.	0	3
,, ,, 6d.	0	6
*Straits, 1c. on 8c. yellow	0	3
* ,, 1c. on 2c. rose	0	2
,, 1c. on 8c. green	0	4
*Johor, set of 5, surcharged	1	6
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*Perak, 1c. on 6c., set of 5	10	0
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Stamp Collector's Record — S. A. Taylor, Montreal. Vol. 1, No. 2, 1864.

Stamp Collector's Chronicle—W. H. Bruce, St. John, N.B. Vol. I, No. 3? 1883, January.

Philatelic News—J. Kelly, Toronto, Ca. Vol I., No. 1, January, 1877.

Niagara Falls Philatelist—Niagara Falls Pub. Co., Niagara Falls. Vol. I., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 1889.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

130001 **The Monthly Intelligencer**—W. Macmillan, Birmingham. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1862-3.

130000A **Stamp Collector**—Alpha, Acomb House, Manchester: All numbers, if any were printed? 1863.

130005 **United Kingdom Postage Stamp Advertiser**—G. Spenser, Tavistock. Vol I., No. 2? and following numbers, if any? 1864.

13007 **Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser**—D. Dean, Weymouth. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1863-4.

130009 **London & Provincial Stamp Collector's Guide**—E. Upjohn, London. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, and following? if any, 1863.

130011 **Once a Month**, or Stamp Collector's Advertiser—A. & G. Glogn, Manchester. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2. 3, 4, 1863.

13001B **Stamp Collector's Herald and Monthly Advertiser** — R. P. Harley, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1863!

130013 **Newcastle & Gateshead Stamp Advertiser and Review**—J. Burrell & Co., Newcastle. Vol. I., No. 1, 1864.

13001C **North British Postage Stamp & General Advertiser** — A. R. Mackay, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

13001D **International Stamp Advertiser** — B. York & Co., London. All numbers published? 1864.

13001E **"The New Stamp Magazine"**—Advertised by John Weir & H. Lennox, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.

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13001G **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—Furness & Williams, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1864.

13001H **Stamp, Coin, and Autographic Advertiser**—Pro Onmes, Fulham. All numbers published? 1864.

13001I **Stamp Dealer's Universal Register**—J. W. Chater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. All numbers published? 1864.

130022 **Universal Stamp Gazette** -C. L. Howard, London. Vol. I., Nos. 2? 3? 1864.

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130026 **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—J. C. Wroe, Liverpool. Vol. I., No. 4? and any following? if published, 1865.

130028 **Bath Stamp and Coin Gazette**—C. C. Lansley, Bath. Vol. I., No. 2, 1865, and any following?

13003K **Advertiser's Own**—Mills, Southsea. All numbers published, 1866?

130034 **Boy's Agency Herald** — W. Laders, Horsham. Vol. I., No. 3, if published? 1866.

13003L **British Collector's Journal** — Gricoe, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1866.

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130041 **West of Scotland Foreign Stamp Advertiser, etc.** — Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published in 1868, 1869, 1870, or 1871. Nos. 1 and 2 at least.

13004N **British Journal of Philately**—Taylor & Co., Manchester. All numbers published, 1869.

130045 **Amateur Printer's Journal**—Weightman, Leeds. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5? and following? 1871-2.

130047 **Star Stamp Journal**—Warrington Stamp Co., Warrington. Vol. I., No. 2? 1872.

130049 **Stamp Collector's Guide & West of Scotland C. Circular**—Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published *except Nos.* 1 and 5, annual issue, 1872 to 1876.

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130064 **Stamp Chronicle**—Dodson & Co., Sheffield. Vol. I., No. 2, 1878.

130066 **Bric-a-Brac** — J. W. Palmer, London. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, all numbers, and also Nos. 61, 63, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95. Circulars of 4pp. each, issued monthly about 18— by J. W. Palmer, London.

130074 **Foreign Stamp Advertiser & Review**—Patton, Beldon, Newcastle. Vol. I., Nos. 6, 7, 1880.

130076 **British Philatelist**—Edwin Reed, Glasgow. Vol. I., No. 1, 1880.

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130090 **Philatelic Times** (Autographic)—Bishop, Margate. Vol I., No. 1, 1880.

130091 **Philatelic Circular** — J. Joaquin Perez, London. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1881.

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130111 **New Impressions**—A. E. Boswell, Ipswich. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1884.

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130113 **Monthly Exchange Circular** — Foreign Stamp Association. Nos. 1 and 2, 1884.

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130124 **Dealers', Advertisers', and Collectors' Exchange**—J. A. Clifford, Carlburg. Nos. 5 & 6, 1885.

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130138 **Bradford Exchange List** — Robinson, Bradford. No. 2 and following, 1886.

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130142 **Universal Stamp Collector** — Copley, London. No. 3, and following, if any.

130145 **Philatelists' Paper** — A. A. Dykes, Southampton. Nos. 1 and 2. 1887.

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130153 **Official Gazette of the I.P.U.** — C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmunds. Nos. 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1889-91.

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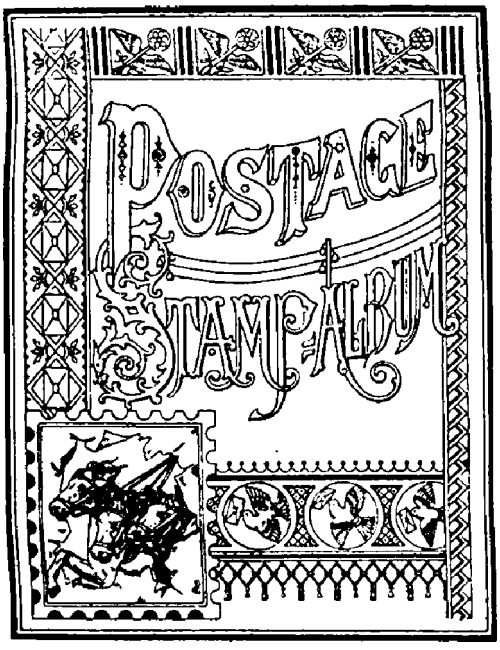

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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL
Paris Philatelic Exhibition

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— OF —

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PRINCIPE 50,

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1-24-24]

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BRITISH COLONIAL PERIODICALS.

Stamp Dealer's and Collector's Journal—Unknown. Any numbers published.
Stamp Collector's Record — S. A. Taylor, Montreal. Vol. 1, No. 2, 1864.
Stamp Collector's Chronicle—W. H. Bruce, St. John, N.B. Vol. I, No. 3? 1883, January.
Philatelic News—J. Kelly, Toronto, Ca. Vol I., No. 1, January, 1877.
Niagara Falls Philatelist—Niagara Falls Pub. Co., Niagara Falls. Vol. I., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 1889.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

130001 **The Monthly Intelligencer**—W. Macmillan, Birmingham. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1862-3.
130000A **Stamp Collector**—Alpha, Acomb House, Manchester: All numbers, if any were printed? 1863.
130005 **United Kingdom Postage Stamp Advertiser**—G. Spenser, Tavistock. Vol I., No. 2? and following numbers, if any? 1864.
13007 **Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser**—D. Dean, Weymouth. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1863-4.
130009 **London & Provincial Stamp Collector's Guide**—E. Upjohn, London. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, and following? if any, 1863.
130011 **Once a Month**, or Stamp Collector's Advertiser—A. & G. Glogn, Manchester. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2. 3, 4, 1863.
130011B **Stamp Collector's Herald and Monthly Advertiser** — R. P. Harley, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1863!
130013 **Newcastle & Gateshead Stamp Advertiser and Review**—J. Burrell & Co., Newcastle. Vol. I., No. 1, 1864.
130011C **North British Postage Stamp & General Advertiser** — A. R. Mackay, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.
130011D **International Stamp Advertiser** — B. York & Co., London. All numbers published? 1864.
130011E **"The New Stamp Magazine"**—Advertised by John Weir & H. Lennox, Glasgow. All numbers published? 1864.
130011F **"New Magazine"**—Advertised by C. C. Paley, Newcastle. All numbers published? 1864.
130011G **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—Furness & Williams, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1864.
130011H **Stamp, Coin, and Autographic Advertiser**—Pro Onmes, Fulham. All numbers published? 1864.
130011I **Stamp Dealer's Universal Register**—J. W. Chater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. All numbers published? 1864.
130022 **Universal Stamp Gazette**—C. L. Howard, London. Vol. I., Nos. 2? 3? 1864.
130022J **Our Own**—A. J. Johns, Manchester. All numbers published? 1865.
130024 **Circulars** of 4pp. each, that replaced the **Collector's Herald**—J. Cheeseman, Hull. All numbers published, 1865-6.
130026 **Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal**—J. C. Wroe, Liverpool. Vol. I., No. 4? and any following? if published, 1865.
130028 **Bath Stamp and Coin Gazette**—C. C. Lansley, Bath. Vol. I., No. 2, 1865, and any following?
130030K **Advertiser's Own**—Mills, Southsea. All numbers published, 1866?
130034 **Boy's Agency Herald** — W. Laders, Horsham. Vol. I., No. 3, if published? 1866.
130030L **British Collector's Journal** — Gricoe, Liverpool. All numbers published? 1866.
130039 **Stamp & Curiosity Circular & Collector's Vade Mecum**—Porritt, Dewsbury. All numbers published, 1867. No. 1 at least.
130041 **West of Scotland Foreign Stamp Advertiser, etc.** — Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published in 1868, 1869, 1870, or 1871. Nos. 1 and 2 at least.
130044N **British Journal of Philately**—Taylor & Co., Manchester. All numbers published, 1869.
130045 **Amateur Printer's Journal**—Weightman, Leeds. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5? and following? 1871-2.
130047 **Star Stamp Journal**—Warrington Stamp Co., Warrington. Vol. I., No. 2? 1872.
130049 **Stamp Collector's Guide & West of Scotland C. Circular**—Robinson, Glasgow. All numbers published *except Nos.* 1 and 5, annual issue, 1872 to 1876.
130051 **W. C. Coke's Monthly Advertising List**—W. C. Coke, London. Nos. 1, 2, 1872.
130052 **H. L. Wildey's Monthly Circular**—H. L. Wildey, London. No. 8? and following? 1872-3.
130050 **Inland Review of Literature & Philately**—H. Scott, Birmingham. All numbers published? 1872.
130050P **Monthly Exchange & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—Fletcher, Gloucester. All numbers published? 1872.
130050Q **Stamp Review** — Kingsbury, Hull. All numbers published? 1873.
130053 **Monthly Circular**—B. B. Scott, Oxford. No. 3? and any following?
130056 **Monthly Advertiser & Foreign Stamp Gazette**—W. H. Butler, Oxford. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 4, and any following? 1873.
130064 **Stamp Chronicle**—Dodson & Co., Sheffield. Vol. I., No. 2, 1878.
130066 **Bric-a-Brac** — J. W. Palmer, London. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, all numbers, and also Nos. 61, 63, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95. Circulars of 4pp. each, issued monthly about 18— by J. W. Palmer, London.
130074 **Foreign Stamp Advertiser & Review**—Patton, Beldon, Newcastle. Vol. I., Nos. 6, 7, 1880.
130076 **British Philatelist**—Edwin Reed, Glasgow. Vol. I., No. 1, 1880.
130085 **British & Foreign Novelty Gazette**—Clark, Bennett & Co., London. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, & 6, and "New Series," No. 4 and following.
130090 **Philatelic Times** (Autographic)—Bishop, Margate. Vol I., No. 1, 1880.
130091 **Philatelic Circular** — J. Joaquin Perez, London. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1881.

130095 **Philatelic Circular**—H. A. Everett. All numbers published, 1881.

130097 **Foreign Stamp Collector's Athenæum**—Chamberlain, Harrigold & Co. Vol. I., No. 1, 1881.

130095 **Philatelic Globe**—W. G. Darvell, London. Vol. I., No. 9.

130111 **New Impressions**—A. E. Boswell, Ipswich. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1884.

130115 **South Wales Philatelic News**—Martin & Co., Swansea. Vol. I., Nos. 1 & 2, 1884.

130113 **Monthly Exchange Circular** — Foreign Stamp Association. Nos. 1 and 2, 1884.

130114 **Stamp Collector & Exchange** — A. E. Stubbs. Vol. I., No. 1, 1884.

130121 **Philatelic Journal**—H. Fisher, Salford. All numbers published, 1884.

130124 **Dealers', Advertisers', and Collectors' Exchange**—J. A. Clifford, Carlburg. Nos. 5 & 6, 1885.

130126 **Philatelic Exchange & General Observer**—Bates & Midwinter, Burslem. Nos. 2 and 3, 1885.

130127 **Oldham Philatelic Times** -- Greaves, Rothwell & Co., Oldham. No. 2, 1885.

130128 **Collector's Manuscript Journal**—No. 1 and following, 1885.

130131 **Foreign Stamp Collector**—Cottell & Green, London. All numbers, 1886.

130138 **Bradford Exchange List** — Robinson, Bradford. No. 2 and following, 1886.

130139 **Philatelic Guide**—British Philatelic Co. All numbers, 1886.

130142 **Universal Stamp Collector** — Copley, London. No. 3, and following, if any.

130145 **Philatelists' Paper** — A. A. Dykes, Southampton. Nos. 1 and 2, 1887.

130142 **Universal Advertisers' Exchange** — M. J. Murray, Tiacks. All numbers, 1887.

130153 **Official Gazette of the I.P.U.** — C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmunds. Nos. 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1889-91.

130157 **Philatelic Times**—A. Hart, London. All numbers, 1890?

130169 **Philatelic Exchange and Advertiser**— , London. All numbers, 1890? 1891? or 1892?

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1874, " April, June,
1875, March, April, June, Dec., wanted.
1876, Feb., June, Sept., Oct., Dec. "
1877, Feb., April, June, Aug. "
1880, July to Oct. "
1883, Jan., Feb., May, June "
1885, July, August "
1889, Jan. to April, July, August "
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1888, 20, 30, 40, 50c.	4	2/1
‡1889-91, ½c. to 10c.	11	1/3
*officials, 1884, 2, 4, 8c.	3	1/5
Bolivia, 1876, 5c. to 20c.	3	/9
1887, 1c. to 10c...	4	/6
Bolivar, 1879-84, 10c. to 20c.	4	/9
1882, 5 and 10 pesos	2	10/4
Bosnia, 1879, complete	7	1/
Brazil, 1876-78, assorted	6	/5
Newspaper, 1889, 10r. to 100r. yellow	4	2/10
Newspaper, 1889, 10r. to 100r. colours	4	/6
Newspaper, 1890-91, 10r. to 20r. ..	5	/5
*Unpaid, 1889, 10r. to 300r.	6	16/2
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*British Honduras, 1888, 2, 3, 10c. ..	3	1/5
Chili, 1852-62, 1c. to 18c.	5	1/3
Costa Rica, 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c.	5	/10
Revenue, used postally, 1, 2, 5, 10c. ..	4	8/7
1889, Revenue, surcharged "Correos"	2	/10
*1889, officials, 1c. to 50c.	6	4/3
‡Cuba, 1855, ½, 1, 2r.	3	1/
*1874, 12½, 25, 50c., 1p.	4	2/2
*1875, 12½, 25c., 1p.	3	2/2
*185, 12½, 25, 50c., 1p.	4	3/2
*1876, 12½c., 1p.	2	1/8
*1876, 12½, 25, 50c. 1p.	4	2/6
*1877, 12½c., 1p.	2	1/5
*1881, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 20c.	6	5/2
*1883, 5c., different surcharges ..	5	1/1
*1883, 10c., different surcharges ..	5	2/6
*1883, 20c., different surcharges ..	4	3/2
1883, 20c., different surcharges ..	5	7/3
Ecuador, 1865-72, ½r. to 1p.	4	1/5
1872, ½r., 1r., 1p.	3	2/2
Revenues as Postage, 1885, 1c. to 10c.	4	4/2
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Revenues as Postage, 1887, 1, 2, 10c.	3	2/11
Revenues as Postage, 1889, 1, 2, 10c.	3	2/6
*Guatemala, 1875, ½r. to 2r.. complete ..	4	/10
1878, ½, 2, 4r.	3	/10
1881, provisional, 1, 5, 20c.	3	2/2
1886, provisional, 25c. to 150c. ..	5	2/2
*Hayti, 1877, 1, 2, 3, 5c.	4	/8
‡1887-90, 1c. to 5c. and 2c. provisional	5	1/1
1891, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7c.	5	1/3
Jamaica, officials, ½, 1, 2p.	3	/7
Mexico, 1856, ½, 1, 2r.	3	1/3
1856, ½r, to 8r. complete	5	16/6
‡1861, ½r. to 8r., complete	5	12/4
‡1861, ½r, 1, 2r.	3	3/4
‡1862, 4, 8r., complete	2	10/2
*1854, 1r. to 1p., complete	4	/7
‡1864, eagle, ½r. to 8r.	5	6/2
*1866, lithograph, 7, 25, 50c.	3	8/4
‡1866, lithograph, complete	4	10/11
‡1866, engraved, 13, 25c.	2	1/10
*1866, engraved, complete	4	5/2
1867, provisional, 1, 2, 2r.	3	6/7
1868, unperforated, 6, 12, 25c. ..	3	/10
1868, unperforated, complete	5	4/3
1868, perforated, 6, 12, 25c.	3	1/3
1872, unperforated, 6c. to 100c. ..	5	6/2
1872, 6, 12, 25c...	3	/10
1872, perforated, 12, 25c.	2	1/
Mexico, 1874, 5 to 100c., thick paper ..	6	1/
*1874, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50 and 100c. ..	6	1/
1881, 4c. to 50c., thin paper	5	1/
*1882, 50, 85, 100c., thin paper ..	3	1/6
1882, 10c. brown, 25c. red brown ..	2	16/6
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1886, 1c. to 6c.	6	/5
‡1886, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 25c. ..	9	4/3
1888, 3c. to 25c...	6	/8
1886-88, ruled lines, 1c. to 10c. ..	5	2/4
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officials, complete	3	/5
‡1856-88, assorted	50	4/3
*1874-80, envelopes, 4, 10, 25c. ..	3	1/5
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Peru, 1866, 5, 10, 20c.	3	/8
1886, 1c. to 50c...	6	/10
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1889, 1s. rose	2d.	2d.	8d.
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1891, 1c. 2d. 10d. 1891,	14c.	2d.	1/
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6s. ,, 5s. green ..	2/	5d.	3/
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12s. ,, 50s. black ..	2/	9d.	
18s. ,, 10s. red and black	2/	9d.	
18s. ,, 50s. black ..		2/	
1 toman on 5 fr. rose and black	5/	3/	
6s. on 5s. on reversed ..		2/6	
12s. on 50s. ,, ..		3/6	
18 on 10 ,, ..		3/6	
* Victoria, Postage Due, ½d. ..		2d.	1/
* ,, ,, 1d. ..		3d.	1/8
* ,, ,, 2d. ..		5d.	3/4
* ,, ,, 4d. ..		9d.	6/8
* ,, ,, 5d. ..		1/	8/
* ,, ,, 6d. ..		1/2	10/
* ,, ,, 10d. ..		1/8	
* ,, ,, 1/ ..		2/	
* ,, ,, 2/ ..		4/	
* Zululand, ½d.		1d.	8d.
* ,, 1d.		2d.	1/3
* ,, 2d.		3d.	1/3
* ,, 2½d.		4d.	3/
* ,, 3d.		5d.	3/6
* ,, 4d.		6d.	4/6
* ,, 6d.		8d.	
* ,, 9d.		1/	
* ,, 1/		1/6	
Victoria, 2d. wmk. "2" ..		4d.	2/6
,, 2d. ,, "8" ..		1/3	
,, 2d. ,, 4 ..		9d.	
,, 2d. ,, 4 ..		9d.	
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*Trinidad, 1882, 6d.		8d.	
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* ,, 5/-		7/	
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Sweden, 1890-92, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50		6d.	4/
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* ,, 1/2, 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, 1/8, 1/12, set		4/	
Labuan, 1890, wmk., set 2c.-40c.		7/	
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REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. I.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. II.

OF THE

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

EDITED BY PERCY C. BISHOP.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BROWN, VILLETTE, CASTLE STREET, SALISBURY.

A WORD TO THE READER.

The "gentle reader" of this, the first volume of the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, is adjured not to be too critical. The work of preparing a monthly summary of periodical philatelic literature is no light task; nor is the summary, when prepared, a matter that can be squeezed into a small space. The *P.R. of R.*, as is well known, started out in modest eight-page form. Then it was found necessary to enlarge it to twelve pages; then to fourteen, and now a monthly budget of sixteen pages is felt to be all too inadequate to do full justice to the world's philatelic press. In the hurry necessarily attendant on the heavy work entailed, inaccuracies have naturally crept in, and the shortcomings of this first volume we feel to be numerous. Nor, can all these be fairly attributed to editorial hands, for the irregularities of the philatelic press are legion, and our *Review* has frequently suffered in completeness by reason of the late or non-arrival of our contemporaries. During 1893 the little difficulties under which we have laboured will, we hope, entirely disappear. We have now so organised our system of reviewing as to be sure of obtaining the pith of all that appears, and as soon as it appears. Far greater space will in future be given to reviews of continental journals, a branch we have somewhat neglected in the past. Our great aim will always be to make the *Philatelic Review of Reviews* a reliable mirror of current philatelic literature, and we fondly hope that we may soon see the day when a volume of this publication will be confidently and universally accepted as the philatelic bibliography of the year.

THE EDITOR.

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SALISBURY:

EDWARD ROE AND CO., PRINTERS, CANAL.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, NO. 1.] JANUARY, 1892. [GRATIS.

A World-Famed Catalogue.

LIKE good wine, M. J. B. Moens' Catalogue "needs no bush." It is world-famed, so far as that portion of the world devoted to philately is concerned. Most of the philatelic journals have something to say about the first instalment of the seventh edition of M. Moens' Catalogue which has just made its appearance. The *Monthly Journal* and the *Philatelic Record* in particular have interesting articles on the subject. The former lays itself out "to search for points that may seem open to criticism," realising that "if we commenced to dilate upon its merits we should never finish." In its search for incousistencies, the *Monthly Journal* is not entirely unsuccessful. Thus, it is remarked that the fiscal stamp of Antigua surcharged "Postage" and "Revenue" is retained in the catalogue, despite the London Society's condemnation; the 4c. Danish West Indies of 1873 is given as being printed upon *burelé* paper—a theory which the *Monthly Journal* will not flatly contradict; the 6d. rouletted South Australia is omitted from the series dated 1859-60, though copies postmarked in 1859 have been chronicled and the 1/- canary-yellow of the same colony is also transferred to the series 1861-64, and specially dated February, 1862, though the London Society dates it 1859; of the Bahamas stamps watermarked Crown and C.C. M. Moens gives only the 4d. as imperforate, though all four values are supposed to exist in this condition; and in the first type of Bamra the ¼a. and ½a. in blocks of sixteen varieties are described as originals, while the six values of the same time in blocks of twenty are classed as reprints—despite the assertion of the Postmaster at Bamra that no reprinting has taken place. In none of these cases is Mr. Moens' work deliberately contradicted; the points are merely alluded to by the *Monthly Journal* as being, to say the least of it, open to argument. Our contemporary agrees with M. Moens in disagreeing with the London Society by placing the 1d. Western Australia first, under date 1854. Just one more point in the catalogue—a point which somewhat startles the *M. J.* It is the statement that the Argentine stamps surcharged "Official" have been obsolete for some years past, and that the type of the surcharge shown in illustration No. 151 of Stanley Gibbons' catalogue is unofficial. The *Monthly Journal* hopes that its correspondent at Buenos Ayres may be able to say something which shall decide this question.

The *Philatelic Record* has also an interesting article on the Moens Catalogue, in which it speaks at some length of the first edition of the work. "It is curiously illustrative of philatelic progress," says this journal, "to compare the first catalogue published by M. Moens with the latest. A truly modest and unpretentious little work is the former, with its sixty-five pages, some four inches square, the date of issue being January, 1862. In the introduction the author, while modestly guaranteeing the absolute correctness of the manual, expresses the hope that a future date may see the issue of the second edition, in which *any further* information obtainable may be incorporated. It will be readily imagined that thirty years ago the knowledge of the few then existing stamps was of a very embryonic character, and M. Moens' expectation of future editions has not been falsified; for example, in the case of the stamps of British Guiana, which in this little catalogue comprise no less than seven stamps! The 4 cents, blue, of 1853, with the solid background, and the six perf. values of 1862, were all the varieties then discovered, all the great rarities that are now known being in those days below the Philatelic horizon. That prolific stamp-issuing country—New Grenada—was content to number six distinct varieties! The entire continent of Asia included only thirty stamps, and that of Oceania but double this number, even inclusive of the 2d., "black," Sydney! The brief record of the Moldavian stamps then known consists of but four values, one of which was a "62 p. green." Wurtemburg had in those ancient days a scanty array of stamps, the Oldenburgs were

in issue, and the Provisional blue Naples had but shortly before ceased from circulation. Another generation of collectors has sprung up since those days, to whom this must seem legendary in the extreme; but the scythe of Father Time has yet kindly spared a few votaries of the science, who have lived through these epochs, and realize the widely-altered circumstances that obtain in making a catalogue of stamps in this year of grace 1891."

Philately in the States.

PICKINGS FROM THE YANKEE PAPERS, DEVOTED TO PHILATELY.

AMONGST the journals that come to us from the other side of the "herring pond" the *Philatelic Journal of America* takes a prominent position. Its "New Issues" chronicle, notes, and articles, are always readable and reliable. The November issue contains little that is original beyond its "Notes on News," and "Strebor's" article on the gummed envelope. What will be generally voted the most valuable feature of the issue is a third of the excellent articles on Mexico, as reprinted from "Heitmann's Philatelic Handbook." This fills several pages of the *P.J.A.*, and is interspersed with explanatory types and illustrations.

THE ONLY WEEKLY PAPER.

Up to now, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* holds a unique position as the only weekly philatelic journal in the world. How long this will continue remains to be seen. A weekly is promised from Canada, and another from Texas, so that things may be lively in the weekly paper market ere long. However, we think it will be difficult to beat Mr. Mekeel's *Weekly Stamp News*. It is carefully edited, and contains well written and up-to-date notes from Chicago, Staten Island, Brooklyn, New York, Great Britain, Europe, and in short, all the big philatelic centres. How the Canadians or the Texans are going to get ahead of this at five cents is a problem we cannot undertake to unravel. A recent issue of the *Weekly Stamp News* describes an interesting machine just introduced into the New York Post Office. This is designed to cancel stamps by electricity. An experiment recently made resulted in the cancellation of the stamps of 27,431 letters in an hour.

A VOLUMINOUS CATALOGUE.

The "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," which is being compiled for the *American Journal of Philately*, by Henry Collin, and Henry L. Calman, is indeed a voluminous work. At the present rate of progress—the Catalogue is still in the "G's"—the compilers may be expected to emerge from the work with their hair tinged with grey. Besides this Catalogue, the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's excellent publication has many features that are of general interest, many of which are quoted from British philatelic journals. Extensive quotations are also made from Mr. E. D. Bacon's work on the Stamps of the West Indies. The "Notes" in our New York contemporary are full of "go" which usually characterises Yankee journalism.

"A MILLION POSTAGE STAMPS."

It seems that the delusion as to some benefit to be derived from the accumulation of a million old postage stamps, still survives in America. Writing in the *American Philatelist*, Mr. Robert Stockwell Hatcher says that though no one has ever sent in the entire million to the Post Office Department, yet many letters continue to arrive asking for information as to the prize to be awarded. Nobody seems to be able to account for the spread of this delusion. "Packages of old stamps sent to Washington," adds Mr. Hatcher, "never contain more than a few thousand; 50,000 were the most that ever arrived in one bundle. Ordinarily the collector gets tired by the time 4,000 or 5,000 have been saved up." Mr. Hatcher has many such interesting notes in the *American Philatelist*, as has also through Mr. A. K. Rogers who writes on "Our Southern Philatelic Friends." Articles on the "Jubilee Stamps and Cards of Roumania" and the "Baltimore City Despatch Stamp" are translated from European papers. The "Epitome of American Philatelic Auction Sales" is one of this journal's most popular features.

PHILATELIC FESTIVITIES IN AMERICA.

Another New York journal, the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, devotes much of the space in its November issue to an extended report of a dinner given to fifty-one American Philatelists by the Staten Island Philatelic Society. Under the heading of "Something New About German Stamps," Mr. William Hirsh describes the peculiar mark on the latest issue of German Stamps, designed to protect them from the forger. There is also an excellent reference-list of Boyd's City Post, as read before the Philatelic Society of New York by Mr. Frederick W. Hunter.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

Yankee journalism is extremely personal, and even the philatelic press are unable to keep away from this not always acceptable feature. The *Philatelic Era*, of Portland, Me., gives a list of what eminent American philatelists "are doing,"—that is what business or profession they are associated with outside philately. For instance:—John K. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo., is a lawyer of prominence and

is said to be worth over a million dollars. E. A. Holton, Bolton, Mass., besides dealing in stamps is proprietor of a photographic gallery. He has a good location and is said to do a good business. C. B. Corwin, New York City, is a member of the well-known wholesals house of Stevens, Corwin & Co. He is a most enthusiastic philatelist, and it is said that he could buy out the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., in the twinkling of an eye. J. D. Bartlett, South Amboy, N.Y., is a carpenter of exceptional skill, and has been kept so busy the past summer that he could not find time to issue his paper the *Curiosity Collector*. G. A. Baas, Batesville, Ind., runs a drug store in that city, and has had the good fortune to discover a large quantity of rare medicine stamps. E. B. Jones, Ruthven, Iowa, is railway mail clerk on one of the longest runs in the States; is very efficient and liked by all. S. B. Bradt is proprietor of Cobb's Library, Chicago, the second largest circulating library in that city. Howard K. Tanderson, Lynn, Mass., is a mail carrier for Uncle Sam. Alfred L. Holman, Chicago, is a lawyer of some prominence. Dr. C. F. Besore, Ida Grove, Iowa, is attending the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, Iowa; he is preparing to be a dentist. H. E. Newcomer, Mt. Morris, Ill., is clerk in the leading drug store in that place and preparing himself for a pharmacist. F. H. Pinkham, Newmarket, N.H., does the printing for that village, and edits and publishes a weekly local paper. H. G. Hodge, York, Ill., runs a museum at that place." And so on. In other respects the *Era* is a neatly produced and carefully edited paper. The November issue publishes an interesting article by Lewis G. Quackenbush on "The Artistic Side of Philately."

STAMP-PICTURES IN COLOURS.

The tasteful coloured illustrations in the *Stamp Collectors' Companion* contrive to prove a feature of great attractiveness. The second number of the paper is, if anything, better than the first. There is a good article on "Fads in Postage Stamps," appropriately illustrated. A writer who discusses the question, "Who invented the Postage Stamp?" says that Hill alone, as the man who brought the developed idea to fruition, deserves well the substantial credit of inventing the postage stamp.

OTHER YANKEE CONTEMPORARIES.

The *Quaker City Philatelist*, of Philadelphia, has little original matter beyond its Notes and a short paper on "The German Postal Cards," by William Hirsh.

Charleston, S.C., has reason to be proud of its Stamp Magazine, the *Southern Philatelist*. An attractive feature is Gus Luhn's "My Good Old By-Gone Days," which is running as a serial. "W.A.W." writes on the subject of U.S. Stamps, and Lewis G. Quackerbush on "Philately as a Means of Education."

A lively little paper is the *Worcester County Philatelist*, which serves as the official organ of the Worcester County Philatelic Association. "W. L. B's" story of "Philatelic Ups and Downs," and a chapter of "Oddities" are the best things in the latest issue to hand.

The *Philatelic World* has not a great deal of space at its command, but nothing is wasted. What with the "New Issues" and the news notes the little sheet is pretty profitably filled.

A new arrival in the field is the *Chicago Stamp News*, which we should fancy is a paper that has come to stay. The "Notes" are brightly written, but there are no original articles in the first number.

Another paper from Philadelphia is the *Philatelic Monthly*. It has a series of readable notes, but little beyond this.

The *Post Office*, of New York, commences a series of well-informed papers on "Philately's Growth." Much interest will be displayed in a pair of Colombians, illustrated and described in the number. Mr. Gremmel, we are told, has refused £50 for them.

The *Record Review and Auction Advertiser* should fill a big want, now that auction business has attained so much importance. This paper hails from New York, and is a credit to the American metropolis.

From South America.

LA Voz, published in Spanish, at Barranquilla, Colombia, treats of philately among other subjects. Some good articles on South American Stamps have appeared from time to time.

O Philatelista, published at Pernambuco, by the philatelic society of that port, is quite up to the mark of the European papers, and gives some very valuable information about Brazilian and South American Stamps.

Of the first issue Tasmania, 4d., orange, *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* says:—"They have been forged so cleverly that they are not easily distinguished at a glance, but as it happens, they are all of one type, and that a type which does not exist on the original sheets. This is one of the most dangerous swindles we have seen for years."

* * *

Says the *Quaker City Philatelist*:—"Messrs. Deats and Sterling held an exhibition of stamps at the Inter-State Fair at Trenton, N.J., September 28 to October 2, for which they were awarded nine first and one second prize. Among the visitors at the fair they distributed 50,000 liquor stamps." Liquors, probably, were charged for.

Philately at Home.

FEATURES OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL," "RECORD," AND OTHER BRITISH PAPERS.

STANLEY GIBBONS' *Monthly Journal* for November 30th, is remarkable for its interesting editorial and "New Issues" articles. The Editor deals instructively with two notable philatelic works of recent publication—"La Histoire du Timbre-Poste Français," and the first portion of M. Moens' Catalogue. Our contemporary's remarks, anent this latter volume, have received full attention in our article on the front page. A good feature of the *M.J.* is Mr. Gilbert Lockyer's paper on "Saint Vincent"—an island remarkable, "philatelically," as the writer puts it, "for the variety of the perforations in connection with the stamps issued up to 1877, and for the scarce provisionals of 1881." Chief interest will attach to Mr. Lockyer's tabulation of the unwatermarked issues of 1861 to 1869, stamps which would seem to have been specially designed to keep the perforation guage busy. With regard to the perforation 16, which he finds in the 1d. dull rose, of 1861, and the 1/- slate grey, of 1866, Mr. Lockyer says that he has "gauged it on three separate occasions, and tried to think it 15½ but in vain." An "Old Collector," who has commenced to write his "Reminiscences" for the *M.J.*, devotes much space to apologising for his lack of literary ability. As a matter of fact, he is not nearly so clumsy a writer as many a man who wields the editorial pen—and scissors. This "Old Collector" has just reached the account of his first meeting with the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton when he breaks off short, and keeps us in suspense until the next number is in our hands.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Mr. M. P. Castle's classification of the Official Stamps of South Australia will be of immense value to all collectors—or shall we say would-be collectors?—of these stamps. In the latest issue to hand of the *Philatelic Record*, Mr. Castle has reached the stamps surcharged "S.M." (Stipendary Magistrate), and, as he is taking the series in alphabetical order, must have nearly exhausted the list. The autotyped illustrations of these stamps, presented gratis with the *Record*, keep pace with Mr. Castle's articles. Already forty-eight types have been illustrated. The *Record's* news notes are admirable, and it has some interesting correspondence *re* the London Philatelic Society and the late Mr. Patrick Chalmers.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE POST.

Mr. G. Burrow is going into the ancient history of the Post Office in the columns of the *Stamp Collectors' Journal*. Doubtless his well arranged articles on the postal systems of the past will be well appreciated. The *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, we are pleased to notice, has lately been devoting a larger proportion of its space to reading matter than heretofore. "Society's Doings" are fully reported, and a new column of interesting scraps is headed "Philatelic News in a Nutshell."

SOME PHILATELIC CHARADES.

Yes; philatelic charades are the very latest. The *Stamp Collectors' Monthly* has a dishonest baker's dozen—that is, eleven of them—in its December issue. After ten minutes' severe and searching thought devoted to the following, we have decided to "give it up."

My first's the first stamp of collections great,
My second those which form the great collections,
My whole a country single at this date,
But formerly containing many sections.

Do you see? If this is too easy for you, there are plenty more in the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly*. That little paper gives a good pennyworth of philatelic news for a penny, but we should like to see a little individuality about it. An occasional special article on a special subject would work wonders for the *S.C.M.*

A PROMISING NEWCOMER.

One of the latest arrivals in the field of philatelic journalism, the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, is booming ahead. A feature of great interest is the monthly article by "Non Lex" on the "Stamp Exchange Clubs of Great Britain." His contradictory *nom de plume* notwithstanding, "Non Lex" throws a good deal of light on a subject that is of burning interest to all philatelists. Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, writing on "Errors and Defects," opines that stamps exhibiting slight defects in surcharge or perforation "are to be considered as curiosities, but not as legetimate errors or worthy to rank as distinct varieties." This, of course, is only Mr. Lockyer's personal opinion, and, as he humorously puts it, "many will doubtless disagree, and think that I am in *error*, and this is a *defect* of judgment." Mr. Richard Hollick deals instructively with the stamps of the Leeward Islands under the heading of "Group Collecting."

STAMP LITERATURE, GRATIS.

Messrs. Lawrence & Co., of Peckham, must not run away with the notion that a gratis stamp journal is a complete novelty. The idea has been tried more than once before, but—worst of omens!—has never yet met with any great success. The *Philatelic Exchange and Advertiser*, which Messrs. Lawrence & Co. so philanthropically give away, is, we should think, printed, not in Germany, but in Peckham, and on a small hand-machine worked by the hand, or hands, of Messrs. Lawrence themselves. Both print and paper are an eyesore, and the literary contents are of a most incongruous

and incomplete nature. The *Philatelic Exchange and Advertiser* costs nothing; and that's about its market value.

IS THIS GRATIS ALSO?

There is no price marked on *Bric-à-Brac*, so, doubtless, this also is given away with a pound of—stamps. It has a lot of personal information about Mr. J. W. Palmer, and should make very interesting reading for—well, Mr. J. W. Palmer.

MESSRS. SMITH'S "MONTHLY CIRCULAR."

A publication that does not deteriorate with old age is Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.'s *Monthly Circular*. The "Philatelic News Letter" is always readable and topical, and the "New Issues" column is difficult to beat for reliable intelligence of new arrivals.

STAMP DEALERS IN BERLIN.

The Editor's "Continental Trip" is the best of the few original articles in the *Stamp News*. Of the Berlin dealers, the writer tells us:—"There are only five dealers who devote their entire time to the purchase and sale of stamps; and all these five are more or less authorities on philatelic subjects. On the other hand, there are seven or eight who deal largely in stamps besides attending to their other occupations, and of these four are tobacconists. There are several others who also devote half their time to dealing in stamps, but their trade is in a much smaller way, and their knowledge is more or less limited. Of course, Berlin is not without its "gentlemen dealers," who add to their incomes by selling stamps, although they will not admit that they are dealers. Owing to its position as the capital of the German Empire, Berlin is favoured in the same way as London by many persons who receive stamps from abroad for sale. But these people usually ask pretty high prices, and I think the profits of the Berlin dealers are very small when compared with those of other countries, and even of other towns in Germany. There is a Bourse or Stamp Exchange, and an International Society of Dealers with head-quarters in Berlin; and I have no doubt that when they make up their minds to go in for it more seriously, the Berliners will be able to compete with philatelists of almost any country."

OUR EXCEEDING MODESTY.

Of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* it is perhaps unnecessary to speak. It accompanies the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, and can speak for itself. "Self-praise is no recommendation," and we should hesitate to join our voices to the chorus of praise with which the *P.J.G.B.* has been greeted.

Shall we ever have a comic philatelic journal? A waggish writer in *L'Annonce Timbrologique* says that *Le Timbre Pour Rire* will appear on the 1st of April next!

On the Continent.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THE FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

IN the front rank of the continental philatelic journals stands *Le Timbre Poste*, whose "New Issues" columns—or, rather, pages—are deservedly famous. In the December number of this journal we find a scientific article on the early Stamps of Oldenbourg, with numerous illustrations showing at a glance the varieties of type to be noticed in the $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{15}$, and $\frac{1}{30}$ thaler, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ silver groschen. Another good article deals with Mexican wrappers—a subject to which attention has been paid in previous issues of the paper. The correspondence column of *Le Timbre Poste* is made interesting this month by a letter from Mr. E. D. Bacon, dealing with certain points in one of the London Philatelic Society's recently published works disputed by Mr. Moens' journal in its review of the same. *Le Timbre Poste*, it seems, stated that no mention was made in the Philatelic Society's work of the surcharged halfpenny and sixpenny St. Lucia of 1863. Mr. Bacon replies that this must be a mistake on the reviewer's part since the Stamps are mentioned in the "Remarks" on page 126, and illustrated, more or less, by illustrations Nos. 230 and 231. The other point at issue is, whether all the stamps of Trinidad having no value indicated are of the same value. Mr. Bacon contends that they are, but *Le Timbre Poste* begs to differ. The Philatelic Society's champion argues that if the blue Trinidad were of a higher value than one penny, it was not necessary to have a stamp of that higher value since the amount could always be made up by using more of the red penny stamps. As a counter argument, *Le Timbre Poste* asks why, one or other of the stamps having been first issued at one penny, there should be any necessity to multiply the colours? The impartial reader will doubtless decide that there is much to be said on both sides. The one solid fact underlying these many castles in the air, is the statement of Mr. Bacon's that "the red and blue stamps printed in the island were not used concurrently, the red being the first colour employed."

FOR FISCAL COLLECTORS.

Le Timbre Fiscal makes an admirable companion to *Le Timbre Poste*. In addition to its "Chronicle," the December issue brings us another instalment of Mr. Bacon's paper on the fiscal Stamps of St. Lucia and St. Vincent. It will interest a rapidly growing section of philatelists.

SHALL WE COLLECT LOCAL STAMPS?

Mr. Th. Lemaire, who writes on Local Stamps in *Paris Postal*, advises philatelists

to collect only the locals of the country to which they belong, or when they (the philatelists) have a collection of stamps so absolutely complete that there is nothing left for them to make a speciality of. We fear that there are not a great number of philatelists in such a plight as this. The *Paris Postal* has an interesting "Chronicle," and is running a series of articles on Argentine Stamps from the pen of no less an authority than Mr. J. B. Moens.

QUEEN WILHELMINA AND PHILATELY.

The new stamps of Holland are by no means a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, though the little Queen Wilhelmina is reported to be both pretty and graceful. This is the gist of an article on the new Dutch Stamps, written by S. Bossakiewicz, for *Le Courrier des Timbres Poste*. Mr. Bossakiewcz argues, and not entirely without reason, that the country which produced a Rembrandt might have been expected to bring forth something more artistic than these stamps. Besides this, *Le Courrier* has its usual "Chronicle of New Issues," and something a little more out of the way in the shape of a Short Story, or sketch, entitled "A La Poste."

STAMPS AS WORKS OF ART.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Post has something rather novel under the heading of "Ce qu'on voit sur les timbres"—a phrase which we find difficult to render euphoniously in English. Briefly, the article deals with the artistic features of stamps—that is to say, the portraits of rulers, coats of arms, and national emblems that adorn the stamps of various countries. In the number before us, the subjects dealt with are the portrait of General Brogan on the stamps of Honduras, and the national arms on the stamps of Baden, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The "Petite Causerie" of *Le Collectionneur* is a capital column of gossip, and the chronicle is also good. Mr Arthur Maury, the editor of this journal, continues his excellent paper on French Stamps.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

In the first number of a new French journal, the *Revue Francaise de la Philatelic Universelle*, our eye lights on a most interesting document —a letter dated 19th August, 1863, from Mr. W. Hughes-Hughes, "ex-Member of Parliament and Alderman of London," to a French Minister whose name is not given, The Englishman states that his son is a stamp-collector, and has a collection of 1,600 varieties—which would be a fairly, good stock in 1863. Mr. Hughes-Hughes further asks "His Excellency" whether it would be possible to procure for him two Réunion Stamps (15c. and 30c.) which his son very much desired to possess. It would be interesting to know whether the request was acceded to. Other features of the *Revue Francaise* include an address to young collectors by Victor Guinet, and a paper on "Madagascarades" by Yorel Dlavso. The new paper is to be the organ of the Philatelic Society of Chalon-sur-Saône. Its first number gives great promise.

FRENCH STAMPS, POSTALE AND OTHERWISE.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie has an instructive article on the various stamps of France, from the pen of Victor Flandrin. It seems a queer thing to an Englishman, whose postage stamps are usable also for telegraphic and revenue purposes, that the French have in all eight distinct issues of Stamps. All these are fully described by Mr. Flandrin, who also gives much interesting information concerning the various methods employed in the printing of stamps. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has a trustworthy "Chronicle" among its other advantages.

MR. J. PONCIN'S NEW VENTURE.

The artistic printing and general "get-up" of Mr. J. Poncin's *Gazette Timbrologique* make it "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." Nor is the *Gazette* all show. The December number contains many newsy notes and articles, as well as a most exhaustive list of both postal and fiscal "New Issues."

"SPECIALISATION."

Mr. Henri Pignoux, writing in *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, gives his views on the subject of specialisation by stamp-collectors. He discusses the subject in all its bearings, considering the changes that the spread of specialisation will necessitate in catalogues, albums, and the prices of the stamps themselves. Mr. Pignoux expresses no definite opinion for or against specialistion. He, however, goes so far as to say that though specialisation —or "specialism," as he prefers to call it—be a disturbing element in philately, yet philately will weather the ordeal. Without any desire to intrude our opinion, we think so, too. Mr. Victor Flandrin writes in *L'Announce* on "Collectors and Collections," and Mr. Abel Fontaine on the cards of Argentine.

UN-CATALOGUED TRINIDADS.

Writing in *Le Timbre*, Mr. J. H. Groos deals at some length with the un-catalogued "Late Fee" stamps of Trinidad. There is also a good paper on the stamps of Soruth, and another instalment of M. J. Mijer's list of stamps, postal and otherwise, of the Dutch Indies.

KRIPPNER THE FORGER.

Der Philatelist, a leading German journal, gives a succinct account of the trial of Krippner, the forger. All his forgeries denote a great refinement, by which he succeeded in cheating many experienced dealers and collectors. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, alleging that a great many other stamp dealers had done the same, and that he was uncon-

scious of having committed fraud. He was however convicted of 23 different cases of accomplished fraud and four cases of attempted fraud, and committed to two years' and six months' imprisonment, and loss of civil rights during three years. The forgeries of Krippner were perpetrated on the following stamps and envelopes. Baden, 18kr. green and 30 krenzer yellow. Baden Landpost, 1, 3 and 12 kr. Bavaria, 1kr. black; postage due 1870, 1 and 3 kreuz. black. Bavaria 12kr. he cut in halves, placed them on whole letters and pieces of letters, and provided them with false postmarks; the same he did with 12kr. green and 18kr. red, 2nd emission. Bergedorf ½, 1, 1½, 3, 4 shillings, and the errors ½ and 3 schilling. Brunswick, 1863, ½ groschen, black on green; 1857, 4/4 gr. brown; 1865, 1/3, 1, 2, 3gr., all unused, he postmarked fraudulently. Brunswick, 1853-63, ½gr. black on green, and 1gr. black on yellow, were provided with false rouletting, placed on letters and furnished with fraudulant postmarks. Bremen, imperforated, 5gr. pink, and 7 grote yellow, perforated; 7gr. yellow, and 10gr. white, with false postmarks. The same he did with German Empire, 1872, large eagle, 2kr. yellow, and 18kr. brown. From original letters, he soaked the genuine 7 or 7+7, or 7+7+7 shilling Hamburg Stamps off and sold them, and pasted on these letters unused 9 shillings and other stamps, providing them fraudulent postmarks. Hamburg 1¼ sh. lilac, he altered into pink, and sold them as errors. Lübeck, 1862, with watermarks, 2½ shillings, pink, and the last emission, ½, 2, 2½ shillings. Mecklenburgh Strelitz, all values; Mecklenburgh Schwerin, 4/4 schillings red, rouletted, plain white ground; Modena 5c. green, 15c. yellow, 1 lira white; North German postal district, 18 kreuzer brown, rouletted a few copies, but a great many copies of the perforated specimens, and particularly the 1, 2, 3 and 7 kreuzer Service Stamps, and 3 kreuzer envelope red; all these were furnished with bogus postmarks. Likewise, Oldenburg 1860 3rd emission ¼ groschen orange; last emission 1862, ½ groschen orange and 2 groschen blue; envelope 1 groschen red, small size with 6 copies of ½ groschen last emission on the envelope; the 1 groschen stamp of the North German postal district on 3 gr. Oldenburg envelope small size; 1gr. stamp North German postal district on 2kr. Prussian envelope small size; Prussia 10 and 30 groschen and last emission (1861), 6 pfennig, 1 groschen, 2 groschen, 3 groschen; all these stamps only on pieces of "original" letters with the 10 and 30 groschen stamps. Saxony envelope 1859, 5 Neugroschen purple, large size and 10 groschens, green small size, Saxony envelope 5 Neugroschen armour; Schleswig, 1850, 1 sh. blue, 2 sh. red, 4 sh. brown; Schelswig Holstein, ½ sh. red, 4 sh. brown; Holstein, 4 sh. brown; Sicilies, ½ gr. yellow, and 20 gr. grey.

Our Colonial Cousins.

DECIDEDLY the most presentable philatelic journal hailing from the Antipodes is *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*. Postal communication between Sydney and the mother country is not a very speedy thing, and thus it happens that the October number of the *Monthly* is the last issue to hand at the time of writing. Unquestionably the most valuable feature of the number is an article on Tasmania, from the pen of no less an authority than Mr. A. J. Bassett Hull. The article deals exhaustively with the comparative variety of some of the most sought-after varieties. As a good reason for the fact that the fourpence of 1853 can be obtained for about one-third of the price of the penny, Mr. A. J. Basset Hull urges that the number of advanced philatelists who seek every possible variety is much smaller than the number of collectors who are content in the possession of one specimen of each value. Setting aside the question of varieties in the fourpenny issue, one could easily understand their comparative cheapness, since there were originally issued 812,496 copies of the fourpenny type and only 246,980 copies of the penny type. Dealing with the star-watermarked stamps printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., Mr. Basset Hull finds that the present values of the penny and fourpenny are as they should be, the penny, of which 100,080 were printed, being valued at eight times the price of the fourpenny, of which the printers struck off 800,160 copies, The twopenny, of which the issue was only as large as that of the penny, is now priced at a much lower rate, and this our authority partially explains by urging that the penny variety would be more often consigned to the flames or otherwise destroyed, than any other. Mr. Basset Hull deals with many other of the rarer Tasmanians, and in each case has something interesting to say. "T.C." writes a short paper on the stamps of Corrientes, and "Timbrologist" recounts a somewhat startling philatelic experience under the heading of "A Slice of Luck." The "New Issues" and other features of our Colonial contemporary are distinctly good.

PHILATELY IN CANADA.

As the Official Organ of the Canadian Philatelic Association, the *Dominion Philatelist*, of Petersborough, Ont., is doubtless regarded as the pink of philatelic propriety and respectability. It is certainly a smart, newsy paper, good value for money, and noticeable for its good print and attractive "get up." But we should like to see a little more

journalistic courtesy about the *Dominion Philatelist*. It honours many a contemporary by its extensive excerpts from their columns, but does not always make that formal acknowlegment which is due from one journal to another. That popular feature of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, "Stamp Collecting in Italy," has been reprinted month by month in the *Dominion Philatelist*, without a word of acknowledgment. Otherwise there is no manner of fault to be found with our Canadian contemporary. In the November issue, Mr. D. A. King has an article on "The Price of Stamps in 1863," in which we get some startling instances of advances in philatelic values during the past thirty years.

Stray Scissorings.

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THE "Northern Christmas Annual" tells the novice "How to succeed as a Stamp Dealer," and has other papers touching on philatelic subjects. It comes from Richardson & Co., of Manchester.

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"All illustrations and imitations of stamps suppressed" is one of the things that *Bric-à-Bric* "wants to see." It seems to be the opinion of our diminutive contemporary that the only thing permissible in the way of philatelic illustrations is a sort of postal design bearing the glorified head of a self-advertising dealer.

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In the November issue of the *Stamp News*, Mr. George Marshall pens "A Hint to Philatelic Authors." We hope Mr. Marshall will not repeat this indiscretion—at least, not until he has polished up his own literary composition and style.

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Hats off, gentlemen! Miss Keith, of Ealing, has won the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly* prize for philatelic charades.

* * *

According to the *Monthly Journal*, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have had a curious request from a man at Cindad Real, in Spain. This worthy wants to establish "a factory for the manufacture of stamps," and wishes the firm to supply him with blocks to print from! As Mr. C. J. Phillips says, this will "take a lot of beating."

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The *Monthly Journal's* "Notes and News" are usually up-to-date, and the exception we have just discovered must be that particular one which proves the rule. Dealing with the Moorfield's Stamp robbery in the December issue of our contemporary, Mr. Phillips writes: "A reward of £25 is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thief. Information should be given"—and so on. This was printed nearly a month after the culprit had been arrested, tried, and sentenced to three months' hard labour!

* * *

"A Stamp Collector" writing to the *Philatelic Record*, fills nearly a page with a somewhat cowardly attack on a dead man—Patrick Chalmers to wit. *De Mortuis nil nisi bonum* says the *Record*—and so say all of us.

* * *

"That stupid paragraph about the 'highest priced postage stamp in existence,' is still on its travels. It has just turned up in one of the leading daily papers of Pittsburg, U.S.A. Of course, it is the famous Dundee stamp (?) which is valued, for some occult reason, at £500." So writes "Spes Bona" in the *Stamp Collectors' Journal*.

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"A young widow," says the *S.C.J.*, "wants to know why we can't have black postage stamps when there has been a funeral in the family. She says she experiences a great shock every time she uses one of 'those heliotrope things.'"

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"Does Stamp-Collecting pay?" asks a correspondent of *Answers*. "It does" answers that bright little weekly. "Many men have made large fortunes out of stamp collectors."

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Philately is fully recognised by the daily press of America. In a recent issue of the *Boston Herald*, there appeared a well-informed article by Mr. A. D. Hazer, giving much interesting information concerning the printing of U.S. stamps.

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Another testimony to the commercial value of philately! According to a recent issue of the *Philatelic World*, an establishment in Vienna is offering parcels of cloth for gentlemen's trowsers "in exchange for old postage stamps!"

* * *

The young gentleman who recently wrote in the *Stamp News*, asking why the artistic features of stamps—their portraits, arms, and emblems—were never described in the philatelic Press, will find that this is being done in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

* * *

According to the *Stamp Collectors' Companion*, M. Philippe Le Renotere de Ferrary owns a stamp for which £2,500 has been offered and refused! We should like to hear more about that stamp.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 2.] FEBRUARY, 1892. [GRATIS.

To our Contemporaries.

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Many papers are but shortly noticed in this issue, and some others are ignored entirely. This is due, not to editorial partiality, but to the inexorable exigencies of space. Finding that it is impossible to do justice to all our contemporaries within the limits of eight pages, we have decided to increase this Supplement to twelve pages from next month.

About Postal Fiscals.

TWO letters to the *Monthly Journal* on the subject of fiscals used postally in New Zealand and Western Australia, respectively, have provoked from the editor of that paper a long and interesting article on Postal Fiscals generally, and the Postal Fiscals of New Zealand and Western Australia in particular. The objects of the two letters to the *Monthly Journal* are widely different. One correspondent, writing from New Zealand, desires to put collectors on their guard against specimens of Duty Stamps of that Colony, which, though apparently used for postage, have actually been employed for totally different purposes. The other letter is from an English philatelist, who asks our contemporary to chronicle a number of postmarked varieties of Revenue Stamps of Western Australia. In reply, the *Monthly Journal* says that Duty Stamps in New Zealand can be used for postal purposes, but not so in Western Australia. As a matter of fact, our contemporary's correspondent sent some of the postmarked Western Australians to the Postmaster General of that Colony, asking for information concerning them, and was told distinctly that the use of such stamps for postal purposes had never been authorised. Coming to its personal

OPINION OF POSTAL FISCALS GENERALLY,

the *Monthly Journal* fears that it is one that many collectors will deem utterly heretical. "We are inclined to think," says our contemporary, "that if we are to collect these stamps at all, it matters very little what kind of obliteration they bear. We should prefer them, like all other stamps, *unused*, and of used copies we should like best those that have been used postally, but we should consider that copies otherwise employed were equally good specimens of the stamps themselves. It may appear to be stretching a point to admit into a Postage Stamp collection a specimen obliterated, say, in 1850, of a stamp that only became available for postal use thirty years later; but, after all, it is the *stamp* that we collect, and not the obliteration. Unused copies of the most unlikely of these stamps are certain to turn up, and then at once become postage stamps, and if we eagerly accept copies that were *printed* years before their postal use was authorized, why should we reject a specimen, from perhaps the very same sheet, because it happens to have been used?"

Reverting to the question of

THE NEW ZEALAND FISCALS,

the *Monthly Journal* minutely describes several Stamp Duty Labels which, it is said, are all postmarked "with genuine obliterations properly applied." They have, we are told, been used for three distinctly different purposes: "One has really paid postage on a letter, a second has paid the charges upon a telegram, and the other two have paid the duty on a transfer of shares, and have, therefore, been employed for a purely fiscal purpose." Two others which have been used as fiscals bear an embossed mark, which is barely visible, and which, the *Monthly Journal* tells us, would entirely disappear if the stamps were soaked off the paper to which they adhere and slightly pressed.

DUBIOUS WESTERN AUSTRALIANS.

The *Monthly Journal* feels doubtful about the postmarked Western Australian Fiscals, though it admits that these stamps may have been allowed to pass through the post by an oversight on the part of the postal officials. But even supposing this to be the case, our

contemporary opines that small value can attach to stamps passing through the post as the result of accident. Then there arises the question: Were these stamps really used for the prepayment of letters? Not being on entire envelopes, the *Monthly Journal* is quite in the dark on this point. The stamps might have been placed next to ordinary postage stamps, so that the postmark would fall on both—in which case they would have no claim whatever to be considered even postal curiosities.

A list is then given of the varieties, sixteen in number, spoken of by the *Monthly Journal's* correspondent. They are of the types 3204, 3205, 3198, 3199 depicted in Gibbons's catalogue. Of these sixteen varieties the writer we quote finds that only three—the 1d. with black surcharge, aud the 1d. and 2d. with green surcharge — have been acknowledged either by M. Moens, or Mr. Lundy, and under these circumstances is not "prepared to believe in these stamps as genuine fiscals, far less that they have been genuinely (as fiscals) used for postage." Our contemporary's correspondent suggests that the stamps may coincide with our series of "I. R. Officials," but this theory is held to be untenable on account of the fact that the word "Postage" is crossed out on most of the stamps.

Philatelic Reviews.

ALL who have perused Major E. B. Evans's delightful articles on "The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures" in the columns of the *Monthly Journal* will be glad to hear of their reproduction in volume form. Well printed on stout paper, and handsomely bound in a tasteful cloth cover, the book does infinite credit to the publishing acumen of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited. In a short preface to this work, Major Evans gracefully acknowledges assistance from Mr. Pearson Hill, Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co., Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, and Mr. W. T. Wilson. The author urges that though none of the caricatures he describes have any claim to admission into a collection of stamps, yet some knowledge of them is of special interest to stamp collectors —a view which his readers will heartily endorse. Indeed, "The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures" is a book of peculiarly general interest, if we may so express it. Anyone, be he philatelist or not, can read from cover to cover, and enjoy every word he reads. This is due, not so much to the intrinsic interest of the Mulready Caricatures, as to Major Evans's deft handling of his subject. Every line is readable, and the whole arrangement is excellent. A very valuable feature are the admirable illustrations inserted as a running accompaniment to the letterpress in the book.

Major Evans's opening chapter deals with the Mulready Envelope proper. He describes minutely the inscriptions on envelopes and covers, and details the circumstances under which the design of William Mulready, R.A., came to be acccepted by the Lords of the Treasury. Passing on to the subject of imitations and caricatures, the author tells us of the various books in which representations of Mulready's design have figured. For instance, the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, from its commencement, in 1863 was adorned with a copy of the original envelope. In 1873 this was improved by the proprietors of the *S. C. M.*, who had all the outlines of the design filled in with shading, remarking in explanation that "Thirty odd years after the introduction of cheap postage, the outline of its benefits, which Mulready sketched, may appropriately be filled in, for the promise it contained has been abundantly realised." A picture of this "improved" Mulready forms the frontispiece to the volume under notice. Major Evans is probably quite safe in asserting that few of his readers are "aware that a copy of Mulready's design, not filled in or otherwise modified to any appreciable extent, figures upon an envelope which is employed down to the present day by the publishers of that well known work, "Whitaker's Almanack." This, we are told has Mulready's name in the left lower corner, and the words "Whitaker's Almanack," in two lines, are engraved on the pedestal which supports Britannia and the lion. Speaking of imitations of the Mulready envelope for sale to collectors, Major Evans says he has only seen one really successful reproduction; and this, bearing the word "facsimile" inside, is plainly not made with a fraudulent intent. He alludes to the one published early in 1890—a lithographed copy of a used specimen, addressed to "Lord Holland, Kensington, London."

According to Major Evans, the earliest of the political satires on the Mulready envelope was that by John Leech, published by Messrs. Fores, of Piccadilly. In his biography of Leech, Mr. F. G. Kitton says that it was this caricature that first brought the artist prominently before the public, but Major Evans gives excellent reasons for doubting the truth of this assertion. The next notable caricature noticed is the work of "Phiz" (Hablot Knight Browne), another celebrated caricaturist. Then came a pair published by Thomas White, a series issued by William Spooner, "Southgate's Series," a caricature by John Doyle, one by W. H. Mason, and another of unknown origin. Possessed of a distinct interest is Theodore Hook's burlesque of the envelope. This is not exactly a caricature, but a copy of the original envelope altered in various humorous ways.

In addition to actual caricatures of the Mulready envelope Major Evans deals with all the various illustrated envelopes of early date, many of which were doubtless inspired

by the Mulready design. A large number of them are classed as "Ocean Penny Postage" envelopes, and these possess a peculiar interest at the present juncture. All are well illustrated and described. An appendix to Major Evans's book gives several Press criticisms to the Mulready envelope culled from newspapers published in May, 1840. Altogether, the book is a most interesting one, and is certainly deserving of a place on every philatelist's bookshelf.

ALBUMS FOR FISCALS.

Mr. J. Goutier sends us the first portion of his "Album de Timbres Fiscaux," which is for Portugal and the Colonies. The arrangement is novel and ingenious, each page being accompanied by a list of stamps to be placed therein. It is difficult to judge from this solitary portion of the publication, but we should think the "Album de Timbres Fiscaux" ought to prove a great success. The Catalogue is good, but there is room for improvement in the quality of the paper.

"STAMP NEWS" ANNUAL.

There is a mixture of good, bad, and indifferent reading matter in the "Stamp News Annual" for 1892, a publication which is certainly not underpriced at a half-a-crown. Separating the wheat from the chaff, we should be inclined to award the palm for excellence either to Dr. C. W. Viner for his readable "Philatelic Jottings," or to the Rev. R. B. Earee for his "Experiences of a Philatelic Expert." Mr. Gilbert Lockyer contributes a good paper on "The Stamps of Venezuela;" Mr. A. A. Bartlett writes on "The Stamps of Prince Edward Island;" Mr. J. N. Marsden has some readable "Notes on the Stamps of Portugal and Colonies;" and Mr. A. de Reutersköld pens a paper on the "Surcharged Azores." Young collectors may glean a few points about the arrangement of an album from Mr. T. Martin Wears' paper, headed "My Collection." Under the heading of "Some Reminiscences 1863-70," much interesting readi ng is provided by one who signs himself "A Parisian Collector." Mr. M. P. Castle writes entertainingly of "The Fashion in Stamps," and Mr. W. T. Willett indulges in a little humorous versification about a certain "wily old King of Cawnpore." Beyond the items we have mentioned there is little that can lay claim to any great originality or merit.

MEKEEL'S ADDRESS BOOK.

From the Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., we have received a copy of the second edition of the "Stamp Dealers' and Collectors' Address Book," containing over 5,000 names and addresses from all parts of the world. The book is well printed, and should be useful to dealers and collectors alike. We have noticed one or two trifling errors in the portion headed Great Britain, but in a voluminous work of this kind one must not be two severe upon an occasional error. The work entailed in the production of the book must be enormous. Without any desire to needlessly increase that work, we would suggest to Mr. C. H. Mekeel that some distinction should be made between the dealers and collectors whose names figure in the book. As at present arranged, one might write to any of the people mentioned without knowing whether one's addressee were a dealer or a collector. The book is well printed, and bound in a serviceable cloth cover, and is cheap at one dollar.

Random Gleanings.

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WHERE is the *Philatelic Exchange and Advertiser?* Must we commence a Press obituary column already?

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As an instance of the greatly increasing value of the U.S. stamps, the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* notes that twenty years ago the 24 cents green and purple of 1869 sold at 10 cents each. To-day the same stamp readily fetches 2 dollars 50 cents.

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It may not be generally known that Mr. J. Dalgety Henderson, the popular tenor vocalist, is an enthusiastic stamp collector. The *Paper Record*, which recently published a portrait and biography of Mr. Henderson, says that his collection contains over 30,000 varieties.

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Writing in the *Stamp News* on the subject of the surcharged 2c. Mauritius, Mr. Theodor Buhl says that the 2c. on 17c. will be the rarest, although the issue, according to Mr. Buhl, was 3,500 of the 2c. on 17c., and only 3,300 of the 2c. on 38c. It would be interesting to know where Mr. Buhl studied arithmetic.

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The average philatelic editor is a deuce of a fellow who scoffs at the law of libel, and thinks contempt of Court great fun. The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, dealing with the alleged forgery cases, alludes to "the notorious 'fake' firm of Benjamin & Sarpy." How's that for libel? The *Stamp News*, too, is clearly guilty of contempt of Court in its January issue, in an editorial note under a report of the Assmus case.

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It pleases Mr. J. W. Palmer to dub himself the "Father of Philately" in the columns of *Bric à Brac*. It is distressing to think what a disrespectful brood Mr. Palmer has to preside over.

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Mr. Labelle, the new Librarian of the Canadian Philatelic Association, is fitly named. He Labelles the books.

Philately at Home.

"AN Old Collector's" very readable "Reminiscences" are continued in the last issue of the *Monthly Journal*. By the courtesy of Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton, a cousin of the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, this "Old Collector" is enabled to give some particulars of a "Museum," formed in 1860, by the Pembertons. He writes:—"From the pages of the book in which were duly recorded the articles to be collected, and also who was to be the curator of the particular sections, one learns that Postage Stamps were relegated to a 'back seat,' as E. L. P. would have none of them, the bent of his mind being shown by a clause of an agreement, made and duly signed by himself and cousin, which says, 'It is agreed that E. L. Pemberton keep the united collections of ferns, eggs, vegetable specimens, crystals, not made of quartz or carbonate or fluoride of lime, and minerals containing iron, copper, tin, and zinc, univalve shells, seaweeds, and nests.' Rather an extensive range to look after properly, but from the records it appears that each section was methodically kept, and had its own particular catalogue." After a time, it appears there came a change. "Stamps" came to be included in the list of "collections in the keeping of E. L. P." The "Museum's" collection of Stamps would now be looked upon as a historical one. "Speaking by the catalogue," writes our "Old Collector," "it contained 24 lots, comprising 64 stamps, divided among 24 countries—Great Britain being represented by eight specimens, including receipt stamps. In those days little was thought of the collection of Postage Stamps, and excuses were made by writers for those who were afflicted with the then so-called *mania*. Little was known of the manufacture of Postage Stamps, but one is certainly surprised, when reading the various letters and articles published from time to time in the stamp magazines, at the amount of knowledge Mr. E. L. Pemberton then possessed; notably remarks on Moens' illustrations to catalogue, Geneva 10c. (double stamp), current stamp forgeries, and Prince Consort Essays."

The *Monthly Journal's* admirable article on "Postal Fiscals" is fully dealt with elsewhere. Our contemporary also has an interesting feature in a "A Retrospect on Prices, by Gilbert Lockyer; with a Forecast by Charles J. Phillips." Some of Mr. Phillips's predictions, regarding prices in 1902, chime in with that gentleman's recent assertion that "prices are yet in their infancy." But if recent advances in philatelic values are to be taken as a basis for calculation, possibly Mr. Phillips is not unreasonably sanguine. In 1902 we may have something more to say about this. The *Monthly Journal's* "New Issues" and other news columns are excellent; Mr. C. J. Phillips's "Notes" are timely and readable, and some good things are reprinted from Transatlantic journals.

EDWARD DENNY BACON, PHILATELIST.

With the concluding number of its thirteenth volume, the *Philatelic Record* presents a capital portrait and biography of Mr. E. D. Bacon, the well-known philatelist. From the sketch of Mr. Bacon's career we glean that the ex.-Hon. Secretary of the London Philatelic Society was born on August 29th, 1860, and is, consequently, in his thirty-second year. Commencing to collect in his early schoolboy days, he rapidly developed into an enthusiastic philatelist, and was in 1880 admitted to the fold of the London Philatelic Society. Two years later he was elected to the Committee of the Society, and in 1855 he became successively Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, resigning the latter position in December, 1888. This deeply-regrettable action was rendered necessary by Mr. Bacon's rapidly increasing business. Since his retirement from office, Mr. Bacon has been quite as indefatigable as of yore in his labours for the advancement of philately. As a writer on philatelic subjects he is well known, and his articles on Japan, British Guiana and Trinidad in the columns of the *Philatelic Record*, and his papers on Revenue Stamps in *Le Timbre Fiscal*, are justly regarded as valuable contributions to philatelic literature. Again, in the preparation of various works issued by the London Society, Mr. Bacon's help has always been deemed of great value. As a collector, he disposed of his accumulated treasures in 1882 to Captain W. E. Williams, just prior to the commencement of his philatelic connection with the late Mr. T. K. Tapling. At present, Mr. Bacon's collection is solely one of Japanese stamps, envelopes, and post-cards, which many will remember to have seen at the recent Exhibition in London. The portrait of Mr. Bacon in the *Record* is a good one, and will make a worthy frontispiece for the thirteenth volume of our contemporary. The same issue of the *Record* witnesses the conclusion of Mr. M. P. Castle's articles on the "Official Stamps of South Australia." Another sheet of twelve explanatory illustrations is presented with the number.

RARE NAPLES STAMPS.

The *Stamp News* gives an illustration, from a photograph by a relative of our publisher's, of the rare ½-tornese stamp of Naples, bearing the "Savoy Cross," and of the same stamp with the centre design replaced by the "Trinacrie." Both are represented as being stuck on newspapers. and are said to have been recently discovered in Italy amongst a parcel of old newspapers, and circulars. Beyond this, the *Stamp News* is almost destitute of original features. There is another chapter of the Editor's "Continental Trip," and some notes of more or less

originality from the pen of the same genius. The alleged "Reviews" of the philatelic papers are much marred in journalistic merit by the reviewer's steadfast and unshakable belief in the virtue of the word "contains," which turns up regularly in the first line of each "review."

STAMPS OF SCINDE DAWK.

Writing in the *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Mr. George Burrow replies to a recent request for information concerning the cancelling of Scinde Dawk Stamps. He says:—"I have the white varieties cancelled with diamond of dots in various sizes, the dots being in some almost as pin points and closely placed; in others they are large square dots covering a much greater space. I have also seen cancellations showing diamonds composed of dots, 6 × 7 and 7 × 8, and hand or pen marks in form of strokes, crosses, and stars, and one hand made dotted diamond 5 × 5. I have the white variety cancelled with post mark of parallel lines, 96 in centre. *This is very rarely found.* The red variety I have only met with cancelled with the diamond of dots. The blue variety, I have seen one only (and that damaged), cancelled with the diamond of dots." The regular features of the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* are well sustained in interest. Our contemporary has a good article on the latest important auction sale, and an exhaustive *resumé* of the proceedings in connection with the two cases of alleged stamp forgery now before the Courts.

SOME PHILATELIC FRAUDS.

All praise is due to the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* for its monthly tabulation of philatelic frauds. Thus, from its issue of January 15, the reader gleans that the four wood blocks recently credited to French Congo have turned out to be fraudulent; several copies of the Britannia Mauritius are being offered for sale with a forged postmark B 53; the first issue Tobago are being fraudulently postmarked A 14, and the 20c. and 50c. Colombia, 1863, have been cleverly imitated. In many other respects, the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* is booming ahead. The third of "Non-Lex's" articles on Stamp Societies deals with the Amateur Stamp Collectors' Club, whose secretary, Mr. E. J. Harnden, was recently presented with a flattering testimonial on the occasion of his marriage. Mr. Richard Hollick continues his "Group Collecting" articles, and also commences, in collaboration with the Rev. G. H. Raynor, "A Price List of English Plate Numbers."

"STAMP COLLECTORS' MONTHLY."

Some more philatelic charades are given in the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly* for January. These poetic puzzles are amusing enough, and may serve to while away a spare half-hour or so, but they have no great philatelic value. The *Stamp Collectors' Monthly* should go in for a series of interesting articles of matters of philatelic moment. Of the excellence and completeness of our little contemporary's news, there can be no doubt. The bound volume for 1891, by the way, is out, and a copy has reached us. It makes an interesting and attractive book.

MESSRS. ALFRED SMITH & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

In its excellent "Philatelic News Letter," Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.'s *Monthly Circular* goes into the subject of the philatelic changes wrought in the past year. The "New Issues" are good, but not in every instance so up-to-date as one could wish.

"BRIC A BRAC."

Bric à Brac has one redeeming feature. It is most painfully punctual. In the February number, (published about Jan. 15th), there is an alleged answer to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN'S critique of Mr. Palmer's "Philatelists' Almanack." There is nothing interesting in *Bric à Brac* to anyone but Mr. J. W. Palmer. The first time that this little print contains a single paragraph in which the name of J. W. Palmer does not figure, we mean to quote that paragraph in its entirety.

Our Colonial Cousins.

VINDIN'S *Philatelic Monthly* for December 20 is almost wholly given up to the matter of the "Laureated" New South Wales Stamps. Mr. D. A. Vindin reprints the *Monthly Journal's* article of September last, and then proceeds to give the explanation demanded. In 1884 or 1885, as nearly as Mr. Vindin can remember, he bought from a stranger who visited him a fine pair of 8d. "Laureated" New South Wales, and was informed that the seller had a number of other unused copies, the remainder of the sheets, and also a sheet of 6d. Laureated unused. He would not sell them at the time, but said he might do so later on. About November, 1887, Mr. Van Dyck mentioned to Mr. Vindin that he had a few hundred pounds laying idle, and said he would halve any profits if he could be put on to a good line in Australian Stamps. On hearing this, Mr. Vindin introduced Van Dyck to the gentleman who had the "Laureated" Stamps, "and left them together, as they appeared to get on very well." When Mr. Vindin next met Van Dyck the latter said he had seen eight sheets each of the 2d. "star," 6d., and 8d., and also a sheet of the 8d. in blue. About a week after that he appeared with 25 sheets, for which he said he had paid £350. He handed Mr. Vindin seven sheets for sale at £200 a set, it being arranged that after the first £350 received, which would go to Van Dyck, all the receipts should be equally divided between the two. "Is it likely," asks Mr. Vindin,

"that I would have handled these stamps had I known of there being more than the twenty-five sheets in existence? I had a clean reputation and a good business to maintain, therefore the supposition that I was aware of the larger quantity is, to my mind, absurd." Mr. Vindin further adds that before this explanation is in print he will be on his way to London to explain everything. In the meantime he is confident that his readers and customers at the Antipodes "will acquit him of dishonest motives, or any intention to misrepresent."

ASSOCIATION AMENITIES IN CANADA.

There seems to be a small hitch in the inner workings of the Canadian Philatelic Association. The *Dominion Philatelist*, which is the official organ of the C.P.A., has its usual monthly report in the December number, and it is from this that we glean that the wheel of the Association has somewhere "slipped a cog." At the last annual election, Mr. Hooper, the Librarian, was deposed in favour of Mr. A. E. Labelle. But it seems that Mr. Hooper, who is concerned in the promotion of the new Philatelic Society of Canada, does not feel inclined to deliver up the library. Here is what Mr. Labelle, the new Librarian, says about the matter in his December report:—"I regret to say that although nearly four months have elapsed since the elections, Mr. Hooper does not seem to realise that he has to hand over the books of the Library. No doubt, as he seems very anxious that the Philatelic Society of Canada should succeed, even going so far as to tell a lot of falsehoods about the C.P.A., he intends keeping those books for a new library that he will donate to the P.S. of C., but in this he may find very soon that he has made a mistake, which will be nothing new for him. As it seems very hard to get a settlement from some of the office-holders of last year, members can readily see where the trouble is, and that some self-styled upholders of the by-laws, who are ready to make lots of fuss over nothing, are now acting entirely contrary to them, which they certainly would not do if the C.P.A. was incorporated, as in that case the trouble would be settled in a minute. As it is, it may take a little longer, but they will certainly find, at their own expense, that it pays better in the end to act as honest men and gentlemen."

Beyond its Association News and Chronicle of New Issues, the *Dominion Philatelist* can lay claim to very little original matter. Another instalment of "Stamp Collecting in Italy" is calmly appropriated, without any acknowledgment to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Philately in the States.

MESSRS. Collin & Calman's "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" in the *American Journal of Philately* is specially interesting this month, containing, as it does, the first portion of the list of Great Britain.

The plan adopted is to take the date of issue of each variety as the basis of the order in which the stamps are given, the various plate numbers, although given, being quite a secondary minor variety. We must say that we prefer the order given in the List of Postage Adhesives of Great Britain, published in this journal during last year, in which each value was taken separately, and the various varieties and Plates of any one value kept together. Great Britain, like Victoria, we look upon as an exception to the usual rule that the stamps should be arranged according to the date of issue. For these two countries we think that the best way, and the way that allows the varieties of the stamps to be easiest found and best seen, is to take each main type and follow it out in all its varieties of change of detail, shade, perforation, and watermark.

On the other hand, for those who do not intend going deeply in to the collecting of the stamps of Great Britain, but who will be satisfied with a collection of the various types without any reference to plate numbers, we think that the list before us is admirable. We have looked through the list most carefully and the only faults we find are—first, that Plate 2 instead of Plate 15 is given in the list of the ½d. of 1870. This is evidently a slip, as in the description it mentions that there are fifteen plates, plates 2, 7, 16, 17, 18 not being used. The other mistake we notice is that the large stamps of 5/-, 10/- and £1 are said to be perf. 15. All these stamps are in reality perf. 15×15½.

This brings us to a question we should like to ask the Editors of this Catalogue, namely—What gauge they measure their perforations by? Our experience is that perforation gauges do not measure the same, ergo, some must be wrong. If we knew what gauge a cataloguer used we should know if varieties in our collections not mentioned were new or not. For instance in Dutch Indies unpaid series of 1882-8 our set has the following perforations:—

12½×12,	3	stamps
13×12,	1	"
13×13½,	1	"
13½,	1	"
13½×13,	3	"

(These are measured by our publishers Ideal Perforation Gauge).

On looking back to the list of Dutch Indies only two of the above perforations are mentioned, and of the following which are

mentioned we do not possess at present a copy, namely—Perf. 13, 12, and 12½.

All this, however, is away from Great Britain. One other matter and we have done. We should like to know on what grounds the various imperforate Plate numbers have been given. Are they only the copies known to exist in two or three large collections? Are they copies that have been issued for use (by mistake) at any Post Office? Or are they copies obtained by favour at various times from officials? As a nearly complete series exists in the Official Collection, we think it would have been better either to exclude all, except the one or two known to have been issued, or to include all, as, while they exist in the Official Collection, it is possible, if improbable, that they may come into some collector's hands one of these days.

Through the kindness of a Mexican gentleman, Senor Pablo Lopez Bosque, the *Philatelic Journal of America* is enabled to present its readers with illustrations of the eight rare Coahuila Revenues — stamps which they might never see except in this form. Hitherto the only one of these chronicled is the 1 centavo, which was first illustrated in *Le Timbre Poste*. The *Philatelic Journal of America* is rich in readable "notes"; its "New Issues" are good, and it has a well-written, but philatelically valueless, article by Lieutenant and Quartermaster P. J. Thorpe, on "The Influence of Philately on the Mind." The most valuable feature of the number is a further instalment of the matter relating to Mexican Stamps, reprinted from "Heitmann's Philatelic Handbook."

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY.

The *Weekly Stamp News*, hailing from the same office as the foregoing, still comes to hand, week by week, brimming with good things. Its notes from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Canada, and Great Britain, make the *Weekly Stamp News* a cosmopolitan journal in the best sense of the word. The latest issue to hand contains a reprint of an article on the early stamps of Oldenburg, mentioned by us in our last month's review of *Le Timbre Poste*.

AN AMALGAMATION.

The neat, red-bordered *Philatelic World*, which has been such a familiar and regular visitor for the past nine years, has ceased to exist as a separate publication. By the amalgamation of the firms of R. R. Bogert, of New York, and Durbin and Hanes, of Philadelphia, their respective papers have been merged into one, which is to be known as the *Philatelic Monthly and World*. If Mr. Tiffany's list is to be relied upon, this is an amalgamation of the oldest philatelic paper in America with the next oldest, and a pleasing instance of the survival of the fittest. The January issue of the newcomer is neat in appearance, and has some readable notes and news.

AMERICAN AUCTION EPITOME.

The second part of a carefully compiled Epitome of American Auction Sales from August 1st, 1890, to August 1st, 1891, is the leading item in the last number of the *American Philatelist*. Mr. H. C. Beardsley, who is responsible for the compilation, must be complimented upon the thoroughness of his work. The *American Philatelist* has also a translation of Gustav Weicke's article on Russian Stamps in the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, some good "Notes" by Robert Stockwell Hatcher, and an account of the Postal Union from its commencement by George Marshall.

ANOTHER AMALGAMATION.

The *Empire State Journal and Brooklyn Philatelist* is a big title for a little paper, but the little paper looks strong enough to carry it. The first number of this new "consolidation," as the Yankees call it, has little beyond its chronicle and editorials to recommend it. But it is going to improve and reform, and as the Editor says, "rank foremost in the field of philatelic journalism." We hope it will. To borrow again from the colloquialisms of the other side, "there is plenty of room at the top."

SEEBECKIZED ECUADOR.

There are few better stamp journals hailing from New York than the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, edited by Charles B. Corwin. This journal was able to do a smart thing in its December number in describing the 1892 issue of Ecuador one month before the stamps were announced to appear. Under the heading of "Seebeckized Ecuador; Once more We are Called Upon to Mourn," we find all the stamps —8 postals, 7 officials, 2 wrappers, 2 envelopes, and 2 post cards—accurately described and illustrated. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has also full text of Mr. J. W. Scott's paper on "The Embossing on U.S. Stamps," as read before the Philatelic Society, New York, on October 7th last. Another excellent feature is the continuation of Mr. John K. Tiffany's translation of the Société Philatelique Sud-Americaine's catalogue of the stamps of Peru. The paper also indulges in a long criticism of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' most recent catalogue, and discovers a few minor discrepancies.

On the Continent.

DAS POSTWERTZEICHEN, hailing from Munich, gives a report of a lecture on Baden Stamps, delivered at the Bavarian Society's meeting on October 9th, by Otto Sedlmayr. This is the gentleman who discovered the secret marks of the present issue

of the stamps of the German Empire, and it would be worth while to have the report translated into English, on account of the detailed treatment of the subject in question. By official decree of the 26th of April, 1851, the introduction of postage stamps was resolved upon, and all postal matters were to be treated by the new regulations from midnight of the 30th of April to the 1st of May 1851. The first emission of stamps were large figures in a circle, bearing on the four sides of the stamps "Baden" in large letters on the top, and "Freimarke" on the bottom; on the left side in very small letters "Deutsch Oestr Postverin;" and on right hand side "Vertrag v. 6 April, 1850;" black printing, coloured paper; 1 kr. chamois, 3 krs. dark yellow, 6 krs. green, 9 krs. bluish pink. Shades of these are, 3 krs. light yellow, 6 krs. yellowish green, 9 krs. violet pink. The second issue of Baden stamps took place during the years 1853-57 by a change in the colour of the paper: 1 kr. black on white paper, 3 kr. green, 6 kr. yellow; all these on the 7th of March, 1853, and 3 kr. blue paper on the 17th of June 1857. Of both issues official reprints were made in 1867. Forgeries are only known of the 1 kr. 1st issue, one by a dyeing process of the genuine 1 kr. white, and one by a lithographic bogus, which may easily be detected. The postmarks used for the obliteration of the stamps consist of a stamp shewing 5 circuits; they were introduced at the same time with the first stamps. In the centre of these circuits was a number, each post office having its own number. At first these numbers were 1-143; later on they came up to 177. The size of these numbers is different. By official order only black printing ink was to be used for the obliteration marks, but they are also to be seen in vermilion, reddish brown and blue. The red and blue postmarks are only from places on the Swiss and Wurtemburg frontiers, and this is explained by the fact that all the letters coming from or going to France had to be postmarked—by treaty with that country—with a red stamp bearing the letters PD, PP or PF in red printing ink; it is but natural that the postal officers very often by inadvertence used the red ink cushion for both marks. A fresh issue of stamps took place on 1st January, 1861, shewing the Baden arms on the lined ground of a quadrate, top side "Baden," bottom the value in kreuzer, right hand "Postverein," left "Freimarke," perforated 13½, coloured print on white paper; 1 kr. black, 3 kr. blue in various shades, 6 kr. orange (reddish and yellow shades), 9 kr. carmine. This emission only lasted one year, and is generally known. The postmarks of it are the same as before, but at the end of 1860 or at the beginning of 1861, the outer circuit of the postmarks got the appearance of a saw. There has also been remarked a postmark shewing only two circuits, used very probably by the railway post offices. A change of colours of these stamps took place in July, 1862, in consequence of a treaty between the different States of the German Confederation to use the same colour for each value of their postage stamps; the 6kr. was changed into blue and the 9kr. into brown, perforation 10, which perforation was also adopted for the 1kr. black. To avoid confounding the 3kr. stamp, which had to be printed in carmine, in consequence of the treaty, with the existing 9kr. carmine, the ground lines were left out of the central square, and this accounts for the existence of the stamp 3kr. light carmine on white ground, perforation 13½. Of the other new emissions, Arms on white ground in the centre square, perforated 10, the precise dates could not be ascertained. These stamps are 1kr. black, 3kr. pink (light carmine), 6kr. blue, 9kr. brown, 18kr. green, 30kr. orange. The 1kr. black is said to be also existing with perforation 13½; but this could likewise not be ascertained. Nothing is known of official reprints of these emissions, but the 18kr. and 30kr. have been forged in all sorts of ways. Much noise was occasioned by the forgeries of a certain Schmidt, who had them engraved and printed in the offices of Aug. Gockel, Karlsruhe. The forgeries were, however, soon discovered, and the perpetrators punished. To detect these forgeries particular observation must be given to the fraudulent postmarks. In the year 1866 the postmarks with the circuit stamps disappear, and the obliteration is performed by stamps bearing the names of the post offices in one or two circles, in half circles, and in squares.

OTHER CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

In *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, we find another good paper on the Manufacture of Postage Stamps—that is, of course, the authorised and official manufacture. Victor Flandrin writes instructively about the stamps of Hawaii.

L'Annonce Timbrologique for January is bright and varied in its contents. The editor, M. Armand Dethier, in his entertaining "Here and There" Notes, draws attention to a slight error in the first number of the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS in its notice of the December *L'Annonce*. Apart from this, M. Dethier has the highest praise for the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Amongst the features of the January issue of *L'Annonce* are a paper on philatelic bibliography, a New Year's acrostic, and the first chapter of a philatelic satire about the "Society Timbrologique Bistemrock."

La Carte Postale, which has now completed its second year of publication, has a capital chronicle of new issues of postcards.

Le Moniteur du Collectionneur, the organ of the Luxemburg Society, has one great advantage; it is printed partly in French and partly in German. There is an address to members of Philatelic Societies, by Jos. Schock, and a good paper headed "Demandes et Offres," by Louis Van Reeth.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 3.] MARCH, 1892. [GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

SOME OPINIONS CONCERNING THE 20C. BLUE (1850) OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

MUCH interest centres in an article on this subject in the *Philatelic Record* for January 31st. It is a review of a work on French stamps by the late M. Louis Leroy, with an appendix by M. Camille Blondiot. The appearance of this book has revived the vexed questions concerning the 20c. blue of 1850 and the same stamp surcharged "25c." It is with these issues, or alleged issues, that M. Blondiot specially deals. He states that early in the year 1850 the Government decided to change the colour of the 20c. from black to blue, and that, shortly before the Government had decided to raise the postal rate to 25c.—that is, before the 18th May, 1850—an edition in blue had been printed off. This is supported by other evidence, and is generally received as indisputable. Now, according to M. Herpin, an authority quoted by the *Record*, eight millions of these stamps were surcharged 25c. in red in order to meet the demand of the Government decree, there being no time to prepare a new die. M. Blondiot does not dispute the surcharging, though he contends that "this was not done in the factory of M. Hulot"—the gentleman who was at that time employed to manufacture stamps for the French Government.

THE "25C." SURCHARGE.

Whatever be the status of the "25c." surcharge, specimens of the stamp are exceedingly rare. The *Record* says:—"The specimen mentioned by M. Blondiot as being in the possession of Dr. Legrand, came to him from a gentleman who took it with other copies from a sheet found by him in the Ministry of Finance, and the copy that was acquired by 'a Parisian collector' was one of these. The rest of the sheet, if it remained in the Ministry of Finance, must have been destroyed in the Communard conflagration of 1871. The specimen M. Herpin had, and probably the pair in the de Saulcy collection, came from a gentleman who was the chief engraver to the mint at the time they were obtained. The specimen which the late M. Pauwels had came from the same source, and probably also that in the collection of M. Berger-Levrault." Our contemporary adds: "The surcharge itself has never been described, but it consisted of '*25c.*' in italic numerals of 4 mm. high, followed by a bar 5¼ mm. long, composed of two horizontal lines about 2 mm. apart, the interval between the lines being filled by ten parallel lines slanting like the figures from right to left, and the impression was of the blotchy nature that would be made by a lateral contact of the type with the paper."

THE "RECORD'S" OPINION.

As to the 20c. blue the *Philatelic Record* agrees with M. Blondiot in denying its existence as a stamp officially issued. Our contemporary sums it up as "an error, not of printing but of issue." The "25c." surcharge, it thinks, can only claim existence as a project submitted to, but not not adopted by, the Government. In concluding its able article, the *Record* notes that M. Moens, in the new edition of his catalogue, describes both the 20c. and the 25c. surcharge as "not issued."

The *American Philatelist* renounces its boycott of the Seebecks in these words:—"We had hopes, when we inaugurated it, that other papers would join with us and that we might freeze the stuff out, but we met with no success. We shall list them hereafter in our Chronicle, and if enough of our members request it, will issue an extra to include the 'back numbers' we have missed. We admire the stamps, but lament their pedigree."

* * *

A correspondent to the *Daily Graphic* makes the "chestnutty" suggestion that penny stamps should be perforated diagonally, so as to be readily convertible into halfpenny ones. The hopeless impracticability of this has been explained already.

* * *

The *Post Office* figures out that there are 65,007 Post Offices in the United States—or one to about every thousand inhabitants. The number is exclusive of Mr. Gremmel's *Post Office*.

Philately at Home.

FIRST NUMBER OF THE "LONDON PHILATELIST"—MR. BACON ON CAPE STAMPS.

IT is not every month, or every year, that one sees such a valuable addition to the Philatelic Press as the *London Philatelist*, the new monthly journal issued by the Philatelic Society. Both in appearance and in the value of its contents the newcomer would be difficult to beat. With Mr. M. P. Castle for its editor, and Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. for its printers and publishers, the result is only what one might reasonably have expected. With the first number of our new contemporary is presented a fine portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, of whom a biographical sketch is also given. The "New Issues" article is comprehensive, and promises to prove a valuable feature of the paper. There are also Society and other reports, some "Occasional Notes," and an exhaustive article on the "Laureated Reprints of New South Wales." Mr. M. P. Castle promises a series of articles on South Australian stamps.

MR. BACON'S CONTRIBUTION.

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"THE STAMP COLLECTOR."

With the issue for *February*, the *Stamp Collector* commences its second volume. Much of its space is devoted to apologies for the non-appearance of the January number, which, it appears, was all the fault of the printers. Mr. Ph. Heinsberger writes a readable paper on "The Postal Service during the Franco-German War, 1870-71." But he has nothing fresh to tell.

THE FORGERY CASES AGAIN!

Forgery cases fill the air. They also fill the pages of the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly* for February. Our little contemporary devotes three editorial notes, and a five-page report, to the "Great Forgery Cases," which obliges the editor to "omit a great deal of matter which would otherwise appear this month."

DEATH OF M. HULOT.

The "Philatelic News-Letter" of *Alfred Smith & Co.'s Monthly Circular* is devoted to a review of the life and work of the late M. Hulot. This gentleman, as our readers doubtless know, was the first to apply the galvano-plastic process to the manufacture of postage stamps. The law authorising the creation of postage stamps in France was voted in August, 1848, and the government first applied to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Petch, who then manufactured the English stamps of 1d. and 2d., but they required six months to execute the order, at the rate of 1fr. per sheet of 240. The negociation naturally fell through, for the government required the supply by the 1st of January, 1849. M. Hulot undertook the task. He was established in a building at the mint, and in another five weeks had prepared his plates from the die, so that he was able to print off the necessary quantity, and all the post-offices were supplied with stamps of 20 centimes before the 1st of January. M. Hulot manufactured the stamps for the government up to April, 1851, in what is termed *en régie*, but in 1851 he contracted with the government to supply the stamps at 1 fr. per 1000 for the first 200 millions, at 90c. for the next 200 millions, and at 80c. for any excess. This contract was in force till 1869, when the prices were modified and fixed at 60c. for the first 500 millions, and at 50c. for any excess.

A LESSON FOR OUR POST OFFICE.

In 1875 the contract with M. Hulot ceased, and the work was given to the Bank of France, which body manufactured the stamps *en régie*. Under this arrangement the cost of production rapidly diminished, till in 1879 it had dropped to 34 centimes per 1,000. In 1880 the French Government took the work of manufacturing the stamps on its own shoulders, and the price was still further reduced. At present France pays only 25 centimes per 1,000 for her postage stamps. "This," says the *Monthly Circular*, "seems a lesson that might be useful to our own post-office. We know that it was the feeling of the late Postmaster-General that the post-office, which consumes the stamps, and would be the sufferers in case of theft or forgery, should be allowed to manufacture their own stamps, and it is clear that it could do it at a much greater economy of price than they pay now to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., whose contract price is 3¼d. per 1000 for the stamps like those of 1d. printed in doubly fugitive colours. A similar lesson might be learned from the cost of post cards, which are now supplied to the public at 4/2 per 100 for the yellow paper ones, and 5/- for the thicker white ones. The post cards in France are sold to the public at face value, and only cost the post-office about 3d. per 1000."

On the Continent.

THE PHILATELIC PRESS IN FRANCE, GERMANY, AND EUROPE GENERALLY.

LE COLLECTIONNEUR DE TIMBRES-POSTE, continuing its articles on French Stamps, deals exhaustively with the telegraph stamps of 1868, pointing out all varieties of type, colour, and obliteration. The "New Issues" and "Petite Causerie" of M. Maury's journal are among its best features. An article on "The Stamps of Moldavia, and their Imitations," is a reply to an article in the *Timbrophil* of Bucharest, and the bone of contention is M. Gorjan's Postal Museum at the latter place.

STAMP FORGERS IN FRANCE.

Under the heading of "Une Fabrique de Faux Timbres" in the *Revue Française*, M. Yorel Dlavso tells of the forgeries of French stamps which were rife in Paris in 1886. The fraud was discovered by a postal *employé*, but not before it had been successfully carried on for some time. The culprits were found to be two women, Mugnier and Derlin, who were paid respectively ten francs and five francs per day for their services in "placing" the stamps. Afterwards, their male confederates were arrested—Conry, a lithographer, the artist of the gang, and Rollet, another lithographer, who did the printing of the stamps. The woman Mugnier was the most versatile of the lot, for, in addition to hawking the stamps, she bossed the whole of the commercial side of the business, and filled up her spare time by supplying the home-made stamps with perforations.

Victor Guinet, in a long article on French Chiffres-Taxes, contends that though more

monotonous than the postage stamps proper, the collection of these stamps is not less interesting. The *Revue Française* has extensive information as to recent forgeries, a good review column, and a capital chronicle.

More about Specialism.

Mons. E. R. Michel, in the *Gazette Timbrologique*, takes up the cudgels against specialism. "Supposing," says he, "that a collector on the specialism plan is able to procure all the stamps of France and Colonies, the stamp of 1 franc, orange, 1849, the two typed specimens of Réunion, 1852, and all the grotesque surcharges of the Colonies!—And after?" Mons. Michel contends that absolute specialism is a chimera. He says that philatelists generally will be wise not to give up their general collections in favour of one solitary country.

Other features of the *Gazette Timbrologique* include one of the best arranged chronicles of "New Issues" we have yet seen. The beautiful printing and "get up" of this paper reflect great credit upon Mons. J. Poncin.

Mons. Victor Robert's New Paper.

The first number is to hand of Mons. Victor Robert's new philatelic journal, *L'Union Postale*. It is a large 24-page journal, and—if one may judge from its first number—has come to stay. One very noticeable feature of the initial issue is the quantity of reading contributed by Mons. Robert himself. This exceptionally energetic editor, in addition to his opening address, writes two long articles on the Phillippines and French Colonies respectively, compiles an excellent chronicle, and furnishes an entertaining column of philatelic gossip. All hail to thee, Monsieur Robert! Thou art come in good time to disprove the alleged indolence of the editor! Seriously, if Mons. Victor Robert can maintain his industry and versatility, he will be justly entitled to the palm for editorial activity. In addition to the articles we have mentioned, *L'Union Postale* has a paper on "Dominican Stamps" by "Adjust," and another on "Used Stamps or Unused?" by George P. Grignard. In concluding an able article, Mons. Grignard deprecates the collecting of used stamps to the exclusion of unused, and *vice versa*.

The Trinidad "Fee" Stamps.

We have already drawn attention to *Le Timbre's* recent articles on these stamps, under the heading of "Uncatalogued Trinidads." In the February number of *Le Timbre* there is a further paper—this time from a different writer (Mons. E. Moroy, of Geneva), and written in a totally different strain. Mons. Moroy advises the writer of the preceding articles not to waste any more time in useless investigation. The stamps *are* catalogued—but in the category of fiscal stamps, to which they properly belong. The writer refers to Moens' Catalogue, and goes on to say that the English word "Fee" has a number of meanings, and is applicable to almost any sort of stamps. These so-called "Uncatalogued Trinidads" are to be found on the sheets of certain English dealers. The sole rarity is the 10s. on 5s., the others being worth, "in England," from 2d. to 1s. at the most. It is the same thing, adds M. Moroy, when the obliteration, put on in ink, has been washed off, and replaced by a bogus postal obliteration, emanating from a well-known English "officine."

Le Timbre has two "Chronicles" in its February issue—one, a chronicle of new issues; the other a "Chronique Justiciare," giving a report of the proceedings against Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes.

About Victor Suppantschitsch.

Amongst the many interesting features of the *Borsen Courier* we find a good portrait and biography of Victor Suppantschitsch. This now eminent philatelist was born in 1838, in Laibach, Austria, and he was the son of a merchant. Suppantschitsch was always intelligent, but his devotion to philately doubtless had its effect in broadening and strengthening his intellect. His brother left him a small stamp collection, which commenced to increase and multiply directly it changed hands. He became editor of the *Magazin fuer Briefmarken*, and afterwards wrote for the *Briefmarken Journal* and for other papers. At the present day he is one of the leading philatelic writers on the Continent. Soon after the death, in 1882, of Mr. F. Meyer, his most intimate friend, Mr. Suppantschitsch sold his magnificent collection and went in solely for literary work. Among his literary efforts may be mentioned a book on "Afghanistan, her Post and Postage Stamps," and "A Guide to Philately." He has also devised albums that have attained no small popularity. Mr. Suppantschitsch is an honorary member of several Continental societies. He was chosen as a judge at the Vienna Exhibition, in 1890. Handicapped with a name like Suppantschitsch, his career has been extraordinarily successful.

A Journal for San Marino.

The tiny republic of San Marino, which has a population of some 2,000 souls, can now boast of a philatelic journal of its own. The *San Marino Philatelist* is an ambitious little sheet, printed in three languages—English, French, and German. The feature of its first number is a description of

San Marino and its Post.

San Marino, the reader must know, can claim great antiquity. There is nothing modern or cheap about San Marino. The tiny republic, as a republic, is 1,000 years old. Yet—so old-fashioned is San Marino—it has never enjoyed a decent fog, and railway collisions are unknown. Perhaps this is because there are no railways. The mails, we learn from the *San Marino Philatelist*, are carried by the "Diligencia di San Marino"—a better

name for which would be "Slow Coach." This conveyance is of light build, and, when going up hills, all passengers are politely requested to get out and walk. The mail leaves San Marino at 5 a.m., and gets to Rimini, the nearest Italian town, in 3½ hours. This allows the driver time for frequent refreshment. "Time is money" is an adage very little understood in San Marino. "Never," says the writer we quote, "have I seen anyone in such a hurry as, for instance, in London." This interesting article is to be continued in future issues of the *San Marino Philatelist*.

"DE POSTILJON."

Another paper of recent inception, *De Postiljon*, hails from Holland. The fourth number has a valuable article by Dr. Legrand describing and interpreting the characters on Japanese Stamps. The paper has an excellent "New Issues" column.

FORGED HELIGOLAND STAMPS.

Der Briefmarken, the official organ of the Breslau Philatelic Society, has a good article on the Postage Stamps of Heligoland, by Arthur Wülbern, whose work displays a thorough knowledge of the subject. Much information is given concerning the forged postcards and postmarks.

GERMAN WAR STAMPS.

The *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, the oldest of German philatelic periodicals, gives a translation of R. F. Albrecht's article on the War Stamps of the North German Confederation, the original of which appeared a short time ago in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* at New York. This article itself is one of the best ever written on philatelic matters, correcting in a complete and efficient manner the many erroneous notions about the stamps issued in the year 1870-73 by the German postal authorities for the French territory occupied by the German armies after the last eventful war. As a rule, these stamps were classified, and generally known, under the name of Alsace-Lorraine, and it is no splendid testimony to the thoroughness of German philatelic literature that this has not been corrected before, and that German philatelic periodicals must have recourse to a loan from an American journal about a subject so eminently important to German philatelists. The enumeration of new issues of stamps, post cards, envelopes, etc., as well as the end of the report of the Dresden Philatelic Congress, and two reports of a Berlin and the Strasburg Philatelic Societies contain nothing of particular interest for English readers.

BISECTED SARDINIAN STAMPS.

La Filatelia, the organ of the Societá Filatelica Italiana of Rome, tells of a letter recently shown, bearing the half of a Sardinian stamp of 40 centesimi unperforated, of January, 1858, as prepayment. The letter's date is 28th October, 1861, and the stamp is postmarked by the Post-Office at Fabriano, showing the same date of 28th October, 1861. This shows that at that period, when certain stamps were lacking, the post officials used to cut stamps of double the value, and use these halves instead of single entire stamps. Now-a-days such halves appear likewise, but their origin is of no official character; they are called into life by the curiosity of stamp mongers, who have perhaps, some friends or accomplices at some post office assisting them in their trick.

OTHER CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie has the concluding chapters of its articles on the Stamps of Hawaii, and the manufacture of postage stamps.

Le Courrier des Timbres Poste prints an interesting article on the Stamp Bourse, and some reminiscences of the late Don Pedro.

Le Moniteur du Collectionneur, which is printed in French and German, has a number of articles which we should refer to more fully did space permit. The paper on the Stamps of Luxembourg by Fr. J. Lebrun and Louis van Reeth, is specially interesting.

Timbrofilul devotes the majority of its space to the Philatelic Society of Rome. There are some good notes on current topics.

Tidring för Frmärksamlare is a very presentable newcomer, hailing from Sweden. The Swedes are not well catered for in the matter of philatelic literature, and this new paper should find a warm welcome. Its first number is full of good things.

La Carte Postale has been enlarged, and is now more valuable than ever to philatelists whose fancy leads them in the direction of postal cards.

MINOR CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

Fortuna, which is not a purely philatelic journal, has little that is worth quoting. Its contents consist chiefly of advertisements of stamps, coins, old books, and autographs.

The *Frankfürter Briefmarken Zeitung* has been as dull as ditch-water lately. We should like to see a little more life infused into its columns.

The *Internationales Briefmarken Journal* is the organ of several Philatelic Societies, and that is about its only qualification. It possesses but little interest for outsiders.

The *Revista Filatelica*, organ of the Philatelic Club at Milan, has some translations of articles in other papers, but very little that is original. The New Issues and Society reports are good.

Here is the latest philatelic conundrum. Why is a bad boy like a postage stamp? Because he is licked and placed in a corner.

Our Colonial Cousins.

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Mr. D. A. Vindin's Trip Through Maoriland.—"The Dominion Philatelist."

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In the last issue of the Philatelic Review of Reviews we managed to find room, at the last moment, for a summary of Mr. D. A. Vindin's explanation of the "Laureated N.S.W. Reprints" business in the *Philatelic Monthly*, for December 20th. No more recent issue of the *Monthly* having reached us, we must perforce finish the review of the December number. In addition to "New Issues" and other stock features, there are some entertaining "Jottings" by "Timbrologist," the story of "A Trip through Mashonaland" by Mr. D. A. Vindin, and an appendix to Mr. A. F. Basset Hull's "Stamps of Tasmania."

A Trip through Maoriland.

Mr. Vindin's narrative includes some interesting philatelic experiences. "When you have been in correspondence with people for many years you begin to wish to see them." That is Mr. Vindin's trite observation at the commencement of his article, and that is also the reason which induced him to travel to New Zealand, and visit his philatelic correspondents. Disappointed by a Sydney friend who had promised to accompany him, Mr. Vindin had to brave the perils of the ocean alone. After one "choppy" day, lovely weather set in and all was happiness on board. Arrived safely at Auckland, Mr. Vindin proceeded to interview all the buyers and sellers, collectors and dealers, in the city. Auckland philatelists are enthusiastic and thorough, and our Sydney friend saw several fine things in the collections he inspected, one being

A "Post Office" Mauritius,

in the possession of a lady philatelist. Mr. Vindin offered £60 for this, but was not "taken." Mr. D. Moritzon, of Auckland, has a shilling imperforate Queensland — the finest Mr. Vindin has ever seen. Captain Herrold, Mr. Thomas William Kitt (a member of the London Philatelic Society), and Mr. Herman Brown are other philatelists of whose collections Mr. Vindin speaks in terms of the highest praise. Leaving Auckland he proceeded to Wellington. Although the capital of New Zealand, and the headquarters of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, there are only a few collectors at Wellington, and very little that is interesting from a philatelic standpoint. Mr. Vindin met most of the leading collectors at the house of a Mr. G. S. Pilcher, and looked over their philatelic belongings. Mr. A. J. Bate had some good Colonials to show, and fair collections were shown by Messrs. Knowles, Pilcher, and Sanderson.

At this point Mr. Vindin breaks off with a "To be continued." Readers of the *Monthly* will await his further articles about philately in New Zealand.

Rival Societies in Canada.

The Canadian Philatelic Association and the Philatelic Society of Canada are still waging a war of words, and there is probably much betting in philatelic circles there as to which body will come out top. The *Dominion Philatelist*, the organ of the C.P.A., says: "In spite of all the obituaries that have been written announcing the death and burial of the C.P.A., it still lives, and from all we can learn it is likely to live for many years to come. The membership is now in the neighbourhood of one hundred and many enquiries are being made by collectors from every part of this continent for information regarding it. All the useless and rotten timber has been weeded out, and only the good, sound and substantial material is left."

Membership of the C.P.A.

Apropos of the statement that "the membership is in the neighbourhood of a hundred," it may not be amiss to refer to the secretary's lists of the names and addresses of present members. These only total up to eighty, so that the membership is not quite in the neighbourhood of a hundred yet. It is, in fact, a couple of streets away.

Beyond its "Notes" and "New Issues" the *Dominion Philatelist* has only one feature of interest, and that is an article devoted to "Poste Restante Letters." It gives the "regulations which determine, in all the countries of the Universal Postal Union, the length of time for retaining in the offices of destination unclaimed correspondence addressed "poste restante."

Philately in the States.

Major Evans on Forgeries, New and Old. —Other Interesting Articles from America.

Under the heading of "A New Aspect of an Old Question," Major E. B. Evans furnishes the *Philatelic Journal of America* with a readable article on forgeries, old and new. The gallant Major dilates on the antiquity of forgery as an institution. He can remember forgeries twenty-five years ago, and even earlier than that. In fact, "the forger must have got to work as soon as ever stamp collecting became popular." But a great change has come over the forgery business; the disease has entered upon a new phase. There are the old imitations and the new—the old, clumsily executed and readily detected; the new, a much better production, deceiving even experts. But the old forgeries are still to be met with, though not so much in America as in Europe. A few months ago

Major Evans visited Paris, and was surprised at the number of forged stamps of the poorest description that were to be seen in the shop windows. These are the stamps which used to be so prevalent in England in the early days of stamp collecting. So common were they, and so openly sold, that articles in one of the principal English stamp magazines were actually illustrated with copies of the forgeries themselves!

HIGH CLASS FORGERIES.

But Major Evans does not mean to say that there were no higher class imitations in the early days. On the contrary, some of the old Moldavian, and first envelopes of Finland were for a long time believed to be genuine varieties of type. Several of the old Swiss forgeries were believed to be genuine; while the really genuine ones were pronounced forgeries! The forgers, Major Evans thinks, must have turned their attention to the old Swiss stamps at a very early period. "I have some before me now," he writes, "that must have been in my possession nearly 25 years; they are the usual lot, Basle, the double Geneva, the Zurichs, including some rare varieties with the date in the corners, and one —perhaps unique, certainly uncatalogued—with date in the *lower* corners only! They all came from a dealer in Switzerland, who of course guaranteed them; but that was hardly necessary; they came direct from the land of their birth, how should they be otherwise than genuine?"

THE NEW STYLE.

But now all is changed. It is frequently a difficult matter for the advanced collector to know just what he is buying, so skilful has the forger become. Major Evans can advise no system by which one may steer clear of the nimble forgery. He advocates extreme caution as to what is being bought, and whom it is being bought from. More than this, he suggests that if collectors do unfortunately get taken in, they should be willing to take some trouble in tracing the source of the frauds—not only for their own satisfaction, but also for the benefit of philatelists and philately.

Quite apart from Major Evans's admirable article, the *Philatelic Journal of America* offers its readers a capital bill of fare. There are "Editorial Notes" by C. H. Mekeel, "Stamp Notes" by the Editor, and articles on "What to Collect," "The Stamp King," (a gentle knock at the "Father of Philately,") "Mexico," and other subjects. A new column that promises to be interesting is headed "Notes on Counterfeits, Reprints, and Oddities."

STAMPS USED TWICE OVER.

In the course of an article on the Postage Stamps of France, based on a paper in one of the French journals, the *American Journal of Philately* gives some facts about the early days of French Philately, and the suspicions incurred by collectors of stamps which had already been used for postal purposes. The French Government could not bring itself to believe that there were persons who collected used stamps, and they preferred the theory that the stamps were washed and fraudulently re-used for the prepayment of postage. That the suspicions of the Government were not entirely unfounded is proved by the number of persons found guilty of this sort of malpractise. In 1866 the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* published the statistics of the number of trials instituted by the Post Office Department. "We have read over a great many of these trials," says the writer we quote, "all of which indicate great stupidity on the part of the culprits; the temptation held out to them was the very slight mark of cancellation found on some of the stamps. Sometimes they scratched or cut them and replaced the cut portion by a clean portion of another stamp, but not in a single instance did they show any washing of the stamps, and much less any criminal industry of that character. Besides this, infractions of the law were constantly decreasing, notwithstanding the constant increase of prepaid articles, which exceeded 550,000,000 in 1863."

The latest instalment of the *American Journal of Philately's* excellent "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" was fully dealt with in the last issue of the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The "Postal Card Catalogue," now running, will be found quite as great a help to the card collectors. The countries dealt with in the January number are Servia, Seychelles, Shanghai, and Siam, every variety of each country being illustrated.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

It seems probable that the American tariff on imported stamps, which has always been a thorn in the side of the American stampite, will soon be told to "get." A recent issue of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* brings us full details of the Bill which Congressman John C. Crosby has brought before the House of Representatives, at the request of Mr. J. Arthur Wainwright, of Northampton, Mass. The measure provides "that the following articles not specially mentioned in the present tariff schedule be added to the free list, to wit: Foreign postage stamps, stamped envelopes, post cards, letter cards, telegraph stamps, and revenue stamps, both used and unused." It has been read twice, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed; so that there is a prospect of its shortly becoming law—if, indeed, it has not already done so.

QUIGLEY, ALIAS BURMEISTER.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News is essentially *the* newspaper of the philatelic world. It brings us more news of philatelic doings (and sometimes misdoings) on the other side of the streak of sea-sickness than any other journal we receive. From the issue of January 20th we cull the following details relating to

Quigley, the stamp "fraud," and his arrest by Lieutenant Hanson, on January 11th.

"Quigley's plan was to send to stamp collectors a tpye-written letter 'dictated,' in which he set forth that having given up the business of a collector of foreigh stamps he had a list of seventy-three correspondents in all parts of the world which he had, at great expense to himself by liberal advertising, been able to gather together; that all his correspondence with these people was in English and that he would cheerfully give them the names, but thought $2 should be sent him for them. Lieut. Hanson, who had been on the lookout for Quigley since the warrant for his arrest had been placed in his hands, saw young Quigley enter his father's house, and at once detailed Officer Yonker, in citizen's clothes, to watch the premises and arrest him when he came out, which he did later in the day. When searched at the station-house one of the type-written letters was found on him, together with a great number of letters from foreign countries, among them one from Samoa, Sandwich Islands, and one from British Columbia; also a number of uncancelled foreign stamps, Suez Canal, Samoa Express, Germany and the Netherlands; also a membership card showing him to have been a matriculated student of the University of Pennsylvania, session of 1889-90."

Local Issues in Brazil.

In view of the statement in various English philatelic journals that Brazil constitutionally permits her twenty States to issue stamps for postal and telegraphic use within their own territory, and that this prerogative is to be acted upon, the *American Philatelist* has dipped into the Brazilian Constitution and discovered these clauses referring to stamps:—"Art. 7. It is the exclusive prerogative of the Union to decree: (3) Stamp duties, save the restrictions imposed by Art. 9, Sec. 1, No. 1; (4) Postal and telegraph taxes. Art. 9, Sec. 1. The States alone have the exclusive right to decree: (1) Stamp duties on instruments emanating from their respective governments and business of their internal economy; (2) Contributions touching their own telegraphs and postal service. Art. 34. The National Congress shall have exclusive power: (15) To legislate in regard to federal postal and telegraph service." Our Chicago contemporary adds: "From the above it would seem that there was good ground for the statement, but we hope that the report is untrue. The state of Para, however, has already issued revenue stamps, and they are far ahead of the federal postal issues. Let us hope that if stamps are to be issued, à la Colombia, that we shall have tasteful designs, good printing, and no Seebeck contracts."

Incorporation of the American Philatelic Association.

Special interest attaches to Mr. John K. Tiffany's letter to the members of the American Philatelic Association as printed in the *American Philatelist*. He writes:—"The Official Board is pleased to be able now to annonnce that the President has received from the Secretary of State of West Virginia a charter, and that the President, Secretary, Foreign Secretary and Treasurer, together with your former Vice-President. Mr. Van Derlip, of Boston, are now a corporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and that the necessary advertisements have been published by the corporators, who will hold a meeting in the City of New York, on the 20th of January, 1892, at which they will organize the Corporation, adopt the necessary By-laws, provide for the issue of the stock to all present members of the Association, and transact any other business that may be necessary. It would, perhaps, be premature now to go farther into details, but it may be announced that every present member of the Association, who desires to become a member of the new body, can do so by sending his dollar for a share of its stock to the present Treasurer, to be issued so soon as the Charter is accepted and the certificates prepared."

One Year's New Issses.

Few better papers come to us from America than the *Stamp Collectors' Companion*, of St. Louis, so ably edited by Mr. F. H. Littlefield. Though only a few months old, the *Stamp Collectors' Companion* has already made its mark. One of the best articles in the latest issue to hand is on "The Issues of the Past Year," and comes from the pen of a gentleman who modestly subscribes himself "L. G. R." This writer has gone through all the new emissions of 1891, and gives us some instructive statistics on the subject. He says:—"I find that, counting only postage stamps, and including none of the minute differences in paper, watermark, perforation, or shades of colour, there were 413 distinct varieties issued during 1891. If we include the varieties of paper, watermarks, &c., instead of 413 varieties we have at least 1000; and as for the Crœsus, who, besides collecting postage stamps, also attempts to accumulate envelopes, postal cards, telegraphs, and revenues, he will have to find room in his album for at least 2000 specimens." The same writer speaks also of the changes in stamp-issuing countries during 1891. By the issue of stamps for the whole of the Leeward Islands, Antigua, Virgin Islands, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, and Montserrat are accommodated with back seats. Terra del Fuego comes to the front with a local stamp of its own, and other new appearances are the British East Africa and the British South Africa Companies.

It would occupy more space than we can spare to do justice to all the good things in the *Stamp Collectors' Companion*. "J. De Q. D." propounds the question, "Is Philately a Science?" and answers it himself with a

positive affirmative; "L. G. Q." writes on "How Shall We Collect?"; G. W. G. moralises on "Those Dear Old Days," and "Pilot" teaches the young idea "How to Start a Collection." The coloured engravings of Mexican stamps are continued, the January number containing the eight remaining colours and values of the 1879—82 issue.

MR. CORWIN CRITICISES.

Mr. Charles B. Corwin, editor of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, of New York, indulges in a lengthy criticism of the London Society's work on the "British Colonial Stamps of the West Indies, Central and South America," in the January issue of his paper. Barbados is the first country in which Mr. Corwin finds himself at variance with the Society. He notes that no mention is made of the pin-perforate green (½d.) and blue (1d.) of 1860, which are found in two distinct gauges, 12½ and 14. Again, the fact is unnoticed that the 6d. and 1s. watermark Crown and C.C. are found with the watermark sideways. With regard to British Guiana, Mr. Corwin says: "To the reference list of Issue X, being the stamps dated 1860, may be added the 4 and 24c. perf. 13, while to Issue XI, similar to preceding but with value placed closer to the word "cents" in bottom label, may be added a complete set of all four values, 1, 2, 8, and 12c., also perf. 13.; the three values of the large, 1863, issue, 6, 24, and 48c. are also found perf. 13." In British Honduras the Society omits to notice the fact that there are two types of surcharge to be found on the 50c. on 1s. grey (small surcharge), the figures "50" being found in two entirely distinct styles. In Grenada there is no mention of the well-known errors "Shillins" on the 1s. and "Pencf" on 2½d. Dealing with Jamaica, Mr. Corwin is surprised to find the perforation of the 2s. and 5s. given as 14. It should be 12½. Great carelessness, too, is displayed in the omission of the Montserrat 2½d. blue and 4d. mauve, Crown and C.A., perforation 14, which were issued in 1885. Finally, the Society omits the 1d. carmine of Turk's Island, 1889, Crown and C.A., perforation 14. Mr. Corwin is not yet done with the Society's work, reserving his remarks on the imperforate Trinidads, &c., for a future article.

BRITISH HONDURAS "SIX" CENT.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has also an exhaustive article on the subject of the "Six" Cent British Honduras. After weighing all the pros and cons, our New York contemporary decides that the stamp is a "swindle." Other articles in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* include a reprint of Mr. Corwin's paper on Sierra Leone, read before the Philatelic Society in New York, and the fifth part of Mr. John K. Tiffany's careful translation of "Société Philatelique Sud-Americaine's" Catalogue of the stamps of Peru.

THE "OUTER LINE" ON U.S. STAMPS.

Writing on this subject in the *Post Office* of New York, Mr. Alvah Davison is puzzled as to why stamps of the "outer line" variety are priced so high, when at least three or four of them will be found in every hundred. He asks: "I wonder how many collectors really know what the "outer line" variety of the 1857 issue is? There are so many varieties of outer lines, that it is not to be wondered at if many are puzzled over them. The catalogued variety of the three cent 1857 with outer line, is the stamp with a fine outer line at the top or bottom, or the same line as is found on all three cent stamps of the 1851 issue. Compare a three cent 1851 and 1857 and the absence of the fine line in the 1857 will be seen, providing you have the common variety without line." Later, Mr. Davison adds: Some of the three cent 1851 are found with one and two fine lines from two to three mm. from sides of the stamps. These are border lines, and I presume they go round the entire sheet. The stamps with these lines have a wide margin on the side, it being one end of the sheet. Other specimens I have found with one line six mm. from the side of the stamp."

The same gentleman, on another page of the *Post Office*, eloquently supports the suggestion for the amalgamation of the A. P. A. with all the minor societies which find it so difficult to keep above water. Another article, by the Editor of the paper, bears on the controversy as to the subscription price of stamp papers. Mr. Gremmel favours a low rate, and says he is supported in this by a large experience in publishing.

PHILATELY AS AN INVESTMENT.

The *Philatelic Era* is looking up. The price has been raised, and the quality has gone up correspondingly. In a short, snappy little article on "Stamp Collecting as an Investment," E. S. Luther dilates on the rapid advances in philatelic values. As he puts it, "the only people who do not get any satisfaction in the rise, are the young collectors, as the prices put their dreams farther and farther from their reach."

Strebor, another contributor to the *Era*, writes interestingly on the subject of "The Stamps We Cherish Most." The "Notes by the Way," "Literary Notes and Reviews," and "Here and There with Pencil and Shears," are increasingly popular features of Mr. W. W. Jewett's journal.

A PHILATELIC PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The *Eagle Philatelist* has a "Portrait Gallery," and gives every month a portrait and biographical sketch of some leading philatelist. The fourth in the series is Mr. Roy Farrell Greene. This gentleman is an ardent philatelist, and, we regret to hear, a chronic sufferer from rheumatism. Mr. Greene has just started a sprightly little stamp paper

known as the *Spy Glass*, and he is trying to organise a Philatelic League in Kansas.

"The Medal or the Cake?" a really good stamp story, is written for the *Eagle Philatelist* by Will R. Wrinch. "Jack" writes on "Philatelic Organisations," and E. S. Luther on "Our Philatelic Publications."

Use a Magnifying Glass.

"Lochmoir," a writer in the *Eastern Philatelist* deplores the seeming indifference of the stamp collector to the great help a magnifying glass gives in the examination of stamps. As a practical instance, he writes:—"Take some of the 1887, 1c. blue, on manilla wrapper, of U.S., unused if possible. Immediately under Franklin's chin on the bust, 8 times out of 10, will be found a small blue spot which from the nature of the engraving was evidently intended to be *white*. I do not pretend to explain its presence, but I know it is there on some and absent on others. Again in the same stamp it will be found that on the left-hand side, near the top, the outside line is in the majority of cases much thinner than its exact opposite, *i.e.* the right-hand side near the bottom. Again, in the same stamp, I have found a few cases in which the ornament immediately under the word "postage" and ever the word "cent," is so indistinct as to be nearly invisible." Many other instances are given by "Lochmoir" of the great usefulness of a good magnifying-glass.

"Chic," adding his voice to the controversy, Specialism *v.* General Collecting, strongly applauds the former. Quoting Napoleon's phrase, "Beyond the Alps lies Italy!" he says: "So beyond and higher than general collecting lies specialism." Other good articles in the *Eastern Philatelist* are devoted to "The Chinese Postal Service" and "Stamp Collectors and Collections."

Other Yankee Journals.

The *Quaker City Philatelist* has nothing that is exclusive, or even very original. Apart from the "Chronicle," a few extracts from the American P.M.G.'s report and some "Foreign Notes" by Bonumita are the only noticeable items.

The *Collector*, hailing from New Chester, Pa., reaches us too late to be reviewed at any length in this issue. It is a bright, snappy little paper that should not require a great deal of pushing to make it move. Mr. C. E. Williams tells a pathetic story of how he became a stamp collector through being presented with a collection by a dying hermit whom he had befriended.

The *American Philatelist and Collector*, of Marlboro,' Mass., has a neat little article on Surcharges by "Dirigo," who reasons that "so long as a certain class of collecting cranks call for surcharges they will be plentifully supplied."

The *Chicago Stamp News* has nothing much in the way of either news or comment, being primarily devoted to the interests of its publishers. But the little paper is given away, and one must not look a gift horse in the mouth.

The *United Association Philatelist* is a new paper hailing from Washington, D.C. It is the organ of the United Philatelic Association, but is no great credit to that organization.

The *Philatelic Monthly and World* has some bright notes, but seems to be incapable of anything sustained. This paper is dissatisfied with its notice in the Philatelic Review of Reviews. We regret this, but what can we do? We cannot extract good things from a paper which does not possess them any more than we can get blood from a stone.

The *Pennsylvania Philatelist*, a recently-started journal, reaches us for the first time just as we are going to press. It "pans out" well, and we shall give it a better notice next month.

In the Public Press.

The "Chicago Times" has an Article dealing with Philately.

THE *Chicago Times* is not one of the papers which scoff at philately as a childish hobby. In its issue of January 10th—for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. P. S. Wolsieffer—it has a long and interesting article on stamp collectors. This deals with American Societies, prominent philatelists, and stamp auctions, giving many facts which are not well known over here.

American Societies.

Of the American Philatelic Society, the *Chicago Times* says:—"This organization was formed as a voluntary association in 1886. Since its formation the president of the A.P.A., as it is familiarly termed by its members, has been John K. Tiffany, of St. Louis. Mr. Tiffany is a man of ability and wealth. His own collection is a very fine one, and he is an authority on many branches of the science. He is the author of a number of works on philately which are standard, his work on "The Stamps of the United States" being a leading work on that snbject. The other members of the official board of the Association are C. B. Corwin, of New York, vice-president; M. F. Walton. Philadelphia, general secretary; Joseph Richert, New York, international secretary, and Charles Gregory, New York, treasurer. During the last year, and until the present time, the Board of Trustees has been entirely Chicagoan. The members were: P. H. Dilg, 289, Bissell-street; A. L. Holman, 2115, Indiana Avenue, and John W. Palmer, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge and Palmer."

Trouble in the A.P.A.

Referring to the recent history of the A.P.A., the writer remarks:—"It is not to be

understood that for six years the American Philatelic Association has had smooth sailing. As in every similar organization formed for the purpose of mutual advantage and protection, there have been internal conflicts over questions of jurisdiction, authority, and choice of officers. Annual conventions have sometimes been turbulent. But out of it all is now coming peace and harmony. The trustees have resigned in order to change the form of organization, and on the 20th of this month the American Philatelic Association will be incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. Its membership is more than 500, and they are scattered all over the United States, The association conducts purchasing and exchange agencies, and publishes an official journal called the *American Philatelist*. This publication is issued monthly from Chicago. The chairman of the literary board is William C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass. S. B. Bradt, the proprietor of Cobb's library, and Samuel Leland, a professor in the Harvard school, are the Chicago business managers. Robert S. Hatcher, a journalist of Chicago, and C. A. Hobbs, of Watertown, Mass., are the other members of the literary board."

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY.

From New York back to Chicago is not a very far cry. The *Chicago Times* gets back at a bound, and says:—"Local philatelists are proud of the Chicago Philatelic Society, which has just made its sixth annual installation of officers. Its membership, however, does not measure by any means the number in Chicago who are interested. Its roll includes about twenty-five active members, and a number of passive members. The president of the society is P. M. Wolsieffer, who has been re-elected; the secretary is C. E. Severn, 448, Racine Avenue, and the treasurer is J. A. Pierce, 201, Clark Street. At the banquet on Thursday evening but a small number of members were present. Several guests from out of the city added number and pleasure to the circle. John K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, President of the A.P.A., was present as a guest, and accepted an invitation to preside as toastmaster. President Tiffany delivered an entertaining address on general topics of interest on that occasion. He drew a distinction between the philatelist and the stamp collector, saying there is too much tendency by the intensely scientific philatelist to crowd out or frighten out by their superior knowledge the small collector who may not have time or means to pursue the work to its depths and is yet deeply interested in it and wishes to do all that he can. The advanced philatelists are only an outgrowth of the more unpretentious young collectors. The President also outlined the work to be done for the World's Fair. The A. P. A. will make an elaborate exhibit at that time, and philatelists from all over the world will undoubtedly be in attendance."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SWINDLERS.

Much is written concerning the business importance of stamp collecting, and reference is made to some of the most prominent of American stamp concerns. Touching on the subject of swindling in philately, our daily contemporary says: "Of course any business of such magnitude offers opportunities for swindlers, and they have not been idle. Petty thefts from sheets sent on approval have been too frequent at times. One of the most notable cases is that of John Borgeson, a young man of Chicago, who swindled dealers out of several hundred dollars' worth of valuable stock. His crowning episode was to forge the name of the son of J. W. Carrington, Jr., of the Phœnix Building, in one of his swindling feats. Mr. Carrington took up the matter, and Postoffice Inspector Fleming arrested Borgeson, finding him by means of a decoy letter. He was about 17 years of age, but very small. He claimed to be but 14 and pleaded so hard that he was about to be let off with a light sentence, although he pleaded guilty. His father, however, told the truth about the boy's age; it was proven that this was only the last of many offences, and he was sentenced by Judge Blodgett in October, 1890, to eighteen months in the penitentiary. The forgery case was dropped, and he was tried only on the charge of using the mails for swindling purposes."

Random Gleanings.

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MAJOR EVANS has had the influenza, which provides him with a subject for his leading article in the *Monthly Journal*. Verily, it is an ill wind, etc.

* * *

Someone has suggested to the *Stamp Collectors' Companion*, which has been printing pictures of stamps in colours, that its new issues should be so printed. But our St. Louis contemporary is wise enough to decline, believing that "it would interfere with the Postal Union laws."

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In noticing various new philatelic papers, the *Revue Française* remarks that we shall soon have more stamp journals than stamp collectors.

* * *

In the first issue of the PHILATELIC REVIEW of REVIEWS, the first number of the *Revue Française* was described as giving "great promise." Now, Mr. R. Camino, in his "Notes and Echoes," misreads this for "great promises," and, thanking us sincerely, promises to keep them!

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Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News speaks flatteringly of the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 4.] APRIL, 1892. [GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

MR. J. H. ANHEISSER ON GERMAN STAMPS, THEIR PECULIARITIES AND VARIETIES.

THE March number of the *Stamp News* contains an article of unusual merit and originality. Under the heading of "Varieties and Peculiarities of Certain German Stamps and Entires," Mr. J. H. Anheisser tells us many things that are "not generally known" concerning the Stamps of the Happy Fatherland. Mr. Anheisser begins, on the alphabetical plan, with Baden. Though there is nothing much left to discover about the stamps of Baden, this gentleman has managed to find one or two varieties of colour hitherto unknown. He says that the 9 kreuzer of 1851 is to be found on rose, as well as on nearly pink, paper; the 3 kreuzer, blue, of 1860, shows no less than four distinct shades—light blue, dark blue, Prussian blue, and ultramarine; the 6 kreuzer, blue, of 1864, presents itself only in Prussian blue and ultramarine, of which the former tint is rather scarce; and the 7 kreuzer of 1868 is sometimes seen in sky blue instead of the ordinary shade.

Turning to Bavaria, he finds himself confronted by a mass of confused notions concerning the issue of November 1st, 1849. This series consists, according to Mr. Anheisser, of the 1 kreuzer, black, 3 kreuzer, dull blue, 6 kreuzer, dull brown, and 9 kreuzer, light green—the last-named making its appearance on July 1st, 1850. "Shortly afterwards," he adds, "the three other values underwent a change, the 1 kreuzer being printed in rose, the 3 kreuzer in a brighter light blue (altered for a time in the latter half of the year 1850 to a somewhat darker ultramarine), and the 6 kreuzer in a bold brown (which about 1860 assumed quite a reddish tone), the latter stamp being also altered in design to the common—the so-called first type; later on the 9 kreuzer, after having shown for a very short time a slightly yellowish shade, passes to a bluish tinted sea-green, and in 1855 to a well-defined yellow-green, which it remained until superseded by the 1862 issue."

BRUNSWICK, HANOVER, MECKLENBURG.

Passing on to Brunswick, Mr. Anheisser notes that in a few of the 3 silber groschen envelopes of 1855, small gum, the words "post convert" are once omitted, and a blank space left in their stead. Of Hanover, the stamps of 1859—the 1sgr. carmine, 2sgr. blue, and 3sgr. yellow—exist on wove and on horizontally ribbed paper, and the ½sgr. imperforate is to be found with white instead of rose gum. Of the 1sgr. of 1856, with network, Mr. Anheisser says he owns an obliterated perforated specimen, which has now been in his possession twenty-five years. The ⅓ schilling, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, imperforate, is, according to this gentleman, to be found on ribbed, as well as on wove, paper.

But perhaps the most interesting passage in the article is that which deals with the War Stamps of the

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION

—"the falsely so-called Alsace-Lorraine stamps." Issued in 1870 and 1871 by the Post Offices established by the allied German troops, these labels, plain-looking as they are, present a number of varieties. "That they are found," says Mr. Anheisser, "with the network turned up instead of down is familiar to every serious collector; but the majority ignore the fact that—the 5c. value excepted—there exist two types quite different in the reciprocal position of the inscriptions, as well as in the characters which form the word "POSTES," and that there are besides two further varieties of the first type; with the latter the word 'POSTES,' increasing 12 mm., is printed in somewhat clumsily-looking types, whilst with the other, 'POSTES' has a length of 12½ mm., and shows sharply outlined characters. The two irregularities of the first are (1) that the final *s* of the word 'POSTES' is only about two-thirds of the size of the older types, which variety occurs with the 5c., 10c., and 25c. value; (2) that the two last letters of the word 'POSTES' show the characters of the second type, and the 10c. and 25c. can be met with. Then the oblique end of the flag of the figure 5 with the 5c. and 25c. stamps, appears generally straight, but sometimes concave—these differences may be due to the printing—and lastly, the right and left bars of the frame, which usually

touch the upper and lower ones, show in some specimens a small blank space at the juncture. The hue of the 10c. varies very much from a brownish light yellow to a full brown, and so does the tone of the network, which frequently is about the same hue as the inscriptions, but at times appears much bolder or lighter, and is sometimes nearly imperceptible."

COLOURS OF PRUSSIAN STAMPS.

Most philatelists know that the 2sgr. of Prussia, 1861, was originally printed in Prussian blue; but "it has quite escaped their attention (to quote Mr. Anheisser) that the 1sgr. was in the beginning printed, not in carmine, but in pink, such specimens being probably looked upon as carmine ones faded through the influence of light or humidity." Similarly, we learn that the 3sgr. exists in light yellow-brown and in dull grey-brown, and the 6pfg. in yellowish and in reddish orange; but that these shades do not represent different issues. "The same varieties," the writer adds, "are to be found with the envelopes."

STAMPS OF THURN AND TAXIS.

"Examining the stamps of Thurn and Taxis," says Mr. Anheisser, "we perceive that the dies for the different values were never changed, but remained exactly the same from the first issue up to the last, only the paper and the colours varying. Yet there are also some not uninteresting peculiarities and varieties of these stamps to be registered. The 6 kreuzer value appears constantly without a period after the word "Postverein" in the left side inscription, whilst, as a rule, all the other values have a full stop there. In the comparatively few instances where the stop in this place, with one of the other values, or after Oestr, or after Taxis is missing, or where misshaped and deficient letters occur in the inscriptions, this is due to bad printing or to a deficiency in the stereo." Descending to detail, he says: "The paper of the first issue varies—except with the ½sgr.—greatly in hue. Of these varieties only the dark and the light blue are generally catalogued. The ⅛sgr., originally dark salmon, soon gets quite flesh-coloured; the light greyish sea-green of the ½sgr. and the 1 kreuzer becomes gradually quite a light blue-green; the blue of the 1sgr. and the 3 kreuzer is dark for about the first two years, then it gets lighter and lighter, approaching at last the bluish-green of the ½sgr. and 1 kreuzer; the 2sgr. and the 6 kreuzer show for a few months a bright rose tint; equally so the 3sgr. and the 9 kreuzer a deep golden yellow; they change soon to a dull rose respectively, a light golden yellow dwindling gradually down to a dull ochre."

SOMETHING ABOUT WURTEMBURG.

Mr. Anheisser concludes an interesting and instructive article with a few remarks concerning the stamps of Wurtemberg. "The commonest type to be found with all values and shades," he writes, "shows the '*P*' in the word 'Postverein' exactly above the point of the 13th tooth—counting from above—of the ornaments on the inner side of the left tablet; the period after Postverein above the middle, between the second and third tooth. The second type, of which I know only the 6 kreuzer, has the *P* a little to the left of the 13th, and the period nearer to the third than to the second tooth. In the third type, of which I possess the 6 kreuzer, the 3 kreuzer yellow, and the 9 kreuzer light rose, the *P* stands on the right of the 13th and the period over the top of the second tooth; with the 6 kreuzer the word "Wurttemberg" is very badly printed, especially the second *t* and *m*, so that at first sight one might think of a forgery. Of the fourth type I have the 3 kreuzer yellow and the 3 kreuzer orange in my possession. The *P* stands here in the middle, between the 13th and 14th tooth, and the period exactly over the third. Also, these stamps underwent changes of paper, but only the 3 and 9 kreuzers, the former from brownish-golden—very rare—to golden, and soon to yellow, the latter from bright rose to light dull rose."

Philately at Home.

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REVIEWS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL," "LONDON PHILATELIST," AND OTHERS.

MR. M. P. CASTLE has his say about the "Laureated Reprints" in the last issue of the *Monthly Journal*. He carefully weighs all the evidence adduced in such documents as are at his disposal, including the letters of Mr. Himmelhoch, Hon. Sec. of the Sydney Philatelic Club, Mr. Fred Hagen, Mr. A. J. Bulloch, the *Monthly Journal's* Sydney Correspondent, and Mr. S. W. Lambton, Secretary of the Sydney Post Office; and in the end takes the postal authorities to task for official negligence. "The Sydney Post Office Department," writes Mr. Castle, "is face to face with a grave act of official negligence. If no official knows where these plates were kept, when they were stolen, whether the impressions are genuine or forged, or if they still have franking power, it betrays a carelessness and laxity that it would be difficult to parallel in any civilized country. If, as would seem more probable, someone knows about these things, an independent committee should be appointed by the Parliament of New South Wales to sift the whole matter and apportion the responsibility. It is well known that Van Dyck—to use an Australian correspondent's phrase—'was always haunting the building, and raking about, searching for proofs.' He had things in his collection which could only have been acquired from the Post Office direct, and he had, as we know, influence and many friends. I want to know which of these friends—official

or unofficial—helped him to perpetrate this gross swindle on stamp collectors."

"Locals" of the Confederate States.

Continuing his articles on the Confederate States in the *Monthly Journal*, Major Evans shows that the term "local," as applied to the provisional stamps, is to some extent a misnomer. They were not intended for local postage only, inasmuch as they might be used to frank a letter to any part of the Confederate States; but they were certainly intended for local *use* only inasmuch as the stamps issued by the Postmaster of one office would not have been accepted for payment of postage on a letter posted in another office. Speaking of the rates of postage in the Confederate States, as bearing upon the comparative scarcity of the various stamps, Major Evans says:—"There seems to be no doubt that these rates were increased, probably before many months had elapsed, but I have not been able to find any official notification of this. However, it is practically proved to be the case by the fact that—First, *used* copies of the 2 cents stamps are very scarce; and not only this, but the great majority of those that I have seen on original letters are in strips of five, used to pay a 10 cent rate; if 2 cents had continued to be the rate for drop letters for any considerable time, this value would be as common as any in the used state. Secondly, used copies of the 5 cents stamps (even of the earliest issue), as found upon the original envelopes, are comparatively common in pairs; while the small 5 cents are far more frequently found in pairs than singly, and are less common used than the engraved 10 cents. Of these small 5 cents stamps I have found two and three pairs on the same envelope, indicating that they were kept at the Post Offices cut up into pairs for convenience of sale. Thirdly, the 1 cent stamps, which arrived from England before the war was over, were never issued, and it has always been understood that there was no 1 cent rate at the time of their receipt."

Some More Reminiscences.

The "Old Collector" retained by the *Monthly Journal* to spin philatelic reminiscences is getting towards the end of his tether. At least, his "reminiscences" are not quite "reminiscent" enough. Every now and then this "Old Collector" will break away from the dim and dusty past, and discuss some matter of topical interest, which is very bad form for one who poses as a gatherer of pebbles on the shores of the past. In his latest chapter the "Old Collector" recalls the first auction sale of foreign stamps, held in London in 1872. More interesting still is his yarn about

A "Faked" English V.R. Stamp.

"History," he writes, "is said to repeat itself; the same can be said of forgeries. Some years ago I purchased a copy of the rare English 'V.R.' from a well-known firm of postage stamp dealers, now defunct, for which a high price was paid, as prices then ruled, viz., twenty-five shillings; this, of course, formed a *rara avis* in my collection. One day it was necessary to remove the stamps into another book, and as the hinge system of mounting stamps was but little known and rarely practised, the paper at the back of the stamp had to be 'soaked off.' When the specimen was placed in the water, lo and behold! the letters 'V.R.' disappeared, leaving two blanks in the upper corners of the stamp; from this it appeared that the ordinary one penny stamp had been made with a subtraction and an addition to represent its rarer *confrère*. The bits were duly collected and returned to the dealers, who at once repaid the sum they had received."

This Makes us Blush.

One of the leading articles in the *Monthly Journal* is wholly devoted to what the Editor calls the "complicated proceeding" of a "review of a Review of Reviews." It is a kindly notice, and our editorial cheeks are suffused with the blush of pride as we read it; for approbation from the *Monthly Journal* is praise indeed. There is only one thing about us which our contemporary disapproves, and that is our system of paging the Review of Reviews separately from the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. This is easily explained; it is done in order to enable the "constant reader" to get his Review of Reviews bound separately. Obviously, it is the sort of publication that should have a binding all to itself; and we think that in this matter of paging we have met the wishes of the majority of our readers.

Mr. E. D. Bacon, continued.

The *London Philatetist's* second issue is chiefly interesting for the continuation of Mr. E. D. Bacon's paper, "Some Official Information on the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," the first portion of which we fully summarised in our last issue. To illustrate the second instalment of the paper there is a presentation plate of autotyped reproductions of eight of the triangular Capes in the Tapling collection. Of these numbers 1 to 4 represent the four values printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.; numbers 5 and 6 illustrate the provisional stamps printed in Cape Town; number 7 exhibits a variety of the fourpenny provisional, and number 8 is a pair of red stamps, showing the rare fourpenny error attached to the one penny.

The Provisional Capes.

Early in 1861 the stock of penny and fourpenny Capes became exhausted, and, Mr. Bacon tells us, recourse was had to Colonial printers for a supply pending the receipt of a fresh consignment from England. No notice appeared in the *Gazette* of this provisional issue, and Mr. Bacon is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. G. W. Aitchison, the present Post-

master of the Colony, for the information he has obtained. It appears that the stamps were engraved upon wood, and that the sheet was composed of sixty-four stamps, arranged in four horizontal rows of sixteen stamps to the row, forming eight squares. As to the date of issue, Mr. Aitchison can only say that "the stamps were urgently applied for, the one penny stamps on the 5th April, and the fourpence on the 8th April, 1861, and it is probable that they were issued within a few days of the latter date." We may, therefore, put down the date of issue as about the middle of April, 1861, which Mr. Bacon thinks is "as near the actual day the stamps first came into use as we shall now discover." Probably only one printing of the provisionals was necessary for Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., despatched large supplies of both penny and fourpenny stamps on April 1st and 29th, and on May 8th, 1861. As to the *raison d'être* of the reprints of these provisional stamps made about seven or eight years ago, Mr. Bacon is in the dark. He can only surmise that they were made in order to enable the Post Office of Cape Town to present specimens to foreign countries in return for stamps received from them. M. Moens gives the date of these reprints as 1885, but Mr. Bacon has found them described in the *Timbre Poste* of August, 1884; so that they date back, at any rate, to the latter year.

A Change of Printers.

Proceeding with our perusal of Mr. Bacon's instructive paper, we learn that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., handed over the four steel plates used by them for printing the triangular Capes to the Agents for Crown Colonies on 28th January, 1862; and that from that date Messrs. De la Rue & Co. supplied all the postage stamps, etc., required by the Colony. The only value of the triangular stamps Messrs. De la Rue & Co. are supposed to have printed is the one penny, which is known upon paper water-marked "Crown C.C."; but from information Mr. Bacon has recently obtained, it appears that the firm made use of all four plates received from Messrs Perkins, Bacon & Co., and that they printed all the four values upon the same "Anchor" water-marked paper as that used by their predecessors. In fact, he gives a list of the triangular stamps printed upon the "Anchor" paper handed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. to the Crown Agents, and as he is able to state that the stamps so printed are all the triangulars ever sent out to the Cape by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., little wonder that Mr. Bacon is puzzled about the penny triangular printed on

The "Crown C.C." Paper.

"I am unable," he says, "to give the true *raison d'être* of this variety, and I can only suggest that it may be due to the following cause:—"It was in the year 1863 that Messrs. De la Rue & Co. first commenced to use paper with the 'Crown C.C.' watermark, and they may have intended to print off the whole batch of the one penny and fourpenny Cape Stamps, ordered at the end of that year upon it. After trying a few sheets for the one penny value they probably found the size of the paper and the waterwark so ill adapted to the plates of these triangular stamps that they at once abandoned their intention, and applied to the Crown Agents for a further supply of the 'Anchor' watermarked paper." Mr. Bacon adds that he has never seen a used copy of the stamp, and is thus doubtful as to whether the stamp is a genuine variety or merely an interesting essay. He appeals to those members of the Philatelic Society resident in the Cape to make what researches they can with a view to arriving at some solution of the problem. To help those who feel disposed to undertake the task, he adds that the colour of the variety is identical with that of the one penny value, printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. upon the "Anchor" water-marked paper, *i.e.*, red-brown, and that the watermark "Crown C.C." is found placed sideways, and only a portion of it is seen upon each stamp.

Current Halfpenny and Penny British Stamps.

"Quilp," another writer in the *London Philatelist* pens "A Note on the Current 'One Halfpenny' and 'One Penny' of Great Britain," which has special reference to the block-letter printed on the margin of sheets of English stamps. Readers of the *Philatelic Record* will remember that the author of the "Notes on the Present Issue of Great Britain," appearing in August, 1890, said that it had been "ascertained that these letters have nothing to do with a change of plate; they are simply to indicate the number of sheets printed off, as a means of checking the accounts." Again, readers of Mr. Westoby's "Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom" will have noted the passage on page 31: "A letter of the alphabet has, since 1884, been printed under the last stamp but one of the sheet, to facilitate the keeping of the accounts, and has a certain philatelic importance, as showing approximately the date of the impression." Now "Quilp," in the *London Philatelist*, contends that neither of these theories is altogether accurate, though there is something of the truth in each.

"Quilp's" Opinion.

He says that the letter is not exactly a "plate-letter"—that is to say, a letter belonging to one plate only—for the same letter appears on each electro. By way of giving an illustration of the actual use of the letter, "Quilp" says: "The present electros are all marked 'O,' and they will all continue in use until they show signs of wear, when the authorities will take over the supply of stamps printed therefrom then in the printer's hands, and there will be, as it were, a balance struck.

Fresh electros will then be taken from the original plate, and they will be lettered 'P.' After the known balance of the 'O' stock is received, the sheets marked 'P' will be the only ones which will be accepted from the printers, as the appearance of that letter will be evidence that no electros, other than those in proper use, are being printed from; and the change of letter, therefore, marks the time—about every nine months—when fresh electros are made, and when a 'rest' is taken in the stamp-printing accounts." This "Quilp," who is certainly worthy of a nobler cognomen, also mentions an "error" which occurred some months ago in this lettering business, the letter "N" being crossed out in violet, and the letter "O" printed by its side.

Other features of the *London Philatelist* are in their way excellent. For printing and general arrangement, the new organ of the London Philatelic Society is perhaps

THE BEST ENGLISH STAMP JOURNAL

published; and in the matter of literary and philatelic excellence it is also difficult to beat. In the issue under review, there is a well-written notice of M. Moens' Catalogue, and some interesting "Occasional Notes." The "New Issues" are good, but would be still better if subjected to a better plan of classification. Classified, as at present, under three distinct heads—"Adhesives," "Envelopes," Wrappers, &c.," and "Post and Letter Cards"—reference is sadly retarded. Why not bunch all together, as is done in the *Monthly Journal* and the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN?

Thus dismissing the *London Philatelist*, it will be in the fitness of things to speak next of

THE ONLY "HIGH-CLASS" JOURNAL.

"Which is that?" you ask. Well, according to Mr. Theodor Buhl, it is the *Philatelic Record*; and as Mr. Theodor Buhl is the publisher of the *Philatelic Record*, he would seem to speak with an inside knowledge of the position of affairs. For the benefit of those poor lost individuals who omit to take their "Stamp News Annuals" and pills regularly, we may mention that it was in the last issue of the "Stamp News Annual" (also published by Mr. Theodor Buhl) that Mr. Theodor Buhl proudly declared that the *Philatelic Record* was "the only high-class authority on philatelic matters in the whole world." The announcement did not astonish any of the regular readers of the *Stamp News*, who are becoming quite inured to Mr. Buhl's style of writing, but it gave rise (as the *Monthly Journal* puts it) "to a good deal of innocent amusement in various quarters." We should be the last to quarrel with any publisher for puffing his own publications, just as we should be loth to chide our grocer for labelling his tea and sugar "the best in England;" but when the puffing threatens to have a deleterious effect on the merchandise puffed, it is surely time to tender a friendly word of warning. Ever since Mr. Buhl branded the *Record* as "the only high-class authority—etc.," the little paper that was once great has slowly but surely declined in interest and value. Whether or not this is a result of the puffing, it would be difficult to say, but Mr. Buhl would do well to remember that indiscriminate praise, even of a stamp paper, is a dangerous thing. Speaking seriously, we must say that

THE "RECORD" LOOKS SICKLY.

As long as Mr. M. P. Castle's excellent articles lasted, our sixpenny contemporary had something to live for; and even in the January issue there was a good article on the 20c. blue French stamps, which we quoted at some length on our own front page. But the issue for February 29th comes to hand with never an exclusive or original feature to brighten the monotony of its pages. "The Philatelic Gains of 1891" might, for all the literary genius the work demands, be compiled by Messrs. Buhl's office boy; the "Miscellanea Notes" are crudely written and inadequate, and the leading articles, though literary in style, are possessed of no exclusive philatelic value. There is still one thing about the *Record* that can honestly be commended—its "Chronicle of New Issues." But we can recall a time when the whole of the paper was a credit to both editor and publisher, and we hope the time may come again; for we have a genuine respect for the ex-Official Organ of the Philatelic Society. Mr. Buhl is quite right in describing the *Record* as high-class. With all its faults it *is* high-class. Though it once figured in a libel action, the *Record* seldom strays beyond the bounds of decorum, and the fact that it only admits to its advertisement pages the notices of Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. is alone sufficient—at any rate, in the eyes of Mr. Theodor Buhl—to stamp its general behaviour as the acme of sober respectability. But we confess that we could pardon a little levity, or even vulgarity, on the part of the *Record* if, with the loss of its "high-class" reputation, it could gain something in usefulness and interest.

"LAYS OF PHILATELY."

A not altogether unacceptable innovation has been made by the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* in the shape of a monthly dose of doggerel, under the heading of "Lays of Philately." Though undoubtedly doggerel, they are doggerel of the best and most excusable sort. In the March issue, our contemporary's specially tamed rhymester is permitted to have his fling at the "model modern dealer." This is a sample of his work:—

Then he'd show his fine Mauritius—tho' the postmark was suspicious—
And his rare surcharge inverted; while for rest in vain you pined,
They were each one made by S—— or some other faking harpy,
For he was a Model Dealer of the ten-a-penny kind.

After some half-dozen stanzas of this pattern there is perhaps some excuse for the editorial foot note appearing beneath the verses in our contemporary. "Following the example of one of our contemporaries," writes the editor of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, "we commissioned our poets to call upon a London dealer, with a view to reproducing the interview in the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*. We cannot, however, in common humanity repeat the process. We wish to place on record our protest against the extortionate charges made by private lunatic asylums for comparatively harmless patients."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE "S.C.J."

In many respects the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* is looking up. It is a good thing to be "one of the oldest Stamp papers in England," but it is not everything, and Mr. Nunn has been wise in deciding to leaven his pages of advertisements with a more plentiful admixture of reading matter. The *Stamp Collectors' Journal* is now provided with readable "American Notes," "Notes from London," a good "New Issues" column, and numerous other features that are sure to interest its readers.

"A VERY INFERIOR ARTICLE."

On the occasion when Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes were condemned and sentenced as stamp "fakers," *Bric-à-Brac*, the organ of the great and only "exterminator," was condemned by Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. C. J. Phillips as "a very inferior article." We always had pretty much this opinion of *Bric-à Brac* ourselves, and now that we have seen the April number of this precious publication, we can conscientiously say that "them's our sentiments." Mr. J. W. Palmer, to still further enliven his ludicrous little sheet, has borrowed a wrinkle from the evening papers. He comes out with half a page of sensational headlines. Here they are:—"The Great Stamp Case.—Triumph of J. W. Palmer.—Justified out of the Mouths of his Opponents.—The Curious History of an Indian Stamp.—The Adventures of a Forged Stamp.—Palmer Holds the Real, Genuine Specimen.—Buying Forged Stamps 'to Warn his Customers.'—The Secretary of the Philatelic Society Duped.—He Says they Deceived Him.—Astonishing Revelations.—The Secretary of the Protection Association says Sir William Melville, of the Inland Revenue Office, authorises the use 'of all others except English Dies.'"

After this array of egotistical twaddle it is needless to deal at any great length with the article that follows. It seems to be dictated solely by feelings of envy, hatred, and malice. Mr. Palmer is jealous of the P.P.A., and he vents his spleen in the most vindictive and ill-natured fashion upon the unoffending head of Mr. C. J. Phillips, to whose energy and enterprise the capture and incarceration of Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes was largely due. Without actually libelling Mr. Phillips—for there is method in the cunning of this vainglorious "Father of Philately"—he endeavours, by a series of unworthy sneers and insinuations, to throw mud at the P.P.A. and its secretary. Many of his statements of fact are, to say the least, dubious, and most of his deductions are worthy the colossal brain which directs the policy of *Bric-à-Brac*. Had we space we would discuss Mr. Palmer's precious effusion line by line, and paragraph by paragraph, and expose the paltry jealousy which must be apparent to everyone who is able to read between the lines. The "Exterminators'" organ is badly named. We would suggest that *Bric-à-Brac* should give place to *Brickbat*. This would remove the last trace of its imaginary connection with philately, and might possibly invest it with a slight semblance of weight, if not influence.

"STAMP NEWS'" CARICATURES.

Following the lead of the *Monthly Journal*, the *Stamp News* gives some alleged portraits of the "alleged stamp frauds." The stamp frauds are no longer alleged, they are proven; but the *Stamp News*' portraits are still only alleged. Mr. Buhl, in an editorial note on the subject, remarks that "some of the sketches are not quite so good as we should wish, owing to an unfortunate accident." We are sorry to hear of the accident, but have our doubts as to whether the gentlemen caricatured may not yet institute proceedings for libel against the *Stamp News*. Mr. C. J. Phillips, Mr. C. F. Gill, Q.C., and one or two others are cruelly caricatured; and the prisoner Jeffryes is, for some reason or another, adorned with a pair of first-class Mephistophelean antlers.

WAKE UP, "STAMP NEWS."

There is one original item in the *Stamp News*, and that we have quoted at some length under the heading of "The Article of the Month." Beyond that, there is nothing worthy of mention. In its "Monthly Review" the *Stamp News* speaks flatteringly of several features of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN; and we regret that we are unable to return the compliment. By the way, in the notice to which we have alluded, our contemporary says:—"Turning to the reports of the late stamp forgeries, we should like to ask our contemporary from what source its report was gathered. It is a curious fact that the report contains the same errors that were printed in most of the daily papers." Now, much as we respect the *Stamp News*—and we speak, in this connection, more in sorrow than in anger—we must firmly request our contemporary not to ask impertinent questions. The editorship of such an influential and altogether infallible paper as the *Stamp News* must be quite sufficient to monopolise all his time and energy, without presuming to correct his fellow-editors. Our contemporary may take it from us that the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN is edited by a journalist

who knows his business. In dismissing this subject we may say that we could if we would point out numerous mistakes of spelling and of fact in the *Stamp News*' reports of, and comments on, the forgery cases. But we have said as much as we care to say concerning such a trivial matter as the opinions of the editors of the *Stamp News*.

Minor English Papers.

Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.'s *Monthly Circular* is always worth having for its interesting illustrated "New issues." The "News Letter" is also an interesting *resumé* of the month's events.

There is much noise, but little solid worth, about the *Stamp Collector*. A writer on the burning question, "Why are Stamps so Dear?" argues that the big dealers are compelled to keep up prices because they have to pay more rent than the small men. Articles on "Tricks and Deceptions of the Stamp Trade," and "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Philatelist," possess no special merit.

We are getting somewhat tired of chronicling the absolute emptiness of the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly*. Beyond a little news and a few "New Issue" notes, the March number has nothing but its advertisements to claim the attention of the reader.

The *Stamp Collectors' Review* is a new monthly paper hailing from Gracechurch Street, London. There is a very poor article on "How to Succeed as a Stamp Dealer," and that is about all. Some of the advertisements are interesting.

On the Continent.

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Features of the French, German, and other Continental Journals.

SOME of the older French stamp papers had better look to their laurels, for there is now a Richmond in the field who may prove a dangerous rival. If *L'Union Postale*, Mons. Victor Robert's new journal, can but sustain its present excellence, it cannot fail to make some of the sleepier publications "sit up." The second number of this go-ahead visitor from *la belle France* is, if anything, better than the first. Mons. Robert has given a further proof of his journalistic acumen by securing a series of

Articles by Dr. Legrand

to appear monthly in *L'Union Postale* under the heading of "Manuel de L'Amateur de Timbres." The name of Dr. Legrand is already so well-known to philatelists all the world over that it seems hardly necessary to dilate upon the probable value of his contributions to our Paris contemporary. In a gracefully-conceived note of acknowledgment of his obligation to Dr. Legrand, Mons. Robert announces that the articles will embrace all the branches of philately to which Dr. Legrand has devoted his attention—that, in short, the series of papers will represent the outcome of thirty years of patient philatelic study. The eminent Doctor's opening article is necessarily of a somewhat introductory nature, but it is readable throughout, and contains here and there a point that is of paramount interest. In discussing the question "Shall we collect used stamps or unused stamps?" Dr. Legrand very sensibly combats the common contention that in the obliteration of a used stamp one possesses a guarantee of the authenticity of the specimen. As an illustration, the Doctor quotes a story related to him by a Parisian stamp merchant. An amateur — evidently one of the most amateurish of amateurs—once went to the office of this worthy, and purchased from him a number of unused stamps of various countries. On the following day he revisited the stamp dealer, and showed him how he had arranged the purchases of the previous day in his collection; and it transpired, in the course of the conversation, that, taking advantage of the kindness of a friendly Post Office official, the tyro had postmarked all his purchases, and in every case with the French postmark! "Judge," adds the Doctor, "of the authenticity that this could supply to the English, Belgian, German, Italian and Spanish stamps!" Turning to a less ludicrous view of the subject, the writer lays stress on the fact that most forged stamps are provided with obliterations. Readers of Dr. Legrand's initial article will be pleased to see the words "To be continued" at the end of it, and will hope to see these three words repeated, month by month, for some time to come.

Forged St. Pierre Miquelon.

Among other interesting features, *L'Union Postale* has an interesting letter from Viscount de Méré on the subject of forged St. Pierre Miquelons. The Viscount has minutely examined a large number of the upright and sloping surcharges of St. Pierre Miquelon, and now denounces many of them as bad. He points out certain discrepancies in the surcharges. The letters "Mon" are too large; the letters in "St. Pierre" are all disproportionate; and there are minor flaws in the figures. To throw additional light on the subject, the Viscount explains that the surcharges—the genuine ones, of course—had been printed with two presses. In the plate used on one of these, every surcharge was upright, but in that used on the other a sloping surcharge occurred in every line of five stamps. The first of these presses—that is, the one whose plate was correct—surcharged the 5, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 40, in black. The other printed the 1 and the 3 in red and black, the 4 and the 10 in red, and the 35, 75, and 1fr. in black. Viscount de Méré adds that the black surcharge does not exist on the ten, and that no sloping surcharge in either red or black exists on the 5, 15, 20, 25, 30 or

40. In a sensible little foot-note beneath the Viscount's letter, the editor of *L' Union Postale* calls upon his readers to "take to heart" the writer's warning words, and endeavour to make it difficult for the forgers to further exploit the ignorance of collectors.

The March issue of *L'Union Postale* has two other good things—an article on the "Bordeaux" issue of 20c. blue, by Mons. Victor Robert, and a paper on the Swiss Canton stamps by Mons. Victor Flandrin. Both of these we may deal more fully with next month. A new feature promised for the April number of the paper is the commencement of a philatelic portrait gallery.

MR. J. K. TIFFANY AND THE FRENCH PHILATELIC PRESS.

Dr. Legrand's "Etudes de Biblographic Timbrologique" in *L'Annonce Timbrologique* have for some months past been one of the best features of Mons. Armand Dethier's journal. In his earlier chapters Dr. Legrand alluded to the bibliographical work of Mr. John K. Tiffany, the eminent American philatelist, mentioning his "Philatelical Library," and "Stamp Collector's Companion." This brought a long letter of mingled thanks and confidences from Mr. Tiffany, which was duly inserted in Dr. Legrand's article in the issue of January last. In that letter, Mr. Tiffany described in detail his method of classification and arrangement ot philatelic journals, price lists, catalogues, and kindred publications. He enclosed his list of French philatelic journals, which we find duly reproduced in the February number of *L'Annonce Timbrologique*. It gives the names, editors, places, of publication, birthdays (and, in some cases, deathdays), of forty-one French papers, commencing with *Le Timbre-Poste*, which first saw the light in January, 1863, and ending with the *Gazette Timbrologique*, which was born in October of last year. To these must now be added *L'Union Postale*; and Dr. Legrand is doubtless on the safe side in saying that numerous corrections are necessary.

ENVELOPES OF BRUNSWICK.

Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung is now one of the best philatelic journals hailing from Germany. One of the most notable things in the February issue is an account of the envelopes of Brunswick. Brunswick, it appears, was the first of the German States to have its envelopes printed at the Prussian Government printing offices at Berlin. Negotiations began in the early part of 1855, and on the 8th of May of that year a treaty was concluded by which the Brunswickers agreed to pay 7sgr. 4pfg., for the hundred small sized, and 8sgr., 6pfg., for the hundred large sized envelopes. Intending to introduce the envelopes on August 1st, 1855, the Brunswick postal authorities had to put considerable pressure on the printers; this accounts for the large percentage of deficient prints that occurred. The first parcel, delivered to the Brunswick Government on July 21st, 1855, consisted of:—18,300 of the 1 groschen, 9000 of the 2 groschen, and 5600 of the 3 groschen—large size; and 19,500 of the 1 groschen, 9000 of the 2 groschen, and 5700 of the 3 groschen—small size. The two sizes were 150×116 millimetres, and 148×85 millimetres, coinciding with the envelopes of Prussia and other German States. By August 1855, a fresh supply of the envelopes was necessary, and again on September 4th of the same year. Particulars and statistics of all the deliveries from 1855 to 1862 are given in the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung* for March. There were printed and delivered of the 1 groschen yellow, small size, 483,900; of the 2 groschen blue, small size, 257,300; of the 3 groschen rose, small size, 211,900; of the 1 groschen yellow, large size, 18,300; of the 2 groschen blue, large size, 19,200; and of the 3 groschen rose, large size, 15,100. As comparison will show, the quantity of the smaller size far exceeds the supplies of the larger. But one cannot from these numbers gauge correctly the comparative scarcity of the varieties, as a large quantity of the 2 groschen large size remained in stock when the Brunswick Postal Department was dissolved in 1867. These were mostly sold to dealers.

COLOURS OF BRUNSWICK ENVELOPES.

In consequence of the many supplies of the smaller Brunswick envelopes there is a variety of colours to be noticed. According to the writer of the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung's* article, the greatest difference of shades is to be met with in the envelopes of 2 groschen blue. The early supplies of this value were in a greenish, Prussian blue colour, but the last parcel was printed in a darker, almost ultramarine shade. Of errors in Brunswick envelopes there are comparatively many, in consequence of the hurry in which the first parcel had to be made. Several embossed but colourless stamps have been met with. Very likely, *two* sheets of paper were placed at the same time under the embossing machinery by inadvertence, of which only the one on the top was covered with colour. The first envelope of this sort was discovered at the General Post Office, at Brunswick, in December, 1861; a second one was met with, containing a letter, in a letter box, at Wolfenbrittel, in 1863, and in the same year, a third one was discovered. The two first-mentioned copies are to be seen in the Imperial Post Office Museum at Berlin. Regarding the obliteration of the envelopes, different practices were used. At first it was prescribed to obliterate the stamps by crossed pen strokes with black ink, afterwards only with a single pen-stroke, which had to pass through the number denoting the value of the stamp. Lastly, the envelopes were only stamped with the Post Office mark, and the embossed stamp itself was not obliterated at all. At first, the envelopes were only sold in packets of ten; later on (by circular of October 14th,

1859), it was allowed that they might also be sold in single copies.

Many other notable items in the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung's* bill of fare would be dealt with if we had more space at our disposal. The March issue has a good article descriptive of the stamps of Tuscany, Modena, and the two Sicilies, and a paper relating to the Official Postmarks of Baden. Then there are reviews of philatelic publications, a chronicle of new issues, and reports of societies. The reports of the so-called Berlin Exchange are of no use to philatelists, as prices demanded and obtained are never published.

The Joys of "Specialism."

Mr. Geo. P. Grignard, writing in the *Gazette Timbrologique*, says that there is a big future for specialism. Though he will not go so far as to say that all the philatelists of a future generation will confine themselves to some one particular branch of philately, yet he contends that specialism is a growing thing, and *the* thing of the future. He maintains that the collections of the specialists, present and to come, will necessarily be always the most interesting to the amateur, and that the specialists alone are the men who can help philately in its onward and upward progress. Mons. Grignard dilates upon the joys of the specialist. The investigation, he writes, of varieties of colours, of papers, of watermarks, of perforations, of errors, is (writes he) a pleasure: a thing found by chance is a perfect joy to the true amateur. If, on the other hand, any country is not specially interesting, one has no researches to make, no difficulties to overcome, and does not thoroughly know one's own stamps, because one simply fills the spaces in an album according to the printed directions.

Cost of French Stamps.

A recent article appearing in the *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie de la Librairie*, and quoted by some of the French philatelic journals, gives some figures that illustrate the cheapness with which the stamps of France are produced in the Government factory in the Rue d'Hauteville. The statement for 1890 gives the cost of production as follows:—1,483,009,500 stamps at 0.19 centime per 1,000; 49,613,038 post cards at 2.40 centimes per 1,000; 24,624,436 mandats at 7.95 centimes per 1,000; 16,794,000 wrappers at 1.50 centimes per 1,000; 9,489,300 5c. envelopes at 3.0 centimes per 1,000; 2,219,712 15c. envelopes at 6.10 centimes per 1,000; 8,436,000 letter cards at 6.09 centimes per 1,000; 5,934,704 telegram cards at 4.03 centimes per 1,000; 1,782,600 "Bons de Poste" at 18.90 centimes per 1,000.

More about San Marino.

Continuing its interesting yarn about "San Marino and its Post," the *San Marino Philatelist* tells us that the diminutive Republic has two Post Offices—one in the "Citta" (capital), which is also a Telegraph Office, and the other in Borgo (a suburb). At both, the officials are in attendance from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Letters in the "Citta" are stamped at present with a round die of 26mm. diameter, containing in a circle, Repubblica di S. Marino, and in the centre a hexagon star, surmounted by the date. Borgo uses the same die, but replaces the star by the word "Borgo." Strangely enough, both in the Citta and at Borgo, letters are marked, not with the date of the day of posting, but of the day after. This, we should imagine, is a practice peculiar to San Marino.

The general appearance of the second number of the *San Marino Philatelist* is the same as the first. The reading matter, which begins and ends with the article we have quoted, is printed in German, French and English. But if there is little literature proper, there is page after page of very interesting advertisements.

Other Continental Journals.

Le Timbre Poste for March has nothing outside its list of "New Issues." *Le Timbre Fiscal*, the supplement, has a further instalment of its notes on British Colonial Fiscals not yet catalogued.

Paris Postal is nothing if not enterprising. The issue for February 15th contains a verbatim report of the proceedings in the earlier stages of the Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes case. Mr. J. B. Moens' articles on the stamps of the Argentine Republic are the most interesting feature of M. Lemaire's journal.

The *Revue Philatelique*, of Paris, is largely given up to society reports. Jules Bernichon contributes a short paper on the stamps of Bremen to the February issue.

The *Postwertzeichen Kunde*, of Munich, is difficult to beat among German philatelic journals. Mr. O. V. Rüse is perhaps a trifle too historical to be interesting in his writings about Denmark, but the same is not to be said of Mr. J. H. Anheisser, and others, whose articles in the March number are essentially *fin de siècle*. We must give the *Postwertzeichen Kunde* a more extended notice in a future issue.

Timbrofilul for March is chiefly remarkable for Mr. C. M. Moroin on the stamps of Moldavia, in which he replies to the attacks—or as he calls them insults—of Mr. J. B. Moens and the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*. The article consists mainly of a re-hash of what has already been published in this matter.

El Correo del Caribe, published in Curaçoa, is devoted entirely to philately. There is a good review of philatelic literature in the current issue.

El Anunciador Filatelico is a new visitor from Venezuela. It is not lacking in originality or brightness.

Philately in the States.

SMART WORK BY THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA."—OTHER YANKEE JOURNALS.

THE *Philatelic Journal of America* has done a smart piece of work in reproducing some of the *Monthly Journal's* sketches of the forgery cases in its February issue. The report of the police-court proceedings accompanying the sketches is, on the other hand, abstracted from the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN. All the features of the *Philatelic Journal of America* are maintained at the high level of excellence which generally characterises our St. Louis contemporary. The papers on Mexico, from "Heitman's Philatelic Handbook," are as interesting and complete as ever; while the "New Issues" and "Editorial Notes" are newsy and up-to-date. In the second of the chapters dealing with Mr. Mekeel's trip South, we get some glimpses of the state of

STAMP COLLECTING IN MEXICO.

Specially interesting are the incidents which occurred during Mr. Mekeel's stay in Guanajuato. "Although my time was very much occupied, writes Mr. Mekeel, "I determined to look up some of the stamp men, who have made Guanajuato famous of late for 'rare provisionals.' I sent a card by a messenger from the Casino to Eduardo Aguirre's address asking him to call on me. In a few minutes I received a reply, stating that as he was not well, he could not come out, but stated that he would be glad to see me at his place. I was then conducted to a little shop, half of which was fitted up as a stamp office, and half as a printing shop. I spent some time looking over Sr. Aguirre's stamps. His collection especially was very good. The printing shop was very carefully curtained off, and I did not see any 'type set' rarities. Although Sr. Aguirre did not seem very sick, I thought it best not to intrude too long on his time. While visiting one of the large stores, about 1.30 p.m., I was approached by a gentleman, who presented me his card, stating that he was the Postmaster, and inviting me to visit the Post Office. A little later, his invitation was accepted, and I had an opportunity of inspecting the interior of the 'Administration de Correos.' As it was a little before two, it was locked to the public and the clerks were home, it being the custom to close from 12 a.m. to 3 p.m., the heat of the day, to eat and sleep. The Postmaster said, that Joaquin Escalantes' collection was there, although the gentleman himself was now at Ceylea. I had the pleasure of examining the collection at my leisure. It numbered nearly 10,000 varieties, and contained many good stamps. His Patzcuaro stamps were simply impressions from the old cancelling stamp of Patzcuaro, and the Queretaro and Morelia provisionals were palpable frauds. I believe the Zacatecas and Chalco are also of the same class. However, there was nothing in this collection, which has been so extensively quoted, to prove otherwise."

MR. CALMAN ON THE FUTURE.

Readers of Mr. C. J. Phillips' recent forecast of the probable values of rare stamps in 1902 will be interested in the February issue of the *American Journal of Philately*, wherein Mr. G. B. Calman allows *his* prophetic soul to wander along through ten years of rapid increases in philatelic values. In some cases Mr. Calman is more sanguine than Mr. Phillips, as for instance in the case of the Baden 18 kreuzers green, which he reckons will be worth $6 in 1902, and the 1d. and 4d. wood blocks, which he prophetically prices at £6 and £4 respectively. But in others of the rarer stamps Mr. Calman cannot go the same length as his English fellow-tipster.

SOME NEW COUNTERFEITS.

The *American Journal of Philately* calls attention to some new counterfeits of Colombia, giving illustrations of both genuine and counterfeit stamps. Information of the forgeries came from Mr. Henry Clotz, who also sends to the *American Journal of Philately* a letter stating that Alfredo Torres, of Honda, Colombia, was the dealer who supplied the forged stamps. Another dangerous forgery illustrated by the *American Journal of Philately* is one of the sixpenny green Nova Scotia, with which English readers are already familiar.

Messrs. Henry Collin and Henry L. Calman, in their "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," are still busy with the Stamps of Great Britain. In the February issue of the *American Journal of Philately*, they deal with the Revenues, Newspaper Stamps, and Envelopes. The illustrations, as usual, are admirable.

NEW STAMPS FOR GERMANY.

Apropos of the announcement *re* the new issue of stamps for Germany, the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, quoting from a German newspaper of recent date, says: "They will be sexagonal, and will bear the design of Germania, which has been copied from the statue of Germania on the "Niederwald" monument. The colours of the different values of the stamps will remain the same, on account of an international arrangement. The new stamps may perhaps be in general use in April. The cause of the new issue of the postage stamps and the contemplated changes in their form and design is the result of the present issue having been repeatedly counterfeited. The frauds, however, have always been discovered by the officials without any difficulty, but for obvious reasons it was found desirable to put a check on them. Steps have been taken in the preparation of the new issue which will greatly hinder the frauds in their practice."

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has also a detailed description of "A New U.S. Local"

—Wheaton's U.S. Despatch—as well as a history of the stamp. Mr. John K. Tiffany's articles on the Stamps of Peru are still running.

Another Auction Evil.

Writing to the *Quaker City Philatelist*, Mr. Alvah Davison tells of yet another grievance attaching to auction sales, and that is misrepresentation of the condition of stamps sold. "It strikes me," he writes. "that the stamp dealers have taken advantage of the vagaries of our language, and in describing the condition of some of the stamps in their auctions they have used words which (to them) had a double meaning. Let me give a recent instance. At a sale held a short time ago, I purchased the 1861 set of United States adhesives, the catalogue stating that their condition was 'fair.' When I got the stamps the next day, I found that their condition *was* fair, and even more, as it was *fair*-ly abominable, every stamp in the lot being damaged in some way, while the only one of any value—the 90 cents—had one whole side clipped, and a cancellation mark which would make a good bull's-eye for a target. Did I kick? No. I had the best grounds for it, but the dealer would have said I should have looked before buying. Collectors in the city don't have time to look, while those out of town don't have the opportunity; and if only to protect the latter, the cataloguers should be more careful."

Other good things in the *Quaker City Philatelist* includes "The Sample Copy," by John M. Holt, and "Philatelic Notes," by Bonnmita. In many ways the *Quaker City Philatelist* has greatly improved, and is now quite the paper that it used to be. Portraits of Messrs. W. Sellschopp, George R. Tuttle, Leroy D. Walker, and B. S. Ross, trustees of the Western Philatelic Union, are given as a frontispiece to the February number.

Mr. Wolseiffer, of Chicago.

One of the most recent issues of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* brings us a portrait of Mr. P. M. Wolseiffer, of Chicago, a philatelist of whom most of us already know by repute. Mr. Wolseiffer is President of the Chicago Philatelic Society, and one of the best known stampites in the "windy city." He is one of the strongest advocates of the scheme for amalgamating all the so-called "National Societies" under the one and most worthy head: "The American Philatelic Association." The *Weekly News*' portrait is a capital one.

Just recently Messrs. Mekeel's weekly paper has been looking up in many ways. The type has been made smaller in order that more matter may got in, and yet the editors are constrained to keep a big waste-paper basket on the premises. If the advertisements continue to increase, we may have to chronicle a permanent enlargement of the *Weekly*.

Will Philately Live.

That, in effect, is the question argued by "Josie" in the *Philatelic Era*, under the heading of "Why should not Philately Live?" Philately, we think, is likely to live to a good old age yet, and it is difficult to see why "Josie" should apprehend any calamity.

A pleasant feature of the *Philatelic Era* is Mr. Guy Green's poetry—"To an Old Album." Here is a scrap of his versification:

You're battered, and old, and faded,
And sadly in need of repair;
You show in your deeply frayed edges
The marks of continuous wear;
Your pages, 'though not of the cleanest,
Show through where the cover is torn;
And the back, which has long done its duty,
Is wrinkled, and weakened, and worn.

And yet, as you lie on my table
With look that's supremely forlorn,
I wonder if ever within you
A wish for a voice has been born
I smile as I think of the stories
That you in your power could tell
Of tyro, collector, and dealer
Who purchase and barter and sell.

—and so on. Mr. Green's poetry is always pleasant reading, and he certainly ought to have the nomination for the philatelic laureateship of America, whenever such a dignity is called into creation.

To enumerate all the other good points of the *Philatelic Era* would occupy more space than we are prepared to bestow upon it. It is unquestionably

One of the Best Papers

hailing from the other side. Sustained articles are not in the *Era's* line, our lively little friend from Portland, Me., preferring the bright, brief notelets that are so rapidly read and so easily digested. Guy W. Green's "Little Notelets I have Noted," and the Editor's "Here and There with Pencil and Shears," are admirable samples of terseness.

A novel voting contest has been engaging the energies of the readers of the *American Philatelist and Collector*—a contest to determine who is the most popular philatelist in the United States. In the result, announced in the February number of the *American Philatelist and Chronicle*,

John K. Tiffany Heads the Poll.

He is declared to be the most popular philatelist in the States by a majority of 51 votes. Only 417 persons joined in the contest, and of these 104 plumped for Tiffany. C. H. Mekeel comes next with 53 votes, and then C. W. Peugh with 26, R. M. Miller with 25, and Gordon Collins with 25. Doubtless the result will be well received, though of course the result of a contest so sparingly patronised carries no weight. The *American Philatelist and Chronicle* is a pushing little paper, and one that gets bright ideas. The wrapper just added makes an acceptable improvement in its appearance.

For Post Card Collectors.

Mr. George H. Watson, of Elizabeth, N.J., has re-issued his *Post Card*, changing the title to *Postal Card*. The little paper appears in an improved form, and looks like a permanent visitor now. Much of its space is devoted to

the Postal Card Society of America, which has thirty-three members in various parts of the States. Mr. Watson is joined in the editorship by Mr. Adolph Lohmzer, another well-known authority on all matters appertaining to the post card branch of philately. An article on "The Recent Straits Settlements Provisionals" comes from his pen.

"TWENTY PER CENT."

Under this heading, in *The Collector* (New Chester, Pa.,) "G.W.A." essays to show some of the big profits that may be realised by collecting stamps. He says: — "Kind reader, do you know that according to Scott's 52nd catalogue your 10c. 1847 is listed at $2.00, just 75c. higher than it was last year? Also that the 90c. 1868 is listed at $7.50, an advance of $2.50, and your 90c. 1869 is priced at $7.00, a raise of $1.00? I might go on and tell you of other stamps which have taken a big jump, but the above prices will suffice to illustrate my point. There is more money to-day in stamps than in Savings banks; more can be made on U.S. stamps than the same amount invested in Government or State Bonds. Where can you find a safe investment paying from 20 to 75 per cent? And still this catalogue shows us that such a thing can be done in philately. You may say, Why don't you invest then, yourself? To this question, I will reply that I have to-day a lot of stamps which I purchased two years ago for about $50.00, and according to the new lists, I find them worth just $88.50, an advance of 38½ per cent. per year."

BRIEFER MENTION.

The *Southern Philatelist*, of Charleston, S.C., is bright and newsy as ever. Gus Luhn continues his reminiscences of "My Good Old By-Gone Days."

The *Eastern Philatelist* bristles with smart jottings and lively notes. Lewis G. Quackenbush gives full play to his fertile imagination in a yarn called "Travels of a Postage Stamp," in the February issue.

The *Post Office* does Mr. Henry Gremmel infinite credit. The February number has no long articles, but plenty of bright notes.

The *Eagle Philatelist* gives a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. Herbert Crane Beardsley, a philatelic journalist who is well-known on both sides of the Atlantic.

The *Philatelic Monthly* has nothing to recommend it beyond a list of "New Issues" and a few paragraphs, mostly laudatory of the Bogert & Durbin Co. This paper has complained of an inadequate notice in these columns. The *Monthly's* remedy is clear. The PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS suffers from the common ailment of being unable to extract blood from a stone. If the *Philatelic Monthly* will go in for something big we shall be only too happy to give it all the notice we can.

The *Worcester County Philatelist* is the coming paper. The February and March numbers are excellent, and we shall have more to say of the latter in our next issue.

The *Philatelic Fraud Reporter* pegs away at its good work. We want a *Philatelic Fraud Reporter* in England, and we should have one were it not for the law of libel.

The *Essex County Philatelist* is neatly printed, and a credit to the Postal Card Society of America. We should like to see a little more originality about it, though.

The *New Hampshire Philatelist* has a short story and a few notes in its latest issue.

The *Washington Philatelist* is the latest. The first number has a good appearance, but reaches us too late for an extended notice.

Our Colonial Cousins.

RIVAL PAPERS IN CANADA.—"VINDIN'S MONTHLY."

THE subject of the *Canadian Philatelist's* frontispiece is a portrait of Mr. J. Reginald Hooper, President of the Philatelic Society of Canada, of which the *Canadian Philatelist* is the official organ. Mr. Hooper is a prominent philatelist, a popular writer on philatelic subjects, and a good man all round. Some know him as J. Reginald Hooper, some as "Canadensis;" to very few philatelists he is entirely unknown.

The editorial paragraphs and literary notes of the *Canadian Philatelist* make excellent reading, as do also "Specialists and Specialism," by a subscriber, and "Philatelia," by L. H. Benton.

THE "DOMINION PHILATELIST."

Whatever may be said as to the respective claims of the rival Canadian Philatelic Societies, there can be no two opinions as to which boasts the better official organ. The *Canadian Philatelist*, representing the Philatelic Society of Canada, is a smart go-a-head journal, but the *Dominion Philatelist*, the organ of the Canadian Philatelic Association, is poor in comparison. The February number has nothing to interest outsiders.

"VINDIN'S MONTHLY."

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly for January 20th is not a good number—a fact that is probably due to Mr. Vindin's trip to Europe. Beyond a couple of reprinted articles the only item of interest is an amusing philatelic story, "Split Stamps," by A. F. Basset Hull.

La Voz, a monthly journal hailing from Barranquilla, Colombia, devotes much space to philately. In the latest issue to hand we find a very creditable list of New Issues, and reports of two native philatelic societies.

La Timbrologie Egyptienne of February 15th has an article on Egyptian postal matters by "Phtah," and little else.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 5.] MAY, 1892. [GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

MR. F. DE COPPET ON THE TYPE-SET STAMPS OF TOLIMA.

FOR the very latest about the type-set stamps of Tolima, which have always been a difficult puzzle for philatelists, we have to thank Messrs. F. de Coppet and E. D. Bacon, whose joint work appears in the issue, dated March 31st, of the *London Philatelist*. Mr. Bacon's paper, embodying a long letter from Mr. de Coppet, was read before the Philatelic Society on March 11th last, and is now reproduced in the *London Philatelist* for the benefit of stamp-lovers generally. In the remarks with which he leads up to Mr. de Coppet's letter, Mr. Bacon draws attention to the "insuperable difficulties of classification" presented by the first issued stamps of Tolima. He says: "The reasons for this lie, first, in the fact that these stamps were type-set, and consequently there are as many varieties as there were stamps on the sheet; secondly, that more than one setting-up of the type took place; and thirdly, the stamps, if we except those last printed on white paper, have been so rare that it was well-nigh impossible to get together sufficient specimens to make up the different sheets." Mr. Bacon next speaks of the most notable attempts made to correctly and completely catalogue these stamps.

SOME PREVIOUS ARTICLES ON TOLIMA.

As long ago as 1875, Mr. J. B. Moens wrote on the subject in the *Timbre Poste*, giving the result of the investigations he had made up to that time. Writing again in 1886, he had fresh discoveries to report, though he confessed to being slightly dubious as to the *bonâ-fides* of several of the specimens in his possession. In 1887, Mr. Moens again tried to reconstruct the original sheets, but was unable to complete the task from lack of the necessary number of varieties. Coming still nearer to the present time, Mr. Bacon pays a well-deserved tribute to that splendid work of Messrs. Henry Collin and Henry L. Calman—the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors." Referring specifically to the attention which the Tolima stamps have received at the hands of Messrs. Collin and Calman, Mr. Bacon pronounces their list "by far the most complete account of these stamps that has so far been published"—that is to say, the best published prior to the facts communicated to him by Mr. de Coppet.

In the important letter which follows this introductory matter, we get the whole story of

MR. DE COPPET'S RESEARCHES,

admirably illustrated by photographs of that gentleman's made-up plates. Mr. de Coppet was at first very much discouraged, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of specimens. But just when he was about to give up in despair, he obtained an uncut sheet of ten varieties. Knowing that two issues of stamps existed, he concluded that as he now possessed all the types of one issue, all other types he might discover must necessarily belong to the other issue. But he soon discovered more than ten additional varieties, all differing from those on his original sheet! This puzzled Mr. de Coppet, and he was again about to abandon his study, when he came across an unsevered strip of five stamps constituting the right-hand half of a sheet. All these types differed from his uncut sheet, but tallied with single specimens in his possession. Then he acquired another strip of four stamps, and as one of the types of each strip corresponded with a horizontal pair in his possession, he very shrewdly concluded that the two strips of four and five stamps made up another plate, all but one variety. But what of his other stamps, which differed materially from those in the strips? While trying to determine how many of them were "bogies," it occurred to Mr. de Coppet that the irregular setting of his second sheet was the result of an accident, by which the type had become loosened. Further researches strengthened this opinion. He found that the stamps he had presumed to be "bogies" were the same types as the others, only that the letters had not slipped.

MR. DE COPPET'S FOUR PLATES.

Finally, Mr. de Coppet puts two and two together, and arrives at the conclusion that there are four distinctive plates of type-set Tolima stamps. For purposes of reference and illustration, he calls these

"Plate I.," "Plate I. altered," "Plate II.," and "Plate II. altered." He is of opinion that the most clearly printed and most correct plate was the first to appear, and that the others followed in the order named. Describing more minutely the peculiarities of his four plates, Mr. de Coppet says: "Plate I. is by far the most clearly printed, and the letter 'c' of the first line is in each stamp a small 'c.' 'Plate I. altered' is similar to Plate I., except that type 4 has 'Corres' instead of 'correos,' and in types 4, 8, and 10, many of the letters have slipped from their original positions. In Plate II. the final letter 'C' of the first line is a capital, except in type 7, where it is a small letter. This type is the same in all the plates. 'Plate II. altered' is the same as 'Plate II.,' but the last 4 types have the value changed to ten centavos."

MR. BACON SUMS UP.

On the conclusion of his American colleague's instructive letter, Mr. Bacon puts the chief points thereof in a nutshell. He says: "It will be seen, on comparing the foregoing letter with Messrs. Collin & Calman's 'Catalogue,' that Mr. de Coppet proves that these stamps were printed from practically four instead of three different plates, and that he differs from these gentlemen in the order the plates were issued. Their number one is his Plate II.; their first alteration is his 'Plate II. altered,' and their second alteration becomes his 'Plate I. altered;' while Mr. de Coppet's Plate I., which, it is only fair to state, has been found since the publication of Messrs. Collin & Calman's 'Catalogue,' is not mentioned by them. Mr. de Coppet differs from Mr. Moens, by showing that all the plates contained ten types each, instead of either four or six, and he does not believe in the latter's theory that some of these stamps have been reprinted. There are, of course, numerous forgeries and bogus varieties, but he considers the sheets of ten varieties on blue vertically laid and wide horizontally *bâtonné* paper, that turned up a few years since, and which correspond to his Plate II., are genuine remainders."

Philately at Home.

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CONTENTS OF THE "LONDON PHILATELIST," "MONTHLY JOURNAL," AND OTHERS.

THE most notable feature of the *London Philatelist*—Mr. de Coppet's contribution concerning the stamps of Tolima—is fully dealt with in our "Article of the Month." Following this comes the concluding chapter of Mr. E. D. Bacon's paper on the Cape Stamps. This deals mainly with

CAPE WRAPPERS AND POSTCARDS.

It was on December 1st, 1881, that the first penny newspaper wrapper appeared, followed by the halfpenny wrapper in 1882. In the latter year also appeared the first Registration envelope issued by the Cape authorities. Mr. Bacon gives the official notice announcing the issue of the penny wrapper, but of the halfpenny wrapper and Registration envelope he has been unable to procure any official announcement. Turning to postcards, Mr. Bacon tells us that the one penny brown card of Messrs. De la Rue's design was issued on July 1st, 1882. On this date both thin and stout postcards came into use, the thin cards being manufactured in the Colony, and the stout being Messrs. De la Rue's make. Mr. Bacon has found no reference in the Government *Gazette* of the issue of the halfpenny postcard, which seems to have first come into use early in the year 1889. A three-half-penny postcard for correspondence between the Cape and the United Kingdom made its appearance on May 1st, 1890. In conclusion, Mr. Bacon refers to the reduction of Ocean Postage to twopence-halfpenny the half-ounce as a reason for the issue of the provisional 2½d. stamp.

Two more good articles in the current issue of the *London Philatelist* are Mr. M. P. Castle's "Half-Hours with the Australian Stamps," and Major Adam Smith's contribution, "A Visit to a Native Indian Post Office." The high tone of the *London Philatelist* is admirably sustained, and, unlike some of its contemporaries, the organ of the London Philatelic Society is both useful and ornamental.

MR. GIBBONS STILL ON TOUR.

Mr. E. S. Gibbons is still travelling, and, what is more to the purpose, still supplying the *Monthly Journal* with the fruits of his philatelic pilgrimage. He has been to Tunis, to Algiers, and to many places in Southern Italy. From Palermo he writes:—"Of course, during my stay at Palermo, I visited the National 1891-92 Exhibition, and sought out the Post office department, in the hope of finding something good in the philatelic line. Great was my disappointment to find a most mediocre show, the whole display being confined within three frames, and absolutely free of any rarities. Being a Government exhibit, a show of proofs, or some other of the interesting details connected with the production of postals, might not unreasonably have been expected. Possibly it was intended as purely and simply an exhibit of the kingdom of Italy's stamps and cards alone. I observed some differences of dating in the several issues from that generally given. It may be worth while here just to note the variations with the object of ascertaining at some future time which may be in the right. I have compared them with our publishers' catalogue, so as to clearly indicate the differences.

CATALOGUE OF S. G. LTD.		PALERMO EXHIBIT.
1863.	15c. blue	1862
1863.	20c. on 15c.	1864
1867.	20c.	1866

Newspaper Stamps.

1861.	2c. yellow . . .	1862
1863.	2c. brown . . .	1864

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1869.	10c. . . .	1873
1869.	5 lire . . .	1873
1869.	10 lire . . .	1873

Foreign Post Offices.

1874.	Series . . .	1873

I think it is extremely likely that in some instances the dates given in the Palermo exhibit are those of the respective decrees announcing the issue, whereas the catalogue gives the date of the actual issue to the public, which would account for some of the variations."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PERFORATIONS.

Among other attractive items in the *Monthly Journal*, Mr. Gilbert Lockyer's paper on "South Australian Perforations" stands pre-eminent. After tabulating a complete list of the perforations he has met with, Mr. Lockyer says: "The London Society in *Oceania* gives the 8d., perf. 13, and the 10d. with black surcharge, perf. 10. I have not yet come across either of these. Indeed, only in the case of the 1s., perf. 11½×13, have I met with the last perforation; and it is not a mistaken 12½. I have found no values but the 2s. and the 10d., perforated 12½ all round." Finally, Mr. Lockyer expresses a hope that somebody will be kind enough to add to the tale, "so that we may get something like a complete list of this complex compound colony."

The "Reminiscences" of the "Old Collector" continue to be readable, though scarcely so interesting as in former months. Mr. C. J. Phillips' "Notes and News" are necessarily largely devoted to the last forgery trial. In its "New Issues," and various news and reports, the *Monthly Journal* is *quite* up to date. Our contemporary has done a smart thing, too, in printing Mr. Charles B. Corwin's paper on the "Stamps of Trinidad," from advance proofs forwarded by the editor of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, of New York.

For an opening article for its April number, the *Stamp News* reproduces from *Plain Talk* a portrait and biography of

MR. HENRY CLOTZ, OF NEW YORK,

the well-known American philatelist. Mr. Clotz was a prime mover in the organisation of the American Philatelic Association, and to this day holds office as manager of the International Exchange Department. He is the treasurer of numerous societies—among them the Philatelic Society of New York, which, though young, is a fairly influential body. As we should judge from the portrait given, Mr. Clotz is a man of fine physique. The biographer assures us that he is also a man of genial manners, and altogether one of the most popular stamp men on the other side of the Atlantic.

A modest writer, who veils his identity under the *nom-de-plume* of "Sir Charge," has introduced a pleasant feature into the *Stamp News* under the heading of "Collectors in Council"—a desultory chat between imaginary gossips on the philatelic events of the day. We shall not overwhelm the writer with praise if we remark that it is the most original feature the *Stamp News* has had for many a long day. Beyond "Sir Charge's" contribution there is nothing in our Queen Victoria Street contemporary to call for special comment.

POSTAGE IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Mr. George Burrow has been making excavations into the ancient history of the post, and the result provides a series of interesting articles for the *Stamp Collectors' Journal*. Thus we are given some instructive facts about the working of the Post Office in the good old days when news was news any time within a calendar month. In 1677, when the Earl of Arlington was Postmaster-General, the Post Office had become, in the language of the historian of the period, a "prodigiously great" concern. Of the strength of the postal service at that time, Mr. Burrow says:—"The officers of the establishment comprised 77 officers of the General Post Office, London, and 182 Deputy Postmasters in England and Scotland; 18 officers in the General Post Office, Ireland, and 45 Deputy Postmasters. The Postmaster-General also had—2 'Pacquet Boats' for France, 2 for Flanders, 3 for Holland, 3 for Ireland, and at Deal, 2 for the Downs. Nearly every market town had a Post Office, and the *Chronicler* writes:—'Though the number of letter missives in England was not at all considerable in our ancestors' days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest people have generally learned to write) that this office is farmed for £30,000. Note also that letters are conveyed with more expedition and less charges than in any foreign country.' The rates of postage were—for one sheet, 80 miles, 2d.; 2 sheets, 4d.; and an ounce of letters, 8d.; whilst the posts were 'going by night as well as by day, so that every 24 hours the post goes 120 miles, and in 5 days an answer may be had from 300 miles distant.'"

In every respect the *Stamp Collector's Journal* sustains the improvements we have already noted. Both in news and notes its contributors are doing wonders for this old-established pennyworth. "Spes Bona," in his latest article on "Philatelic Cranks," speaks cynically of "The Philatelic Tipster," whom he likens unto the Heathen Chinee.

THE "RECORD" ON FRENCH STAMPS.

As though it had, by some mysterious psychological mechanism, divined the thoughts of the Editor of this REVIEW, the *Philatelic Record* has improved a little since the issue of the number which was so adversely criticised in these columns last month. The *Record*

for March 31st contains the first of a series of articles on the stamps of France—a series which promises to be full of interest to all philatelists. Space being somewhat limited this month, we shall defer a more lengthy notice of this feature until our next issue, when both the first and the second instalments shall be fully summarised. Apart from this article on French stamps there is little in the *Record* to attract attention. An article by Mr. Basset Hull is abstracted from *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, and there are the usual editorial notes, correspondence, society reports, and "New Issues."

ENGLISH PLATE NUMBERS.

Much interest attaches to the "Price List of Unused English Plate Numbers," prepared by the Rev. G. H. Raynor and Mr. R. Hollick, for the pages of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*. We reproduce the valuations of the line-engraved series, as given in the March issue.

For the line-engraved twopence, with watermark small crown, the following are the figures:—Without white lines, imperforate, 35s.; with white lines, imperforate, 3s.; with white lines, perf. 16, 12s. 6d.; with white lines, perf. 14, 25s.; watermark large crown:—with thick white lines, perf. 14, 1s. 6d.; with thick white lines, perf. 16, 140s.; with thin white lines, perf. 14, 10s.; with thin white lines, perf. 16, 140s.; with letters in each angle, plate 7, 25s.; plate 8, 2s. 6d.; plate 9, 9d.; plate 12, 3s.; plate 13, 9d.; plate 14, 9d.; plate 15, 9d.

For the line-engraved penny-halfpenny (watermark, large crown), these are the prices quoted:—Essay in rose pink, surcharged *specimen*, printed, 10s.; ditto in pen and ink, 17s. 6d.; without surcharge, 25s.; red, without plate number, 9d.; red, with plate number 3, 6d.

Finally, for the line-engraved half-penny, Messrs. Raynor and Hollick fix the value of plate 1 at 1s. 3d.; (3) 1s. 3d.; (4) 6d.; (5) 4d.; (6) 6d.; (8) 9d.; (9) 30s.; (10) 4d.; (11) 4d.; (12) 6d.; (13) 6d.; (14) 4d.; (15) 6d.; (19) 4d.; (20) 6d.

"Philatelic Frauds" are still industriously exposed by the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, which is now among the "coming" philatelic papers. The May number, if we may rely on editorial promises, is going to be a real big thing.

"STILL THEY COME!"

That is the cry in the world of philatelic journalism. New papers come and go, and still the game goes merrily on. The latest candidate for popular favour is the *Philatelic Monthly News*, issued by Mr. R. Walford White, of London. The annual subscription, including postage, is only 9d. per annum, so that this is a farthing venture. It cannot be said of many of our philatelic journals that they are worth more than is asked for them, but the *Philatelic Monthly News* is certainly worth more than a farthing. Indeed, Mr. Walford White must be complimented upon the production of a very readable little paper. We should suggest the introduction of a "New Issues" column, but doubtless the Editor has already made arrangements for something of this sort.

"THE STAMP COLLECTOR"

is another paper that is rapidly "putting on pace." In his April editorial, Mr. Witherick rather misconstrues the aims of the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS, but his article is written doubtless in a spirit of pleasant banter, and is in no way dictated by any feeling of journalistic "envy, hatred, and malice." The "Notes on Current Topics," in the *Stamp Collector* for April, are pleasant and instructive reading, as are also the "American Notes" of Mr. H. C. Beardsley. *Entre nous*, friend Witherick, what we should like to see in the *Stamp Collector* is more matter of a strictly philatelic nature, and not such empty specimens of literary "padding" as "Advice to Stamp Collectors," by "Mercury."

OTHER BRITISH PAPERS.

Alfred Smith & Co.'s *Monthly Circular* is still up to time at the age of about twenty-four years. The "Philatelic Chronicle" and "New Issues" are all that could be desired.

The *Stamp Collector's Journal* has one great advantage. It gives away to each subscriber, monthly, a stamp that is generally worth the price of the paper. Otherwise the paper is nothing great. Apart from the "New Issues," which are smartly written up, there are only three paragraphs of original matter in the April number.

On the Continent.

PICKINGS FROM THE PRINCIPAL PHILATELIC PAPERS PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

THE French philatelic papers are waging war one with t'other, and each against the rest. Mr. Victor Robert, who recently had the great temerity to start a paper of his own, seems to have given grave offence to certain of his ink-slinging *confrères*. Not only did Mr. Robert start a new paper—*L'Union Postale*, of which we have already spoken in favourable terms—but he committed the unpardonable crime (in the eyes of certain of his rivals) of predicting that his journal would soon be at the top of the literary tree. This and other little things have combined to arouse the indignation of *Le Timbre Poste* and other papers printed in French. Mr. J. B. Moens arises, and gluts his ire in a long article headed "Les Tribune Timbrophiliques," from which the name of the object of his anger is studiously excluded. This article appears in *Le Timbre Poste* for

April. Ten days later comes *L'Union Postale* with a counterblast addressed "To the Impeccable *Timbre Poste!*" The quarrel possesses no particular interest for English readers—or for French readers either. It is to be deplored that leading French philatelic papers waste so much of their space on these personal squabbles. *L'Union Postale* had promised a series of philatelic portraits for its issue of April 10th, and these are omitted to make room for Mr. Robert's answer to the *Timbre Poste*. The last-named paper might also be employing its space to better advantage than by the publication of such articles.

Moens v. Moroin.

A controversy which possesses far more interest for the generality of collectors is that raging between Mr. J. B. Moens and Mr. Moroin, anent the forged stamps of Moldavia, in which the latter gentleman levels certain disagreeable accusations at the former. In the current number of the *Timbre Poste*, Mr. Moens carries the campaign into the enemy's camp, and generally conducts the warfare in fine military style. He calls Mr. Moroin the "retreating captain," and acknowledges a letter from him, dated January 8th, in which Moroin threatens to "cut his claws." In reply Mr. Moens challenges the "capitaine-manicure" to "come on," and adds that if he (the captain) thinks to beat a retreat, he is on the wrong tack altogether; for he will have to speak out and to furnish the proofs of his accusation. It will be interesting to note what Mr. Moroin does next.

Le Timbre Fiscal, which always accompanies the parent paper with filial regularity, is well up to its usual standard of usefulness. In the April number, Mr. E. D. Bacon concludes his papers on Colonial Fiscals with lists of Victoria "Stamp Duty" stamps and Zululand revenues.

Bordeaux Issue of French Stamps.

In reviewing the March issue of *L'Union Postale*, we spoke of Mr. Victor Robert's article on the types of French stamps, known as the Bordeaux issue — an issue of lithographed stamps made during the war of 1870 at Bordeaux. After pointing out the differences in the three known types of 20 centimes blue, Mr. Robert goes on to say that the first type is rare. "By way of establishing a proportion in regard to the others," says he, "I will say that in 100 Bordeaux blues one will meet about two of the first type, 20 of the second, and 78 of the third, which is by far the commonest." So much for the comparative rarity of the three types; something much more interesting is to follow. Mr. Robert makes the interesting announcement that "we have discovered a new type of this value."

Mr. Robert's "New Type."

Describing this discovery, Mr. Robert points out that in the first three types the line "Repub. Franc." does not fill the whole of the frame—in fact, there is a margin of about two millimètres. Now, in the new type which Mr. Robert claims to have discovered, the line occupies the whole of the space available — that is to say, it fills two millimètres more space than in the three other types. Besides, the letters themselves are broader and larger, and more antique in character. On the whole, Mr. Robert's "fourth type" is somewhat similar to the second. The writer concludes that the type has certainly never been described before, and has been unknown to philatelists until the day of his discovery.

In the April number of *L'Union Postale*, Dr. Legrand continues his excellent 'Manual' for stamp collectors; M. Mathieu writes learnedly about forgeries; and Max Fischer describes some bad Egyptian stamps. Some considerable space is devoted to a scheme for an International Philatelic Exhibition at Paris. The paper speaks hopefully of the prospects of the scheme, which has the active support of many leading Parisian philatelists.

More about Brunswick Envelopes.

In the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung* for April we get the continuation of that journal's excellent articles on the envelopes of Brunswick. The second issue of Brunswick envelopes differs from the first only by the length of gum on the flap. Hitherto the gum covered only the middle of the flap about 20—30 mm, but in November, 1862, the way of gumming the envelopes was altered at the Prussian Government printing offices, and as it was only a matter of technical concern, the States for which the Prussian printing offices manufactured the envelopes were not informed of this alteration. For this reason there is also no official Post Office publication to be found anywhere concerning it. All the envelopes printed and manufactured from November, 1862, have therefore long gums. As we have seen, a large quantity of envelopes was delivered to the Brunswick Post Office on October 24th, 1862; this accounts for the greater scarcity of envelopes with long gums. The numbers manufactured are:—

First: 1sgr., yellow, small size.

Delivered	1st Aug., 1863	100,300
,,	4th Dec., 1863	106,900
,,	17th Oct., 1864	21,000
,,	29th Oct., 1864	159,200
	Total -	387,400

2 sgr. blue small size.

Delivered	26th Nov., 1863	35,000
,,	4h Dec., 1863	17,600
,,	29th Oct., 1864	50,300
	Total -	102,900

3 sgr. rose, small size.

Delivered	10th Mar., 1863	40,500
"	4th Dec., 1863	39,500
"	29th Oct., 1864	50,400
	Total -	130,400

1 sgr. yellow, large size.

Delivered	19th Feb., 1863	3,200
"	4th Dec., 1863	6,000
	Total -	9,200

3 sgr. rose, large size.

Delivered	29th Oct., 1864	1,500

This shows the small quantity of envelopes delivered with long gum; particularly the value of 1 sgr. yellow, large size, of which only 9,200 were made. This is very scarce, and is, *unused*, one of the greatest scarcities of "German Entires." It is even missing from the collection of the Reichspos-museum at Berlin.

No. "2 SGR." ENVELOPE, LARGE SIZE.

The envelope of 2 sgr., large size, has not been manufactured at all; though its existence has been asserted by different philatelic writers, notably by Fouré, in the *Deutschen Philatelistenzeitung*, 1884, page 335, who even gives two different shades for it. Also the "Grosse Handbuch," which is not reliable at all concerning the Brunswick envelopes, mentions this value. Moens mentions it with a note of interrogation. Evans, in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, 1890, page 114, does the same. The catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie (Bulletins, Vol. I., page 324, gives a (?) for this value.) By the minutes of this society's meeting of 5th July, 1877, it appears that this value was entirely unknown to the members of the society, which is worth while to be taken notice of, as the greatest experts in these times, like Dr. Legrand, Schmidt de Wilde, and Terrari, were members of this society. Now and then, 2 sgr. envelope, blue, large size, make their appearance with long gum; they are offered at enormous prices, and have also been bought by several great collectors. All these envelopes bear, however, fradulent gumming, which has been affixed supplementarily. This fraud is, however, easily detected, as the colour of the stamp of all these envelopes is Prussian blue, whilst, as has been shown in this article, the colour was altered in 1862 into ultramarine blue.

We have no space this month to give all the points in the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung's* excellent article. Next month we shall return to the subject.

MORE NEW PAPERS.

Two new philatelic journals have come to us from the Continent during the merry month of April. From Marseilles we get the *Marseille-Postal*, a little print which is to consist solely of advertisements—to be, in the language of the Mounseer, a "Gazette mensuelle d'Annonces du Commerce des Timbres-Poste." Consisting of six pages of "ads.," nicely printed on serviceable paper, *Marseille-Postal* may be a handy enough thing to have in the house; but surely the price of 15 centimes is a managerial joke, Mons. Maury?

Another new venture, the *Journal D'Annonces des Collectionneurs*, hails from Antwerp. This is a four-page concern, which devotes three-fourths of its space to the harmless, necessary advertiser. An address "To Our Readers," and a short, a very short, article on the 5 franc stamps of Belgium, are the only literary contents of the paper. Still, there is some excuse for the paucity of reading matter in the *Journal D'Annonces des Collectionneurs*, for this is a paper for which no price is charged. Sweet, indeed, are the uses of advertisement, when they enable a newspaper proprietor to satisfy the appetites of his readers at the expense of his advertisers.

Though neither of the new-comers is quite "up to the mark," yet we must not be hard upon them. First numbers are proverbially "nothing to go by." We must await the developments and improvements which later numbers will doubtless bring. It is quite likely that the little stranger from Marseilles will yet be moved by the uneasiness of its own conscience to give the reader something a little more interesting than "ads." for his 15 centimes, and that the visitor from Belgium, the *Journal D'Annonces des Collectionneurs*—truly a big name for such a little print!—will, by adding to its reading matter, make itself a still more acceptable gift.

THE STAMPS OF COREA.

In the concluding chapter of his articles on "The Post in China, Corea, and Shanghai" in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, Mr. B. Ochme devotes not a little space to the stamps of Corea. In Corea, it appears, there are in use not only Chinese stamps, but also Japanese stamps in the villages of Séoul, Chemulpo, Fusong, and Wennsang. No Corean administration exists, save for the transport of official documents, in which service some 600 horses are employed. In 1884, under the administration of Mr. Mollendorff, a local post was created at Séoul, whence were issued the stamps of 5 and 10 mons. Shortly afterwards the administration having been altered, and the Postmaster General assassinated, the Corean postal service became a dead letter, so to speak. "It is evident," Mr. Ochme goes on to say, "seeing the short duration of the service, that the used stamps are exceedingly rare. After the reiterated declaration of Mr. Mollendorff, the reformer of the Corean Constitution, it seems to be indisputable that the stamps are official, and consequently quite fit to figure in an album." As to the values 25, 50, and 100 mons, Mr. Ochme argues that

they were never really in use, being despatched from the Japanese printing office at Tokio after the insurrection, and consequently, after the termination of the Corean postal administration.

"Postmistress-General" of Denmark.

Probably there is only one case on record of a woman having controlled the postal service of any country. Dorothea Krag, afterwards Countess Gyldenloeve, was Postmistress-General of Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. *L'Union Postale*—not Mons. Victor Robert's journal, but another of the same name hailing from Berne in Switzerland—has a long and interesting account of the Countess's career. It seems that Dorothea Krag was born in 1675, and married 26 years later. Her husband, Count Gyldenloeve, had acquired the Postmaster-Generalship of Denmark, the postal service in those days being in the hands of private contractors. On the death of the Count, the widowed Countess became Postmistress-General, and for eight years ran the whole of the postal business of the country. At the end of that time she retired on a pension, Frederick IV., with an eye to business, deeming it good enough to annex the postal monopoly. Countess Gyldenloeve drew her pension for forty-two years.

First Stamps of Greece.

Mons. Victor Flandrin's "Notes Philateliques" are always among the most readable of the articles in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*. In the issue for March 31st of Mons. Frémy's journal he takes for his subject the first stamps of Greece, dealing learnedly, not only with the postal emissions of that country, but also the postal administration and such geographical facts as are likely to interest the philatelic reader. We have not the space this month to do full justice to Mons. Flandrin's excellent paper, but we shall certainly endeavour to give our readers a full summary of it next month.

In the same issue of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* there is a capital "Chronicle," and some intelligent translations of contemporary philatelic writings. Mons. Edmond Frémy's paper is one of the very few French journals which do not devote much of their space to attacks upon rival sheets.

Bisected Belgian Stamps.

"A. D. M.," a correspondent to the *Gazette Timbrologique*, finally sets at rest the doubt as to the *bonâ-fides* of the 5 centime unpaid letter stamp of Belgium—that is to say, the 10 centime green unpaid, cut in two horizontally. To prove conclusively that the bisected stamp is of an official character, "A. D. M." sends the Editor of the *Gazette Timbrologique* an extract from the general instructions regulating the postal service of Belgium. From this document it is necessary to abstract only the following passage:—"The unpaid letter stamps (chiffres-taxe) are of the value of 10 and 20 centimes. The *demi-decimes* are represented by the half of a 10 centime unpaid letter stamp, cut horizontally."

Mons. Poncin's *Gazette Timbrologique* is still a "thing of beauty," printed in a bewildering variety of tints. Nor are its contents unworthy of its charming appearance. A fine number is that dated March 15th, containing a twelve-page supplement devoted to the Société Timbrophile d'Echanges, of which the *Gazette Timbrologique* is the official organ.

Briefer Mention.

Le Timbre devotes a couple of columns to the touting circular of Mr. N. F. Seebeck, the circular in which that gentleman offers Salvador stamps at so much per square yard. The writer notes that Mr. Seebeck's telegraphic address is "Mirific," and says: "Mirifique, en effet!"—"Marvellous, indeed!" In every respect *Le Timbre* is up-to-date and readable. Mr. M. J. Mijer's excellent articles on the stamps of Holland conclude in the April number. Under the heading of "Chronique Judiciaire" our Amsterdam contemporary announces the punishments meted out to "that famous trio of London swindlers," Messrs. Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes, with the comment that the penalties inflicted are a slight, a very slight, misfortune compared to those of the victims of the three fakers.

In *Le Courrier des Timbres Poste*, Julien Dupire pens an article on the stamps of France, which is intended as a reply to a humorous writer in the *Echo de la Semaine*, who it appears has denounced the stamps of artistic France as inartistic. The gossipy notes of Mons. Stanislas Bossakiewicz are, as usual, the most readable feature of *Le Courrier*. It is amusing to note, by the way, how seriously the French papers are taking that Yankee yarn about Miss Ada Crawford, of Philadelphia, "the champion stamp-licker of the world." Mons. Bossakiewicz gives Miss Crawford a quarter-of-a-column in *Le Courrier des Timbres Poste*.

The *Revue Philatelique*, of Paris, is devoted chiefly to society reports, and news anent New Issues, An article by "M. D." on the stamps of Colombia, in the March number, possesses no extraordinary merit; a feature of much more interest is George P. Grignard's pleasantly-written description of the banquet of the Paris Philatelic Society.

L'Annonce Timbrologique is another of the Continental papers which delights to quarrel with its neighbours. The issue before us contains a lengthy jeremiad directed against some paper or papers unknown—or if not unknown, unmentioned. In the April number of the same journal, Victor Flandrin writes on the stamps of Great Britain, illustrating his article with a plan descriptive of the method in which our old red and black penny stamps were lettered at the corners. Like many other

things about "John Bull and his Island" these letters sorely puzzle collectors on the Continent. Mons. Flandrin says that "to many collectors they constitute a veritable enigma;" but after that gentleman's remarkably lucid article on the subject the mystery will be cleared up.

Le Moniteur du Collectionneur, the organ of the Luxembourg Philatelic Union, always has something interesting for both French and German readers. In the issue for March 15th, Ch. Lenoir, saying his last word on the vexed question of "Specialism," contends that specialism gains fresh converts every day. He considers that one of the strongest arguments in its favour is that the highest honours at all the recent exhibitions have been won by specialists.

La Alianza Filatelica, representing all that is philatelic in Barcelona, prints in its April number an article on the invention of the adhesive stamp. The most amusing statement is that the honour of the invention is usually attributed to Sir Rowland Hill, others conceding it to *Sir* James Chalmers!

La Filatelia, a visitor from Rome, contains some readable notes on "Philately in Italy," by Avv. Cesare Virili.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste contains a further article from Mr. Arthur Maury's pen on the stamps of France. The same gentleman's "Petite Causerie" is always an entertaining feature of the paper.

Philately in the States.

THE PITH OF THE PAPERS PUBLISHED ACROSS THE POND.

WERE Messrs. Collin & Calman's "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" the only feature of the *American Journal of Philately*, there would still be plenty of subscribers ready to support the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s excellent magazine. In the March 15 instalment of their catalogue, Messrs. Collin & Calman get to the end of prolific Great Britain, and will now sail on again in their journey to the "Z's." How long it will take these industrious philatelic navigators to get there is a little puzzle which it will be wiser to leave Messrs. Collin & Calman to calculate. At the present rate of progression, there would seem to be no great prospect of reaching Zululand inside another two years, and when one comes to think that all sorts of new issues and provisionals and things may have appeared in the regions at the other end of the alphabet during the journey, it seems a great pity that the *American Journal of Philately* does not appear at shorter intervals. Meanwhile, all praise is due to Messrs. Collin & Calman for their excellent tabulation of British envelopes and wrappers. In the issue for March 15th there are three plates of illustrations of our Registration envelopes, and numerous smaller engravings. Out of the Registration envelopes, Messrs. Collin & Calman manage to squeeze no less than a hundred and sixteen distinct varieties. The postal wrappers are dealt with in the same exhaustive fashion, and the chapter concludes with a list of the surcharged stamps used for the post offices in the Levant. Before finally dismissing Great Britain, Messrs. Collin & Calman enumerate the various

COUNTERFEIT BRITISH STAMPS

which have come within their ken. Their list runs as follows: (1) Mulready Envelopes and Wrappers; very good imitations of these are in existence, but should not deceive any collector, as they are easily detected by the absence of the silk threads which are in all the genuine, while in the forgeries they are indicated by faint black lines. (2) 'V.R.' This rare stamp has been extensively forged by erasing the Maltese Crosses in the upper corners of a genuine 1d. black, and replacing them with the aid of pen and ink or type printing by forged letters "V.R.;" this fraud is very hard to detect, and collectors investing in this rarity should procure it only from expert dealers. (3) Official Stamps. The high values, (5/-, 10/-, and £1) of these stamps have also been forged by surcharging genuine stamps of this value with a fraudulent surcharge; this, however, can easily be detected by the impression of the surcharge, which is not so clear and bold as that in the genuine. (4) Revenue stamps used for postage. Counterfeit postal cancellations on fiscal stamps are numerous, and are rather hard to detect, except to an experienced eye, and collectors should be very cautious from whom they purchase these stamps. (5) Collectors of plate numbers should be on the look-out in the ½d. and 1d. for fraudulently altered numbers, common numbers being changed into rare ones.

"CANADENSIS" ON SCINDE DAWK.

Mr. J. R. Hooper has his say on the all-important Scinde District Dawk question in the *Philatelic Journal of America*. So far as the question of varieties is concerned, his article is mainly a recapitulation of the opinions expressed by leading English philatelists, opinions which are already familiar to our readers. Speaking of the recent attempts to forge these stamps, "Canadensis" says: "The one test for the genuine is that the outer rim is a double line, which is, however, hard to distinguish except with a strong glass. Upon the forgery this double line does not show, but simply a thick single line. It was at first supposed that all those upon laid paper were forged, but this idea has been dispelled by leading collectors in England, and from personal observation and copies the writer has obtained in the Scinde district from original documents upon official records.

The exact date of the first issue is put down by many as December, 1850, although copies upon original letters give 1851 as the year. The Scinde District postal affairs were in charge of Postmaster Coffey, of Kurrachee. Sir Bartle Frere ordered the issue of the stamps, and they were supplied to stamp-vendors; Government officials were ordered to receive and forward without extra tax all letters bearing the 'Dawk' stamps. Those generally supposed to have the single ring have really a double ring, but with the ink blurring the impression. What small remaining stock there was on hand in 1864, when the regular East Indian stamps appeared, were likely used up, specimens having been seen used as late as 1856."

MR. MEKEEL IN MEXICO.

Continuing the account of his trip south, Mr. C. H. Mekeel takes us to the City of Mexico, regaling us on the way with views of Popocatapetl, Zacatecas, Guanajuto, and the old aqueduct at Queretaro. "Regarding the City of Mexico as a point of philatelic interest," he writes, "I will observe that there are very few important collectors there; Sr. Eduardo Chaix, and a little company of friends that may often be found at his house in the Avenue d'Oriente, comprise the only collectors of any particular note in the city. They originally formed a chapter of the Mexican Society, but being called upon to recognise some of the surcharges, provisionals, and other monstrosities that the Society included in its official list, they withdrew, and declined to have anything to do with the Guanajuto gang. Sr. Chaix is employed in one of the large dry goods houses. He is a gentleman of about 45 years of age, and has a very interesting family. His collection contains many rarities, and he has an extensive correspondence with collectors in all parts of the world. The City of Mexico has no important dealers, although stamps may be seen for sale in some of the tobacco shops and in some of the curiosity stores. Mr. C. W. Mexia, a son of General Mexia, of lottery fame, conducts a small business, and supplies many of the above-mentioned shops with the sheets they sell. Sr. E. Angulo, correspondent for the Banco Nacional, is one of the prominent collectors. He informed me that there had been a number of valuable collections in Mexico that had been picked up by European tourists within the last four or five years."

Other features of the *Philatelic Journal of America* include Mr. Mekeel's readable "Notes," a capital "New Issues" column, an article "About Stamp Colours" by J. Deq. Donohue, and some advice on "Buying and Selling Stamps" by "Crawford." A novel item which has appeared in the pages of the *Philatelic Journal of America* since the commencement of the year is a philatelic calendar, giving month by month a list of interesting philatelic events, with the date of each appended thereto.

EXIT MR. CHARLES B. CORWIN.

With the conclusion of the second volume of that sterling philatelic magazine, the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, of New York, Mr. Charles B. Corwin retires from the editorial chair. He also retires from other things. To quote his own words, Mr. Corwin says: "I have also severed my connection with a number of our flamboyant American associations and societies, for the following reasons: I withdrew from the National Philatelic Society because it was controlled by dealers, who were and are working it for all it is worth; I withdrew from the Canadian Philatelic Society because its present president is not a gentleman, he having betrayed, in the lowest and basest possible manner, a professional secret which came into his possession, under the pledge of solemn secrecy, while he was one of the editors of the *Philatelic Gazette*: he is unfit for the support of more high-minded men; I shall not join the newly incorporated American Philatelic Association until I know that the thieves and swindlers who were members of the old American Philatelic Association have not become members of the new corporation, and until the narrow-minded partisanship, which limits the selection of offices to locality (irrespective of their mental or other qualifications) is removed." From all which it will be seen that Mr. Corwin is pretty well disgusted with everything and everybody. He adds that for the future he intends to be connected only with those organisations whose members are "permeated with gentlemanly proclivities"—in fact, he wants his fellow-members to be gentlemen, and to "behave as sich." Mr. Corwin is fortunate in living in a free and enlightened country where no such thing as libel law exists. But, in the language of the evildoer, he has "blown the gaff on his pals" in a by no means gentle style. Doubtless we shall hear something of the other side of the question from those of Mr. Corwin's fellow-philatelists, who will not allow themselves to be included without protest among the black sheep whom the ex-editor of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* so bitterly reviles.

There is some consolation in the reflection that

"THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST"

will not be allowed to suffer by the retirement of Mr. Corwin. The appearance and general style of the April number, which reaches us just as we go to press, make it abundantly evident that the new editor, whoever he may be, is going to keep the *Metropolitan Philatelist* up to its accustomed level. The opening article in the April number—which, by the way, begins a new volume—is a disquisition on the "Die Differences of the Reay and Plimpton Issues of U.S. Envelopes," from the pen of no less an authority than Mr. John K. Tiffany. Of this we shall have more to say anon. Mr. Corwin himself pens a congratulatory article on the latest triumph of the

Philatelic Protection Association, and there are some reviews of philatelic publications, auction and society reports, and a good chronicle. Altogether, though the contents of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* may have slightly declined in quantity, yet the same sterling quality is admirably maintained.

ARREST OF "ROSONDO FERNANDEZ."

The event which has caused such a sensation in American stamp circles, was brought about by our bright little contemporary, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. In the issue of the paper for March 2nd, a notice appeared cautioning collectors against a certain Spaniard who had been victimising the philatelists of Galveston, Texas, with dangerous counterfeits of the first issues of Spain. On the day following the publication of this notice, Messrs. Mekeel discovered that the identical Spaniard was in St. Louis, and had actually called upon a relation of Mr. C. H. Mekeel, accompanied by an interpreter. Mr. Mekeel promptly communicated with the police, and Fernandez was arrested and clapped into gaol. He refused to give any particulars about himself, or to admit that he was "Rosondo Fernandez, of 173 and 175, Rui Hortaleza, Madrid, Spain." Placed in the dock later on he was more communicative. He said he sold stamps, but only genuine ones, or ones he believed to be genuine. He said he never went under the name of Ramon Torres. Being requested to sign his name, he wrote "Rosondo Fernandez."

IS HE PLACIDO R. DE TORRES?

From the evidence of letters and printed matter found in the trunk of this "Rosondo Fernandez," the American police authorities are disposed to identify him with Placido R. de Torres, stamp dealer, of Barcelona; and this is also the opinion held by the *Weekly Stamp News*. In later editions of Mr. Mekeel's journal, we find a full description of the man and his frauds, together with copious extracts from the daily and weekly American papers. From the *Weekly Stamp News* of April 6th, we learn that the whole of the prisoner's genuine stamps were, after his arrest, disposed of to the C. H. Mekeel Co., the Treasury retaining possession of the counterfeit stamps. "Fernandez, however," says our weekly contemporary, "does not propose to lose his counterfeits so easily. . . . . The legal question has arisen whether or not the Government has the right to hold them, and his lawyers seem inclined to think they cannot do so."

A NEW WEEKLY STAMP PAPER.

Mekeel's Weekly is no longer "the only weekly stamp paper in the world." Its threatened rival is in the field. We have not seen the new weekly paper, which hails from Toledo, Ohio, and is called the *Philatelist's Exchange*; but if we are to believe *Mekeel's Weekly* the newcomer is not such a terrible fellow as his advance notices have painted him. "The size," says the *Weekly Stamp News*, "is 3×6 inches, and contains eight pages with cover. Upon glancing over it our attention was attracted to the fifth page, which appeared blank, except that the following was written thereon with lead pencil: 'If you wish to send 40 cents' worth of stamps from sheets for this three-quarter page, or 60 cents' worth for three insertions (three-quarter page) I will accept them as pay; stamps to be from six cents each.' Collectors of philatelic literature," adds *Mekeel's Weekly*, "should not neglect to secure copies of this paper while it lasts."

WANTED, A PHILATELIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

One very excellent suggestion is made in the "Editorial Notes" of the *American Philatelist*. It is that some student or students of philatelic literature should compile an index of philatelic literature. As we understand him, the writer in the *American Philatelist* suggests the inclusion of only American publications, or, at any rate, only publications in the English language. After referring in flattering terms to the index of English stamp magazines which has been running through the columns of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, he goes on to ask: "Now how can the thing be done without putting too much on any one person? 'Poole's Index' is being supplemented each year by an annual supplement, prepared by the co-operation of scores of men and women throughout the country, who each prepare the index for certain periodicals, sending the cards on which they write the entries to the editor of the work, who arranges them in one alphabet and sees to the printing. Once in five years these annual supplements are consolidated into one volume. Now why cannot we adopt the same system? The Chairman of the Literary Board is used to library work, and is willing to do his share of indexing, &c. It can be so arranged that no one need have more than three or four papers to attend to, and a few months' work will be all that is necessary to get the work in the hands of the person who is to have charge of arranging it for the printer. Let us hear from our members on this subject, and let those who are willing to undertake the work send their names to the editor of this paper, so that we can try and get about it this summer."

Beyond its brightly-written editorial notes, the *American Philatelist* has little that can be called strictly original. Several good articles are translated from European journals; and there are the usual reports of the A.P.A. and other societies, and the fourth instalment of Mr. H. C. Beardsley's "Epitome of American Philatelic Auction Sales."

IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS."

One of the brightest little papers that cross the Atlantic to enliven the dwellers in this played-out old country is the *Worcester County Philatelist*, of Worcester, Mass., and

one of the best things in this sprightly little journal is Mr. William P. Brown's chapter of "Philatelic Reminiscences" in the March number. Although Mr. William P. Brown may not seem to have been intended for a journalistic career, by reason of the fact that his initials are not only those of William P. Brown, but also of Waste Paper Basket—despite this lamentable fact, we say, he writes in a highly entertaining style. Looking backward into the ancient history of philately, Mr. Brown writes:—"The first dealer in the United States was John Bailey, who then kept coins and cardy, and thought stamps would work well with them. The fashion was then to drive a tack through the stamps into a board so that they would not blow away. At this time the writer, who then also kept a coin stand on the Park railing, was urged to enter the stamp business, but it looked too ridiculous to consider, yet there was evidently money in it, so with hesitating steps he went up to Dr. Bond, in Grand Street, one of his patrons, who had large frames of coins hanging up in his office, and who had some stamps pulled off waiting for a buyer. About a hundred were counted out, and the price asked was a cent each. It seemed absurd, but the Doctor was inflexible, and the price was paid. The next morning they were all tacked on boards, and marked at a uniform price of three cents each. This may seem to the reader an exorbitant profit, but he must consider that the highest expectation was that enough would be sold to get the cost back, and the rest thrown away. Soon a boy came along, and said, 'Helloa, Brown, you've got some stamps, haven't you? But,' said he, 'you have got some of them priced too low, those Ceylons and some of the others ought to be ten cents each.' Anything to accommodate, so up went the price. A few minutes later two gentlemen stopped, and one said to the other,' those Ceylons are a beautiful stamp.' 'Yes,' he replied, 'I guess I will take those two Ceylons,' and twenty cents was paid for what cost two cents. From that moment I was a full-fledged stamp dealer."

Irregularities in U.S. Stamps.

In the same number of the *Worcester County Philatelist*, "M." furnishes a "Study of the Three Cent, 1853 and 1857," showing the numerous varieties in these issues. "The design," says he, "as shown in some of the specimens, was very regular in its proportions, symmetric, and well drawn. Yet, by the process used in making the different plates, the inner design is not given its proper position within the outer rectangle—the rosettes cutting or being cut by the vertical lines. In the different specimens shown with this, some of these varieties, or rather false die imprints, are very distinct." After explaining some of the causes of irregularity in printing, which would be unintelligible without the plate of illustrations accompanying his article, "M." proceeds to speak of the varieties he has noticed. He says:—"The rectangle die of itself shows five distinct varieties of the unperforate 1853 issue, and these are the varieties we shall explain. I have for convenience marked these: 'A' line all around, 'B' none at left, 'C' none right, 'D' double line at left, 'E' double line at right, and in 1000 stamps examined I find the comparative number 'A'=983, 'B'=19, 'C'=22, 'D'=6, 'E'=1; or, 'A' value of one cent, 'B' 15 cents, 'C' 25 cents, 'D' $1.00, and 'E' $5.00, approximately. This latter variety is not mentioned by any of the catalogues I have yet seen. The 1857 perforate 3 cent also has five varieties. 'A' with line all around, 'B' line at sides, 'C' two at right, 'D' two at left, and 'E' two both sides. The comparative variety of these is: 'A'=10, 'B'=966, 'C'=8, 'D'=10, and 'E'=4 to every thousand." In conclusion, "M" asserts that an examination of most collections of U.S. stamps would probably disclose the fact that out of all the 3 cent stamps of the issues of 1853 and 1857, about 95 per cent. possessed some slight error of design.

"What about Surcharges?"

Such is the question that heads a paper by "Telemath" in the *Eastern Philatelist*, of Newmarket, N.H. The writer speaks of the "numberless emissions of the French Colonies, of the Portuguese Indies, of the Straits Settlements, of Ceylon, British Guiana, and others," and decides that "the thing to do in collecting these nuisances is just the same as the best remedy for drunkenness—stop!" He thinks better of this drastic suggestion, however, when he comes to think of the many surcharged stamps with an undoubted standing as to usefulness and sterling quality. "Let us make war," says he, "on the speculative surcharge, but respect the one that has a *raison d'etre*. If we reject the former and refuse to buy them, petty governments will soon cease a practice, disreputable in itself and only carried on for the sake of the small gains it brings them. And certainly no collector need mourn the absence from his album of French Colonies or other stamps to which I have referred. Their room is preferable to their company. It might be well perhaps to have one specimen from each of these countries in order that from one we might learn of all; but there is no need of any more. We shall then compel these frisky governments to go to the expense of engraving new designs or printing in new colours at least, if they desire to wile the dollar from the collector's pocket."

"Do you notice how the *Eastern Philatelist* is growing?" asks Mr. F. H. Pinkham in his editorial notes. We do; and we are glad to see it. Mr. Pinkham's little paper started very modestly, but is now a handsome magazine of twenty-eight pages, well printed, and carefully edited. In the issue before us there are articles on "The Designs on Postage Stamps,"

by E. S. Luther, "A Philatelist's Misfortune," by "Canadensis," and many minor papers on subjects interesting to stamp collectors. More power to your elbow, Mr. Pinkham!

ANOTHER ADMIRABLE PAPER

that is "making things hum" out West is Mr. W. W. Jewett's *Philatelic Era* of Portland, Maine. This paper is remarkable more for bright, snappy notes than sustained articles. Under such headings as "Editorial," "Literary Notes and Review," and "Here and There with Pencil and Shears," the Editor contrives to convey the pith of the news and gossip of the philatelic world in a terse and attractive style that those who run may read. "Bonumita" contributes a dose of his ever readable "Philatelic Notes" to the number before us, and there are other articles of more or less merit, Perhaps the best thing in the number is Mr. Edward B. Ibbotson's account of a day spent in and out the

STAMP SHOPS OF PARIS.

As a matter of fact, stamps in Paris are mostly sold in small tobacconists' shops. Mr. Ibbotson visited a number of these, and picked up some rare bargains. "What was my delight," he writes, "in spying sheets containing many rare United States stamps at prices that fairly made my mouth water. I could hardly believe my eyes, for I saw the 12c. black, 1857 issue, for 80 centimes or 16 cents; the 5c. of the next issue was priced for 25 centimes or 5 cents; on these sheets I also saw a number of the 12c. '61 issue for 35 centimes; the 15c. for 30 centimes, and 50 centimes the 24c. same issue. It is needless to say that I purchased them. A little further on I saw some sheets hanging in a window, containing perhaps, 200 stamps, and of this number certainly fifty or sixty were cancelled alike; these comprised stamps from many different countries. On further inspection, I found these to be counterfeits, but so poor, that no good collector would have been deceived by them. I will not weary you in describing my superhuman efforts in making myself understood; with my small knowledge of French, gestures entered largely in these transactions, and sometimes I was lucky enough to come across an English speaking dealer. The hours sped quickly by, and I returned to my hotel, just as the city lights were glimmering, and as I thought of the day, a feeling of satisfaction came over me, with the knowledge that I had purchased, with a few francs, many dollars' worth of good United States stamps."

BADEN "LAND POST" STAMPS.

"Adobe," writing in Henry Gremmel's *Post Office*, says: "The 52nd issue of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s catalogue enumerates the well-known 1862 'Land Post' under the heading of 'Rural Stamps.' This is a mistake. From 1863, until the end of 1867, the writer lived in the world-known city of Mannheim, Baden, and during that time received packages without number, large and small, from his parents, who lived about 40 miles distant, his supplies of wearing apparel, laundry, etc., all coming to him from home. Express companies were unknown then in Baden (are perhaps not known there in the American sense even now), and, therefore, all these packages came to him by mail, or rather by packet post—the latter being a distinctly separate division of the Baden post office department with separate carrier delivery. The postage on every one of these packages was invariably prepaid by the 'Land Post' stamps, but never were these stamps seen on a letter or used to prepay letter-postage. The manner of using the 'Land Post' stamps was as follows: The package to be mailed was handed to the post office official of the package department, who stated and collected the amount of postage required, and at his convenience placed the required stamps on the package and cancelled same. The stamps were not sold to the public, and I never saw any but used specimens. The unused specimens now in existence can, therefore, be only remainders or reprints. I began collecting stamps (in the usual boyish, desultory manner) in 1861, kept it up until 1867, and therefore am absolutely positive about the 'Land Post' issue."

Alvah Davison, the Editor of the *Post Office*, is agitating with ever-increasing vigour for the amalgamation of all the so-called "national" Philatelic Societies in the States. In the latest issue of the *Post Office* he invites readers of that paper to vote for or against the suggested "consolidation" by means of postcards addressed to the office of Mr. Gremmel's paper. It will be interesting to have the result of the poll, so soon as the *Post Office* can get it counted up.

Meanwhile, the *Post Office* is still on the main deck, and looks like staying there. The March issue concludes its first year of life, and Mr. Gremmel is quite justified in being proud of the results he has achieved. The *Post Office*, he claims, "carries more advertising than any philatelic paper in the United States," and that, we suppose is a qualification —at least from the dealer's point of view.

"PHILATELY UNITED."

Mr. J. R. Hooper, in the *Eagle Philatelist*, says "ditto" to the sentiments of Mr. Alvah Davison in the *Post Office*. He, too, would like to see the amalgamation of all the American Societies. "If," he writes, the National Philatelic Society, Western Philatelic Union, Philatelic Society of America, United States Philatelic Society, Consolidated Philatelic Society, United Philatelic Association, Nebraska Philatelic League, Sons of Philatelia, New York State Philatelic Association, Southern Philatelic Society, and the dozen and one other societies, all struggling for philatelic favor, were to unte, what a grand organization it would be! We would

outrival the great Dresden Society, and the secret of the success of the latter is their complete system of exchange. Certainly, if a club is wanted, form it as a local branch; but the idea of a national society for the whole of the United States existing with less than one thousand members, speaks little for its collectors. Yet we find many claiming to be *national* with a couple of dozen active members!" Finally, Mr. Hooper suggests the calling of a World's Philatelic Convention, at which this and other matters could be thrashed out.

The *Eagle Philatelist* is still as smart as ever, though we notice with regret that its "Portrait Gallery" has (perhaps only temporarily) disappeared. Mr. H. C. Beardsley still pegs away industriously at the events of "the past year."

"FORCING" THE BIDDING.

Philatelists generally would have liked to keep philatelic auctioneering free from the little tricks and dodges to which ordinary auction business is subject. But this, it seems, is not to be. America, which takes the lead in many good things, has also shown us the way in which to spoil the honesty and aboveboardedness of stamp-selling by auction. In a report of one of the J. W. Scott Co.'s auction sales, a writer in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* tells us of two gentlemen who practised the dodge known as "forcing" the bidding for their mutual advantage. "The situation," adds the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, "was an embarrassing one for both the Scott Co. and the auctioneers, Messrs. Bangs & Co., and we do not see that they could have remedied the matter in any way, except that they might have insisted that each party should pay cash immediately that the stamps were knocked down to him, otherwise bids would not be received from him. This, of course, would have been a radical measure, but it would have removed the evil *instanter*. It was indeed a sorry exhibition, and we know that the Scott Co. regret it as much as anyone else, more especially as the two owners made no secret of the purpose for which they were in the auction room."

A BATCH OF NEWCOMERS.

From Messrs. Grevning and Spooner comes the first number of the *New York Stamp*, which is edited by Mr. Ralph Perkins Spooner, and is going to be "Fearless and Independent." Lewis Quackenbush and "Canadensis" are among the contributors to the initial number, and the little paper looks like doing big things.

The *Western Stamp Budget* is something new in philatelic journalism, since its editor tells us that "this sheet is not issued to fill a long-felt want, nor is it an aspirant for philatelic fame; it is simply an advertising sheet of the Western Stamp Co." The "sheet" thus candidly spoken of consists of four pages, and is not devoid of interest. An article on "Allen's Locals" in the first number will interest American readers.

Mr. Ralph Ashcroft's new paper, the *Long Island Philatelist*, ought to have a long life before it. Mr. Ashcroft is commonly reputed to be a young man with ideas, and his paper is not altogether discreditable to him. With the daring of genuine originality, he has decided that the *Long Island Philatelist* shall go through life without a "Chronicle of New Issues."

The *Washington Philatelist* is another newcomer, whose second number has just reached us. Typographically, it is one of the smartest little prints we know, and the philatelic quality is there. Articles that catch our eye are on "The New South Wales Fiasco," and "The Preservation of Stamps."

Almost a new arrival is the *Pennsylvania Philatelist*, the fifth number of which lies before us as we write. An article on the "U.S. Revenue Stamps," by "Casey," is the best thing in the number.

Our Colonial Cousins.

BRIGHT PHILATELIC PAPERS FROM CANADA AND THE ANTIPODES.

THE Philatelic Society of Canada has an official organ to be proud of in the *Canadian Philatelist*. The March issue of this welcome visitor from the Dominion contains its usual store of good things. The editorial notes and "Literary Review" are well worth perusal, and much interest attaches to the "Correspondence" concerning the incorporation of the Philatelic Society of Canada. Mr. J. Bernstein, jun., writes on the inevitable "specialism" question, giving his vote in favour of general collecting. Mr. O. E. Klapp spins a readable philatelic yarn about "How I Found Some Rarities."

"THE DOMINION PHILATELIST."

The March issue of the *Dominion Philatelist* (or, at least, that copy of it with which we have been favoured) is, in a sense, an "error," being inserted in its wrapper upside down. It may be that the wrapper is upside down, and not the inside portion, but that is a minor point which we need not bother to elucidate. The paper, when you have got it properly adjusted for reading purposes, is readable enough, though there is nothing sufficiently striking to induce quotation.

VINDIN'S MONTHLY.

There are plenty of good things in the issue for February 20th of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*. The genial "D. A. V." gives us another chapter of his experiences in New Zealand; Mr. David Scott writes on "Varieties of Perforations in N.S. Wales Stamps;" and Mr. A. F. Basset Hull pens a paper devoted to "Forged Australians."

Random Gleanings.

WHERE is the *Stamp Collectors' Review?* Are we to understand that its March number is its first and last issue?

* * *

The May issue of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* is going to be a big one.

* * *

Readers of the *Philatelie Journal of America* are promised an early article descriptive of the forgeries of Placido R. de Torres, *alias* Rosondo Fernandez, a "shady" native of sunny Spain.

* * *

A writer on "Costly Postage Stamps" in the *New York Tribune* says of the new Salvador postal card:—"As this Columbian series will be limited to this year, they, no doubt, will be extremely valuable about the 500th anniversary of Columbus' landing." This should mightily amuse Mr. N. F. Seebeck if it happens to catch his eye.

* * *

American daily and weekly papers frequently devote long articles to philatelic subjects. The *New York Tribune* recently gave a column to the subject of the import tax charged on stamps under the McKinley Tariff; and this has since been reprinted in the *Syracuse (N.Y.) Standard*, and other papers.

* * *

Mr. R. F. Rechert had promised to send the *American Philatelist* a circular on the subject of the philatelic exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. It was impossible, however, to prepare this in time for the April number, but it may, perhaps, be found in the issue for May 10.

* * *

According to *Tidning foer Frimaerksamlare*, there are of the 2 oere orange, Sweden, 1891 issue, no less than three different types on every sheet of 100 stamps. There are 90 of the common type, 9 with a period before the word Frimaerke, and one which, besides the period, has the lower part of the "2" much thinner.

* * *

It is stated by the *Portland Express*, of Portland, Maine, that a gentleman in that City has for ten years been collecting United States postage stamps, with the object in view of obtaining a million. He has now 980,000 stowed away in fifteen big boxes.

* * *

A new arrival that may find a permanent place in the world of philatelic journalism is the *Brazil Philatelico*. The editor, who rejoices in the name of Remijio de Bellido, promises great things in his opening address. A historical article by nobody in particular, and a more up-to-date effusion by Victor Flandon, are the features of the first number.

The *American Philatelist and Collector* asserts that the word "Philately" comes from the Greek "philos," loving; and "atelia," freedom from taxes. According to this derivation the philatelist, translated literally, is a person who loves to be free from taxes—a description which would equally apply to many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects who don't care a red cent about stamp collecting.

* * *

Most novel of newspapers is the *Royal Mail*, posted monthly from the San Francisco office of the Royal Insurance Company. The *Royal Mail* is printed in the tiniest of type on —what do you think?—simply a large U.S. postal card.

* * *

Mr. John K. Tiffany has been returned at the top of the poll in the *American Philatelist and Collector's* voting contest for "the most popular philatelist in the United States." Mr. Tiffany, writing to acknowledge the prize album awarded him by the proprietors of the *American Philatelist and Collector*, says: "I accept the gift as an expression of the kindly feelings of the voters, not towards myself personally so much as that it is an expression of the desire that mutual friendship shall prevail among all interested in stamp collecting."

* * *

Horatio King, writing in the *Washington Post*, says: "I have the proof sheets of what Sir Rowland Hill informed me when he presented it to me at his house in London on the 17th of June, 1867, was that of the first envelope ever invented. It is commercial note size, and the upper side and each end are illustrated by various pictures, the leading interpretation of which would seem to be the spread of intelligence throughout the world."

* * *

Tit-Bits has recently published an article on philately. "There are," says the writer, "two or three firms who make it a part of their trade to supply imitations of rare stamps to collectors of the same, and these dealers sell them in a perfectly honest and straightforward way, either as reprints or fac-similes." It would be interesting to hear further from the *Tit-Bits* young man as to this "honest and straightforward" trade in "fac-similes."

* * *

The *Philatelic Fraud Reporter* comes across from Stromsburg, Nebraska, with the regularity of clockwork. The list of frauds shows no sign of giving out, and this sad state of affairs must be a matter of congratulation to Editor Guy W. Green. We note, by the way, that the *Philatelic Fraud Reporter*, in an access of caution, now calls the defaulters "Alleged Frauds," which is rather better than coldbloodedly branding a man as a thief before he has had a word to say in his own defence. If there were only a law of libel in America, such as we enjoy in this "free country," wouldn't the little *Fraud Reporter* have a warm time of it!

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 6.] JUNE 10, 1892. [GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

MR. C. J. SOCOLIS ON THE UNPAID LETTER STAMPS OF GREECE.

ONE of the best things in an unusually good number of the *Stamp News* is the article on the Unpaid Letter Stamps of Greece, from the pen of Mr. C. J. Socolis, a gentleman who, if we mistake not, has written on the same subject before. As Mr. Socolis points out in his initial paragraph, the Unpaid Letter Stamp of Greece is a comparatively modern innovation. Long before it was called into existence the unpaid fee was collected by means of ordinary postage stamps, thereby occasioning not a little confusion. It was due to the many complaints aroused by this state of things that the Greek postal authorities ordered the preparation of a special stamp for unpaid letters on the 27th of September, 1872; but on account of modifications and adjournments, and of that interminable fuss and formality which seems to be the birthright of all postal authorities, the decree was not put into force for some time. In fact, the stamp, which had been ordered in 1872, had not commenced to be generally used until 1875.

THE DECREE OF 1872

is composed of nine articles, of which the second, giving a description of the unpaid stamps, runs as follows:—

"This special stamp must be square shaped, and each side the length of twenty millimetres, and bear in the lower label the words 'Greek Stamp' underneath the value. On each side will be the word 'post.' In the centre and at the top there will be figures of value of equal size to the borders at the side In the middle the word 'Lepta,' and underneath this the words 'To be paid at sight.' There will be twelve values, viz., 1, 2, 5, 10, 30, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200 lepta. They will be printed on yellowish paper. The administration, control, &c., will be under the existing rules."

But this decree was a decree in name only. It was never enforced. The Greek postal authorities, on reading it over, either felt disgusted with its execrable composition, or feared that it put the case a little too cleverly for an official pronunciamento. Be this as it may,

A NEW DECREE

was prepared and duly issued on January 23rd, 1875. The following is a copy:—

"Referring to the decree of the 27th September, 1872, at the suggestion of our home secretaries and financiers:—

ARTICLE 1.

The tax stamp, which should be made according to Article 2 in the decree mentioned above, is of rectangular shape; height, 0·02 m; width, 0·0235.

(Here follows the description of the well-known stamps, which are printed in black and green.)

ARTICLE 2.

The stamps are to be of twelve kinds, viz., 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90 lepta, and 1 and 2 drachme.

ARTICLE 3.

The rules concerning the tax stamp will be adopted from 1st March, 1875.

It will be noticed that the colour of the stamps was not mentioned in the first decree. This omission was rectified in the second. The stamps were made from a design approved by the Consul-General of Trieste. They are to be found in three distinct shades—dark green, green, and yellow-green. On

THE QUESTION OF PERFORATION

Mr. Socolis quotes Mr. Glasewald as authority for the statement that they are to be found perforated 14, 14½, and 15½. Mr. Socolis is on safe ground when he expresses his belief that many other perforations are to be found. The perforating was done by small machines, which were changed from time to time according to the taste of the Imperial Printing Office of Vienna; hence it would indeed be strange to find perfect uniformity in the matter of perforation. As to the differences between the first and second issues of these stamps, Mr. Socolis, after pointing out the well-known variations in dimensions and type, says: "Another point is, that all those of the second issue are printed in bright yellowish-green; and a further point of difference is, that the paper of the first is thick, whereas that of the second is thinner, of a much rougher texture, and yellowish instead of white. Of course, the higher values are easily distinguished, and in the first issue they are described as 1 and 2 drachme, and in the second as 100 and 200 lepta."

The reasons for the

CHANGE IN THE HIGH VALUES

are lucidly explained by Mr. Socolis "Owing," he writes, "to the great similarity in the appearance, those of 1 and 2 drachme were frequently mistaken by the clerks for stamps of 1 and 2 lepta, and consequently

caused considerable confusion; but in order to rectify this it was suggested that the higher stamps should be printed in lepta, although no decree was published on the subject. Except that the values were the same, the decree of 27th September, 1872, was cancelled by another of the 30th September, 1880. The impressions of the new values were made from new blocks, which were made for the printing of other values." With this we will leave Mr. Socolis. in the hope that we may have another opportunity of quoting him before long. Side by side with his excellent article on the Greek Unpaid Stamps should be read the current instalment of Messrs. Collin & Calman's "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," which deals exhaustively with the Greek unpaid stamps.

Philately at Home.

MR. M. P. CASTLE'S "HALF-HOURS" WITH THE AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

MR. M. P. CASTLE'S promised "Half-Hours" have commenced. In calling them "Half-Hours" Mr. Castle doubtless takes into consideration only the time taken for the perusal and "inward digestion" of his articles. They must each have taken many a long half-hour to compile. With the issue for April 30th of the *London Philatelist* we get two "Half-Hours" in one number. The first, which deals with Mr. Castle's pet subject, the Official Stamps of South Australia, is by far the more important of the two. Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Todd, the Postmaster-General of South Australia, Mr. Castle has been able to ascertain the correct meanings of the several initials on the Official Stamps. For instance "B.M.," which was taken to mean Board of Magistrates, is now said to signify Bench of Magistrates; "C.S.," which was thought to indicate Colonial Secretary, is found to be *Chief* Secretary; "G.S.," instead of "Government Survey," is set down as "Government Storekeeper;" "L.T." is Land Titles, not Tenures; "M" is Medical, not Militia; "M.R." is Manager of Railways, not Marine Registry; "M.R.G." is Main Roads, Gambier Town, not Manager Railway; "P.S." is Private, not Principal, Secretary; "S.G." is Surveyor, not Solicitor-General; and "V.A." is Valuator, not Volunteer Artillery. Mr. Castle prints a list of hitherto

UNCHRONICLED SURCHARGES,

in connection with which he has to acknowledge the assistance of a number of correspondents. He writes:—"Mr. Wm. Thorne, of New York, has sent a list (with the specimens) of previously unchronicled varieties, of which, even now, some sixteen were un-noted, and in his interesting letter we gather that he devotes considerable attention to his collection of these officials, having some 280 in number. Mr. Willett, Lieut. Napier, who sends many additions, and Messrs. Ridpath have also helped me to swell the list. The 1s. brown (M), perf. 12½, and rouletted, is a somewhat unusual gauge, but I have carefully examined it. The variety of P..O. is quite distinct and novel to me, being the antithesis of the LL and others, printed quite close together, and without any periods. The letters in the former are necessarily more spaced, and the overprint has hence quite an abnormal appearance. The colour of the R.G. is yellow without any trace of orange. The use of the old block type on so recent an issued stamp as the surcharged 2½d. shows a concurrent use of this and the new fancy-shaped thin capitals. These varieties, with the old surcharge on the stamps of the now current type, had, I believe, but a short use, and will probably eventually become 'difficult' stamps."

MR. CALFF'S DISCOVERY.

Mr. Castle's second "Half Hour" deals with an important discovery by Mr. George Calff, briefly foreshadowed in a previous number of the *London Philatelist*. "The stamp referred to," writes Mr. Castle, "is the 2d. blue, imperf., of the 1856 issue, with diademed head, having a watermark of the double-lined numeral 8 instead of that of its face value. This stamp has undergone a most critical examination by several well-known experts, who have fully satisfied themselves as to its authenticity, a result I can entirely confirm from my own study of it. The watermark is irregularly placed in the right lower corner, looking at the reverse of the stamp; this being only natural when the size of the 8d. stamp is remembered, it having been evidently printed from a sheet of the watermarked paper intended for this value. The comparatively common error "5" on the same stamp will frequently be found. It is also to be noted that even on the 1d., 2d., and 3d., with the normal watermarks, these are found somewhat *écarté*, doubtless due to their preparation in the first instance to receive the somewhat larger Laureate issue." He adds that anyone caring to study the stamp more minutely will find something to interest them in the *Philatelic Record* of May, 1890, wherein is detailed the discovery of this same stamp with the double-lined watermark "1." "This stamp (says Mr. Castle), which was originally 'discovered' by Mr. J. A. Tilleard in 1888, has been diligently sought for during the past years, and it is not a little curious that a second copy should have 'turned up' almost at the same moment as Mr. Calff's *trouvaille*, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, having recently acquired a copy in a small collection."

OTHER ERRORS OF WATERMARK.

"It may be worth while," Mr. Castle goes on to say, "to briefly recapitulate the list of abnormal watermarks in this issue.

1856. Diademed Head of Queen, Imperf.

2d., blue, watermark, thick double lined numeral				1
2d., "	"	"	"	5
2d., "	"	"	"	8
3d., green,	"	"	"	2

Adding to these the 2d. perforated, with the partially retouched die (*Philatelic Record*, Vol. 12, p. 94), and the fact of the rarity of the 3d. imperf. in an unused state, with, may I prophesy, the possibility of an error being found on the 1d., I think it will be cheerfully conceded that the 1st issue of New South Wales will in most albums be complete long before the 3rd! However, we must all wait and watch our opportunity."

So much for Mr. Castle's "Half-Hours." We hope it will fall to our lot to similarly dissect many more of them on our readers' behalf. Meanwhile, many other excellent items in the *London Philatelist* await us. The leading article, always dignified and intelligent, is this month devoted to "Philately—Amateur and Professional"—a petulant tirade called forth by certain remarks of Major Evans in the *Monthly Journal*. The question at issue is one concerning the precise *raison d'être* of the London Philatelic Society. Such a thing should surely be so well defined as to be beyond the bounds of controversy.

High Price for a Cape.

In its monthly chronicle of the "Philatelic Market," the *London Philatelist* quotes the following from a Cape Town newspaper:—"The highest known price ever paid for a Cape of Good Hope stamp has been obtained by our fellow-townsman, Mr. S. D. Bairstow. During the fall of last year he submitted a Red Cape Error block triangular postage stamp to a London expert. This error was issued on the same piece of paper with an ordinary type gummed upon the original envelope, and in excellent condition. Such a curiosity was unknown and believed to be unique, but it is possible there are others in existence. A guarantee of genuineness was obtained from the Postmaster-General in Capetown, to whom Mr. Bairstow applied. Armed with this certificate, and in spite of assurances detrimental to his purchase, the owner succeeded in selling the stamp for £65, but, as he says, 'if no repetitions occur the stamp is worth any money to the purchaser.'" "We saw the specimen in question (adds the *London Philatelist*) which has now passed into the collection of one of the leading Viennese amateurs, but it is neither unknown nor unique. The late Mr. Tapling's collection, as also that of Herr von Ferrary, both have the 1d. and 4d. red *se tenant*."

About the Straits Settlements.

The feature of the *Monthly Journal* is a translation of the first part of a paper on the Straits Settlements which appeared in the *Revue Philatelique Suisse*. This is heightened in value by the presentation of two sheets of illustrations of the surcharged Straits as used for the postal purposes of Pahang, Perak, Johore, and Selangor. We shall find an opportunity to summarise the whole paper when the second chapter appears. Major Evans's contribution on "The Government Issues of the Confederate States" is continued and adjourned.

The "Reminiscences of an Old Collector" have not yet given out—owing, we think, to the veteran's liberal interpretation of the word "reminiscences." In the batch under notice much space is devoted to speculating on the "future of philately." Whether our friend the "Old Collector" is desirous of forgetting his past deeds we cannot pretend to say, but as a writer of reminiscences, he is the most daringly original man we know. Who else would be able to reel off reminiscences of the *future* in this unconcerned fashion? Without desiring to intrude into the commercial economy of the *Monthly Journal*, we should just like to say right here that whatever these "Reminiscences" cost, they are disgustingly cheap at the price.

Telegraphic Code for Philatelists.

Surely a telegraphic code for philatelists is a desideratum indeed. Messrs. Albrecht and Witt, better known to New Yorkers than on this side, have for some time been engaged in the preparation of a code, for which Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, the *Monthly Journal* tells us, will be the English agents. Mr. C. J. Phillips, in his "Notes and News," says:—"The code will be arranged in three languages, and as no doubt it will be in the hands of all the leading dealers and many of the larger collectors, it should save many pounds to those in the habit of telegraphing for goods. A case in point came under our notice, a short time back, in connection with the New South Wales reprints. A well-known collector here, and a dealer in Australia, got in telegraphic communication about these, and we believe that some £30 or £40 was spent on each side. If the code had then been published fully two-thirds of this would have been saved."

Where is Obock?

Major Evans, whose leading articles are always the best literary work in the *Monthly Journal*, has been giving free rein to his playful fancy at the expense of Obock. "Various ignorant people," writes the Major, "have been enquiring where Obock is. The idea of not knowing that! Well, we do not fancy it was in the maps when we were boys; but now, with School Board rates at a shilling in the pound, and free education, we really are surprised. We have looked it up, and understand that it is at the bottom of the Red Sea; that is to say, at the south end, in the neighbourhood of Bab-el-Mandeb. The bottom of the sea is where we wish all surcharged stamps were. A frivolous correspondent says that the name of this place, with a few alterations, would express his opinion

upon the subject. He adds that he agrees with the bishop in the *Bab Ballads*:

> "The hundred and eleventh head
> The priest completed of his stricture;
> 'Oh, bosh!' the worthy bishop said,
> And walked him off, as in the picture."

DOCKWRA, AN OLD TIME P.M.G.

The fourth of Mr. Geo. Burrow's chapters on "The British Post Office" appears in the *Stamp Collector's Journal* for May 15th. Mr. Burrow's is an historical yarn, in which occurrences are arranged chronologically. Towards the close of the reign of Charles II. (says Mr. Burrow), in 1685, a penny local post was promoted in London, by an upholsterer, named Robert Murray, which, proving a great success, was by him assigned to one "Dockwra" or "Docwray." The local post was superseded by the "London District" office, of which Dockwra was appointed controller. In 1695 a Scottish postal system was established, Sir Robert Sinclair being appointed to control it in 1698. This same year Dockwra was removed from office, the charge being that Dockwra wilfully "doth that in him lyes to lessen the revenue of the Penny Post-office, that he may farm it or get it into his own hands," for which purpose it was declared that he had removed the Post Office to an inconvenient place. The memorial went on to state that "he forbids the taking in any band-boxes (except very small), and all parcells above a pound, which, when they were taken, did bring in a considerable advantage to the Office, they being now at great charge sent by porters into the city, and coaches and watermen into the country, which formerly went by Penny Post messengers, much cheaper and more satisfactory." In 1699 the revenue of the Post Offices of the three kingdoms was upwards of £90,000. In 1700 a man named Porcy attempted to establish a halfpenny post in opposition to the official penny post, but this was promptly suppressed by the authorities. Ten years later came the statute of Queen Anne and a further revision of the postage tariff.

The ordinary features of the *Stamp Collector's Journal* are kept up to the usual level of excellence. By the way, we unwittingly wronged the *Stamp Collector's Journal* last month in these columns. A critique, and that not a very favourable one, of the *Stamp Collector's Monthly* was made to appear as if referring to the *Stamp Collector's Journal*. But it is probable that the majority of our readers saw through the blunder, because the *Stamp Collector's Journal* was already dealt with on the preceding page.

DR. LEGRAND'S ODONTOMETER.

Apropos of nothing in particular, the *Philatelic Record* rushes into words about perforation gauges in an article headed "A few Words on Odontometers." The history of the odontometer, as told by the *Record*, is briefly this:—"In October, 1866, Dr. Legrand commenced the publication of his articles on '*Dentelés et non-dentèles*,' which really laid the foundation of the present mode of calculating the gauge, and was at once adopted by Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Pemberton, as representing at that period the vanguard of English collectors. In his first article, Dr. Legrand proposed the use of a card, with a scale showing the number of perforations within the space of 20 mm. This he constructed by commencing at 7 for the "Suisse" perforations; 9 for the 2d. of Prince Edward Island; 9½ for the fourth issue of Austria; 10 for the coarser perforation of those of Wurtemburg; 11 for the 9d. of Prince Edward Island; 11½ for the 1d. St. Vincent; 12 for the United States; 12½ for the then current Russian stamps; 13 for the second issue of Belgium; 13½ for the French stamps; 14 for those of Great Britain; 14½ for the 5d. of Ceylon; 15 for the Russian stamps of 1858; 15½ for the 1d. (wmk. star) of Natal; and 16 for the early 1d. and 2d. of Great Britain." The Doctor's contrivance has well stood the test of time, for the odontometer he devised a quarter of a century ago is practically the model of all those in use to-day. Nor does there seem to be any necessity for improving on the Doctor's design.

Philatelists of all sorts and conditions may read the *Record's* articles on the Stamps of France with profit. The second instalment, in the issue for April 30th, embraces the Republican issues of 1849-52, and the Empire stamps which immediately followed. The plate of engravings presented as a supplement is a very finely executed piece of work.

BIG DEALERS IN PARIS.

Mr. Theodor Buhl has reached Paris (on paper) in the "Continental Trip" with which he is regaling the readers of the *Stamp News*. The present is by far the best chapter Mr. Buhl has penned. In the course of his remarks on the big dealers in Paris, Mr. Buhl says:—"Take for instance the large establishment of M. Maury, on the Boulevard Montmartre. The premises are on the first-floor of one of the leading Parisian boulevards, and the staircase leading to them is approached by a large hall or passage, the sides of which are entirely covered by stamps and documents connected more or less with philately. Walking through this corridor on the day of the great carnival, I noticed many interesting notices and documents, which have probably been accumulated by M. Maury during his long Philatelic career. But the one that struck me most, and recalled the saddest memories, was a simple photograph of the late Mr. Tapling, which has been cut out of an old volume of the *Philatelic Record*, and which occupied one of the most prominent places in this miscellaneous gallery. To continue, the next one who should be mentioned is M. Dorsan Astruc. His name is familiar to many advanced Philatelists. By profession he is a banker, and his small office, similar to those

of many other Parisian bankers, is the last place in which one would expect to find rare stamps. To mention in detail all the dealers who make the chief part of their incomes by selling stamps would take up too much space for an ordinary Philatelic magazine, but amongst those who are well-known, I would mention M. J. Barbarin, M. Vervelle, and M. Roussin."

Well Done, Mr. Reynolds!

Sandwich Islands, at any rate, will not play into the hands of the reprint-mongers. Mr. W. F. Reynolds, a leading collector in Hawaii, has written to the *Stamp News* to say so. "Mr. Reynolds," says our contemporary, "informs us that the result of a conversation between himself and another collector was a decision to interview the Postmaster-General, who is a business man of sound principle, and who agrees that it is improper for the Government to destroy or disarrange values of stamps which are long obsolete, and have therefore assumed a value which could not otherwise accrue. The result of this conversation is, that the Postmaster-General has decided that all the stamps—viz., 2c., rose, 1855; 5c., blue, 1883; and 13c., rose, 1883—are hereafter to have the word 'reprint' stamped on them, and that none of these will be sold without this word, so that the value of the originals will at once be established."

"Specimen" Sandwich Islands.

The same valued correspondent gives our contemporary some new facts about Sandwich stamps. "In 1866, when the new rate of postage to America came into effect, the dark 5c. was used, and the 5c. and 13c. of 1853 then became useless. Mr. Brickwood, who was Postmaster-General at the time, had every sheet of the 5c. on 13c. surcharged with the word 'specimen,' which is consequently a proof of their being genuine originals. Mr. Reynolds favours us with reprints and originals of this issue, the latter, of course, being surcharged with the word 'specimen,' as stated above. There are certain differences between the two, the chief one being that the paper of the reprint is much whiter, and that the gum is also lighter in the reprints than in the originals. But when we come to examine the types of the so-called reprints, we find that even these differ slightly, which is probably due to the plate having been touched up. Seeing the two side by side, the differences are very easy to detect, but even otherwise we do not think the reprints would be difficult to distinguish."

A Musician Talks Stamps.

Another correspondent to the *Stamp News*, which is quite crowded with readable things this month, gives some interesting recollections of stamps he has met with. This gentleman is a musician, G. J. Paltzer by name, and a native of Antwerp. "He states," says the *Stamp News*, "that while in Reunion he used a large number of the Reunion stamps, these being given to him by Mr. Lacoste, the director of the opera. Mr. Paltzer's impression is that he used about 50 fr. or 60 fr. worth of these stamps for the rehearsal calls. Those of 15 centimes were used for the town of Saint Denis, those of 30 centimes for Brule, a suburb of Saint Denis, or for places farther in the island. Mr. Paltzer states that postmarks were unknown at that time, and that the stamps he used he cancelled with his initial —P—in pen and ink. There was no gum, so he had to use a wafer to stick them on. How far Mr. Paltzer's memory is correct on this question is a matter of doubt; but we regret that he did not keep a few hundred of the stamps at the time."

A Valuable Collection Lost.

"Reading further down," resumes the *Stamp News*, "we find that after leaving Reunion towards the end of 1852, Mr. Paltzer went to Mauritius, and there used the old stamps in the same way, those of 1d. being used for the town of Port Louis, and those of 2d. for other districts. From there Mr. Paltzer went to Melbourne, where he got the appointment of conductor to the Italian and English Operatic Company. He informs us that he then had a large number of the unused Reunion stamps, and that while in Ballarat he received a large number of letters from his friends in Reunion and Mauritius, but unfortunately never kept a single envelope. While he was at Ballarat there was a civil war between the troops and the miners, at which time our correspondent was staying at Bentley's Hotel, Eureka, which hotel was set on fire by the miners, who believed that some of the troops were quartered there. In this fire Mr. Paltzer lost not only all his music and compositions, but also all his stamps of Reunion and Mauritius, which he had intended returning to those islands, and all he received from the Government for his loss was £50."

We have awarded to another feature of the *Stamp News*—Mr. C. J. Socolis' paper on the Unpaid Letter Stamps of Greece—the position of honour on our front page. Among other contents deserving of at least an honourable mention is the Canadian Letter by "Canadensis."

Measurement of Perforations.

The *Stamp Collector* continues to move up the hill. The May number is several laps ahead of any of its predecessors. One thing that makes the *Stamp Collector* sure of a constituency is its educational character. It is a paper that likes to help its younger readers to understand the intricacies and technicalities of philately—intricacies and technicalities that are calculated to appal the youngster who is still in the "packets-and-sets" stage. Thus animated by a desire to teach, our Forest Gate contemporary gives the readers of its May number a short article on the "The Measurement of Perforations," in the course

of which the writer says:—"The number of a perforation depends upon the quantity of holes that are to be found in a given space, that space being universally accepted as two centimetres; thus a stamp perforated 14 would be a stamp having 14 holes in the space of two centimetres. In order to give every collector a clearer idea, let him take our ordinary current penny lilac stamp, which measures exactly two centimetres along the top, take a piece of white card and mark the exact width, and rule with a thick black line; this will serve as a useful guide. In measuring let the centre of the first hole in the stamp touch the end of the line, and then count the holes; if the other end of the line just cuts the centre of another hole, it measures so many holes, but if not, the perforation measures so many and a half."

"Mercury's" chapters of "Advice to Stamp Collectors" are another instance of this educating policy on the part of the *Stamp Collector*. The "Editorial," and other stock features, are brightly put together. We note, by the way, that the editor, in a spirit of sweet forgiveness, has overlooked our unpardonable sin in unfavourably criticising his paper. More than that, he is going to keep the *Stamp Collector* up to such a level of excellence that we shall never have another chance of saying anything against it. We devoutly hope he will get there.

A BUSY STAMP CLUB.

The seventh of the *Philatelic Chronicle's* "Stamp Exchange Clubs of Great Britain" is the Midland Counties Stamp Exchange, of which Messrs. W. G. Walton and R. Hollick (editors of the *Philatelic Chronicle*) were the original secretaries. "That it is not merely an empty honour to belong to this Society can be shown by the fact that during the first quarter of the present year, an average of £150 per month represents the amount of business done through the M.C.S.E.," says the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*. "Not many societies can claim to effect exchanges of from £1,500 to £1,800 per annum among their members. But when we consider the class of stamps sent, especially in two of the branches, such as old British North America, priced from £1 to £7 or £10, embossed Natal, Sydney Views, second issue Mauritius, and other very rare stamps, we can understand that the Monthly Exchange is very large, in fact, in one of the March packets a member took to the value of £10 18s., another £8 19s. 2d., and others various amounts from £5 to £1, while the total approaches £40 in one packet. As the foremost Exchange Club of Great Britain, and the pioneer of International Exchange in this island, the Midland Counties Stamp Exchange has a claim to the consideration and respect of all philatelists at home and abroad."

The whimsical bard specially retained by the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* is not so clever as of yore. One or two of his earlier "Lays" were really good, but his effort in the May number is a sad falling-off. A series of articles on "Reprinted Stamps," just commenced by Mr. Hollick, promises to form a useful guide for the novice.

Mr. Herbert McMillan, of the *Stamp Collector's Monthly*, has been emulating the deeds of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN'S Special Commissioner in a small way. Interviewing a series of dealers in a desultory fashion (talking of the weather and other such burning subjects), he is able to return to the office of the *Stamp Collector's Monthly* with some very good "copy" in his pocket.

"LOCKING UP" STAMPS.

Amongst other dealers the *Stamp Collector's Monthly* Commissioner interviewed Mr. Peckitt, and elicited an opinion from that gentleman on the subject of "locking up" stamps. He writes:—"Mr. Peckitt's opinion, derived from experience, is that it does not pay the ordinary dealer to 'lock up.' His reason is that while your money is locked up you might be using it in your business and turn it over several times, thus making more of it. But if a dealer could make more of his money, locking up stamps undoubtedly pays collectors who operate judiciously, and there are several who are now speculating in this way."

A PROMISING PAPER.

A new monthly that gives great promise is Mr. R. Walford White's *Philatelic Monthly News*, of which the second issue is before us. In a previous notice of the *Philatelic Monthly News* we suggested the introduction of a "New Issues" column, which we notice has been done in the second number. The paper deserves all praise as a useful epitome of the month's news. The prize competitions which have been started should tend to enhance its popularity.

"SMITH'S MONTHLY CIRCULAR"

is not a paper from which extensive quotation can be made. Nevertheless the staid old *Circular* serves a useful purpose as a reliable chronicle of "New Issues," and, *inter alia*, as an advertising medium for Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.

On the Continent.

MR. ANHEISSER TELLS OF A CURIOSITY IN POSTCARDS.

ONE of the latest issues of the *Postwertzeichen Kunde*—which, by the way, is rapidly getting to the front in German philatelic journalism—brings us an interesting communication from the pen of Mr. J. H. Anheisser, whose recent interesting article on

German stamps will be remembered by our readers. This gentleman, it appears, possesses a very peculiar postcard—a 5 pf. of Bavaria with a green stamp, bearing the date '92 in the bottom left-hand corner. Despite the presence of these figures, it cannot have been issued this year, because the postmark is December, 1890. And then again, if Mr. Anheisser is not in error, the postmark is faulty, for the card is stated to have been posted on December 31st, 1891,—just a year later than the date of the postmark. Mr. Anheisser may well be proud of such a curiosity. It is not merely an error, but a series of errors all in one!

Speaking of postmarks, the *Postwertzeichen Kunde*, which seems to make quite a speciality of the subject of

Postmarks on German Stamps,

has in the number under notice a long article descriptive of the varieties of the obliterations of the stamps of Saxony. Only inasmuch as it may lead to the detection of an occasional forgery is the article of philatelic interest. But to postmark collectors—and we have heard that such persons exist—it will be a valuable literary contribution.

Le Timbre Poste, most excellent of philatelic chronicles, has lately developed a bellicose propensity which likes us not. M. J. B. Moens seems to have always a quarrel on with somebody. Certainly he is usually in the right; but then, why use one's paper as a medium in which to fight one's private battles? M. Moens' dispute with M. Moroin still goes merrily on, and this month we are regaled with a furious letter from the latter, who denounces M. Moens as ignorant and stupid, and demands that he make the *amende honorable* if he have a grain of honour left. Another little "*affaire*" in which M. Moens is engaged is

A Duel of Words

with that excellent Parisian paper, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, edited by M. Edmund Frèmy. M. Moens directs his thunderbolts, not against M. Frèmy, the editor of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, but against M. Victor Flandrin, a frequent contributor thereto. If there be any truth in M. Moens' statements M. Flandrin has been guilty of deliberate plagiarism. He asserts that the article of the latter in the issue for March 31st, on the first stamps of Greece, is little short of a reprint of an article by M. Natalis Rondot, which appeared in the *Magasin Pittoresque* in 1864. He says much the same of M. Flandrin's article in the same journal on the first stamps of Great Britain.

But to get to less controversial matter. A much more generally interesting feature of *Le Timbre Poste* is an article by Dr. Legrand on the

Projected Paris Exhibition.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that while most other European cities have had their philatelic exhibitions, Paris has been playing the unsatisfactory *rôle* of an interested spectator. *Nous avons changé tout cela!* —or if we haven't we're going to—is what the Frenchmen are saying. Paris is, at last, to have its International Philatelic Exhibition, and in *Le Timbre Poste* Dr. Legrand outlines the main features of the project. It appears that M. Lesourd has formed a provisional committee, composed of amateurs, who have already decided that each of the three leading French societies — Française de Timbrologie, Timbrophile D'Echange, and Philatélique Française—shall be invited to nominate four members, two collectors and two dealers, in order to make an Administration Committee. To this Committee will belong the general direction of the Exhibition. Frames of uniform size will be erected at a reasonable hire-price for collectors who desire to exhibit, and the charges for dealers' spaces will be correspondingly moderate. The postal authorities are to be asked to aid the enterprise by exhibiting their collection of proofs of stamps and the materials used in their manufacture. Such are the general outlines of the scheme. For the present, all enquiries concerning the Exhibition should be directed to M. Lesourd, Secretary, 88, Rue de Cherche Midi, Paris; or to the President of the Administration Committee, Dr. Legrand, 136, Avenue de Neuilly, Neuilly (Seine).

More Work for Mr. Tiffany.

In years to come the benefactor of his race, who starts out to make a catalogue of philatelic literature will find a tough task before him if he is to include in his work all the newspaper nurslings, all the journalistic flashes in the pan which demand the passing attention of the reviewer. Last month we had occasion to chronicle several new Continental stamp journals, and this month we have an equally heavy list. Our readers will remember that one of the journals we mentioned last month—the *Journal D'Annonces des Collectionneurs*, the organ of the Antwerp Stamp Bourse—was announced to be given away. Since then we have seen the first and second numbers of another of these gratis ventures—*El Anunciador Filatelico*, hailing from Cadiz. Prosper as they may—and both seem to be prospering already—we shall always entertain a strong antipathy to the philatelic journal which is given away. To the commercial mind the idea of getting

Something for Nothing

is particularly felicitous. It is, however, a debatable point whether the stamp paper of the given-away type can be truthfully described as "something." We trow not—unless advertisements be deemed the spice of life. The *Journal D'Annonces des Collectionneurs*, the second number of which is now

before us, consists wholly and solely of advertisements—and some of those none too respectable. The reading matter in the paper begins and ends with the terse announcement that in order to receive this *gratuitous* journal regularly, it is necessary to send 75 centimes (or 15 centimes more than the total cost of postage) to the publishers. Here is a pretty confession from the fountain-head! The publishers of a paper professedly given away find it compatible with their conception of journalistic honesty not only to beg their postal expenses, but in addition to extort a series of three-halfpences with which to relieve their petty-cash obligations. It does not surprise us that British advertisers leave such papers severely alone.

Of the other given-away paper,

A VISITOR FROM SPAIN,

much kinder things may be said. *El Anunciador Filatelico* is palpably not designed solely to exploit a small knot of readers for the benefit of a knot of small advertisers. In the first place the little paper gives a fair proportion of fairly interesting reading matter. The first issue, dated April, has only an editorial address, but in the number for May we find a well written "History of Philately," by E. C. Eberhardt, some readable notes, and a correspondence column. The paper consists of twelve pages and wrapper, and is really given away, nothing being asked for postage.

Before we dismiss the subject of new Continental journals we must mention a comparatively

NEW ITALIAN PAPER,

the *Corriere Filatelico Italiano*, which first saw the light in March of this year. Three numbers, those for March, April and May, are before us; and are certainly worthy of all praise. In size it may not please the fastidious, being possibly a little too large and cumbersome. But in typography, arrangement, and philatelic value, it will certainly run a close race with its rivals in blue-skied Italy. Like many of its coutinental contemporaries, the *Corriere Filatelico Italiano* believes in a duplication of languages. Most of its subject matter is printed in both Italian and French, arranged in parallel columns. Its chronicle of New Issues is especially fine, both in accurate compilation and artistic arrangement. Interesting articles on the Segnatasse and other stamps of Italy form appropriate features ot its contents. Not the least entertaining thing about the paper is its series of managerial announcements, in which the language of John Bull, slightly Italianised, is employed in conjunction with French and Italian. After perusing page after page of orthodox English, how refreshing to the jaded reader is the announcement that "This news-paper shall published the 15th of any month," and again that "The advertisements shall by received, until the 10th day." !

A STUDY OF STAMP DESIGNS.

An excellent item in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, month by month, is a chapter dealing with the various arms and other heraldic devices, floral emblems, portraits, mottoes, and all the dozen and one things which go to the making-up of stamp designs. There is no need to expatiate at any length upon the interest which the study must possess to every thorough philatelist, for indeed we are conscious of having mentioned this feature of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* before. Our attention is attracted to the April instalment by reason of the familiar items it embraces. For instance, the writer describes minutely the arms of the United Kingdom as engraved in miniature on our fivepenny stamp; the floral emblems of England, Scotland and Ireland, which blossom on obsolete New Brunswicks and Newfoundlands; and finally the arms of London, which adorn the Guildhall Jubilee post-cards. In other ways the little *Collectionneur* is as acceptable as ever. The Editor's "Petite Causerie" is full of readable items neatly noted. The continuation of the articles on French Stamps is chiefly interesting for its information about the balloon letters of 1870.

Our many-tinted little friend, the *Gazette Timbrologique*, has been regaling its readers with a paper on the

POSTAL SYSTEM OF JOHORE,

which makes fairly entertaining reading. As our readers are doubtless aware, Johore celebrated its postal independence, as it were, last year, and the article in the *Gazette Timbrologique* is practically an account of the proceedings at that celebration. It was in 1884 that Johore first joined the ranks of stamp-issuing countries. Prior to that date, there had existed a free-and-easy system of sending letters to Singapore to post by means of private subscription. But Johore was lucky in possessing a go-a-head Sultan, who wanted a proper postal system like his neighbours. At length, the first Johore stamp was issued—the 2c. Straits Settlements, surcharged in black. The people didn't like it, but the Sultan did, and the stamp stayed. Needless to add Johore has five stamps now, the 2c., 4c., 5c., 6c., and 1 dollar, approved by the Sultan during his visit to London in March, 1891. The Johore stamps are "made in England" by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

The Johore article is only one of many good things in the *Gazette Timbrologique*, whose artistic appearance is well maintained. We hope, by the way, that M. Poncin is not overdoing the artistic business. We notice in the issue for May 20th, which reaches us on the eve of press-time, that the violet ink employed prints very badly in parts. One of the stamp illustrations in the "New Issues" column is rendered almost indistinguishable.

BRIEFER MENTION.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie, in common with the other leading French papers, devotes an article to the projected Paris Exhibition. The paper boasts its usual excellent "Chronicle," and an unimportant contribution from the pen of Victor Flandrin.

Marseille-Postale is to be congratulated upon attaining the dignity of a second number. The first number struck us as being a fit precursor of a newspaper funeral. However, we rejoice in *Marseille-Postale's* further lease of life, for while there is life there is always hope of reformation. With the exception of a Chronicle of New Issues, filling just half a page, the paper is positively without a line of reading matter. Why it is marked 10 centimes is one of those little mysteries which make our dear old Philatelic Press such an amusing incongruity.

In *L'Annonce Timbrologique* Dr. Legrand continues his studies of

PHILATELIC BIBLIOGRAPHY,

spilling a lot of ink as to the best way in which a complete encyclopædia of philatelic publications should be compiled. When Dr. Legrand gets through with his arguments, and somebody starts the compilation of the much talked-of bibliography, we shall be glad. Beyond the worthy Doctor's contribution *L'Annonce Timbrologique* is destitute of articles. But there are M. Armand Dethier's thoughtful "Notes and Comments," which invariably repay a perusal.

There is nothing sustained about the May number of *Le Timbre*. "Alpha's" notes are all very well—in fact, as full of sparkle and "go" as usual; but they are only light, unsatisfying fare at the best. Beyond a very short instalment of M. J. Mijer's work on the Dutch Indies, and a lengthy chronicle of New Issues there is nothing to rivet the attention of the reader.

La Filatelia, from Rome, is perhaps the

BEST ITALIAN PAPER

we get. It is well printed, well edited, and always has an abundance of good things. It is noticeable, by the way, that Italian philatelic papers are either very provincial or very patriotic. They seem to confine themselves almost exclusively to the stamps of Italy in their principal articles. In the April and May issues of *La Filatelia*, which are now lying before us, everything is Italian, with the exception, of course, of the New Issues column, which is one of the best we have seen. If we might judge a nation by its newspapers we should be inclined to think that Italian philatelists were one and all specialists, and patriotic specialists into the bargain.

La Carte Postale continues to provide a good monthly Chronicle of New Issues of Post Cards. The April number has short instructive articles on the post cards of Russia and of Switzerland.

Der Philatelist gives a good article on the stamps of Spain, and has a mass of news relating to New Issues, Philatelic Societies, etc. A feature of the number before us is a series of notes on the

HAMBURG STAMPS.

For the purpose of making clear the discrepancies between the forged and the genuine Hamburgs, *Der Philatelist* presents its readers with several illustrations, magnified to several times the normal size of the stamps. By this means minor irregularities are the more easily detected.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, one of the oldest and best of German papers, has several noteworthy articles in its current issue. Victims of the forged surcharges of the Cuba stamps of 1883 may learn, if they have not already learned by bitter experience, the way in which to "spot" the bad ones by perusing the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal's* well written article on the subject. Much interest attaches to another feature of the paper — a commentatory report of Mr. Triffenberg's appeal for an issue of postage stamps in the Swedish Parliament in 1823.

Der Briefmarken Lammler continues its series of "Celebrated Philatelists." The "celebrity" in the issue before us is—can we believe our eyes?—Mr. J. W. Palmer!

Philately in the States.

SOME FEATURES OF THE YANKEE PAPERS TERSELY TRANSFERRED.

THERE is a monotonous excellence about the *Philatelic Journal of America*. Each successive number is as good as its predecessor, and its predecessor is, in vulgar parlance, "as good as they make 'em." The April issue gives an exhaustive record of the doings, or rather misdoings, of Placido R. de Torres, the Spanish stamp fraud, with a special account of his proceedings in America. There is a *facsimile* sample of Torres' handwriting which is well worth preserving for reference in case of need. The record is rendered specially interesting to English philatelists by the publication of a letter from Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich, whom, it appears,

PLACIDO R. DE TORRES

imposed upon in September, 1886. Messrs. King's letter intimates that De Torres, who was accompanied by a worthy named Attilio Biffo, sold them a lot of forged early Spanish, for which he was paid by a cheque for £76. By the time Messrs. King discovered that the stamps were bad, the prudent Placido was on his way home to the land of the light

guitar. However, Nemesis was on his track. Both he and his confederate Biffo were shortly afterwards arrested in Bremen on a charge of fraud. Hearing of this, Messrs. King employed a German lawyer to institute civil proceedings for the recovery of the money they had lost. These proceedings occupied nearly eighteen months, but in the end the money was recovered, together with interest thereon, and the costs of the action. Torres was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but as to the precise period of his incarceration Messrs. King cannot positively speak.

Other items in the paper include several extracts and translations from European journals. Major Evans' review of Moens' Catalogue is reprinted *verbatim*, as is also Mr. E. D. Bacon's paper on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. Then there are "Editorial Notes," a good chronicle, and some "Foreign Philatelic Gossip." Some very instructive reading is given month by month under the heading of "Notes on Counterfeits, Reprints and Oddities.,' One item in the April issue deals with some

FORGED NEW ZEALANDS,

first type first issue, received by the C. H. Mekeel Co. from a correspondent at Christchurch, New Zealand. We glean that the counterfeits consist of 1d. vermilion, 6d. brown, and 1s. green. They are unperforated, with good margins, and cancelled with a very good imitation of the genuine cancellation mark. The 1d. are on thin unwatermarked paper, and the three specimens received are of about the same shade. The 6d. are in two shades—one a dull brown on a thin bluish paper, unwatermarked; the other a reddish brown on rather thicker paper, watermarked "N.Z." The 1s. are in two shades, light green and yellow green, and are on thick wove paper. All are printed badly, especially in the matter of groundwork, which is very defective, and in some cases has a distinctly mottled appearance. The principal difference, we learn, lies in the corner ornaments, which are very imperfect. The collector in Christchurch who despatched the stamps to Messrs. Mekeel wrote: "Kindly state what you are willing to give for first and second issues of New Zealand, both cash and exchange, and if prices will allow me a margin over what I have to give for them, I will send monthly lots." Evidently this gentleman has struck a rich vein of old New Zealands. "Monthly lots" sounds promising."

In their latest instalment of the *American Journal of Philately's* "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," Messrs. Collin & Calman deal with

THE STAMPS OF GREECE,

which form in themselves quite a colossal study. Of the adhesive stamps of Greece, these industrious compilers give over 250 distinct varieties. Similarly, with the unpaid letter stamps, they enter into the minutest details of colour, type and perforation. One specially commendable thing about Messrs. Collin & Calman's work is their wonderful up-to-dateness. They are not of the erratic type of philatelic writers, who write a paper in haste and then allow it to appear in monthly instalments at leisure. Every instalment of the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" is palpably brought up to date—fitted with all the latest improvements, so to speak. In dealing with the adhesives of Greece, our American friends have included the two issues (Athens print) of January, 1892, which is a good case in point.

Though the issue under notice of the *American Journal of Philately* is a small one, yet it may fairly be described as little and good. Its diminutive size and its late appearance are alike apologised for by the proprietors, their excuse being the extensive alterations in their New York premises. The *American Journal of Philately's* "Chronicle"—always the best and most exhaustive in America—is exceptionally well favoured with engravings. Various reprints from English papers and reports of society news will not interest our readers. Under the heading of "Counterfeit Swiss Stamps" there is an *exposé* of the dealings of Mr. H. Geogg, of Geneva, Switzerland, who can supply "re-impressions" of old Swiss Cantonals on easy terms. Our readers will find a tribute to the resurrectional talents of Mr. Geogg in the editorial columns of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN of even date.

A better article than Mr. J. K. Tiffany's on the Die Differences of the

REAY AND PLUMPTON ISSUES

of the U.S. Envelopes has seldom seen the light, even in the columns of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. The paper is far too long and too exhaustive to be fully dealt with here. In the small space which we could devote to it we could give but a hazy idea of its direction and import. In the circumstances, therefore, it will be better to content ourselves with merely describing the general scope of the article. Commencing with the one cent, Mr. Tiffany not only tells us how many different dies there are, but also describes each die most minutely from one cent right up to 90 cents. The article is a monument of searching study and untiring energy; and we think that the distinguished philatelist who prepared it deserves the warmest praise of his fellow philatelists all the world over.

Turning to the May issue of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, we find plenty to interest us. It is, indeed, quite evident that, whatever be the name of

MR. C. B. CORWIN'S SUCCESSOR

in the editorship, he is going to make things "hum" in the pages of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. There was a dim idea abroad that Mr. Corwin's secession would leave New

York's best philatelic journal in a hole. We are glad to find that it is not so. Among the original articles in the May number are "Collecting for Pleasure and Profit," and "Stamps Used for a New Purpose." Of the latter we are going to speak at some length, for it is as novel and as interesting as its title promises. It is by F. A. Nast, and deals with the stamps used in connection with the State-aided system of old age insurance which has been found to work so successfully in Germany. The new insurance law in Germany went into force on January 1st, 1891, since which date every working-man in Germany has been compelled to insure his life by Act of Parliament. To describe the whole system in a sentence, the thing is done by means of

Special Insurance Stamps,

which are purchased by the workman and stuck on a card provided for the purpose. These are paid for as follows:—1-3 by the State, 1-3 by the employer, and 1-3 by the workman who is insured. "At a late meeting of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club," writes Mr. Nast, "I had the pleasure of exhibiting a series of these stamps, which I obtained through the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Scott. There are four in all, representing 14, 20, 24, and 30 pfennige respectively (100 pfennige —24 cents). These are all issued from the from the Central Office in Berlin to the various States or Provinces. The illustration at the head of this article represents those used in Alsace-Lorraine." (The stamp Mr. Nast refers to as being illustrated at the head of the article is of the 14 pfennige value. It is a small oblong label divided vertically into two halves. In the left half are the German arms; while the right half is devoted to the value "14 pf." and a large figure "1," doubtless placed for some official reason. Across the whole is a blank band on which are the words "Elsass-Lothringen.")

How the Stamps are Used.

"To show the practical working of the plan," adds Mr. Nast, "take the case of the workman who reaches the statutory age for insurance—17 years—on June 1st, 1891. On that day he receives from the local Post Office an official card with 47 blank squares, 5 weeks being allowed by the Government for sickness or lack of employment. Armed with this card, he presents it to his employer the same day, who affixes to it the stamp for the first week. The next week another stamp is affixed, and so on until the card is filled and returned to the local Post Office, and a receipt taken for it. Whether a 14 pfennige or a larger stamp is used each week depends on the amount earned, on the average, by the workman." Much more there is of a like nature, but we have quoted sufficiently to show the general use of these little-known stamps. Of course, they do not come within the strict boundary laid down by the man who only collects stamps which have been used postally, but as fiscals—and few fiscals could have more interesting associations—they ought to command some attention from philatelists.

Facts About Confederates.

Lieut. H. M. T. Chanler is, judging from his philatelic writings, a taciturn man, a man of few words. Reading his article on "The Stamps of the Confederacy" in the *Quaker City Philatelist* for May, one feels an inclination to set him down as a sort of American Captain Cuttle, who is always finding things and making notes on them, so terse and to the point are his observations. His article in the *Quaker City Philatelist* is more in the nature of a series of abrupt notes carelessly strung together than of a serious sustained literary effort. Nevertheless, if there is no tall writing about the Lieutenant, there is sound sense, and we believe that a quotation of some of his facts and figures will make interesting reading. He writes:—

"The Confederate Government issued twenty stamps. and the various Postmasters sixty-five. The rarest postage stamp is the 5 cent blue of 1862, perforated, and uncancelled; the next, the 10 cent blue of 1863, being valued at $2.50 and $3 in an unused and used condition. The 1862 2 cent green, used, is worth $2.50, and the 10 cent rose $2. Very few bogus stamps have been met with; but one, the 'Ten Cent,' being at all dangerous. In the original the background on which the bust is impressed is enclosed by a white band nearly one-sixteenth part of an inch in width, while in the forgery the outer band is omitted entirely. It is said that a complete collection of the provisional stamps of the Confederacy would be worth at least $1500, and the chances are that $2000 would not get together a complete collection, but be that as it may, money invested in any of the provisionals of the Confederate States of America will yield excellent results in a few years."

Some Prices of Confederates.

The Lieutenant is a practical man too—one who remembers in the midst of his enthusiasm that there is always the "main chance" to be thought of, even in philately. "For the benefit of the readers of this article," says he, "I quote the prices of some of the rarest:—Baton Rouge, La., 1861, 5 cent green and carmine, used, $100; Livingston, Ala., 1861, 5 cent blue, $75 to $100; Madison, Fla., 1861, 3 cent gold on blue, $75 to $100; Nashville, Tenn., 1861, 10 cent green, $75; Marion, Va., 1861, 15 and 20 cent black, $50 each; Ringgold, Ga., 1861, 5 cent blue, $50; Danville, Va., 1861, 5 cent red, $35; Greenville, Ala., 1861, 5 cent red and blue, $35, the 10 cent red and blue, $50; Mobile, Ala., 1861, 2 cent black, new $35, used $30. While the following stamps, issued in 1861, are worth $25 each:—Knoxville, Tenn., 5 cent black; Lenoir, N.C., 5 cent blue and orange; Macon,

Ga., 5 cent on buff paper; Marion, Va., 2, 3, and 5 cent black; Rheatown, Tenn., 5 cent red and the 10 cent red envelope stamp, issued by the Postmaster at Tellico Plains, Tenn. The rarest provisional is the New Orleans 5 cent red on blue, issued in 1861, and is valued at $500 in a cancelled condition."

From the interesting "Postal Notes" in the *American Philatelist* we get something readable about the

CHINESE AND THEIR LETTERS.

The article specially applies to the American Chinese, and more particularly to the Chinamen who live and move and have their being in Chicago. We read: "When a Chinaman wants to send a letter to his native country he first secures the services of one of his countrymen who is conversant with the English language. In his own handwriting he places the address on the envelope, and then the services of the interpreter come into play. This individual writes in English on the back of the envelope the same address that is written on the opposite side, thus enabling the mail carriers and post-office clerks to handle the letter from the Chinese point of view as though it was for domestic delivery. The letter, duly stamped, speeds its way across the continent to San Francisco, and from there is put on one of the mail ships bound for China. When the letter reaches its destination, it goes into the post office and is delivered in the same way as an ordinary letter would be handled in this country. With the Chinese language on one side of the envelope and an English translation on the other, it will easily be seen that no difficulty whatever is occasioned the post-office authorities in either country in its transmission. Thus, what at first sight seems a difficult matter, is, indeed, quite simple. The reverse process is employed by Americans in China who desire to communicate with friends in this country. Instead of having the Chinese translated into the English, they hire an Americanized Chinaman, and have him write the address in the Chinese language, in order that it may pass safely and surely through both post offices. The Chinese are poor correspondents, and only write a letter under the most urgent circumstances. Out of the vast Chinese population in Chicago, the post-office clerks say that not more than a dozen letters pass through their hands in a day, and these are written chiefly by business Chinamen on business matters. They observe the minutest details in letter writing, however, and make the closest inquiry as to how each letter should be sent. Probably more money is sent through the mails by Chinamen in proportion to their numbers than by any other foreign element of their class. Hardly a day passes but that three or four Chinamen get money orders at the post office in amounts ranging from $10 to $100."

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

There is no more readable portion of the *American Philatelist* than its "Editorial Notes," which invariably betray philatelic knowledge and thoughtful application. Occasionally we get something unusually smart—as witness the following. It is a splendid philatelic rendering of the "biter bit":—

"In no way does the April number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* show the need of a firm editorial hand more than in the department of reviews. While flattery does not constitute real criticism, no more does censoriousness. There are times, to be sure, when severity is just and timely, but none of the journals mentioned, in our humble opinion, deserve the scathing meted out to them, however much they may be susceptible of improvement. Nothing will have a surer tendency to make the *Metropolitan* one of those 'affairs' so rudely handled, than the continuance of such wholesale denunciations. We think we recognise the reviewer's hand as a familiar one, but not as that of the quondam editor. The publisher might well have warned the reviewer that the *Stamp Collector's Companion* is one of the dead now. He might also have warned his proof reader to see that in the paragraph in which the *London Philatelist* is criticized for permitting five typographical errors, there should not be allowed to escape his notice a sentence which certainly does not fulfil the requirements of good English.—*S.L.*"

Beyond all doubt, the features of the *American Philatelist* for May 10th are just those things from which it is impossible to quote. We refer to the fifth instalment of Mr. H. C. Beardsley's excellent "Auction Epitome," and to Mr. John K. Tiffany's Addendum to the "Stamp Collector's Library Companion." Mr. Stone's "New Issues" are all that could be desired as are all the minor news, jottings, and reports of societies.

"COUNTERFEIT SPECIALITIES."

Such is the alluring headline with which the canny "Canadensis" heads his contribution to the *Eastern Philatelist* for May. Until you have read the first few lines, you are puzzled as to what the writer is going to give you; hence the value of the headline. Briefly, "Canadensis" vigorously inveighs against the "forgery collections" which are becoming such a recognised thing. Like many another honest philatelist, he wants to see every bad stamp nailed down to the counter. "No private collector," says this writer, "should retain counterfeits in his possession, if he knows them to be such. It would be more honest, more in keeping with all honourable motives, to send it to the counterfeit detector of your society, to be placed in the society's album of bogus stamps. A law should be passed making it just as much a crime to knowingly possess a counterfeit as to make one." Going on to speak of

Some Recent Clever Fakes,

"Canadensis" says:—"The first great fraud exposed was the common English one penny, black, which had the Maltese crosses in the corner erased, and the letters 'V.R.' substituted therefor. From two or three cents apiece, these frauds were foisted on an unsuspecting collector as worth $40 or $50 a piece. Then the Lady McLeod (Trinidad) stamp was cleverly counterfeited, and the Mexican greens (12c. of 1868) were changed to browns by chemical acids and sold as errors. Next we have the 4 anna Indian stamp, normal type, changed so that the Queen's head appears upside down. This is only a 'fake,' and *part* of the stamp only is forged. Again, we have the common Cape of Good Hope, 1d. *red*, changed to *blue* by chemicals, and sold for $20 each. Fiscal stamps are cleaned, forged postmarks are put upon them, and collectors buy—because they are *cheap*. Ceylon watermarked star paper was procured by the 'gang,' and the rare pence counterfeited. 'Examine your watermarks' had been the cry all along the line, and of course, we did; we found the *star*—wasn't that enough?—but then it was a fraud. But the greatest 'fake' of all is now out. Bavarian 12 kreuzer money order cards were procured at a few cents each. The stamps on the card were cut out and put through a 'skinning' process, by which they were made as thin as ordinary paper; then they were perforated and sold for $3.00 to $3.50 apiece. The skinned card stamps were the faker's pride, for had he not a genuine stamp on the face of it? St. Vincent provisionals and surcharges alike have all been doctored, and in fact we have had a sickening dose. Moral—destroy or deface all and every bogus stamp or fake you see, or get hold of."

A Valuable "Find."

American philatelists delight to spin yarns about big finds. The latest is in the paper under notice, the *Eastern Philatelist*, to which it is contributed by a Mr. "C. H. Urch." If it be true—and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy—then the writer certainly "struck it rich," as he would phrase it. But read the story in his own words. He writes:—"It was while they were transforming several private houses, near which I live, into a hotel, that we made the greatest and most valuable find of our lives—that is, a stamp find. We happened to be passing the place, when we saw a man come out of one of the houses, with a basket full of letters, which he carried around the house and dumped in a shed. Of course we followed him, and at once began to overhaul the rubbish (?). After several minutes of hunting (during which time I found two Victoria penny stamps, first issue, and four "K" die envelopes), I heard a sudden shout, and looking around, I saw my companion dancing and jumping about in great style, emitting at the same Indian-like yells. As soon as he was cooled down enough to speak, he produced a 3c. red, *grilled all over*, and a 3c. scarlet. We were both highly elated over the discovery, and we bent to, with increased energy, and were rewarded by finding eight 3c. red, grilled 13×16. In all we got one 3c. red, grilled all over; five "K" die envelopes; two penny Victoria, first issue; eight 3c. red, grilled. 13×16; twenty-eight 3c. green, grilled; about forty 3c. pink, envelopes with big "3" at sides; and a lot of common ones."

We could go on quoting the *Eastern Philatelist* until further orders; but alas, the inexorable exigencies of space forbid. Besides the articles we noticed, the *Eastern Philatelist* has a good article on "Auction Sales" by N. N. Tosta, the third chapter of a philatelic story by Guy W. Green, and a multiplicity of editorial and other notes. We don't know a better philatelic journal for original matter than Mr. F. H. Pinkham's paper.

Some Stamp Statistics.

A philatelic edition of the proverbial "statistical fiend" has been going it in the *Philatelic Era*. This enterprising individual has actually been counting the numbers of varieties of stamps issued by the various countries. A mere statement of figures would be of little interest, and so this astute statistician sets his results out in all sorts of curious fashions. Here is a sample: "Among those with a large number of surcharges," he writes, "are the French Colonies with 148, India (British and Native) with 222, Peru with 244 (which is over 80 per cent. of the whole issue) and the Straits Settlements with 229. Irrespective of the surcharges included, Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Wurtemberg each have the same numbers of stamps—110. Some of the others having the like numbers are Canada and Cape of Good Hope with 58 each; Curacao, Labuan, Lagos and Oldenburg with 27; Nevis and Orange Free States with 28; British Honduras and British Protectorate with 26; Eastern Roumelia and South Bulgaria with 19, and others for which we do not wish to use the valuable space of this paper. The United States has 615, Afghanistan 211, Austria 207, Colombian Republic 497, French Colonies 245, Germany 274, India (Br. and Na.) 674, Mexico 341, Peru 298, Spain 303, Straits Settlements 251, Turkey an even 200, and Victoria 252. Guinea has 33, so has Jamaica and Saxony. Egypt has 77, Hawaii 44, Honduras 66, New Brunswick 11, St. Christopher 22, and so on."

Mr. E. S. Luther, another writer in the *Era*, takes for his theme "The Encouragement of Philately," and contrives to write very sensibly on the all-important question of teaching the young idea how to shoot. The most original thing in the May number is Mr. W. Randall's "Ingenious Frauds," which shows up a novel system of philatelic fraud. As we have said before the *Era* will always find its chief strength in its series of newsy

notes, its brightly written "Editorial" jottings, and its "Literary Notes and Review."

A NEWCOMER FROM THE STATES.

It is seldom that a philatelic paper commences so well as did the *Detroit Philatelist*. Its first number was a model of good selection and intelligent editing. Its second number, dated May, is still better. "Why not have a Columbus stamp?" is the pertinent question which heads a short article in our new contemporary. "Of all the forty-six American stamp-issuing countries, Chili is the only one up to this year that has properly honoured Columbus. He appears conspicuous on all their stamps. In 1869 the United States issued a fifteen cent stamp, showing a picture of his landing. Several of this issue were printed in two colours; and it so happened, that in this fifteen cent, the medallion containing the picture got into circulation upside down, which was discovered, and is now known as the 'inverted medallion.' One was sold recently for $65."

Had we more space to give to the *Detroit Philatelist*, we should like to make more than passing reference to "Strebor's" paper on the U.S. stamps of 1869, which is the *piéce de resistance* of the number. There are some well-written notes, but no New Issues chronicle.

With its issue for April 15th

"THE POST OFFICE"

starts out on its third year of existence, and certainly does so under most favourable circumstances. Thanks to the ability and energy of Mr. Alvah Davison and Mr. Henry Gremmel the *Post Office* must now bo second to none as a piece of commercial property. By the way, portraits are given in the number before us of both editor and business manager. Alvah Davison is a handsome young man, probably some six or seven and twenty years of age. He has the quick eager face of the shrewd philatelist, ever on the alert, and full to the brim with enthusiasm. The face of the business manager, Mr. Gremmel, is not so quick, but it is a winning face, and one that inspires feelings alike of respect and of confidence. If we are any good at character-reading, Mr. Gremmel is a 'cute hand at business, and is altogether the right man in the right place at the commercial helm of the *Post Office*.

But while talking of its staff, we are neglecting the paper itself. The April 15th issue offers abundant testimony that Alvah Davison is still keeping up his agitation for the amalgamation—we beg pardon, consolidation—of the leading American Societies. It is a good cause, and we have no doubt that the enterprising editor of the *Post Office* will continue to peg away at it.

MR. S. ALLAN TAYLOR.

In the course of a trip to Boston, Davison, of the *Post Office*, looked up Mr. S. Allan Taylor, who, it seems, still does a fair business in imitations. Says Mr. Davison: "At 24, Congress Street, S. Allan Taylor is in the same business at the old stand. Mr. Taylor's recollections of philatelic events goes back about twenty-five years or more, and none have followed the pursuit and its adherents with a closer interest than he. He knows everyone, and follows every event in the stamp world as a bloodhound does a trail. He sells imitations of stamps of countries which have been amalgamated with others, or have lost their identity in some way, and those countries no longer existing, he claims that he is violating no law. He has a complete library of stamp literature, and in the course of several hours' conversation, I found that what Mr. Taylor didn't know in regard to stamp matters, men and methods, was hardly worth knowing. We omit to print the substance of the conversation, as we are not in shape just now to defend a dozen libel suits, but those acquainted with Mr. Taylor will readily know that he didn't do the listening."

A "DEAD LETTER" SALE.

Among the many interesting items in the latest issue of *Meekel's Weekly Stamps News* is an account of the annual "dead letter sale" at Washington. "This sale," we learn, "takes place in December, prior to the holidays, and usually exhibits many of the stirring characteristics of that interesting season, when the accumulation of tokens of good will and affection, and their proper distribution, engross so large a share of popular attention. About a week is required to dispose of the stock, and during the period the auction mart is thronged day and evening with good-natured but earnest people, ladies usually predominating, who, apparently undismayed by previous disappointments, seem to be impressed with the conviction that articles of great commercial value, or at least of superior artistic attractiveness, are included in the mass of matter upon which the Department asks them to submit their estimates. Although careful observation has shown that articles of very considerable intrinsic value are rarely entrusted to the mails, except under the guaranty of registration, it would be almost impossible to estimate their sentimental value from the standpoint of the senders or of the disappointed expectants. Their actual value, therefore, is not to be measured by the sum of their original cost, or by the lesser figure which they fetch, but rather by the affectionate interest which inspired their preparation and despatch, and the weight of bitter disappointment which followed their non-receipt."

A RETURN LETTER STAMP.

"Dr. J. B. Breeding, a prominent philatelist of San Antonio, Tex., is," says a writer in the same issue of the *Weekly*, "the inventor of a unique article in the stamp line. It is called by its inventor a 'Return Letter Stamp,' and

is designed to be enclosed in letters demanding answer, so that the original writer can pay postage on receipt of reply, and not lose anything if the addressed party does not answer, as it will be valueless except in writing to party whose name appears in body of stamp. It will be about the size of the officially sealed, and will be sold at post offices at about 25 cents per 100. The denominations will probably be the same as those of the ordinary stamps now in use. There may also be some stamped envelopes with similar inscription. Several essays have been prepared by the Department, printed both in carmine and in black. The black copies will be very rare, as only about seven are known. There were 2,000 of the carmine specimens printed."

It is difficult to do justice to the many advantages of *Mekeel's Weekly*. The paper has always something good to tell us, and is never wearisome or dull. Mr. J. A. Mekeel who edits the paper, must have been "to the manner born." Probably the

Smallest Stamp Paper

in existence is the semi-monthly *Philatelic Tribune*, which hails from Smyrna, New York State. This little print consists of some eight diminutive pages, with a cover to fit. It is about four inches by five, and as the print is large it is difficult to communicate much in less than two or three pages. Happily the writers in the *Tribune* have a terse and epigrammatic style. One shudders when one thinks what would happen if, say, Mr. Gladstone, with his sentences of 218 words each, were to become a contributor to the *Tribune*. A short article relating to fiscals, and various short notes, constitute the contents of the latest issue.

Briefer Mention.

Indications are not wanting that the *New York Stamp* is a paper which has come to stay. Mr. J. R. Hooper leads off the second issue with an article on "The Science of Philately," in which he goes into the question of specialism, and protests against cheap and nasty philatelic journalism. A column that promises to afford good reading is headed "Newsy Notes."

Messrs. George H. Watson and Adolph Lohmeyer deserve the support of all postcard collectors for their *Postal Card*, certainly the most attractive journal of its class. We note that the Postal Card Society of America, of which the *Postal Card* is the official organ, has recently had a big accession of new members. There are now 38 active and 7 corresponding members, Major E. B. Evans being one of the latter.

The *Eagle Philatelist* is looking a little more robust. The latest issue opens with a capital article on the stamps of Canada by no less an authority than Mr. J. R. Hooper. Alvah Davison writes on the illustrations on U.S. Stamps, and Mr. H. C. Beardsley continues his epitome of the past year's events.

Our Colonial Cousins.

Mr. A. J. Derrick on the Laureated Series of Victoria.

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly worthily represents things philatelic at the Antipodes. The issue for March 21st of our bright Colonial contemporary is well stocked with readable matter. Besides "New Issues," "Notes," and the continuation of Mr. M. P. Castle's "Official Stamps of South Australia," there is a good article on the Laureated Stamps of Victoria, by Mr. A. J. Derrick. As that gentleman says, "If it be true that variety is charming, then are the Victorian stamps charming indeed." Out of such a wide field it is not surprising that Mr. Derrick has been able to find subject matter for a fairly lengthy article without by any means using up all the available material. From all the charming variety of Victorian Stamps, Mr. Derrick selects the Laureated series as the most fascinating. His preference for

The Laureated Victorians

is based on historical as well as philatelic ground. The series extend over a period of some ten or fifteen years in the history of the colony, and, taking the 8d. red-brown on pink, wove paper, as part of the series, over a still longer period. When the series first appeared in 1863-64, they were on specially prepared paper, having for a watermark a single lined numeral of value for each denomination. At first this seemed a simple device, but difficulties soon arose. The most used values began to run out before the others, and in order to supply immediate wants the wrong paper—that is, paper watermarked for a different value—had to be employed, with the result that the "beautiful uniformity" vanished into thin air. Soon afterwards the authorities arrived at the very simple decision to have one watermark for the whole series; and thus the familiar "V" over crown came into existence. But before the reform was put into force it was decided to use up all the old paper, and hence that "glorious philatelic medley, (as Mr. Derrick puts it), the delight of the advanced collector and the *bête noir* of the beginner, 1d. wmk. 8, 2d. wmk. 6, 6d. wmk. 3, and so on to the end." Mr. Derrick devotes much attention to these errors of watermarks, which, by the way, he says cannot logically be called *errors* of watermarks at all, because the indiscriminate use of the watermarked papers was quite intentional. But there are other points to be studied in the Laureated Stamps of Victoria—there are the almost countless

VARIETIES OF PAPER AND PERFORATION,

varying in thickness from a very stout to a very thin, almost pelure, paper. There is indeed a mine of study in the paper upon which the Laureated Victorians were printed. There are varieties even in paper bearing the same watermark, the single four and double four being especially noticeable in this connection. Gum, Mr. Derrick opines, is responsible for many so-called varieties. Many catalogues give stamps printed on toned papers, but it is more than likely that the gum is responsible for all the toning. "Lots of stamps," writes Mr. Derrick, "are found with the paper varying from a very light buff up to a clear, bright yellow ochre, but the yellowish gum used no doubt accounts for all this. I have seen the 6d. and 4d. on very bright yellow papers, but do not believe in any tinted papers for the series, except the lilac-tinted 2d., V and crown, which, by the way, is given in 'The Stamps of Oceania.'" On the subject of perforations, Mr. Derrick has much to say, but we have not the space in this issue in which to do justice to his remarks. In our next issue we will return to Mr. Derrick and the Laureated Victorians.

We have more than once referred in terms of praise to

"THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST,"

the well-conducted organ of the Philatelic Society of Canada. For some months past the feature of the *Canadian Philatelist* has been a series of articles on the vexed question of Specialism *v.* General Collecting. Mr. J. Bernstein, jun., who, if we mistake not, is a Londoner, has been leading the crusade against specialism in vigorous, if scarcely logical, fashion. "A Subscriber," who puts in an eloquent word for specialism in the April number, writes: "The specialist studies his stamps—searching out their minute difference, points of beauty, and historical relations. The general collector's collection is larger than that of the specialist, and he therefore cannot give each stamp the same studious attention. He glances at *this* country, looks at *that*, 'here a little and there a little," and as a result his knowledge is a scattered one. He knows no one thing perfectly, and such being the case, what does it profit him? Take the specialist and his one country, and you will find he has gained more solid, useful knowledge from his one country than the general collector has gained from his hundred. It is just the same in philately as it is in the outside world; the 'Jack of all trades' never learns as much useful knowledge as he who has the sense to apply himself to one thing." So much for the advocates of specialism. In the May number Mr. Bernstein again takes up the cudgels

IN FAVOUR OF GENERAL COLLECTING.

He uses the stock arguments against specialism—that after a time a specialist's collection contains every obtainable variety, and then the collector's pastime practically ceases, his enthusiasm wanes, and in all probability he ends by selling his collection; that the specialist moves in a groove, and not only loses touch with other branches of philately, but finds stamp literature flat, stale, and unprofitable. He admits that specialism, as regards one's own country, shows nothing worse than harmless patriotism, but most illogically condemns the same thing as applied to foreign countries. After answering (or attempting to answer) the various arguments of many of his opponents on this question, Mr. Bernstein gets tired, and drops it. He says: "I may add, in conclusion, that should any other such impetuous remarks made by my opponent appear, they will be answered with the silent contempt they deserve"—which, apart from its inexcusable rancor, is rich, exceedingly rich. To treat an opponent with silent contempt is very often a feat both courageous and commendable, but to *tell* him of *silent* contempt is surely a fearful and wonderful manœuvre. Mr. Bernstein's contribution to the May number of the *Canadian Philatelist.*

CONCLUDES THE CONTROVERSY

—which, from the point of view of the reader who wants something for his money, must have been a consummation devoutly to be wished. Such controversies conducted in a spirit of rancorous pig-headedness serve no useful purpose. Mr. Bernstein is doubtless still opposed to specialism, and his opponents are probably not a whit impressed by his domineering illogicality. Even if somebody has been convinced of something, he is probably like the man we read of in our "Butler":—

> He that complies against his will
> Is of the same opinion still.

Of more sensible reading the *Canadian Philatelist* has a plentiful store. Editorial notes and various jottings from correspondents are alike well written and interesting. "P.A.L." indites a paper with the startling headline, "Prehistoric Stamps"—a headline which for number-nine exaggeration outdoes the most enterprising evening paper we know. The writer concludes that to England rightfully belongs the *kudos* of first making a success of pre-paying letters by means of stamps.

That story about Miss Ada M. Crawford, of Philadelphia—the "Champion Stamp-Licker of the World"—is still on its travels. It has recently struck the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, and other Continental papers. Funnier still, the *Philatelic Journal of America's* English correspondent, "Britannicus," sent the story across the pond, making nearly a column of it! When philatelic journalism fails, "Britannicus" might go in for carrying coals—to Newcastle.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 7.] JULY 10, 1892. [GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

MR. M. P. CASTLE ON THE DESIGN OF THE SYDNEY VIEW.

IN the *London Philatelist* for May 31st, Mr. M. P. Castle devotes one of his "Half-Hours with the Australian Stamps" to the erstwhile much-discussed question of the design of the Sydney Stamps. "In the days when a large proportion of modern collectors were yet in the nursery," he writes, "Fentonia and Pendragon exercised their ingenuity and aired their classic attainments by more or less correct unravellings of the mysterious picture, nor did the greater lights of bygone philately—the late E. L. Pemberton, Dr. Viner, and others—consider it beneath them to discuss the problem." With such distinguished precedents before him, Mr. Castle commences his article with the knowledge that the subject is well worthy his attention. He first refers to Dr. Andrew Honison's work on "The History of the Post Office in New South Wales," and quotes that gentleman as saying: "The design of these stamps was taken from the

GREAT SEAL OF THE COLONY,

which arrived in H.M.S. 'Gordon' on September 21st, 1791." Another description, from Collins' "Account of the English Colony in New South Wales," say: "In determining the device for the seal of the Colony, attention has been paid to its local and peculiar circumstances. On the obverse were the King's Arms, with the Royal titles in the margin; on the reverse a representation of convicts landing at Botany Bay, received by Industry, who, surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a beehive, a pickaxe, and a shovel, is releasing them from their fetters, and pointing to oxen ploughing, and a town rising from the summit of a hill with a fort for its protection. The masts of a ship are seen in the bay. The seal was of silver, and the devices were extremely well executed." Mr. Castle is able to incorporate in his article an engraving of the reverse side of the Great Seal, and he compares the design thus presented with the Sydney "view" so familiar to philatelists. He is also able to portray the town and harbour of Sydney as they then existed.

THE ORIGINAL "VIEW."

Of this sketch he says the original, which is beautifully executed in *taille-douce*, was engraved by Montgomery, of Sydney, in 1820, and is taken, without doubt, from Bennelong's Point which presents a view (according to Dr. Honison), very closely resembling the design of the seal, adopted in 1849 for that of the stamp. On Mr. Castle's reasoning it is by no means a wild theory to argue that Montgomery's sketch inspired the designer of the seal, and that the device on the seal was in 1849 adopted as the design for the stamp. Mr. Castle seeks to show how faithfully the spirit of Montgomery's sketch is reproduced in the seal, and how truthfully (albeit somewhat crudely), the picture on the seal is reproduced on the stamp. "Whether," writes Mr. Castle, concluding an intelligent and interesting article—"whether Montgomery was inspired to reproduce, under a more modern and natural guise, the *mise en scène* of the device on the seal, or whether his sketch was a copy of an older engraving that preceded the making of the seal, I can only surmise. It almost seems, in view of striking resemblance, that the latter theory is possible, and that this particular point of view, and its accompanying figures, had already suggested the allegorical picture on the seal. If neither of these guesses are correct, the coincidence is remarkable!"

Philately at Home.

THE PITH OF THE PHILATELIC PAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM the high point of excellence attained by its May number, the *Stamp News* tumbles down to the level of mere indifference in its June issue. There is scarcely anything that is original in the number, which may perhaps be a matter of congratulation, since space is thus rendered available for reprints of Mr. John K. Tiffany's masterly article on

the "Die Differences of the Reay and Plimpton Issues of the U.S. Envelopes," and a readable paper on Auction Sales from the *Quaker City Philatelist*. Mr. Theodor Buhl concludes his "Continental Trip" rather flatly—if that mustn't-be-criticised philatelic scribe will pardon us, just this once. Perhaps it is only a stupid fancy on our part, but really it does seem strange that Mr. Buhl, having "had the privilege" of inspecting the famous Ferrari albums, should omit to allow his readers a second-hand glimpse at their mystic pages. Instead of being favoured with some chit-chat about Ferrari's special treasures, which would have gone far to redeem the dulness of our friend's "Continental Trip," we are told only that M. Ferrari's collection is "by far the largest in the world," and that there is "not a finer lot of Australian Colonies in the whole world" than those owned by France's premier philatelist. When Mr. Buhl goes to the gay capital again, he had better bring back some of the ordinary gossip of the boulevards (we had almost written Buhlvards), which might perchance contain something that some of us didn't already know. On the subject of

THE PARIS STAMP EXCHANGE,

Mr. Buhl is equally reticent, because, in his opinion, too much has already been written about it. "It is a mistake," he tells us, "to suppose that large business is transacted under the trees. The number of small buyers and small dealers usually bring their books of stamps for sale, the majority of which range from 5 centimes to 5 francs; and a sale of 20 or 25 francs appears to be considered rather a large one. Although I have several times visited the Bourse, I have never yet seen a rare stamp offered for sale; and the few good things at low prices which occasionally turn up are usually snapped up by one or other of the Parisian dealers."

Beyond the reprinted articles we have alluded to, and Mr. Buhl's "Continental Trip" and editorial notes there is little of interest in the *Stamp News;* but we are promised what may turn out to be a good thing next month in the shape of an article on the Stamps of Great Britain by Mr. A. Levy. The "New Issues" and Society reports of Mr. Buhl's paper are noticeable for careful compilation and arrangement. Much cannot be said, however, for the "Notes from America," by Harry Lloyd. None of these are remarkable for freshness or originality. and they might just as well have been written in the editorial sanctum of our contemporary as in Mr. Harry Lloyd's literary workshop out West.

Turning to Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* we are gladdened by the sight of the first instalment of a reference list and notes of the

STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA,

which, rumour has it, Messrs. Gilbert Harrison and F. Hamilton Napier have been busily at work upon for many months past. Commencing with a brief history of the "discovery" of the "India Portugueza" Stamps, Messrs. Harrison and Napier tell us that M. Moens, who is described as a "Philatelic Columbus" in this connection, gave the first notice of these stamps in the *Timbre Poste* of April, 1892, when he described and illustrated a 10 reis black. Mr. Pemberton followed with a similar description and illustrations in the *Philatelical Journal*, and expressed the opinion that the stamp was a genuine one. Dr. Viner, in the *Philatelist*, upheld the *bonà fides* of the stamps at the outset, and occasionally reproduced M. Moens' notes and news up till the end of the *Philatelist* in 1886. In his second mention of the stamps—namely, in May, 1872, —M. Moens was able to dispel all doubts by the publication of authoritative information from Lisbon that the stamps were a perfectly genuine issue, and that the dies had been made in the colony by an ironmonger's workman, a native of Goa. At the same time M. Moens gave a list of the first issue of five values, and the later one of three higher values "All

THE NATIVE-PRINTED STAMPS

of this Colony," say Messrs. Harrison and Napier, "are representations of one general design. This design was worked into two different types, which run through all the native-printed issues, with some variations in the later ones in the way of recutting and deepening different parts of the design, which will be noticed in their proper places. M. Moens recognised these two different types as early as June, 1872, when he gives a description of all the varieties which he has seen up to that date. Some of the mistakes he made in this list he subsequently corrected, and thenceforth, first in the pages of the *Timbre Poste*, and afterwards in the successive editions of his catalogue, he appears to be the sole original chronicler of the native-printed series, until the final results of his researches are seen in his *résumé* of the early issues in the *Timbre Poste* of May and June, 1882, which is identical with the list in the sixth edition of the *Prix-Courant*." In concluding these introductory notes, the two writers we quote give two decrees which play an important part in the history of the stamps of Portuguese India. In the ensuing number we are promised the reference list, which should prove a valuable acquisition to all philatelists.

ANOTHER "CONTINENTAL TRIP."

The Continental tripper is ever with us, but he rarely returns so full of interesting narrative as has Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Stanley Gibbons, Limited. Mr. Phillips's stay on the Continent was short, but he seems to have visited nearly every place worth visiting, seen nearly everything worth seeing, and is now going to tell us everything that may be fairly told about his Continental experiences. His first chapter in the May 31st issue of the *Monthly Journal* covers Brussels, Frankfort,

Vienna, Munich, and Dresden. "My journey," Mr. Phillips tells us at the outset," was chiefly to Germany and Austria, but with a few days at Brussels." During the first of those "few days at Brussels," the indefatigable traveller from Gower Street ran down to Ghent—where a philatelic society is in process of formation —returning to Brussels the same evening. Brussels, he tells us, is one of the best cities on the Continent for business purposes. Among new shops he noticed one opened by M. Gelli, from Paris. A visit to the various stamp establishments in the Galeric Bortiere was fruitless as regards good things. Mr. Phillips's next calling-place was Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he struck up an acquaintance with a M. Bolangard, who is a member of the Frankfort Philatelic Club, and has himself a fine collection. At a meeting of M. Bolangard's Club, Mr. Phillips met many

Well-Known Frankfort Philatelists,

including M. Frendenstein, who has one of the best accumulations of old German stamps on the Continent. "The first two hours of the meeting," writes Mr. Phillips, "were occupied by reading the correspondence and discussion on the same; these included some further remarks on the 'Roulette of a Brunswick Stamp,' about which so much has already been said. I found that many of the members had been deceived by the works of Krippner, who is now in prison for forging postmarks; some of them had been defrauded of large amounts; and I myself did not escape scot free, as at one place in Frankfort I purchased certain stamps, the postmarks of which are stated to be Krippner's handiwork; however, I may have more to say about this, as the matter is not yet fully cleared up." In the course of his stay at Frankfort Mr. Phillips contrived to make an excursion to Mannheim, distant some 55 miles, but could not spare the time to visit Darmstadt or Strasburg. At Mannheim Mr. Phillips was privileged to gaze on a splendid specimen of the Newfoundland 6d. in the rare colour. The following day this energetic traveller paid

A Visit to Munich.

"An amusing incident," writes Mr. Phillips, happened on my visit to one of the dealers here. He had the rare Nevis 6d., lithographed, priced in his book at 6d.—a fine unused specimen. This, of course, I secured; and he asked me afterwards why I bought it, as he thought it was a forgery. It seems that he only knew the one variety, the engraved one; and this differing so much from it, he jumped to the conclusion that it was bad. This shows how little English Colonial Stamps are studied on the Continent." Of course, Mr. Phillips called at the premises of the late M. Larisch, whose death from influenza will be remembered by our readers. Madame Larisch, it appears, is carrying on the business. Mr. Phillips next visited Vienna, and there for the present we must leave him. The record of his travels is so full of interest that even in the fullest of summeries, such as we are given, many tit-bits must necessarily be lost. Next month, we shall resume the thread of Mr. Phillips's story, which, we will tell those who are waiting on our editorial pleasure, seems to grow more deeply interesting as the tale and the traveller progress.

Of course, any mention of the *Monthly Journal* would be incomplete without reference to the excellent article on Straits Settlements, reproduced from the *Revue Philatelique Suisse*. The second article is accompanied by a second plate of illustrations, these depicting the stamps surcharged "Selangor" and "Sungei Ujong," with the errors and varieties of type. Of the Society reports and "New Issues" it is unnecessary to speak. They are adequate and accurate as ever. Major Evans's editorials, too, are characterised by all the vivacity and grace of which that gentleman's pen is capable.

Mr. Lockyer and the Leeds Society.

But we cannot leave the *Monthly Journal* without devoting a line to an amusing *contretemps* in connection with its correspondence column. In the May 31st issue, from which we have been quoting, there appears this letter from Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, a philatelist who is not too intensely philatelic to be on occasion a little facetious:—

To the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*.

"Dear Sir,—I am sorry to find that, in "spite of the righteous convictions of "Assmus, Benjamin, &c., the forger seems to "be still at work, surcharges being made "without any attempt at concealment, and "apparently with the sanction of an English "Philatelic Society. For it is reported in "your *Journal* that at a meeting of the "Leeds Philatelic Society, held on March "5th, 1892, at the Mechanics' Institute, "Leeds, 'Novelties and other interesting "'stamps were shown . . . . including a "'used set of six values of British South "'Africa surcharged B. C. A., by the "'President.'

"Surely this is a case for the Philatelic "Protection Society to take up. The worst "part of the matter is that the President is "a clergyman.

"Yours faithfully,

"Gilbert Lockyer."

Alas, the futility of human hopes! Alas, the blighted aspirations of the wag who awaits the laugh that never comes! Mr. Lockyer's joke wasn't seen! The Leeds Society, as one man, arose in its wrath and said things that reflected on the taste of Mr. Lockyer, whereupon the latter, wisely concluding that it would be easier to apologise than to try the proverbial surgical operation upon the cranium of the Leeds Philatelic Society, wrote a second letter to the *Monthly Journal*—appearing in the issue for June 30, which has just reached us—in which he says:—"That anyone of them could seriously connect forged surcharges

and the Leeds Society did not enter my mind, and I can hardly believe it; but, lest there should be such an one, allow me to explain that the stamps were *shown*, not surcharged, by the President; that the letter was a piece of feeble jest which could not, I imagined, annoy anyone, and was written without any intention of giving pain, or imputing dishonesty, to the Leeds Society, either individually or collectively, and I am extremely sorry if it should have seemed to them, or anyone else, to do so."

THE PARIS PHILATELIC SHOW.

In a leading article devoted to the forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition in Paris, the *London Philatelist* touches upon a very important point—the effect of the sun's rays on stamps, and the consequent advisability of holding exhibitions early or late in the year. "We are glad," says the writer, "to note that the date of opening has been put back to the end of September. The effect of old Sol's rays during a protracted period has been vividly brought before our notice by the sight of sad "fades" and shades that have been subjected to a lengthened exposal. The length of time during which the stamps shall be on view is even more important than the means for exhibiting them, and it behoves the Paris Committee to at once consider this matter from all aspects. Until this is done, and collectors know the full conditions as to exposure, all steps to invite co-operation are useless. If we may, in view of some experience, tender counsel, we would urge that the Exhibition should be held as late in the year as possible, say October 15th, and that it should be open for fourteen days only; or, failing this, that all exhibitors should have the option of withdrawing *any* or all of their exhibits after that date. Owners of 2c. rose Guianas would thus be protected against the deadly nightmare of having an Albino returned to them."

WILL M. FERRARI EXHIBIT?

"The general conditions," adds the *London Philatelist*, "seem to promise success, and we shall be glad to see the English Philatelic world 'heap coals of fire' on the collectors of France by exhibiting and generally working to promote the project, but it is obvious that *unless the best that France has in the way of Philatelic treasures be shown*, it will be idle to anticipate foreign competition of a high order. We wish every good result to the labours of the French Exhibition Committee, and can assure them of the hearty support and personal attendance of a large circle of English Philatelists."

To Mr. M. P. Castle's paper on the Sydney Stamps we have alluded at length in our "Article of the Month." Another feature of some value of the *London Philatelist* for May 31st is an article by Mr. E. D. Bacon on "Jamaica Postal Notices," containing translations of four important notices given by M. Moens in the *Timbre Poste* in connection with a review of the Philatelic Society's work on the British West Indies. In the interesting "Occasional Notes" of the *London Philatelist* we find some interesting remarks anent the

SAXONY ERROR OF 1851,

contributed by Mr Harry Hilckes. "There is little doubt," writes this gentleman, "that the 63 stamps which were sold to the public were sold as 2 Ngr. stamps, whose colour they bore, and used as such, letters having been found which were stamped with this stamp only (paying the postage from Leipzig to Dresden, being then 2 Ngr.) The remaining 57 stamps, which were returned to Dresden, should have been burnt, and most likely part of them have been thus destroyed, but last summer among papers relating to the former Postal accounts in the Department of Finance, at Dresden, a quantity of 24 stamps were found in an envelope pinned to an ancient document; 33 are therefore missing, and as said before, *most likely* destroyed. It is, however, an open question whether any of these were stolen or given away, no trace having been found. The 24 thus found have been disposed as follows:—A strip of 5 was *given* by H.M. The King of Saxony to E. P. in Dresden. This strip was exhibited in the London Philatelic Exhibition, 1890. Sixteen copies are known in various collections, and the remaining 3 are badly cut and damaged, and still in the possession of the Finance Department of Dresden. How many *used* copies exist is difficult to say. I know of about 5 or 6, perhaps the correct figure of these would be about 15 to 20."

In one of its instructive leading articles the *Philatelic Record* for May 31st aims at giving its readers an insight into "Paper-making as Applicable to Stamps." The article is necessarily divided into two portions, dealing with hand and machine made papers respectively. The subject is well treated, and the connection between

PAPER MAKING AND PHILATELY

is sufficiently strong to invest the article with interest to all. Commencing with the supposition that the pulp has gone through the various stages of preparation, and is waiting in the vat ready to be made into paper, the writer goes on tell us of the rectangular wooden frame, or "mould," used in paper making by hand. This is covered with a fine wire netting. The wire is either woven or laid in cross-bar fashion—if the former the paper, when made, is known as "wove;" if the latter, "laid" paper. In the event of a watermark being required, devices made in wire or stamped out of thin metal, and technically termed "bits," are attached to the wirework. The workman, we are told, next takes a frame, called a "deckle," of the same size as the mould, and laying it on the mould dips the whole into the vat of pulp, taking up just sufficient to make one sheet of paper of the substance required. Holding the mould horizontally, and allowing the water to drain away through the network,

he removes the deckle, and the sheet is turned down on to a woollen felt, being afterwards subjected to hydraulic pressure to get rid of any remaining water. Paper-making by machinery is a very different process. The pulp is distributed over a web of wire cloth, the width of the sheet being regulated by India-rubber bands called "deckle-straps," and along this web the pulp travels, until it is taken up by a succession of rollers, and at the extremity of the machine it passes out as a continuous sheet of paper. Some years since Mr. Marshall, of Dartford, invented a mode of making watermarks in this paper, which is done by a roller, technically called a "dandy-roll," upon which the required design is made, and the sheet of pulp passes under this roller, just as it is leaving the wire bed before it is conducted under and over the other rollers, which transform it from a sheet of pulp into one of paper. In this way, *laid*, *quadrillé*, *batonné*, papers are made, and any pattern whatever can be shown in machine-made paper as readily as in that made by hand.

WATERMARKS IN PAPER.

Referring specially to watermarking, the writer in the *Philatelic Record* says:—"In the hand-made paper it results from the deposit of a thinner layer of pulp on the devices or 'bits' which are superposed on the wire net of the 'mould.' In the machine-made, the sheet of pulp is of even thickness, and the watermark is produced by the device being pressed upon it and displacing the pulp in a greater or lesser degree, according as the portions of the device are more or less salient. Varieties of shading can therefore be far more readily produced in machine-made paper than in that which is hand-made. The displaced pulp must necessarily be transferred to the other portions where the pressure is less, and a ready example of the effect may be seen in the paper on which the postal-orders are printed. The exterior lines of the double-lined letters are impressed deeply on the paper, and this drives up the pulp so that a greater quantity is brought into the small spaces between the lines, which thus become less translucent than the rest. We have taken, perhaps, an extreme example to show the effect, but the same exists in a lesser degree where the external lines are not so salient in the design on the 'dandy.' We believe, however, that a practised eye can distinguish between hand-made and machine-made paper by the watermark, when this is surrounded by external lines not too far apart."

Much of the *Record's* balance of space is monopolised by the continuation of the excellent articles on

THE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

As a guide to the formation of a collection of French stamps these articles, into which is compressed the pith of all that has been written by the best authorities on the subject, should prove invaluable. The instalment before us deals with the Empire Stamps of 1863-70, and the Republic issues of 1870-74. The last-named section is divided into three sub-sections—(1) the stamps printed in Paris during the Investment; (2) the provisional issue, lithographed at Bordeaux—in which connection, by the way, the "new type" which M. Victor Robert claims to have discovered is touched upon by the up-to-date compiler—and (3) the stamps printed in Paris after the Peace of Frankfort.

Of the other content of the *Record* there is not much to say. A short article on "The Early Issues of the Surface-Printed Stamps of Great Britain," in which reference is made to Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's book, tells us little more than the interesting fact that fresh varieties of paper have been discovered, and will be described in a future article. The "New Issues" and other regular features of the *Record* are all that could be desired. Interesting letters are printed from Mr. Lundy and Mr. G. A. Greene, and the Brighton and Sussex Society's "Areas of Collection" are also given in the number.

MR. PALMER INTERVIEWED.

Since the day when some misguided American scribe struck the idea of "interviewing" people for newspaper purposes, great men have had one more vexation to add to the small miseries of greatness. Mr. J. W. Palmer is a great man—at least, Mr. J. W. Palmer says so, and we are but humble chroniclers of other men's sayings—and being a great man, it was inevitable that he should be interviewed. Failing the Special Commissioner of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, who doubtless feared that Mr. Palmer, in his lofty greatness, would scornfully reject his advances—failing him, Mr. Herbert McMillan, of the *Stamp Collector's Monthly* has courageously come forward to beard the lion in his den. Mr. McMillan is doing a series of "Talks with the Trade"—short, casual conversations with the various stamp men he meets—for the *Stamp Collector's Monthly*, and very interesting they are. "Mr. Palmer's shop in the Strand," writes this gentleman, "is not of remarkable interest, but, once inside, the 'exterminator' and his yarns keep you on the 'wide smile.' After some business conversation, Mr. P. enquired, 'Seen how they have been running me down lately?' I had seen it, and confessed so. 'I like that,' he remarked; 'it is a good advertisement. You know there is nothing that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone like more than the 'running down' of the papers of the opposite party.' I was aware that Palmer has a high opinion of his own merits, but to hear him put himself on a par with the two greatest politicians of the day fairly took away my breath!"

Mr. McMillan further tells us that about a year ago he had the privilege of signing Mr. Palmer's "Strand Improvement" memorial, and that his signature came next in order to

that of Mr. A. Benjamin, of Cullum Street—a fact which seems to indicate that the fakers take very kindly to their alleged "exterminator." In many respects the little paper under notice, the *Stamp Collector's Monthly*, is making rapid improvement, and we, who have so often drawn attention to the room for improvement, rejoice at the change. In the June issue there are very readable articles on the Stamps of Formosa, and "Stamps for Profit." The "New Issues" and "Editorials," too, are very creditably done. Add to all this a free gift of a Spanish stamp well worth the price of the paper to every reader, and the *Stamp Collector's Monthly*, as a penny paper, is indeed difficult to beat.

The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* has "struck oil" in commencing

A LIST OF REPRINTED STAMPS.

The fact is abundantly proved, by the numerous letters received protesting against the classification of Angola stamps as reprints. After printing two of the letters of protest, the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* says:—"We wish to put on record the views of those who do not agree with our lists, and therefore print the above verbatim. We would, however, point out that under the Angola list we said, 'we are *of opinion* that all the above have been reprinted,' and stated our reasons for same. We certainly agree with Mr. Kriens that the stamps were officially prepared and sold by the Government, but we incline to the opinion that they were specially prepared for the purpose, and not for defraying postage. Several eminent Philatelists think the Government had plenty of the higher values left, and printed the others to make up sets. On examination of large quantities of used specimens we found none with gum so white as these remainders or reprints."

For its next issue—that for July 16—the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* promises to deal with Austria, a most prolific source of cheap and nasty reprints. The articles are well compiled by Mr. W. R. Joynt, of Dublin.

Another feature of our Birmingham contemporary already commended in these columns is the "Price List of Unused English Plate Numbers," by the Rev. G. H. Raynor and Editor Hollick. The current chapter is devoted to the type-printed fourpenny, and the prices assigned range from 1/6 to 8/6—always excepting, of course, the rare garter varieties, which run into pounds. The "Stamp Society Mems," "Reviews," "Philatelic Frauds," and other items are all acceptable tit-bits.

"ROUND THE TOWN."

A very excellent pennyworth is the *Stamp Collector*, but it has played the game just a wee bit too low down in its June number. Our contemporary has started a column of London notes under the heading of "Round the Town" (which would be a good, original title, if it had not belonged to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN for the past six months), and immediately under the headline, in the place where some staid maxim from Shakespeare ought to go, we find the following:—

Up and down, round the town,
Anything to turn an honest brown,
We tried the "faker's lay," but found it didn't pay,
So we write *The Stamp Collector's* "Round the Town."
(*With apologies to Mr. Arthur Roberts.*)

The lines are amusing, and to an extent appropriate. But does our friend Mr. Witherick mean to tell us seriously that he has tried the "faker's lay," and found it didn't pay? We await his reply ere putting the matter into the hands of the Philatelic Protection Association.

Joking apart, we find much that is to be commended within the covers of the sprightly *Stamp Collector*. To our thinking, its chief merit lies in its perfect unconventionality. It is not a stamp paper of the stereotyped order, cut to pattern, and never getting out of one monotonous rut. One doesn't know what one is going to find in the *Stamp Collector* until the paper is opened. It is a veritable lucky-bag, and one in which there are no blanks. In the June issue, for instance, we have articles on "Stamp Collecting Ten Years Ago and Now," "Interesting Pars," "Further Information Concerning Perforations," "Dealer or Collector?" and the aforesaid "Round the Town." All are crisp, brightly-written contributions, especially the first-named, which embodies an interesting comparison of prices ten years ago and now. The notes, too, are just what notes should be—terse, and to the point. The *Stamp Collector*, appealing as it does to the reader whose price for his paper is one penny, makes a big bid for success, and we hope it will shoot the goal.

Another paper for which we entertain high hopes is the *Philatelic Monthly News*, which, our readers will remember, we described in our last issue as "a farthing venture." The subscription price of the *Philatelic Monthly News* is 9d. per year, post free, and we argued that, after deducting 6d. a year for the necessary postage, there was just one farthing per month remaining as the price of the paper. Hence our description of the journal as a "farthing venture. There is, to our thinking, nothing derogatory in the description; on the contrary, it is, we think, a great compliment to the enterprise of Mr. R. Walford White. Yet the *Philatelic Monthly News* speaks rather sulkily of the phrase. In an appeal to its readers for support, our little contemporary says: "The price, as you are aware, is only 1d.—9d. per year—although Mr. Brown does call it a farthing paper. Well, this farthing paper will, unless any unforeseen accident prevents it, be clothed in a coloured wrapper next month." We hope it will, and that its coloured wrapper will be a true harbinger of bright prosperity. "One penny plain; twopence coloured," is not Mr. Walford White's motto, so that, to its postal subscribers, the

Philatelic Monthly News will still be a farthing venture. This is as well, for the paper is certainly unique as to price. In the June issue all the features of the little journal are well sustained in value, and nothing suffers in interest by being written up in terse and epigrammatic style. The *Philatelic Monthly News* is a philatelic newspaper rather than a magazine, and the up-to-date arrangement of its contents makes it a front-rank exponent of the New Journalism in philately.

The "Cross" or "Bye" Posts.

Mr. George Burrow, in the fifth chapter of his History of the British Post Office, now running in the *Stamp Collector's Journal*, deals at some length with the development of the "Cross" or "Bye" Posts in 1713 by Ralph Allen, then Postmaster of Bath. Allen obtained from the Government permission to open up a system of cross-posts, entirely at his own risk. For this concession he was to pay £6,000 a-year (according to the Post Office report of 1755), but it is elsewhere stated that his payment to the Government was to be 6 per cent. of the total receipts, with possibly a minimum of £6,000. The first posts instituted under this concession were between Exeter and Chester, by way of Bristol, Gloucester, and Worcester; and from Bristol to Oxford, by way of Bath and Abingdon, taking in on each route all intermediate towns, thus, for the first time, directly connecting the South-West and North-West of England, and avoiding such delay as would ensue upon a letter from Exeter or Bristol for Chester or Manchester, and from Chester, &c., *for* Exeter or any other part of the South-West, being sent around by way of London.

Abolition of the "Bye Letter-Office."

The Cross Posts, Mr. Burrow tells us, continued to be worked by Allen until his death in 1764, when the Postmaster-General found to his hands, duly established and in full working order, a system of Cross Posts to almost every part of the country. The management of these Posts was now entrusted to "Mr. William Ward, who (for a salary of £300 per annum) undertook to hand over their profits, which then amounted to about £20,000 a-year, to the Crown." This "Cross," or "Bye Post," continued as a separate establishment, until 1799, when the "Bye Letter-office" having increased so rapidly, it was abolished, and its functions transferred to the General Post-office, the annual profits having increased to £200,000. The prodigious wealth which had accrued to Allen was spent in philanthropic work, and in the encouragement of literary effort. It was Allen who patronised Fielding and was gratefully portrayed in "Tom Jones" as Squire Allworthy. Pope, in what is perhaps his most quoted couplet, says:—

> "Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
> Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

The "London Notes," editorials, and other features of the *Stamp Collector's Journal* are kept up to the usual level of interest. The *Stamp Collector's Journal* is a constant and punctual visitor, whose visits we should scarcely care to miss.

Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.'s *Monthly Circular*, another of our oldest friends, has an article concerning the

Date of the First Issue Victoria.

This has usually been set down as July 1st, 1850, but it has lately transpired (the *Monthly Circular* gleans from a colonial contemporary) that the question of postage stamps for Victoria was first mooted in the autumn of 1849, and that the first delivery was made by Mr. Thomas Ham, on January 15th, 1850. From the returns of the number printed, it appears that Mr. Ham furnished in January 517 sheets of 1d., of 120 stamps each, 513 sheets of 2d., and 390 sheets of 3d., and in July he had completed his contract, and had furnished 4,757 sheets of 1d., 5,038 sheets of 2d., and 5,250 of 3d., being 45 sheets more than the amount he had contracted to supply.

The "Chronicle" in the *Monthly Circular* is full and up-to-date as ever. Some of the illustrations are remarkable for beauty of execution.

On the Continent.

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A German Article on the Postal Service in Russia.

Among other excellent items the *Briefmarken-sammler*, of Bremen, brings us an article descriptive of the Russian postal service. As is well known, no postage stamps existed in Russia until 1848. Prior to that date, letters had to be prepaid at the post offices, and were then stamped, postmarked, and forwarded. As a matter of course, a large quantity of letters were never forwarded, the post officials putting the postage-money in their pockets. In many cases they forwarded the letters without booking the postage received. In order to avoid detection the officials of different districts had to come to an understanding to omit reciprocally the booking of stamped letters. As late as 1848, the first stamped envelopes were introduced for postal intercourse within the Russian Empire and Finland. There were three different kinds —for letters up to 1 loth, with a greyish black stamp, at 10 kopecks; up to 2 loth, bearing a blue stamp, at 20 kopecks; and up to 3 loth bearing a red stamp, at 30 kopecks. Besides the postage, 1 kopeck had to be paid for each envelope. The sale and use of these envelopes began on 1/13 December, 1848. The envelopes were of yellowish grey paper, with watermarks, and bore a round stamp with the Russian double-headed eagle.

FIRST RUSSIAN ADHESIVE STAMPS.

On the 10/22 December, 1857, the first adhesive label stamps were introduced. As in the case of envelopes three different values were issued:—10 kop. brown, centre blue; 20 kop. blue, centre orange; 30 kop. red, centre green. In 1864, a new series of adhesives came out. These were: 1 kop. black and yellow; 3 kop. black and green; and 5 kop. black and lilac. In 1865, the perforation of these adhesives was altered, becoming smaller. Ten years later, a new value—that of the 2 kop. black and red—was added. Towards the end of 1875, the postage of letters up to 1 loth was reduced from 10 kopecks to 8, and a new adhesive stamp of 8 kopecks, grey, centre rose, was issued. This reduction bore rich fruits, and in 1879 a further reduction by 1 kopeck took place. The stamp of 7 kopecks was equal in colour and type to that of 8 kopecks, which latter was withdrawn. In 1883 a fresh series of adhesive stamps was issued—1 kop. red orange; 2 kop. dark green; 3 kop. carmine; 5 kop. lilac; 7 kop. blue; 14 kop. blue and centre rose; 35 kop. lilac and centre green; 70 kop. brown and centre orange; 3 roubles 50 kop. black and grey; 7 roubles black and yellow.

AN ERA OF ERRORS.

After the emission of the 1883 series many mistakes took place in employing the stamps, as the 1 kop. red-orange and the 3 kop. carmine, as well as the 2 kop. dark green and the 7 kop. blue could with difficulty be distinguished by gas and candle light. In March, 1888, the colours of 1 and 2 kop. were therefore altered into yellow and light green respectively. In consequence of the union of the postal and telegraphic departments in 1890, the emblems of the latter were added to the design of the stamps, the type and colours remaining the same as hitherto. In the same year the rate of postage to foreign countries had to be raised in order to adequate it to the value of the latter in consequence of the continued fall of the paper rouble, and the stamps required for these new rates appeared in a new design—the imperial arms in an octangular frame on netted ground; 4 kop. carmine, 10 kop. blue, 20 kop. blue with red centre, 50 kop. lilac with green, and 1 rouble brown with yellow centre.

THE POST IN FINLAND AND POLAND.

Finland, the article goes on to tell us, has separate stamps for itself, but the last emission is distinguished from the Russian stamps only by various small circles and points. These new Finland stamps are however only allowed for the external foreign services; for inland postage the actually existing Russian stamps have to be employed. For the Kingdom of Poland special adhesive stamps and envelopes were issued in 1860, but they were soon withdrawn in consequence of and after the quelling of the last insurrection.

The use of post cards was introduced in 1872. Curious to say, the post cards are used in Russia mostly by the Jews, as this way of communication is cheap, and there is no fear that the Hebrew characters may be understood by the subaltern post officials. In 1886 Reply-paid post cards were introduced. For urban and local postage the 3 kop. stamps are used, St. Petersburg and Moscow excepted, where the local postage is 5 kop., and where there are particular envelopes and post cards of 5 kop. for this special service. Of the local posts in Russia the article in the *Briefmarkensammler* has nothing that is wonderfully new or interesting, beyond the fact that the first local post was established in 1865 at Wetluga.

MR. LINDENBERG ON PRUSSIAN ENVELOPES.

County Court Counsellor C. Lindenberg, of Schonsberg, near Berlin, is recognised the world over as one of Germany's best informed philatelists. As a philatelic writer, Herr Lindenberg is always read with deference and interest by all, and this fact is alone sufficient to lend added importance to his articles on the "Octagon" Envelopes of Prussia, contributed concurrently to the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung* and the *Illustrirtes Breifmarkenjournal*. The weight with which Mr. Lindenberg speaks, combined with the fascination of the subject, must be our apology — if apology be necessary—for devoting considerable space to these articles. At the outset Mr. Lindenberg, remarking upon the ever-increasing rarity of the "Octagon" envelopes of Prussia, mentions, as an instance of this scarcity, that even the Imperial Postal Museum cannot boast of a complete set of unused, the 5 and 6 sgr. of the large size being missing. Mr. Lindenberg has long been interested in the Octagon envelopes, but their study is so fraught with difficulty—official decrees and so forth being in many cases valueless from a philatelic standpoint—that he was induced to issue an invitation to the philatelic world for assistance in the work. The responses he received were not numerous; nevertheless, a great amount of information was sent him. For this, Mr. Lindenburg is now duly grateful, and he returns thanks especially to Dr. Pfeiffer, of Wiesbaden, and to the members of the Berliner Philatelisten Club, of which society Mr. Lindenberg is President. He also acknowledges support from French, American, and Russian philatelists, and from many leading Continental dealers.

HIS "STATISTICAL ENQUIRY."

Mr. Lindenberg first deals with his "statistical enquiry" into the number of Octagons now in existence. Altogether, he has been able to certify the existence of 751 specimens, out of a total issued of 432,059. At first the proportion seems small, but, as Mr. Lindenberg points out, only a trifling number would be kept, philately being then practically an unknown science. The envelopes actually

counted by Mr. Lindenberg are thus classified :—

	4 sgr	5 sgr	6 sgr	7 sgr	Over-printed 4 sgr	Total
Entire Envelopes	73	83	32	23	33	244
Cuts on Entire Letter	18	25	35	38	1	117
Loose Cuts ...	88	118	82	81	21	390
Total	179	226	149	142	55	751

While in this mathematical humour the worthy Counsellor gives us another table, in which the numbers counted in the "statistical enquiry" are compared with the numbers believed to have been issued :—

	Number issued	Number counted by Mr. Lindenberg.	Proportion of the original issue.
4 sgr	131,668	234	.0018
5 sgr	139,377	226	.0016
6 sgr	74,506	149	.0020
7 sgr	86,508	142	.0017

Our writer again divides and subdivides his precious store of Octagons, according to varieties of size and paper, and then goes into a

STUDY OF COMPARATIVE RARITIES.

"The large sized envelopes," he writes, "are much scarcer than the small sized ones. As a rule the proportion is one large sized to two small sized envelopes, but of the 5 sgr. the proportion of the large size is one-fifth of the total number, whereas of the 4 sgr. with silk thread, the proportion of the large size is high, and of these with over-print, curved flap, there are even more of the large than of the small size. The small number of the large size is the more remarkable on account of the fact that nearly the same quantity of large and small sized envelopes were printed. That the large sized envelopes of 6 and 7 sgr. must be very scarce may be seen by the very limited number in existence. I may add that of these large sized envelopes of 6 sgr. there are seven at Berlin, and one each at Hamburg, Cologne, and Leipzig, and of those of 7 sgr. four at Berlin, and two each at Hamburg and Leipzig have been reported to me. Of unused octagonal envelopes I have heard of very few. I could only count a total of 36, and 22 of these are 4 sgr. over-printed. Of the silk thread envelope there are reported, small size, 4 sgr. 2; 5 sgr. 3; 6 sgr. 2; 7 sgr. 4; and large size, 4 sgr. 1; 6 sgr. 1; 7 sgr. 1. Eleven of these (recently two further copies have been acquired, so that there are 13 now) are in the possession of the Reichspost Museum; the others, excepting those of 4 sgr. over-printed, were mostly reported from dealers. The great German collectors seem to possess scarcely any unused octagonal envelopes with silk thread."

But here, for the nonce, we must leave Mr. Lindenberg and his envelopes, though we do so with keen regret. In our next issue we shall resume our summary. Decidedly the best thanks of the philatelic world are due to the energetic Mr. Lindenberg, and also to the two papers—the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung* and the *Illustrirtes Briefmarkenjournal* — in which his excellent work is appearing.

FORGERIES OF BADEN 18 KR.

Another valuable article in a recent number of the old and well-tried German philatelic paper, the *Illustrirtes Briefmarkenjournal*, deals with the new forgeries of the Baden 18 kr., a stamp which has played an important part in the history of English stamp "faking." Fortunately there are minute discrepancies by which the forgeries may be detected, and these the *Illustrirtes Briefmarkenjournal* essays to explain. "It must be remarked," says our German contemporary, "that one of the best means of recognizing a counterfeit, the *perforation*, in this case fails, as the perforation of the forgery is exactly identical with that of the original. But they differ in size, for the forgery is too low by about the thickness of the heavy outer line. The two inclined lines of the K in 'FREIMARKE' and 'KREUZER' on the original hardly touch the vertical line of that letter—if at all, only in a fine point, while the forgery here shows a wide joint. The dots of the armorial shield on the original are rather heavy and, with one or two exceptions, of the same size; on the forgery those on the left side of the diagonal bar are thin and indistinct, while those on the right are much heavier, and resemble those of the original. The legs of the left supporter on the original are very heavily shaded; on the forgery they are much lighter.

"TWO OTHER DIFFERENCES

can best be told by comparison with a genuine specimen. The corner ornaments of the counterfeit are much more finely drawn than those of the original; the right-hand extremity of the R in 'KREUZER' is too long, and almost reaches the border line.

"The colour of the forgery is a dark green; that of the original a light yellowish green.

"As the 18 kr. is so rare, it may be difficult to obtain a genuine specimen for comparison. But luckily every value of that issue, even the commonest, the 3 kr., will do the same service, With the exception of the colour, all the tests just given will equally well apply to the stamps of 1, 9, and 30 kr."

A PHILATELIC "NOTES AND QUERIES."

The latest idea for a new philatelic paper is a sort of philatelic prototype of *Notes and Queries*—a paper which acts as the medium between the man who wants to know something and the man who can satisfy this curiosity. M. Pierre Mahé, of the Rue de Varenne, Paris, has long had this idea burning through his brain, and at last it is an accomplished fact. Before us lies the first number of *Le Questionneur*, surely as neat and as creditable a first number as ever left printing-press. Printed in two colours on toned paper, *Le Questionneur* presents an appearance second only in artistic beauty to M. Poncin's *Gazette Timbrologique*. In his opening article, M. Mahé alludes to *Notes and Queries*, and its French prototype, *L'Intermedaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*, as being the models upon

which he has designed his monthly budget of philatelic questions and answers. Certainly, the "Questions" asked in the first number of our new contemporary are sufficiently numerous and varied to satisfy the most gluttonous of philatelic puzzle-lovers; and if he can find such an array of questions for each successive number, M. Mahé may reckon on a wide circle of readers. The paper starts with a happy augury of success; and we shall indeed be surprised if the goddess who sits up aloft somewhere, pulling the strings in the newspaper world, smiles not upon the efforts of M. Mahé.

Mention of *Le Questionneur* does not exhaust the list of new journals from the Continent.

ANOTHER NEW VENTURE

is *La Timbrologie Anversoise*, hailing from that busy philatelic centre, Antwerp. This, like many another new journal recently hailing from the other side of the Channel, is a very small concern, a one-horse paper which must improve if it wants to live. The paper consists of four large pages, of which about 3⅜ are monopolised by advertisements. One article there is, and one only—a short screed about speculation in stamps by "a Subscriber." The identity of this subscriber is kept a profound secret, which is a pity, for it would be highly interesting to become acquainted with a gentleman who pays money for such a poor journalistic production as *La Timbrologie Anversoise*. Antwerp has sent us more than one of these cheap and nasty philatelic journals lately. Something that is better worth breaking open a wrapper to get at would be a welcome change.

Philately in the States.

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SELECTED SCISSORINGS FROM TRANSATLANTIC CONTEMPORARIES.

THE June issue of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* is interesting for, amongst other good things, a paper on the counterfeit postmarks on old German stamps by Mr. R. F. Albrecht. For the protection of young collectors some of the information given is invaluable. Of the Baden "Land Post" stamps Mr. Albrecht says that the genuine cancellation is the name of the place. The cancellation with numbers in circles is usually a fraud, and should be looked at twice. Turning to Brunswick, we are told that the ½ gr., rouletted, black on green, bearing the cancellation of Halle, a.d. Weser, are all frauds—manufactured by Krippner. Coming to Hanover, Mr. Albrecht warns collectors that the 2gr. blue has been chemically changed into green, heavily cancelled, so that the figure of value shall not be seen, and then sold as a specimen of the 10gr. Genuinely cancelled stamps of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, too, are scarce. The true cancellation is a half circle; the false is the rectangular cancellation of the North German Bund. Forged cancellations are not met with in the Saxony stamps, as the early issues are scarce in the unused state. The genuine cancellation is the name of the Post Office.

FORGED CANCELLATIONS OF HAMBURG,

Mr. Albrecht tells us, are very plentiful. "The 9sh., with local name cancellation, are in my opinion very suspicious," writes Mr. Albrecht, "as we know that Goldner cancelled a larger number of the perforated Hamburg remainders. A common form of counterfeit cancellation is the circular one, which has a star before and after the word 'Hamburg.' The genuine cancellation has no star. The 1 1-4sh., printed in relief, is found in large quantities with the cancellation mark of a double-lined circle. These are all frauds, as the genuine cancellation consists of a single lined circle." Dealing, in conclusion, with Schleswig-Holstein, Mr. Albrecht remarks that the 1864 issue are frequently found with the cancellation of Sterup, a hamlet in the Province, and that they are all from the collection of an Austrian officer, who was a stamp collector at that time. Before leaving the Province, he got an accommodating Postmaster to cancel whole sheets of them.

MR. HENRY CLOTZ ON BOLIVIA.

Mr. Henry Clotz is puzzled. Some time ago he bought a couple of sheets of the first issue Bolivia from Mr. E. C. Eberhardt, a gentleman who is well known to control the Government remainders of the Bolivian stamps. The question now arises whether the stamps are genuine remainders, or counterfeits. Mr. F. de Coppet expressed the opinion that the stamps are photographic transfers, but Mr. Eberhardt stoutly maintains that the stamps are genuine remainders. Meanwhile, the present owner of the stamps appeals to philatelists all the world over to help in any way possible to clear the matter up. An expert to whom Mr. Clotz submitted the stamps thus reports thereon:—

(1) The plates submitted do not come from what is known to be the original plates;)2) The plates are not photographic transfers; (3) They are either retouched plates or counterfeits.

With its June issue, just to hand, the

"PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA"

makes great strides. We did not recognise the old *Philatelic Journal of America* at first, so greatly has it changed. In the first place, Mr. Mekeel has done well in substituting a livelier cover for the rather sombre one with which we have been familiar. Instead of the angular goddess in classical, clinging drapery, who sat for so many years on the *Philatelic Journal of America's* cover, we now have a very pert, up-to-date damsel, lolling back in

an easy chair, and trying hard to look more interested in the stamps in front of her than in some fellow who is probably hanging around somewhere in the background. Internally, as well as externally, has the *Philatelic Journal of America* improved. It is not only printed on vastly better paper, but the quality of its contents shows a distinct advance. There is an important and authoritative article on the

Forgeries of the 1850 Spanish

from the pen of Mr. John K. Tiffany. For the purpose of showing clearly the minute differences between genuine stamps and forgeries, the 6 reales and 10 reales, both genuine and counterfeit, are illustrated in magnified form, being three times the actual length and width of the stamp. Dealing with the 6 reales, Mr. Tiffany says:—"The background is formed by vertical coloured lines crossed by underlying series of horizontal lines. To the unaided eye this presents the appearance of small dots on a coloured field. Under a glass of low power the vertical lines stand out stronger than the horizontal, but when magnified to the size of the illustrations the two series appear about equal in strength. In both the genuine and false this background is more or less blotched, but the lines are straighter than those of the illustration, and in the genuine are less numerous and stronger than in the false. Just back of the neck, and beneath the back hair, there appears a dark space about the breadth of three coloured lines with two rows of dots between them, but there are only four spots in the row nearest the neck and seven in the other—the row nearest the neck being slightly curved and very close to the neck, with not enough room for more than one more spot either above or below—while in the false there is no short row of dots, as there are ten in the line nearest the neck, with room for two more above it. The curves of the back of the neck in the genuine are gradual and make no abrupt changes in their direction, while in the false the vertical line comes off sharply from the hair, is too long and straight, and curves too sharply into the line of the back. In front of the neck is another dark shadow about the width of three coloured lines with two rows of dots between them, but in the genuine only two dots show in line nearest the neck, and the first and second coloured lines project down into the breast line. The arrangement of this shadow is quite different in the false stamp."

Other Minute Discrepancies

are pointed out by Mr. Tiffany in the typing of the letters and figures of value, &c. The figure "6" is a slightly better one in the forgery than the original, but its lines are perceptibly lighter. The figure "5" in 1850 is another point of difference, that in the genuine being a tall, narrow 5, and that in the counterfeit being a broader figure with a shorter top, but a full, broad back. The word "Correos," it is remarked, is very well done, though the coloured spaces in both the "O's" and "R's" are too large, and the letter "S" is deformed. The word "Certificado" is also a credit to the forger, though the back stroke of the "C" is a little too light.

Of the Counterfeit 10 Reales

Mr. Tiffany says that the back ground of the counterfeit, which is like that of the 6 reales, has too many lines in it; and that the tip of the bust is too near the frame below. "In the false stamps," he goes on, "the letters and numerals of the upper label are a little too thick in the down strokes, and a little too near the coloured lines of the frames; the centre of the O is too small, and tips too much to the left. The lower lines of EAL run together in the false, and the end ornament is too heavy and short. The stamp is about ½ mm. narrower than the genuine. In the left label of the false, the C and O are too round, all the letters are too heavy, and too near the left side line. The C is too near the bottom ornaments, and the S is again misshapen. In the right label all the letters of the false are too heavy and too near the lower line. The C and O of Certificado are too near the corner ornaments. In the lower label of the false the down strokes are again too heavy, and the numerals are too broad, the 8 is badly shaped, the top stroke of the 5 too long, and the centre of the 0 is too narrow."

Readers of the *Philatelic Journal of America* are promised a continuation of Mr. John K. Tiffany's instructive articles, that gentleman having undertaken to deal especially with the Spanish counterfeits of Senor Placido R. de Torres. Another Spanish article in the present issue is the first part of a translation of Mr. J. B. Moens' "History of the Spanish Stamps." A highly interesting feature of the *Philatelic Journal of America* is its monthly chapter of "Notes and Clippings"—interesting philatelic pars. from all sources. A good article by "Crawford," a regular contributor to this magazine, is devoted to

The Future of Philately,

of which the worthy Crawford takes a sanguine view. Speaking of the tendency to speculate, not to say gamble, in stamps, Crawford writes: "We see no particular harm in this, nor any danger save in the case of those who buy on credit. A period of depression in prices, resulting from what is commonly called "hard times," would cause many lots in 'weak hands' to come upon the market, further reducing prices and injuring those who were obliged to sell. Still, this loss in value would be but temporary, and in time prices would rise even above their former level." In his remarks anent specialism this writer expresses his belief in "the superior interest and educational value of the general collection." He thinks, too, that in the pre-

vailing specialising process, certain stamps are bound to suffer, and that a serious decline in the prices of stamps which do not lend themselves to specialism is quite within the bounds of possibility.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETIES.

In view of Mr. Alvah Davison's sustained agitation for the amalgamation of the many so-called "national" philatelic societies, an article in the *American Philatelist* by Mr. Charles A. Hobbs is possessed of unusual interest. By way of ascertaining the real strength of the several societies, Mr. Hobbs addressed a circular letter to every Secretary in the States, asking for (1) Name of Society; (2) Scope—whether national or local. If local, limits of membership; (3) Date of organisation. If incorporated, date of incorporation and under laws of what State; (4) Actual membership, April 1st, 1892. If more than one class of members, number in each class; (5) Name and address of Secretary; and (6) Principal features of Society, and any matters of interest.

To this Mr. Hobbs received replies from thirty-five Societies, and in many cases the replies are interesting, not to say amusing. For instance, the Columbian Philatelic Society, described as "national," has a membership of 30; the New Jersey Philatelic Association (national) has only 24 members on its roll; the Southern Philatelic Society (national) is supported by a dauntless band of 14 philatelists; the Stamp Collectors' Union (national) has nine regular and one honorary member; and the recently-formed Wisconsin Philatelic Society (national) has, so far, only 14 names on its register. Mr. Hobbs makes no comment; indeed, none is needed. The existence of so many insignificant societies, all claiming to be national, seems preposterous on the face of it. The highest membership recorded is the 503 of the American Philatelic Association, which may justly claim to be the leading Society in the States.

INDEX TO PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

It is pleasing to know that the index to philatelic literature suggested by the *American Philatelist* is now well under way, the following papers being assigned to those who volunteered to help:—American Philatelist, Post Office, Philatelic Journal of America, American Journal of Philately (new series), Quaker City Philatelist, Stamp Collectors' Figaro, Hoosier Philatelist, Southern Philatelist, Metropolitan Philatelist, Curiosity (Stamp) World, Rhode Island Philatelist, Eastern Philatelist, Philatelic Era, Western Philatelist (Chicago), Stamp, Stamp Collector (Ottawa and Chicago), Dominion Philatelist, Weekly Stamp News, Post Card, London Philatelist, Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Stamp Collectors' Companion, Standard Philatelist.

MORE LUCKY "FINDS."

Of the finding of good things there would seem to be no end. Mr. J. E. Harrison, who writes on "Stamps I have Met" in the *Eastern Philatelist*, seems to have been unusually fortunate in this way. Here is the story of one of his luckiest strokes, told in Mr. Harrison's own words:—"In the course of business I often advertise for old letters, or envelopes containing stamps. Some time since I received from Alabama a letter stating that the writer had in his possession twenty letters, consisting of twelve with the 1862 Confederate States, 10c. blue, and eight with the same issue, pairs of 5c. blue, and asking me to make him an offer for same. I did so, and by return mail received the letters, accompanied by a note saying that as one of the stamps was torn, he had enclosed a stamped envelope found with them, thinking I might like it as a curiosity. The envelope was a Charleston local, 5c. blue on white, and in fine condition. I am still retaining this as a curiosity."

Several other readable things catch our eye as we turns the pages of the *Eastern Philatelist*—always one of the smartest of our American exchanges. Mr. Guy W. Green, the champion philatelic romancist, is still spinning the yarn about "My Temptation;" B. L. Drew answers an article by "Buckeye Boy" on "The Suppression of Fraud," and Mr. Lewis Quackenbush has his say about the "Speculative Issues of Central America."

"THE PHILATELIC ERA"

is another Yankee journal that we should be sorry to miss. From cover to cover the sprightly little *Era* is always readable, never dull. Its specially strong point, as we have always said, is its method of condensing "words, mere words," into pithy, epigrammatic pars. Under such headings as "News from New York City," "Editorial," "Literary Notes and Reviews," and "Here and There with Pencil and Shears," the *Era* contrives to serve up an appetising array of all sorts of literary fare. Its "Review," in particular, is always surprisingly complete, and, we think, surprisingly impartial, when compared to the ill-natured, jealous reviews in other American journals. The special articles in the *Era* are three—"Scientific Collecting," by Lewis G. Quackenbush; "How I became a Stamp Collector," by John J. McKay; and "One Advantage of Being a Philatelist," by Eunomian. If Mr. Ralph Ashcroft, in his next lucid interval, would so alter his headline, "Phresh Phood Phor Philatelists," as to give "F's" where "F's" are due, we should regard the *Philatelic Era* as perfection itself.

Our Colonial Cousins.

MR. D. A. VINDIN BEGINS THE STORY OF HIS WANDERINGS.

THERE are no flies on Mr. Dawson A. Vindin, of Sydney. That gentleman only

got back to his native heath on the 10th of May, and yet *Vindin's Monthly* of the 20th brings us the first batch of his European experiences—all of which encourages the suspicion that, like the musical enthusiast who goes to an evening party with a big bundle of songs, on the off-chance of being permitted to sing, Mr. Vindin wrote up his adventures as they happened, deeming them valuable as journalistic "pabulum." Mr. Vindin has been a journalist himself, and has a keen nose for good "copy." Under the heading of "Wanderings of an Australian Philatelist," Mr. Vindin now tells in terse, attractive style, the adventures that befel him. This first instalment possesses no fresh interest for English readers, most of its contents having already been related in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain's recent interview with Mr. Vindin.

Much interest will centre in a paper by "Walter Marx" on

Griqualand Surcharges.

"Walter Marx" abhors surcharges, and does not scruple to say so. Neither does he hesitate to look with suspicion on the surcharged stamps of Griqualand, about which he excites our curiosity by his opening statement that he has a new theory to expound. This theory—and it is one to take seriously—is based on the fact that in few printing offices, except newspaper offices or large publishing works, are there more than a few fonts of any particular type. Very well. "Walter Marx," pre-supposing that there are about six "Cap G's" in every font of type, next argues that in an ordinary printing office the available letters of any one type would not suffice to surcharge a sheet of Cape of Good Hope stamps. Conjuring up a picture of a Government printing office in which is a "comp." who has been instructed to print a "G" on a whole sheet of stamps, "Walter Marx" writes:—"The comp. starts, and by-and-bye finds to his horror his stock of G's has run out before having set up more than forty. He takes a pull at his lime-juice and pulls down a font of italics same size as the Romans he has been using. They run out, and he turns to again, and draws on another font of smaller caps. The setting-up takes some time, and the job being more monotonous than usual, our worthy comp. occasionally, being in a hurry for another drink, slips in a G upside down. This third font not having run out like the others did, and the comp. noticing that he has some caps left, takes another drop of the juice, and taking the last few G's, spreads them out over the remaining blanks, and so gets two G's for certain stamps."

A Surcharge-Collector's Dilemma.

Continuing, this amusing, if perhaps illogical "Walter Marx" says:—"During the printing, as will happen in the best regulated offices, a sheet will get in wrong way round. Result, all the surcharges are inverted except the few that were upside down; these now come out right. Now here's your dilemma, ye philatelists, who collect varieties—How are you going to distinguish an originally inverted surcharge when it has been printed upside down? If anyone can get a sight of an entire sheet of Griqualand stamps, will he let us know how many are inverted, and if they exist my paradoxical variety ought really to be chronicled with appropriate illustrations in some of the great catalogues and journals. For my part, as I said before, rather than be bothered with such varieties as surcharges, I won't collect them at all. You now know why."

"The Dominion Philatelist"

shows a slight improvement, though we still think that the space devoted to the affairs of the Canadian Philatelic Association is unnecessarily large. In the course of a chapter of "General Notes" Ernest F. Wurtele says that while reading the *Montreal Star* he happened upon a "Query about a Stamp," which ran as follows:—"Can any of your readers throw any light on the date, purport, and quantity issued of a two cent adhesive stamp, unperforated, with the arms and motto of Montreal in the centre; at the top, 'Bell's Despatch,' below in a ribbon, 'Montreal,' in each corner within a circle the figure '2,' between the two bottom ones the word 'Cents.' The whole printed in one colour, a pale violet on a yellowish tinted laid paper. A square fillet forms the borders. What is its value, and how long was it in use? (Signed) 'Enquirer.'" Mr. Wurtele had to "give it up," and he inserts the query in the *Dominion Philatelist* in hopes of getting the mystery solved.

The "Chronicle" of the *Dominion Philatelist* is of more than usual excellence. In the department devoted to "Adhesives" we notice a query relating to a couple of mysterious

American Steamship Stamps.

"We have received from Mr. A. W. Dunning," says the *Dominion Philatelist*, "a couple of stamps of the Central American Steamship Company, concerning which we desire information. They are oblong in shape, measuring 26×20 mm., and have in the centre a steamship with the name of the company arched above. At the lower sides of the central picture is 'Newspapers, 1 oz. 2 cts., letters, ½ oz. 5 cts.' The numeral of value is on a shield in the centre at the bottom, with the value in English at the left and Spanish at the right. The date 1886 is at the top, with 'U.S.' and 'Mexico' in the upper corners. Perf. 11. The values, &c., are 1 centavo green and 2 centavos carmine. The 1 centavo is cancelled, and on part of the original wrapper, and is surcharged 'good for five cents, 5 Bueno por 5 Cinco centavos,' in four lines in red. A 10 and 50 centavos are supposed to exist. The company is not now in existence, Mr. Dunning is informed, having probably been absorbed by the Pacific Mail Company. Can any of our readers give us any light concerning these stamps?"

Random Gleanings.

"IT is not extensively known," remarks the *Quaker City Philatelist*, "that the United States maintains a Post Office in territory other than belonging to this country. There is an agency of the P.O. Department at Shanghai, China (which is not Postal Union territory), that is essentially a post-office of the United States, being subject to all the regulations which apply to the offices here. Prepayment of postage is effected by U.S. stamps only."

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The *Revista Filatelica*, Messrs. Mekeel's new Spanish philatelic paper, is edited by Mr. Edwards F. Cotalla, who for several years has had charge of the Spanish correspondence of the firm. The first number is just to hand.

* * *

"Canadensis" is sore because an article about the postal system of the Zulus, which he says he wrote some seven years ago, has been resurrected in various papers without acknowledgment. "Canadensis," apparently, is writing for posterity, and wants his luminous fame to echo through the corridors of Time. In no other way can we account for the tenacity with which he clings to a very poorly-written article.

* * *

There seems to be no longer any doubt that the Brunswick "Connell" stamp was used for postage. According to the *Eastern Philatelist*, Mr. W. H. Brouse, of Toronto, has a genuine used specimen, and others are known to exist.

* * *

We glean from the *Kimberly Independent* of May 7th, that a further meeting of the Kimberley Philatelic Society was held on May 6th at Frere Villa. Mr. J. Pooley was in the chair, supported by Messrs. Nothard, Gowie, Gooze, Nelson, Baumann, and Constable. A very acceptable presentation of philatelic works by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, was acknowledged, and the Secretary instructed to convey the Society's thanks to the donors.

* * *

According to the *Financial Times*, there is a prospect of an early reduction of Mexican postage. It is said that the Department of Communication, which has had the subject under consideration for some time, is convinced that a reduction is desirable and practicable.

* * *

A correspondent to the *Gazette de Cologne*, writing from Monte Video, says that many of the Uruguayan postal employés do a large business in the sale of the old used stamps which come into their possession. They are constrained to do this by the fact that their very meagre salaries are not always punctually paid.

* * *

The attention of the National Postmaster for Panama having been called to the fact that certain stamp dealers in America and Europe have been offering for sale surcharged stamps of the department of Panama, he officially warns the public, through the columns of the *Panama Star and Herald*, that although the stamps themselves are genuine, the surcharge is unauthentic, the Department never having ordered it.

* * *

Le Timbre notes that Martin Luther has come to life again, and is collecting stamps. Martin advertises some duplicates in a French paper.

* * *

Efforts are being made, according to "Sana" in the *Canadian Philatelist*, to promote a stamp lottery in Montreal.

* * *

Karl von Lündel, writing in the *Frankfürter Briefmarken Zeitung*, says that the "rarest and dearest stamp in the world" is the Brattleboro', which Mr. J. W. Palmer says he sold for £250. By the way, does anyone know the present whereabouts of that Brattleboro' stamp?—or what the present owner's price is?

* * *

The appeal for subscriptions to the funds of the Philatelic Protection Association is echoed in the *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung*, and other Continental papers.

* * *

The *Stamp News* gleans from a French contemporary that a Stamp Exchange has been established at Tours, and brisk business is being done. * * *

A recent issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette* contained an eloquent growl from a member of the great B.P., anent the design of the new 1d. post cards. * * *

Foreign philatelic journals have translated the recent forgery prosecutions very funnily. According to the *Stamp News*, one of the German papers describes the culprits as "Bessamin and Sarpy, in Callam Street, London, the largest stamp dealers in the world!"

* * *

Major Evans perpetrates an unpardonable pun in the *Monthly Journal*, when he speaks of certain Indians as "more Scinde against than sinning." Really, the Philatelic Protection Association ought to take this matter up, and fine the Major something handsome.

* * *

Writing to the *Philatelic Record*, Mr. Lundy says he has found an Electric Telegraph Co's. stamp, 3d. issue of 1853, black on yellow, *perforated* 17. The *Record* itself chonicles what it considers a hitherto unnoticed telegraph stamp—that is Plate 3 of the 5 shillings, watermark "Large Anchor," issued in May, 1881.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 8.] AUGUST 10, 1892. [GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

MR. EDWARD J. NANKIVELL'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY PAPER ON TRANSVAAL STAMPS.

AN article in the *London Philatelist*, which contains a deal of interesting and instructive information in nutshell form, is Mr. E. J. Nankivell's paper on the "Stamps of the Transvaal"—a paper which, our readers will recollect, was read before the London Philatelic Society on May 20th last. Mr. Nankivell, in his opening observations, tells us that his article deals only with certain sheets of stamps which have come under his personal notice. These sheets are: (1) The one penny, red, of July, 1887, on thick coarse paper, surcharged "V.R. Transvaal," in capitals; (2) the one penny, red on orange, of 1875, surcharged "V.R. Transvaal," in capitals and small letters, and (3) several large blocks, but no entire sheets, of the sixpenny, pelure, of 1875, unsurcharged. Mr. Nankivell has met with none of the varieties of the 1877 issue as given in Major Evans's catalogue. He has looked particularly, he tells us, for the inverted "A" for "V" in "Transvaal," but has looked in vain. Major Evans's varieties, he opines, are to be found on sheets from another and faultier setting-up of the types of the surcharge. Dealing with the sheets examined by himself, Mr. Nankivell tells us that they are fine rouletted all round the outer edge of the sheet. One or two sheets are imperforate, except on the right or left hand edge of the pane, which has been wide roulleted—"evidently," Mr. Nankivell adds, "for the purpose of severing it from an adjoining horizontal pane or sheet."

HOW THE SHEETS WERE PRINTED.

Mr. Nankivell takes exception to the usually accepted theory that all the Transvaal stamps were printed in sheets of 40 stamps made up of five horizontal rows of eight stamps. Two of the sheets he has examined have each a portion of another sheet attached, a fact which enabled our authority to satisfy himself that some if not all, the stamps were printed in two horizontal panes, or sheets, of 20 stamps each. Before he had proceeded far with his examination of his Transvaal stamps Mr. Nankivell became, like so many other philatelic students of the Transvaal, impressed by the persistent and blundering eccentricities of the local printer. He tells us that on the same sheet are to be found the most astonishing contrasts in the matter of printing. One impression will be as blotchy as to render the design well-nigh indecipherable, while its neighbour may be printed with commendable clearness. The evil, Mr. Nankivell is doubtless correct in assuming, is due to the clumsy distribution of the ink on the rollers of the Transvaal printer's rolling machine. In dealing with the

VARIETIES OF SURCHARGES

of the 1877-78, Mr. Nankivell again has recourse to Major Evans's catalogue as an authority with which to compare the results of his own investigations. Major Evans's first variety is the inverted surcharge. This Mr. Nankivell has failed to find on the half dozen sheets of the 1d. red on orange which have passed through his hands; nor has he seen the "Transvral" for "Transvaal, which he believes has been met with only on the penny red on blue. But when he comes to the minor varieties of type consisting of the omission of various of the full stops, he is more fortunate. In one sheet, bearing one complete pane of stamps, and 20 stamps of the adjoining pane, he has detected the omission of the stop after "V." of the "V.R." in the top right-hand stamp of the one pane, whilst in the other pane there is no stop after either the "V" or the "R" in the right-hand corner stamp of the top row. In a second, Mr. Nankivell notes the omission of the stop after the "V" in both the right and left-hand corner stamps of the top row; a third sheet shows the omission of the stop after both the letters in the right-hand stamp of the top row; and in yet another sheet our writer misses the stop after the "V" in the top left-hand stamp. Of the alleged variety in which, though the stop after the "V" is omitted, the space between the "V" and "R" occupies exactly the same space as if the stop were there, Mr. Nankivell is dubious. In all the stamps he has measured, the space is less by the thickness of the "little bit of separating type"—that is to say, the "body," as printer's term it, of the "full-point."

INVERTED SURCHARGES OR INVERTED SHEETS?

Mr. Nankivell leans to the belief that the inverted surcharges of the Transvaal stamps are in reality stamps from a wholly inverted sheet and not in themselves individual varieties. If he is wrong in this supposition, pairs should be found with the surcharge printed *tête bêche*, and it is the fact that he has never met with such a pair that leads Mr. Nankivell to the theory of an inverted sheet. He has pairs of inverted surcharges, both vertical and horizontal, in his own possession. In concluding an excellent paper, Mr. Nankivell gives a diagram of the one sheet of the penny red on orange in which the type of the "V.R." is varied. In the eight stamps of the top row and the first five of the second, the ordinary Roman type is adhered to, but in the remaining 27 stamps on the sheet, the "V.R" is italicised. As Mr. Nankivell points out the diagram is of extreme value as showing in what combinations genuine pairs of two are to be found. "It will be noted that the Roman V.R. will always be the top stamp of a vertical pair, and that each sheet yields three vertical pairs of the two types of the V.R., and one horizontal pair only of the two types," he writes in conclusion. Without any desire to carpingly criticise, we must submit that either Mr. Nankivell or the intelligent compositor has made a slight mistake here. Certainly someone has blundered, for with the plan before us, and two reliable eyes in our head, we can distinctly discern *seven* vertical pairs of the two types, though there is certainly only one horizontal pair obtainable. Supposing it be desirable to preserve this horizontal pair, there are still *six* vertical pairs to be had for the scissoring. But such a minor error is readily excusable in a paper that is otherwise excellent in every particular. We hope that Mr. Nankivell, if he pursues his Transvaal researches, will let his brother philatelists have the benefit of his further discoveries in connection with this fascinatingly puzzling series of stamps.

Philately at Home.

AN INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLE ON STAMP COLOURS, CHEMICALLY CHANGED.

THE *Monthly Journal* for June 30th reproduces Dr. Kalckhoff's scientific article on "Chemical Counterfeits," and the paper is none the less welcome for having appeared twice before—first, in the original German of *Der Philatelist*, and afterwards, in its translated form, in the *American Philatelist*. To English readers the article is practically a fresh one, and in view of the results of the experiments of such nimble chemists as Dr. Assmus, we think it well worth summarising. To take up Dr. Kalckhoff at his third paragraph, at which point he settles down to business, we learn that the host of stamps printed in black on coloured paper are possessed of peculiar danger. To quote one of the distinguished doctor's examples, it is quite easy to make the chamois-tinted Thurn and Taxis, ½sgr., and Baden, 1kr., out of the corresponding values on white paper. Dr. Kalckhoff goes on to show how easily

ERRORS MAY BE MANUFACTURED.

"A drastic proof of this," he writes, "is furnished by the 2sgr., Brunswick, that has lately come to light in the brown colour of the 3 pfennig stamp. These newly discovered 'very rare errors' have sprung into existence in both imperforate and rouletted specimens, cancelled and uncancelled. Moreover, the very rare error, Saxony, ½ngr. blue, is produced of late, by chemical process, from the corresponding grey stamp. Let this serve as a warning against these products."

More difficult, it appears, is the alteration of stamps printed on white paper. The writer from whom we quote, however, goes on to discuss the method employed in the case of each distinctive colour. He starts with

BROWN, THE MOST DIFFICULT COLOUR,

from the point of view of the philatelic chemist. Some of the saturated shades of brown will defy all attempts at radical alteration, and even the lighter shades are remarkable for their comparative unchangeableness. Dr. Kalckhoff cites as an example the Grecian 2 lepta stamp in the colour of the 1 lepton. Shades of red are much more amenable to the wiles of the chemist. In the case of carmine and rose the change is usually in the direction of brown, grey, orange, or yellow. The orange 1 franc, of France, is a familiar instance of this. Brick-red stamps are associated, chemically, with the orange. Dr. Kalckhoff tells us of one exception, that of the 40c. of France, which can change its colour to rose, and thus approach the 75c. stamp. Brilliant orange and yellow are, we read,

COLOURS READILY CHANGEABLE.

To tone down orange into yellow is, the doctor tells us, "as easy as the reverse process is difficult." Shades of yellow can be transformed into brown, even without human aid, as has been evidenced by the 6 pfennig Prussian stamps. The chemist, of course, can do the job much more neatly, and can, if he choose, vary the performance by changing the yellow to silver grey or even green. On the other hand, it is futile to attempt to transform yellow into blue or violet. Red is, perhaps, the most difficult colour to produce from any other, being but imperfectly obtainable from a few shades of violet or orange. But green is

A MOST ACCOMMODATING TINT.

"That green easily changes to blue," writes Dr. Kalckhoff, "is in all probability known to every collector; why green stamps from over the sea are only too easily exposed to being spoiled in this way on the voyage. Through the law suit *vs.* Joseph in Breslau, the swindle has become notorious, that was practiced in the changing of the Spanish green 5 reales into the rare 6 reales blue. But a blue that was originally a green always retains a greenish tendency (*einen Stich ins Grüne*), which is very characteristic, and, therefore, easily recognized by the somewhat experienced philatelist. Without trouble, moreover, green can be changed to yellow and brown; you obtain in this way the North German Postbezirk ½gr. in the colour of the 5gr. stamp, the Swiss 1868 25c. in the dark brown of the 5c. stamp."

OF BLUE STAMPS.

Dr. Kalckhoff remarks that they fall into two sharply defined groups—Prussian blue, and ultramarine. "The first group," he tells us, "is composed of stamps printed in *Prussian-blue*, the second of those in *ultramarine*. The first group, in the changes of which it is capable, is associated with the green stamps, since the colouring matter of the latter is mostly a mixture of Prussian-blue and yellow; but the transformations that can be effected from blue are still more manifold. The change from blue to black is well known. One finds it pretty often in the older stamps of England, and of its Colonies, of which I shall name only Victoria and the Cape of Good Hope, whose 6 pence, 1856, and 4 pence, 1853, respectively, turned black, were formerly considered to be special issues. It is also easy to obtain from blue, brown shades in all gradations down to a yellow. Thus one can fashion of the older English 2d. stamp, the garb of a somewhat faded penny stamp, or make the 25c. France, 1876, appear in the tint of the 2c. stamp of 1877. Not very easy, but all the same possible, is the conversion of blue to green, *e.g.*, Denmark, 1865, 2sk. in the colour of the 16sk. Violet, too, can be produced from blue, as is proved by a current Italian 25c. in the colour of the 50c. stamp."

THE ULTRAMARINE STAMPS,

we are further told, are also changeable into yellow, brown, and grey. "The following," adds Dr. Kalckhoff, "may serve as illustrations: Prussia, 1861, 2sgr. in the colour of the 3sgr. stamps; German Empire, 20pf. in the grey of the 50pf. stamp, of 1875; Finland, 1883, 20 penni, light grey, like the 2 penni stamp." In conclusion, Dr. Kalckhoff gives a table showing at a glance those colours into which each shade is changeable. Truly, a most useful ending to one of the most instructive articles it has been our privilege to review.

One of the *Monthly Journal's* serial features is Major Evans's authoritative paper on the

STAMPS OF CONFEDERATE STATES.

Pursuing his remarks as to the 10 cents blue, and the 10 cents rose, Major Evans refers to Mr. Corwin's theory, that there was a second printing of the blue after the issue of the rose and red. The Major accepts the theory as possessing its full share of probability, but confesses that he is unable to follow Mr. Corwin in making two types or dies for the blue stamps—Die "A" for the earlier printing, and die "B" for the later one. He quotes Mr. Corwin and other writers in dealing with subsequent issues, and his articles when completed should form quite a bibliography of the "Government Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America."

Messrs. Gilbert Harrison and F. Hamilton Napier, whose introductory remarks were touched upon in our last, now enter upon their "Reference List of the Stamps of Portuguese India." To summarise such a work would be to do it an injustice, since by the elimination of one sentence or phrase, to say nothing of statistical part of the paper, the whole sense may be spoiled. We should advise all students of the Portuguese Colonies to go to the fountain head for this list. What with this, and the list by Mr. S. C. Skipton which has been running in the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, Portuguese India may be said to be booming ahead just now.

"THE LONDON PHILATELIST"

is excellent—of course. We confess we find it a little monotonous to have to say so every month, and now and then almost wish that the Society's organ would sink to mediocrity, in order that our vocabulary might get a better show. Of course, the hope is only a a hope in a Pickwickian sense, but we really feel a sort of journalistic melancholy when we have to praise a thing perpetually. There are no two ways of treating the *London Philatelist*: its sterling merit compels praise. We think we must devise some scheme of treating our expressions of applause in the way in which Mark Twain treats his weather in his latest novel. The genial author of the "American Claimant" started out with a chapter devoted entirely to weather—a compilation of meteorological word pictures from all the best sources—attached to which was a request that the reader, when he wanted to know how the weather was going, would hark back and help himself. Joking apart, however, the *London Philatelist* keeps well up to the high standard the paper has attained. Among the tit-bits of the issue for June 30th, is Mr. Emil Tamsen's article, "Some Remarks on the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," which forms an admirable

SEQUAL TO MR. BACON'S ARTICLES

on the same subject. Mr. Tamsen lives in the Transvaal, but finds his favourite study in the stamps of the Cape. Explaining the *raison d'être* of his article, he writes: "I

see that certain points are not yet fully explained, and I herewith wish to draw attention to them, with a view of getting them settled." After expressing surprise at the fact, hitherto unknown to him, that the sheets of the woodblocks were composed of 64 stamps, Mr. Tamsen goes on to comment on Mr. Bacon's theory that lithographic transfers were made from the two engraved wooden dies. Our Transvaal friend does not quite agree with this. "I am under the impression," he writes, "that a lithographic transfer must always give exactly the same type, a variation being impossible. To create such, it would be necessary to specially alter some of the impressions on the stone. If this is correct, how does the error of the 4p. in the 1p., and the 1p. in the 4p. plate occur; how is the error No. 7 of the illustration (defective right-hand corner) accounted for; and how is it that the stamps vary in size?" At the same time, Mr. Tamsen encloses for the inspection of the Philatelic Society four stamps which, in his opinion, are obviously the result of a wood or metal impression. All this brings the South African correspondent to the idea that, possibly, wooden dies were at first used in a smaller quantity than 64, and that afterwards lithography was resorted to to meet an increased demand.

MR. TAMSEN'S REASONS

for this theory are:—(1) The general opinion of all Philatelic writers on this subject up to now is that the stamps were printed from wooden dies; (2) The pronounced state of the enclosed four specimens as not having been produced by lithography; (3) The different types and the errors could not have occurred if all were lithographed; (4) That the demand was larger than expected, so that the process of printing from the wooden dies, being perhaps only a dozen or even less, could not keep up with the supply required. In connection with his third reason, Mr. Tamsen pertinently refers to the statement that the two errors in the 1d. and 4d. stamps appeared only in the first sheets, the mistake being discovered and rectified. "Could this be done by lithography?" asks he. "May this alteration not have taken place when the lithographic process was adopted?" The scarcity of the two errors point to this having taken place when the lithographic process was adopted?" On point four, Mr. Tamsen begs to differ from Mr. E. D. Bacon as regards the latter gentleman's suggestion that only one printing of these stamps was necessary. Mr. Tamsen refrains from discussing the question of types at any length because he thinks the question of process—that is, whether the stamps were produced from wooden dies or by lithography—should claim first attention. In conclusion, he tells us of his correspondence with

THE POSTMASTER IN CAPE TOWN,

who, it would seem, refuses to be drawn. "To be able to make up a complete sheet of originals," writes Mr. Tamsen. "I have several times written to the Postmaster-General in Cape Town to sell me at any price a complete sheet of each value of the reprints, but I was always informed that this was impossible, as the stamps were only printed to be used for exchange with foreign Governments, and that none could be supplied to collectors, not even for the purpose I mentioned; since then I found that other collectors had copies of the reprints in their possession, and I have again taken the correspondence up, and have asked for the loan of the sheets, but to the date of writing I have no reply to this proposal. Now, what I, as a collector, cannot succeed in getting, the Philatelic Society of London may have a better chance of procuring, and I suggest that they make an attempt, and, if successful, take a photograph enlargement of each sheet, for a copy of which I would be very thankful, and no doubt other collectors would also."

Mr. E. J. Nankivell's excellent contribution on the Stamps of the Transvaal we have endeavoured to do full justice to under the heading of "The Article of the Month." The editorials and "Occasional Notes" of the *London Philatelist* are all that could be desired.

THE "PHILATELIC RECORD"

opens its "end-of-June" issue with a lengthy, but not uninteresting, article on postal reforms, in which are suggested various further reforms. The articles on "The Postage Stamps of France" are continued, the present instalment being a capital list of the 1870, Republican issue. But the strongest item on the *Record's* bill is a further article on the "Official Stamps of South Australia," designed as a supplement to Mr. Castle's papers. To the original article sent to the *Record* by the Rev. P. E. Raynor, president of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, our contemporary has added the varieties subsequently by Mr. Castle, thus bringing the whole thing up to date. Asterisks and obelisks are used to distinguish between the discoveries of Mr. Castle, and of Mr. Gordon Smith, which latter gentleman has admirably performed the work of compilation for the *Record*. The Rev. P. E. Raynor points out in his introductory remarks that full information as to the interpretation of the letters on the stamps is wanting, even in South Australia, the present printer of stamps, Mr. J. B. Cooke, being unable to supply the information. The other features of the *Record* betray great accuracy of compilation.

Mr. A. Levy's promised article on the stamps of Great Britain has duly appeared in the *Stamp News*. It turns out to be Part III. of a paper read before the Plymouth Philatelic Society, whose secretary Mr. Levy is. The paper deals with the

English 1d. and 2d. Stamps

of early issues. Mr. Levy harks back to April 25th, 1840, on which date, he tells us, a notice was issued to Post-offices throughout the country, notifying them that from May 1st, stamps would be obtainable at the office in London. The circular also fixed the prices of Mulready's (sold by the ream), and of the 1d. and 2d. stamps in sheets of 240. Mr. Levy then goes on to outline the history of the 1d. and 2d. stamps, contriving to be rather more historical than philatelic. His avowed intention is to deal with the dates of issue and circulation of certain varieties of perforation and watermark, but he doesn't "get there" in the present chapter. Mr. Levy is not of absorbing interest till he gets down to the actual stamps. One interesting note by the wayside refers to the brick-red stamps in use from 1841 to 1857. Mr. Levy desires to disabuse the minds of collectors of the prevalent notion that these stamps were printed on blue paper. He points out that the colour of the paper became changed from its original white to varying tints of blue. This has been attributed by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby to chemical action, but Mr. Levy, though he does not care to set himself up in opposition to such authorities, leans to the opinion that the discolouration was caused by the ink only. All the facts tend, in his opinion, to show that the change in colour was wrought by some mischievous pigment employed in the manufacture of the red ink. At this point Mr. Levy breaks off, but there is a "To be continued," promising, we hope, a little more about the subject in hand than the present article contains.

We fail to find anything else that is worthy of special notice in the *Stamp News*, though a word of acknowledgment is due to the American correspondent for a slight improvement in his budget of Transatlantic gossip. We are presuming that "Americus" is Mr. Harry Lloyd's new cognomen.

Philately and Politics.

It was perhaps inevitable, in view of the recent General Election, that philately should be to a certain extent tinged with an admixture of politics. The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser's* "pote" has written an election rhyme, "The Lay of the Election," in which he locates the political fray in the Strand Division, the candidates being "P———r" and "Ph———s." The genial layist thus concludes:—

> The *Journal* published every day,
> The wordy battle leads;
> The *Brickbat*, for the other side,
> Tells P——r's wondrous deeds.
> And so the contest fell and rose,
> Until the Election brought its close.
>
> I thought the Sheriff had announced
> The news for which we burned;
> "Majority of ten to one,"
> And P——s was returned.
> And then the thundering plaudits broke
> Upon my ear, and—I awoke.

Reprinted Angola Stamps.

Continuing its articles on reprinted stamps the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* again reverts to the subject of the Angola reprints, now giving a complete list, as follows, of the stamps reprinted for distribution to the delegates attending the Postal Congress at Lisbon:—5 reis, black; 10 reis, yellow; 20 reis, light bistre; 25 reis, light rose; 40 reis, blue; 50 reis, light green; 100 reis, lilac; 200 reis, orange; 10 reis, light green; 20 reis, rose; 25 reis, light violet; 40 reis, yellow; and 50 reis, light blue. Getting at last to Austria our Birmingham contemporary tabulates those Austrian stamps of 1850, 1858, 1861, and 1863 which have gone through the hands of the re-printer.

"Non-Lex's" article for July 16th deals with the Philatelic Exchange Society, of which the general secretary is Mr. H. Clark, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing; and the fiscal circuit secretary, Mr. F. G. C. Lundy, of 88, Burghley Road, Highgate Road, London.

The "Philatelic Monthly News"

comes out this month with a blue wrapper, whereon it styles itself "*the* paper for stamp collectors," and the "official organ of the North Staffordshire Exchange Society." The latter office, we should imagine, does not weigh heavily in the *Philatelic Monthly News*, for we can find nothing in the shape of a report of the society's doings inside the paper. Why is this? It might be suggestive that there are no "doings" to chronicle, but we know Mr. Samuel A. Wood, the secretary of the Society, too well to admit the supposition. However, the *Philatelic Monthly News* is not only the official organ of the North Staffordshire Exchange Society; it is also *the* paper for stamp collectors. This egostistical assertiveness is becoming far too common among the younger papers. It is in bad taste, especially in view of the uncertainty of existence in the world of philatelic journalism—in which, as Major Evans happily puts it, the "rate of infantile mortality" is so extraordinarily high. To speak quite candidly, the *Philatelic Monthly News* is a paper for whose future we entertain high hopes, and any strictures on its methods are uttered more in sorrow than in anger. The "make-up" of the paper, if a little crude and amateurish, is at least comprehensive. It was a happy idea to group odd bits of information together, under the heading of "What Can We Tell You?" It was no less a happy notion to devote a column to the latest news and gossip concerning "Forgers, Forgeries and Frauds," and this feature should find constant readers among such diligent students of chemical and mechanical changes as Messrs. Assmus, Benjamin, Sarpy and Co. But—and there is no help for this "but"—the articles in the *Philatelic Monthly*

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to prepay postage of letters depends upon an official decree; this supposition has even been substantiated by stating the year. But, in Mr. Lindenberg's opinion, a general official decree to that purport is not existing. Firstly, such an official publication certainly would have been found in the official postal records and documents, and secondly, the number of "octagons" used in this way certainly would be much larger and extend itself much more proportionately over larger districts. Should such a decree have been published it can only have been within certain smaller postal circuits, and even this cannot easily be supposed.

HOW THE CUTS CAME INTO USE.

Mr. Lindenberg goes on to say that the natural explanation of this is that the postmasters became overstocked with octagonal envelopes, and this troublesome stock they tried to get rid of by using the envelope cuts as adhesives when opportunity presented itself. This practise became even necessary, as the envelopes in consequence of the stock being regularly recounted and checked became so very dirty and uncomely looking, that they possibly could not be sold to the public. At some of the post offices—that of Zullichan, for instance—it appears the officials made it a particular sport of theirs to use these envelope cuts for every letter requiring a higher value than the usual sum of postage. The postmarks of this place appear so very frequently, that one is tempted to think of some swindle, but we have no evidence to show that the abundance of this particular postmark is not due to regular circumstances.

SOME SWEDISH POST-CARD ERRORS.

Tidning für Frimarkesamlare is the representative philatelic journal of Sweden and Norway, and well does it fulfil its function. The paper is always well and carefully edited, and often contains thoughtful and authoritative articles. The latest issue to hand brings us an article dealing with errors and varieties in Swedish stamps and post cards. "When the former issue of 10 öre post cards came out," runs an interesting paragraph, "among those with the ordinary stamp, which were introduced after the smaller one with the relief stamp, about ten were issued with the *old* relief stamp and old edges in the new size. Eight of these have been sold to some collectors at Mamlö, who have sold them again abroad. Some of these could be traced and would command a constantly increasing price.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Le Moniteur du Collectionneur, with admirable patriotism, devotes a large proportion of its space to articles on the stamps of its own country — Luxemberg. Fr. J. Lebrun and Louis Van Reeth, the two gentlemen who are collaborating in the production of these articles can be complimented upon their work. They have now got down to 1875. *Le Moniteur* is a capital paper for news and "New Issues."

From sunny Italy the *Rivista Filatelica* brings us the first intimation that a philatelic exhibition is to be held at Milan in 1894. The organising committee is already appointed, and includes the names of Lingi Capello (president); Antonio Annoni (vice-president); and Isnardo Prada (secretary). The *Rivista Filatelica* takes a high position among Italian philatelic journals. Its articles are always worth reading, and its "Chronicle" is sometimes remarkable for its early and exclusive information. It is one of the Continental papers we are always genuinely glad to see.

De Postiljon should throw off the mask and step boldly out as

A PHILATELIC COMIC PAPER.

Its issue for July 16th starts with an article printed in both Dutch and French, which seems to be merely descriptive of the nations. Of course, in a Dutch paper, Holland comes first and there is a lot of gush about Dutch cheese and Dutch art. France comes next, and is eulogised in the words of Victor Hugo: "Paris is the capital of the world, and when the world suffers,—" &c. If we skip the sunny skies of Italy, and hop over the torrents and precipices of Switzerland, we come to Great Britain and find it described as —what do you think?—the land of spleen and egotism, where "I" is the dominent letter, and where one's chief task is to comprehend the full majesty of the word "me." The *Postiljon* is going to have some more of this stuff next month.

Philately in the States.

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AN INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLE ON SURCHARGED FRENCH COLONIALS.

MR. W. HERRICK, who freely confesses that he is an enthusiast in the matter of French Colonials, recently read a paper on his favourite stamps before the New York Philatelic Society. This has now found its way into the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, and worthily takes first place in the July issue. After a short sketch, geographical and historical, of the French Colonies, Mr. Herrick proceeds to deal with them exhaustively in alphabetical order. Diego Suarez comes first. Stamps were first wanted in Diego Suarez, it is pointed out, for use by the military. The surcharge of the first issue, minutely described by Mr. Herrick, is found, as a rule, placed diagonally, but both horizontal and inverted surcharges have been seen. The 25c. black on pink of 1890 Mr. Herrick has seen with a double surcharge. Some 6,000 of these 25c. stamps were ordered on March 24th, 1890. "There still being," writes Mr. Herrick, "no stock on hand of 15c. stamps and an excess of 1 and 5 centimes, for

which there was little demand, on July 15th, 1890, 1,500 01c. black on blue perf. and 1,360 05c. green perf. received the same surcharge 15. A little later, on August 3rd, 1890, 1,500 10c. stamps, black on lilac perf., were also surcharged 15. The 15-5 has been seen cancelled Tananarivo Madagascar, which might indicate that those stamps were not used only in Diego Suarez. You will see that to make the 15c. stamps, the other values were used up, so that on September 5th, 1890, the Governor authorized the issue of a provisional set, the remainders to be destroyed on the arrival of the regular stamps from France."

PROVISIONALS OF DIEGO SUAREZ.

These provisionals were of four values—1c., 5c., 15c., and 25c., all black on white. They were printed, Mr. Herrick tells us, 56 to the sheet in eight horizontal rows of seven; and the quantities printed were: 25c., 15,000; 15c., 15,000; 5c., 6,000; and 1c., 4,000. Before these were all used, however, a new supply of stamps came over from headquarters, and—would that it were ever thus!—the *remainders were burnt before a Commission appointed by the Governor*. They destroyed 3,546 copies of the 15c., and 6,903 of the 25c., so that the exact numbers that got into circulation were: 1c., 4,000; 5c., 6,000; 15c., 11,456; and 25c., 8,097. About a year later—on September 18th, 1891—there came a new 5c. postage and 5 and 50 "postage due" stamps. "The 5c. postage," says Mr. Herrick, "is 17½×21 mm. black on white and is about as poor a looking stamp as it is possible to conceive, it represents a woman in armour, perhaps Minerva, leaning on a shield with something, supposed to be the sun, shining behind her. The postage due stamps are not quite so bad, as nothing very artistic was attempted, the size is the same as the postage stamp, the design merely represents the figure of value in an ornamented frame, the 5c. is printed in purple, the 50c., in black, both on white wove paper. In my opinion this issue is entirely speculative, for the decree gives no good reason as in the previous ones. It is also stated that one of the postal agents gobbled up almost the entire issue, selling the stamps afterwards at a good profit." He adds that 3,000 of the postage stamps were issued, and 1,500 of each value of the "postage due." Mr. Herrick briefly mentions the provisionals of 1891, and then passes on to

THE STAMPS OF MADAGASCAR.

Mr. Herrick's points are far too good to miss; so we think we will postpone this second portion of the paper until our next.

Beyond Mr. Herrick's paper the *Metropolitan Philatelist* has little that is of absorbing interest. Mr. Henry Clotz, writing beneath a translation of a short article from *Le Timbre Poste*—in which M. Moens speaks of certain bad Bolivians of the first issue—reproves the Brussels' expert for being so careless as to include in his catalogue the 50 centavos yellow, which is now generally admitted to be false.

FORGED SPANISH OF 1851.

It was a bright idea on the part of the *Philatelic Journal of America* to print a catalogue of the stamps of Spain concurrently with, and in close proximity to, the articles of Mr. J. K. Tiffany on "Spanish Counterfeits." It was a still brighter idea to enlarge the illustrations in Mr. Tiffany's articles in order that the minute discrepancies between genuine stamps and counterfeits might be readily detected. In the July issue of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, Mr. Tiffany deals with the issue of 1851—an issue consisting of six values, the 6 and 12 cuartos, and the 2, 5, 6 and 10 reales. Describing the genuine stamps Mr. Tiffany writes:—"Above this line, including the line already mentioned, there are five dotted lines from the under-chin line to the hair, a line of four dots, another of three and a sort of dash; the dots in all the short lines sometimes run together. Just above the dash the line defining the front of the hair is pretty wide, and seems to have an abrupt angular turn in it, but the thickness is often partially broken, presenting the appearance shown in the enlargement. There is a curved coloured line on the chin. The depression between the lip and chin is rather square, as shown in the enlarged drawing."

Before giving a corresponding outline of the counterfeits Mr. Tiffany devotes a line to

MR. DE TORRES' SAMPLES.

"In the stock of the Spaniard," writes he, "were found three different counterfeits of the Dos Reales in vermilion, two at least of the same value in blue, Cinco Reales and Seis Reales. The body of the counterfeits was always evidently the same transfer, varying only in those minute particulars that occur in printing, and they are all about 1 millimeter wider than the originals. The counterfeit is much more deceptive to the unaided eye than it appears from the reproduction or the description. The cancellation is beyond detection, and the cancelled specimens have again been *treated* to remove the new look and as far as possible the lithographic peculiarites."

THE COUNTERFEITS DESCRIBED.

Mr. Tiffany then discusses categorically the differences between the genuine and the counterfeit Spanish stamps of 1851. "The line from the chin to the neck," he says, "is continued back as in the genuine, but instead of a branch running off diagonally and curving downward in front, a parallel dotted line is substituted. The depression between the lip and chin is round instead of square and larger than as shown in the reproduction. The mouth is not at all correct, is merely widened at the end with a curved line upon it, not well shown in the reproduction. In some copies there is, however, a small line not

shown at all in the reproduction, somewhat like that in the genuine. The nose is too square at the tip; there is too much shade back of the lobe. The eye has the general appearance of the blurred copies of the genuine, but under the glass the lower lid is seen to be formed of two lines at right angles not connected with the rest. The upper line of the eye-brow does not curve enough in front; the eye-brow has no shading lines, but the whole front of the eye is rather blurred. The lines of the hair are in nearly the correct places and correct in number, but are rather too straight in the front band, the fourth from the back, particularly, and is forked above as shown in the reproduction. The lines run together too much in all the shadows.

Minor points of difference Mr. Tiffany discusses quite as fully and interestingly, but these we have not the space to provide for. His article is one possessing sterling merit, and by its perusal it should be easy for any one to detect frauds which have puzzled many an advanced philatelist.

THE NEW HAVEN ENVELOPE.

Mr. E. B. Sterling is to be congratulaled on his good fortune. He has made what all our Yankee contemporaries call a "wonderful dicovery"—he has found another copy of the celebrated New Haven Envelope. To enlighten those who are unfamiliar with the history of this envelope, we cannot do better than quote Mr. W. C. Stone, who writes on the subject in the latest issue of the *American Philatelist*. "Sometime about 1845," writes Mr. Stone, "E. A. Mitchell, the postmaster at New Haven, Connecticut, took the responsibility of issuing stamped envelopes for the accommodation of those patrons of his office who found it inconvenient to bring their letters to the office during business hours to prepay them in cash. The die was a simple handstamp, and was impressed in red ink, and each stamp was signed by Mr. Mitchell.

In May, 1871, a cut specimen of this stamp was discovered by William P. Brown in an old collection, and is now, I believe, the property of J. W. Scott. A few re-impressions from the original die were made, in 1871, by Mr. Mitchell and signed, which are the specimens met with in collections. These are quite scarce, bringing some $30 when offered for sale. The die is said to be in the possession of the New Haven Colonial Historical Society.

The above cut specimen remained the only known original impression of this stamp until about 1886, when R. C. Fagan, of Middletown, Connecticut, discovered an uncut specimen among a lot of old envelopes belonging to his grandfather. The stamp was very much faded, and C. H. Mekeel, who purchased the stamp from Mr. Fagan, undertook to restore it, on the advice of some friend. The application of sulphate of iron, however, practically spoiled the stamp, only the mere outlines being legible. The signature, which was not experimented with, is quite distinct. This envelope was sold at auction for $193, but has since been re-purchased by Mr. Mekeel, we believe."

BOUGHT IT FOR TEN CENTS.

"And now another specimen has come to light," Mr. Stone goes on to say. "On May 11th and 12th, in Philadelphia, occurred a sale of autographs. Among the purchasers was E. B. Sterling, who secured a large number of lots, among which was one containing nine letters of Professor Silliman, of Yale College. The price paid for the lot was ten cents. The letters remained untouched for a month, when, upon sorting them out, Mr. Sterling discovered folded away inside one of them this New Haven envelope. The letter was dated October 20th, 1845, and was addressed to Francis Markoe, Jr., Washington City. The stamp is printed in red, on a light blue envelope, measuring 131×83 mm. The signature is in blue ink. The stamp is absolutely perfect, the postmark being in the lower left corner of the envelope. By the side of the stamp is "Due 5," the rate to Washington being ten cents, as it was just over 300 miles. Mr. Sterling is certainly to be congratulated on his good fortune, and we have no fears but what his bank account will be considerably increased when he parts with it. E. A. Holton estimates its value to be $1,000. We bought some autographs at that very sale, through Mr. Sterling, but, alas, passed over the college professor's as not worth considering.

MUST THE "AMERICAN PHILATELIST" GO?

It almost seems so. A large proportion of the members of the American Philatelic Association are believed to be in favour of the abolition of this costly official organ. Mr. Samuel Leland goes into the subject deeply in the "Editorial Comment" of the *A.P.* for July 10th, and anyone who can read between the lines, need have no difficulty in determining which side he favours in the controversy. "It is an interesting fact," writes Mr Leland, "that this proposition for a change emanates from the St. Louis Society, and that one of the Messrs. Mekeel is chairman of the committee which recommends it. It is almost a certainty that the *Philatelic Journal of America* will be strongly urged for the official organ of the A.P.A. There is nothing wrong in this. At the same time, if Mr. Mekeel wishes success, he will work for it. That he is doing so is evidenced by the large number of new applications for membership secured and sent in by him this month. The members of the A. P. A. are shrewed enough to see what all this means. Are they ready to except the result? Only those who are stockholders in the Association can vote at the coming convention. If any are interested in the decision of this question, by sending the sum of *one dollar* to the

secretary they will secure the right to vote upon it.

The *American Philatelist* for July also contains Mr. Tiffany's pro-convention address to the members of the American Philatelic Association, a paper on "U.S. Reply-Paid Post Cards, and Open Letter," addressed to a philatelic edition of Mr. Verdant Green, and the continuation of Mr. Beardsley's apparently interminable "Epitome of American Auction Sales."

How to Clean Stamps.

"I have been experimenting lately," writes Mr. Leo Wagner, in the *Eastern Philatelist*, with the different cleansing and disinfecting agents in order to discover a fluid harmless to the stamps and at the same time fatal to disease germs. Owing to the high absorptive power of paper and the liability of chemical combination with the ink, the antiseptics in common use will not suit our purpose. The best cleansing and disinfecting agent in my estimation is unadulterated boiling water, becoming antiseptic by heat, quantity and force. If the stamps do not look greasy, soak them in water that has been raised to the boiling point to remove any adhering paper, and then transfer them to another vessel of the same temperature, where let them soak for fifteen or twenty minutes. This procedure will generally put a quietus to any microbes, phagocytes, bacilli or cocci that made their home in those stamps. Do not boil the stamps in water, as this rapidly disintegrates the fibre of the paper. The best mode of drying stamps is between sheets of blotting paper. Procure half-a-dozen or more blotters from an insurance office. They may be conveniently held together by elastic bands.

Another Plan.

"For stamps that are much soiled," continues the same writer, "prepare a solution of one cubic inch of yellow laundry soap boiled in one-half pint of rain water, until all the soap has dissolved. Keep in a wide-mouth bottle. Lay the stamp face up on a flat surface, and with a camel's hair brush, gently mop the whole surface. Yellow soap is much better than toilet soap, as the latter frequently contains perfume, free oil, glycerine, or other foreign ingredients.

Stamps printed in fugative colours or on patent surfaced paper are best disinfected by holding them for a moment over a jet of steam and drying in the open air. Badly soiled specimens should never be bought.

Clensing stamps is quite a delicate operation, but the spick and span appearance of your collection well repays the trouble. Like everything else, there is a "knack" in doing it that has to be learned before perfection is attained. Scenting the album with a favourite sachet powder is a fancy indulged in by some collectors. The powder should be placed in an envelope and laid between different leaves from time to time."

The *Eastern Philatelist* is not a paper that gets thin in the hot weather. The July number is quite up to standard, if not a little bit over-proof. We must confess to a sneaking sort of wish that Mr. Guy W. Green would hurry up and tell us all about that "temptation" of his, but, otherwise, we should indeed be difficult to please if we could not conscientiously praise Mr. Pinkham's paper. Mr. Mitchell ably dissects the "Irresponsible Dealer;" "Canadensis" writes on the Paris Exhibition, and there are various other short articles and pars. The editorials are typical American editorials—short, sharp, and all through with it in three lines. A chatty entertaining feature of the paper is the "Review," in which some very pretty things are said about ourselves.

Is Philately a Science?

Well, really, what does it matter whether philately is a science or not, so long as no Act of Parliament is passed to prohibit us from calling it a science. But the question seems to cause a great deal of mental worry in some people. The *Philatelic Era* brings us an instance in an article by a Mr. J. Bernstein, jr., headed, "Is Philately a Science?" The article, as an article, is excellent, and certainly worthy of a more pressing cause. "Turning to a dictionary," says Mr. Bernstein, "these are the words which stare me in the face: 'A science is a knowledge, a collection or system of general principles or leading truths relating to any subject?' 'Now, is not this an exact interpretation of the truthfulness in the belief that philately is a 'science?'—certainly it is. Is it not a collection of general principles? Let us compare it with the other sciences. A person collecting vegetables and plants, who studies, classifies and analyzes them is usually called a 'scientist.' A man collecting insects and animals, and who studies them is called a 'scientist.' A person collecting minerals, putting them to test and studying them is called a 'scientist.' A numismatist, or a man collecting coins, studying their qualities and examining all their classifications is also called a 'scientist.'"

"Philatelist" or "Scientist"?

"In comparison, we note that the latter is the most adequate to our own course of philately. Let us analyze it in the same manner as we have done the others. A person collecting stamps, studying their minute parts, testing their qualities, subjecting colours, paper, watermarks, perforations, etc., to research and examination, and classifying their various sources, is called a '*philatelist*.' Now, cannot we substitute the word 'scientist' as we have done to the numismatist and the others? I am certain of it, and I am sure the multitude of the readers of this worthy magazine, will not be far behind in sizing up this very simple conclusion. And yet with these bare axioms staring them in the face, do our adversaries disclaim this argument. How absurd would

it be to class zoology as a science and disown astronomy as such. No less is it unseemly to define numismatics as such and deny it from philately, which to my mind is the more scientific of the two."

Mr. Bernstein having thus succeeded in setting his perturbed soul at rest, we will leave him. A lengthy article on "What constitutes a Philatelic Library" is contributed to the *Era* by Lieut. H. M. T. Chandler, who seems to be going in for philatelic journalism pretty steeply just now. The lieutenant always secures a good subject, and always gives it conscientious treatment, but, for the sake of those who read him, we do wish he would cultivate a less slipshod style. At present his articles are more like entries in a diary than pieces of literary work intended for world-wide perusal. The *Era*, generally speaking, well maintains its reputation, especially as regards its review column. At the present time this paper certainly gives better value for money than any other paper—with perhaps one exception—in the States.

"THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST."

We rejoice to see the *Southern Philatelist* is alive and well. Not having received it for two or three months (owing, doubtless, to an office error), we had commenced to fear that something untoward had happened to this always-welcome visitor from South Carolina. "Don Carlos," who writes on "A Collector's Mishaps" in the June number, spins some laughable stories of philatelic misadventure; and another readable reminiscence by "Bluenose," is headed "A Loss and a Fortune." Mr. Harry Lloyd's "Notes," and the San Antonio correspondence of Sport Von Waldegg, make acceptable reading. The popular editor, Mr. Gus Luhn, pens an interesting column of reviews, concluding with the characteristic sentence, "More next month, if not too busy!"

PORTRAITS OF STAMP CELEBRITIES

are a popular feature of *Mekeel's Weekly News*. The portraits are always well selected and carfully reproduced. One of the latest issues of the *Weekly* brings us a counterfeit presentment of a very familiar face—that of our publisher, Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury. No one who has ever seen Mr. Brown will fail to recognise him in the pages of *Mekeel's Weekly*. It is Brown to a hair—in fact to a whole head of a hair. The portrait is rendered more interesting still by the short biography of Mr. Brown which follows, in which the onward progress of the Salisbury dealer and publisher is fully recounted.

Mention of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* reminds us that we have just received the first number of *La Revista Filatelica*,

MESSRS. MEKEEL'S NEW SPANISH PAPER

for stamp collectors speaking the lingo of sunny Spain. The paper is well produced, and certainly seems to contain a vast amount of matter. As to the quality of that matter we must leave our Spanish editor to speak, for Spanish and the measles are two of the luxuries we have missed.

There is a deal of noise but very little solid worth about the *Long Island Philatelist*. Mr. Ralph Wolfe Ashcroft's personality pervades the paper from cover to cover. His editorial, month by month, is one of the best studies in aggressive egotism obtainable. Mr. Ashcroft, doubtless deeming himself to be great, seems to wish to belittle everyone else, in order that his own exceeding bigness may be the more apparent. A fresh indication of his desire for self-aggrandisement is given in the current number of the *Long Island Philatelist*, in his announcement that he will in future drop his pen-names "A. F. Ewfacts" and "Area," and stick to the proud patronymic of Ashcroft. Reduced to plain English it means that this self-advertising person wants to see the name Ralph Ashcroft in print a little oftener. It appears five times in the journal before us. Perhaps, however, we should rejoice at Mr. Ashcroft's decision for it is only right that one should know whose work one is reading. And if such names as Ralf Ashcroft, and a few more trashy writers we could mention, were invariably given we might save ourselves much unprofitable reading.

BRIEFER MENTION.

The American Philatelist and Collector is an improving paper, and one that gives promise of getting a few rungs higher up the ladder before long. The Editor, Mr. F. B. Eastabrook, says "A Word on Substitution" in the May number, suggesting various common-sense methods of dealing with the approval sheet fraud. "Mountaineer," under the heading of "Stamp Collecting versus Coin Collecting" reviews the advantages of the two pursuits very much to the detriment of the latter. This "Mountaineer" climbs to the conclusion that where you will find one numismatist you will find a score of philatelists. Another article from the same pen describes, in telling fashion, the "Disappointments of a Stamp Collector."

In the *Post Office* Mr. Alvah Davison, under the heading of

"THE GREATER SOCIETY,"

still pegs away at the amalgamation idea. That he is getting unlimited support in his agitation is well evidenced in the number before us. He had hoped to present the views of Mr. John K. Tiffany on the subject, but the promised letter had not arrived in time. The Editor's "Random Notes" are another good feature of the *Post Office*, which has articles of special interest in its current issue.

Very tasteful in get up is the *Missouri Philatelist*, but of the value of the contents much cannot be said. "Jingo's" story of "Jim and Mr. Cranky" has nothing to redeem

it from the level of the waste-paper basket; and we quite fail to see the point about "Wolverine's" Diary. Under the heading of "Through a Looking Glass," Roy Greene clearly shows that Guy is not the only poet of that ilk. Decidedly, the one really readable thing in the *Missouri Philatelist* is "Plumtree's" paper on "Originality in Stamp Designs," which betrays both philatelic knowledge and literary skill.

"THE DETROIT PHILATELIST,"

though a very presentable little paper, does not bring us anything very fresh, a fact which is probably explained by the limited amount of space at its command. The notes and news are well-chosen and carefully edited. But we think the *Detroit Philatelist* is making a mistake in not publishing a list of New Issues.

Certainly one of the best of the minor American journals is the *New York Stamp*, which, if it goes on improving at its present pace will, one day, awake to find itself famous. Guy W. Green and "Canadensis" are among the contributors to the third number, in which the "Newsy Notes," editorials, and "New Issues" are admirably put together.

The fourth issue of the *Washington Philatelist* opens with an article concerning ourselves under the heading of

"VENI, VIDI, VINDIN."

The little paper from the political capital of America proceeds to dissect the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN's recent interview with Mr. Dawson A. Vindin, the Sydney dealer. Ever and anon the *Washington Philatelist* breaks off to do a good humoured chuckle on its own account, and when our Yankee friend comes to the line, "Mr. Vindin says marriage is a success!" it completely collapses. The article throughout is written in a spirit of perfect good humour, which is lucky for the editor of the *Washington Philatelist;* for "Our Special Commissioner" is reckoned a dead shot, and he's going to visit America shortly.

A paper that is rapidly pulling its way to the front in a quiet, unostentatious way, is the *Essex County Philatelist*, hailing from Lawrence, Mass. In the issue for May Mr. C. E. Range, whose name our readers will recognise as that of a recent contributor to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, inveighs against the stamp fraud in an article headed "The Philatelic Octopus." The "Notes and Comments," and "Literary Notes," in the paper are up-to-date and full of interest.

Of the *Philatelic Fraud Reporter* a lengthy notice is obviously unobtainable. Suffice it to say that this little journalistic detective is still moving ahead, and doing great things in the way of bringing "wrong'uns" to book. If we mistake not, the *Philatelic Fraud Reporter* has increased in size since last month.

"THE POSTAL CARD"

has undoubtedly come to stay this time. The June number is better than any of its predecessors, and, indeed, there is a marked improvement every month. Messrs. Watson and Lohmeyer are to be congratulated on their excellent management of the paper.

Very well printed, on good paper, the *Chicago Stamp News* is a gift-horse that can be looked in the mouth with impunity; if the S.B. Bradt Company keeps the little paper up to its present level, we shall have to revise our views about papers of the "given-away" order.

Our Colonial Cousins.

MR. DAWSON A. VINDIN TELLS THE STORY OF HIS WANDERINGS.

IN the June 20th issue of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, we find the genial "D. A. V." merrily reciting the incidents of his stay in London. "The principal object of my visit to London," writes Mr. Vindin, "was to clear up my connection with the sheets of 'Laureated' New South Wales reprints or remainders, which ever they may be, I was therefore pleased to receive an invitation from Mr. M. P. Castle, the vice-president, and Mr. E. D. Bacon, to attend a meeting of the Philatelic Society of London. I was anxious to explain this matter to the premier philatelic society of the world, and was therefore gratified when the chairman, Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., in the course of his introduction of myself to the members, brought the subject forward. My version of the matter as already published in the *Monthly*, I stated, and also replied to several questions asked by individual members. I believe most of the members present believed in my statements, although their experience has taught them to be cautious and sceptical. Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and Mr. M. P. Castle also stated what they knew of the matter, both gentlemen kindly adding that their knowledge of my business dealings, extending over ten years, was entirely in my favour."

LOST AT SALISBURY.

But the funniest thing is Mr. Vindin's account of a little adventure he had at Salisbury, whither he had gone on a visit to Mr. William Brown. "When I reached there," says this genial *raconteur*, "I missed Mr. Brown at the station, so placed myself in a vehicle and directed the driver to proceed to Castle-street. 'What number?' said the driver. 'Don't know,' I replied, 'but I want a Mr. Brown.' I found this a pretty big order, for Castle-street, Salisbury, although a rather long thoroughfare, is mostly occupied by the Brown family, including no less than three Williams. However, I soon got over the trouble by asking for 'Stamp Brown,' and

so found myself landed at 'Vilette,' an old-fashioned house, the residence of *my* William."

Of course Mr. Vindin has not omitted to tell his Australasian readers all about

MR. M. P. CASTLE'S COLLECTION

of Colonial Stamps, "beautifully arranged in about twelve albums." "Every stamp," says Mr. Vindin, in his description of the collection, "is as near perfect as possible, and the immense variety of shades of colour is a life's work. Starting with New South Wales, the plates of '*Views*' and '*Laureated*' are all but complete, and are wonderfully even in colour. In addition to the plates, Mr. Castle has rows of each variety, both used and unused, mostly "gems" to an experienced collector's eye. In New South Wales I noticed a fine copy of the twopence diadem with error of watermark double figure 2. This stamp I have searched for without success for many years. He has also a pretty pair of twopence diadem, showing most distinctly the retouch of the plate under the profile of queen. No doubt these stamps inspired the discovery of the fact that this plate had been retouched. The Queensland, Victorian, and South and West Australian are better than fine, and include almost everything, both used and unused. Among the South Australian is an envelope addressed to James Hurst, Sydney, from the Narracorte *Herald*, dated 1881, and bearing a two penny stamp cut diagonally, and used as one-penny. This envelope has a sentimental interest for me, and I would cheerfully pay a 'fancy' price for it, as it was given by me to a Sydney collector in exchange in 1881—eleven years ago. I certainly did not expect to see it again in England after such a lapse of time."

MR. BASSETT HULL'S "FUGITIVE NOTES."

in the same number of *Vindin's Monthly*, form a very readable miscellany. Here is an interesting bit: "I came across a curious 'fakement' in a Geelong collection, which, so far as I know, has not received the amount of publicity it requires. It consists of a letter purporting to have been forwarded, *par ballon monte*, from Paris to London. It bears the postmark 'Paris, R. de Palestro. 5E | 29 Sept., 70,' and an almost undecipherable 'London Paid' postmark sttuck in red. It is addressed, 'Mrs. Simpson, Hereford Square, London S.W., Angleterre,' and is franked with two stamps of the Republic, 1870 type, Bordeaux printing, 20c. blue and 20c. bistre. Both stamps are perforated roughly 13 and cancelled with a number of dots in the shape of a star, enclosing the numerals '16.' The letter itself purports to be from one 'Jules le Messurier,' and gives a graphic description of matters during the siege of Paris. The whole thing is a cleverly executed lithograph of an original letter, but the publishers in forging the 20c. stamp allowed the same value to remain on the stone, only printing it in bistre to resemble the 10c., which it was intended to represent."

There are plenty of tempting morsels in this number of the *Monthly*, including "Forged Australians," by A. F. Basset Hull, and the "Rouletted Stamps of Victoria," by W. R. Joynt. With these we must deal hereafter.

WHO IS THIS FRAUD?

The *Dominion Philatelist* is on the track of a fraud. "In our April number," says our Canadian contemporary, "we noted the fact that we had seen a Canada 5ct. register in blue, since then we have been investigating to find out where it originated. We have discovered that a certain P. S. of C. member, residing in St. Catherines, has, by means of acids, been changing not only the Canada 5ct. register from green to blue, but also the present issue 2c, and the 3, 6 and 9c, 3rd issue Bill. This gentleman sent us a sample of each stating that he had about 60 of them to sell and asking a good round figure for them. We wrote him to the effect that they were changlings and that he had better be careful or we would expose him. We have as yet not heard anything further from him. The stamps are changed by means of hydrochloric acid. Collectors should beware of these stamps and not buy them as they have no philatelic value."

Under the comprehensive heading of "Postal and Other Information" in the same journal, may be found an instructive little article on

COSTA RICA AND ITS POST,

from the pen of Ernest F. Wurtele. The postal service, this writer tells us, is worked by 92 post offices, which last year handled 2,101,428 letters and parcels. The first nation in Central America to have Telegraphic Service was Costa Rica, and now has the cheapest rates, 20 cents only being charged for a message for any place in Central America. All centres of population of the Republic, large and small, are connected by wire with each other and with the neighbouring nations and the rest of the world. The President of Costa Rica is Don Jose Joaquin Rodriguez, who was inaugurated on the 8th of May, 1890, and whose administration of the affairs of the country is as popular as any that has ever existed.

Still another note in the *Dominion Philatelist* concerning the

PACIFIC POSTAL TELEGRAPH STAMPS

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From the General Press.

AS OTHERS SEE US—A VIVID CONTRAST IN CRITICISM.

HERE is a curious contrast! The stamp collector as seen through two different pairs of spectacles. Look on this picture from the *Pittsburgh Press*:—"Stamp collecting will be found a most agreeable form of amusement or recreation, it numbers among its devotees hundreds of lawyers, clergymen, doctors, students, and men and women in every walk in life, although its main hold is upon the younger people. It is estimated that there are in the United States alone over 100,000 collectors of stamps, and in the world

so found myself landed at 'Vilette,' an old-fashioned house, the residence of *my* William."

Of course Mr. Vindin has not omitted to tell his Australasian readers all about

MR. M. P. CASTLE'S COLLECTION

of Colonial Stamps, "beautifully arranged in about twelve albums." "Every stamp," says Mr. Vindin, in his description of the collection, "is as near perfect as possible, and the immense variety of shades of colour is a life's work. Starting with New South Wales, the plates of '*Views*' and '*Laureated*' are all but complete, and are wonderfully even in colour. In addition to the plates, Mr. Castle has rows of each variety, both used and unused, mostly "gems" to an experienced collector's eye. In New South Wales I noticed a fine copy of the twopence diadem with error of watermark double figure 2. This stamp I have searched for without success for many years. He has also a pretty pair of twopence diadem, showing most distinctly the retouch of the plate under the profile of queen. No doubt these stamps inspired the discovery of the fact that this plate had been retouched. The Queensland, Victorian, and South and West Australian are better than fine, and include almost everything, both used and unused. Among the South Australian is an envelope addressed to James Hurst, Sydney, from the Narracorte *Herald*, dated 1881, and bearing a two penny stamp cut diagonally, and used as one-penny. This envelope has a sentimental interest for me, and I would cheerfully pay a 'fancy' price for it, as it was given by me to a Sydney collector in exchange in 1881—eleven years ago. I certainly did not expect to see it again in England after such a lapse of time."

MR. BASSETT HULL'S "FUGITIVE NOTES."

in the same number of *Vindin's Monthly*, form a very readable miscellany. Here is an interesting bit: "I came across a curious 'fakement' in a Geelong collection, which, so far as I know, has not received the amount of publicity it requires. It consists of a letter purporting to have been forwarded, *par ballon monte*, from Paris to London. It bears the postmark 'Paris, R. de Palestro. 5E | 29 Sept., 70,' and an almost undecipherable 'London Paid' postmark sttuck in red. It is addressed, 'Mrs. Simpson, Hereford Square, London S.W., Angleterre,' and is franked with two stamps of the Republic, 1870 type, Bordeaux printing, 20c. blue and 20c. bistre. Both stamps are perforated roughly 13 and cancelled with a number of dots in the shape of a star, enclosing the numerals '16.' The letter itself purports to be from one 'Jules le Messurier,' and gives a graphic description of matters during the siege of Paris. The whole thing is a cleverly executed lithograph of an original letter, but the publishers in forging the 20c. stamp allowed the same value to remain on the stone, only printing it in bistre to resemble the 10c., which it was intended to represent."

There are plenty of tempting morsels in this number of the *Monthly*, including "Forged Australians," by A. F. Basset Hull, and the "Rouletted Stamps of Victoria," by W. R. Joynt. With these we must deal hereafter.

WHO IS THIS FRAUD?

The *Dominion Philatelist* is on the track of a fraud. "In our April number," says our Canadian contemporary, "we noted the fact that we had seen a Canada 5ct. register in blue, since then we have been investigating to find out where it originated. We have discovered that a certain P. S. of C. member, residing in St. Catherines, has, by means of acids, been changing not only the Canada 5ct. register from green to blue, but also the present issue 2c, and the 3, 6 and 9c, 3rd issue Bill. This gentleman sent us a sample of each stating that he had about 60 of them to sell and asking a good round figure for them. We wrote him to the effect that they were changlings and that he had better be careful or we would expose him. We have as yet not heard anything further from him. The stamps are changed by means of hydrochloric acid. Collectors should beware of these stamps and not buy them as they have no philatelic value."

Under the comprehensive heading of "Postal and Other Information" in the same journal, may be found an instructive little article on

COSTA RICA AND ITS POST,

from the pen of Ernest F. Wurtele. The postal service, this writer tells us, is worked by 92 post offices, which last year handled 2,101,428 letters and parcels. The first nation in Central America to have Telegraphic Service was Costa Rica, and now has the cheapest rates, 20 cents only being charged for a message for any place in Central America. All centres of population of the Republic, large and small, are connected by wire with each other and with the neighbouring nations and the rest of the world. The President of Costa Rica is Don Jose Joaquin Rodriguez, who was inaugurated on the 8th of May, 1890, and whose administration of the affairs of the country is as popular as any that has ever existed.

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over 500,000. Philately (the scientific name for stamp collecting) in its broadest sense, consists in the endeavour to obtain a specimen of each stamp issued in the world; but lately the number of varieties has increased so much that most collectors confine their efforts to some certain countries or geographical division, such as Europe or South America, or the United States alone, and by this means make their collections of these more complete. This will prove the best method, especially with new beginners, as the first issues of many countries are so rare that, unless one is a millionare, small chance is offered to get anything like a complete collection of all the stamps ever issued. I would strongly advise beginners to commence with the stamps of the United States alone. These, including both postage and revenue, number over 2,000 varieties, and a complete collection of all will be worth several thousand dollars."

And on this, from the *Afro-American*:—Those who do not keep track of the postage stamp collection craze can hardly realize how the 'fad' runs away with a man's judgment. At a recent sale of rare postage stamps in London, a single British Guinea stamp of 1856, brought $250, and was considered cheap at that price. Some Russian stamps are so rare that they will command almost any price, and attempts are frequently made to forge them. The great collection of Phillippe Ferrari, of Paris, contains a quarter of a million of stamps, and is thought to be worth about $1,000,000. Mr. Philbrick recently sold his collection to M. Ferrari for $50,000; and Sir David Cooper, the well-known Australian collector, has sold his fine collection to the same collector for $15,000. The collection of the late Duchess de Golima is said to have cost nearly $300,000, and the cost of the 3,000 volumes in which it is contained was about $65,000. At the Paris mint there is a remarkable collection, while the Rothschild collection in Paris is of almost priceless value. Rare stamps sell at from $100 to $1,000, and the collectors keep a close watch on all the sales throughout the world in order to secure the specimens they desire. Altogether the craze represents a fictitious value of millions of dollars."

HE HAD AN OBJECT IN LIFE.

"He was a studious boy," writes a *Chicago Tribune Humorist*. "He began wearing spectacles at an early age, and never wasted any of the precious hours in playing bull-pen, mumble-peg, shinny, or any of the rude games that thoughtless boys delight in, and his teacher at school was accustomed to point him out to the other children as a model. In consequence of which the other children all hated him and said he was a molly-coddle and a sweet little gosling with a glass eye. But he was truly a good boy. He did not mind what they said. He smiled at them with a gentle, winning smile, and went on being good. He did not chew gum and refused to associate with boys who chewed tobacco on the sly or played hookey. As he grew to manhood he cast about him for an object in life. He found one. Henceforth he devoted his energies to that object. He kept it steadily before him. It was not riches he sought. The pursuit of wealth for its own sake was degrading in his eyes, and whatever of worldly prosperity came to him was made subservient to his one great object in life. He pursued not the elusive phantom of fame. The filthy cesspool of politics had no charms for him, and the empty honours that await the man who enters the army or navy did not tempt him. Neither did he waste his powers in the futile search for perpetual motion. The ephemeral joys of the actor, the professional ball-player, or billiard expert, availed naught as enticements to lead him from the path he had marked out for himself. Step by step, as the years rolled away, he drew nearer and nearer to the goal of his ambition, and his heart swelled with proud satisfaction. And he died at the age of sixty-three, leaving to posterity, as the result of a life devoted to the pursuit of one golden object, a collection of 337,469 cancelled postage stamps."

Random Gleanings.

PHILATELY is making headway in the columns of the general press. A comparatively new weekly paper, *Homeland*, announces its intention to commence a column of news and gossip for stamp collectors.

* * *

It is amusing to read in the *Stamp News* that two *vermilion* medals are to be given away in Section I. at the coming Paris Exhibition. By the time Mr. Buhl has done another "Continental Trip," he may have learned that "vermeil" is a double-barrelled word in the matter of meanings, signifying equally "silver-gilt" and "vermilion."

* * *

"There is probably no class of periodical literature in which the rate of infantile mortality is so high as in that devoted to Philately." Thus says Major Evans in the *Monthly Journal*.

* * *

We may soon expect a good article on the stamps of Shanghai. Mr. W. B. Thornhill is asking the readers of the *London Philatelist* to let him see any first-issue stamps they have on original envelopes if possible.

* * *

The *Philatelic Record* suspects that the Cook Island Stamps have been "made for sale, not for use."

* * *

If the *Stamp News* is correctly informed there were no less than 350 persons present at the first stamp auction in Paris.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 9.] SEPTEMBER 10, 1892. [GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

MR. E. D. BACON'S "FURTHER REMARKS" ON THE STAMPS OF THE CAPE.

TRIANGULAR CAPES are having a rare boom. Following Mr. Emil Tamsen's addenda to Mr. Bacon's first paper in the *London Philatelist*, comes a second article from the last named gentleman, headed "Some Further Remarks on the Cape Triangular Stamps." Mr. Bacon deals *seriatim* with the more noticeable points in Mr. Tamsen's paper. With regard to that gentleman's question, "What was the system of production employed for the native printed stamps?" Mr. Bacon reiterates his opinion that the stamps were prepared by means of lithographic transfers made from the two engraved wooden dies. Of some specimens of the four pence sent over by Mr. Tamsen he says that they were, in the opinion of two London Printing Firms to whom he submitted them, printed either by means of stereotypes or electrotypes. As to these particular stamps Mr. Bacon is convinced that he was wrong in describing them as lithographs, and now thanks Mr. Tamsen for putting him right. He next proceeds to give the readers of the *London Philatelist* a clear notion of the difference between stereotyping and electrotyping, and this is likely to be of substantial use to advanced philatelists. In stereotyping —we quote Mr. Bacon—"an impression is taken from the engraved die upon Plaster of Paris or *papiér mâché*. Metal is then poured over the transferred object, which after cooling, presents a facsimile of the original die. The transfer can either be made in the shape of a thick metal block, as in casting type, or can be made to form a thin metal surface, which is afterwards attached to a wooden block, and is then ready for printing." As to electrotyping, Mr. Bacon says: "An impression is taken from the engraved die upon wax, which is afterwards brushed with plumbago, and over which an electric deposition of a thin film of copper is thrown from a solution. This produces a facsimile, which, after being backed with metal, is mounted upon a wooden or metal block, and is then ready for printing purposes." With regard to

THE PROVISIONAL CAPES,

of which Mr. Tamsen expressed his belief that they were used in other places besides Cape Town—in Port Elizabeth, for instance—Mr. Bacon draws attention to the fact that he never confined their employment to the capital. In fact, he believes them to have been used more or less all over the Colony. The question of the number printed Mr. Bacon describes as "hardly worth discussing," and as "not a point of much importance." "When I stated I thought there was but one printing," he goes on, still answering Mr. Tamsen, "I did not intend to convey the idea that all the stamps were necessarily struck off in one day, or that the colours were mixed but once, but rather that only one supply, of an at present unknown quantity, was ordered. Because Mr. Tamsen has found five shades of the four pence it does not follow that there were five separate printings, for shades, and very distinct ones too, may often be found upon the same sheet. These are due to the uneven inking or imperfect cleaning of the plate or blocks, and may be found in the stamps of most countries, notably in those printed locally, like the Transvaal stamps of the first design." Thus disposing of Mr. Emil Tamsen's propositions and questions anent the native-printed stamps, Mr. Bacon passes on to a consideration of

THE DE LA RUE TRIANGULARS.

According to the views of the gentleman we quote, Mr. Tamsen is quite wrong in supposing that the triangulars produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were printed from either new or re-engraved plates. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. engraved only the one set of four original plates, and Mr. Bacon does not believe that any of these were ever re-touched by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. In fact, he points out, the difference in the appearance of the stamps printed by the two firms is most striking, especially in the case of the one penny. The clearer impressions produced by Messrs. De La Rue, Mr. Bacon attributes to the different colours they employed, and he goes on to point out that the same peculiarity is perceptible in the stamps of every other colony printed by this firm from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s old plates. Readers

of Mr. Tamsen's paper will remember that that gentleman alluded to certain

DIFFERENCES IN PRINTING,

which he claims to exist between the stamps emanating from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. respectively. Mr. Bacon now deplores the fact that the gentleman in South Africa is not more explicit. He produces no proofs of what he contends, and so there is nothing for Mr. Bacon to refute. In conclusion, however, the latter gentleman thanks Mr. Tamsen heartily for the interesting article he has contributed on this subject.

Philately at Home.

IMPROVEMENTS IN "STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL."

ONE hardly knows the *Monthly Journal* in its new wrapper. Instead of a picture gallery of stamps, we have now a portrait gallery of stamp men — fifty-two of them, which is just the number that goes to make up a pack of cards, of knowing philatelic "cards." There are such prominent collectors as Mons. Ferrari, Mr. Westoby, Mr. E. D. Bacon, Dr. Viner and the Rev. E. B. Earrée; Royalty graces the scene in the illustrious persons of the Dukes of York and Edinburgh, and most of our largest dealers are included in the pictures. Major Evans, the editor, is accorded a place of honour, and so are Messrs. E. Stanley Gibbons and Charles J. Phillips, who are pictured side by side at the top of the page. Altogether the cover is a welcome change, as is also (from the subscribers point of view), the reduction in the price of the paper. Major Evans, ever on the *qui vive* to write what is wanted, has commenced a series of articles on "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," which will aim at the instruction of the young idea. The need for such a series is admirably explained in the Major's opening paragraph. "A few months ago," he writes, "I was asked by a lady, who wished to learn something about the subject with a view to assisting a youthful nephew who was commencing to collect, whether there was not some book which would tell her 'all about stamps and stamp collecting.' I was obliged to confess that I did not know of any such book, and I thought it only fair to add that a book which contained *all* about stamps would require a giant to lift it; it has, however, often occurred to me since, that a book, dealing not so much with stamps, themselves, as with stamp collecting, need not be of impossible size, and that even if it did not include *all* that might be written upon the subject, it might, nevertheless, contain a good deal of information that would be useful, both to the younger collectors and to the parents and friends to whom they so often appeal for assistance and advice. The series of papers, therefore, of which this forms the first, is not intended to contain everything about stamps, or to be an exhaustive treatise upon Philately, but rather to take up the subject from the beginning, and to answer, as far as possible, by anticipation, the numerous questions which trouble beginners of all classes." The matter which follows is, of course, of an essentially elementary nature, but there are paragraphs here and there that cannot fail to interest all. For instance, there is a reliable list of

STAMPS THAT "WON'T WASH."

Or in Major Evans's words, are not improved by soaking. "Of these" says the writer, "the following is a fairly complete list:—Afghanistan, current types; Belgium, some of the recent issues; Bhor; Cashmere, the early issues, and the ⅛ anna, brown on yellow; Deccan, some of the *Official* surcharges will wash off; Great Britain, current and recent issues, most of the values lose some of their colour by washing; Russia, many of the earlier stamps; Soruth, the first stamp; Tasmania, several values of the current stamps have been printed in fugitive inks, but they are not very soluble in cold water." In addition to these, he adds that no embossed stamps should be washed, and that it is generally unadvisable to wet the face of any fine, unused copies.

SOME ADVICE ABOUT HINGES.

Major Evans of course devotes some attention to hinges. "A hinge once attached to a stamp," says he, "should form a part of that stamp, and should never be removed from it; when the stamp has to be moved, the part of the hinge attached to the page of the album should be wetted, and the stamp taken off with its hinge complete. A stamp will not last for ever if frequently handled, and especially if frequently wetted—it must wear out; and one great object of a hinge is, or should be, to prevent all necessity for ever wetting the stamp again, and thus to obviate a great deal of wear and tear. I am afraid, from the appearance of a good many specimens which have passed through my hands, that many collectors look upon gummed hinges as a substitute for the gum bottle altogether; when a stamp is to be moved they pull it out of the book, and to avoid injuring it by wetting it—or perhaps to avoid trouble—they leave the remains of the old hinge on the back, and stick another one over it. I have found several layers of these sometimes, forming a kind of pasteboard backing, which does not, to my mind, altogether add to the value of the specimen, and the removal of which requires some care. This may be said to be the abuse rather than the use of gummed hinges. If they are properly used they possess many advantages. Those obtained from proper sources are provided with good, clean gum, which will not discolour the paper of the

stamps, and in any case gum applied in this way is less likely to soak into the paper than when used liquid. At the same time there is always the temptation to use a fresh hinge every time the stamp is moved, because in wetting the back part of the hinge to remove it from the book the gum will probably be destroyed, and fresh gum must be used to stick the stamp in its new position." These excellent articles will be continued, and it would not surprise us to see them issued in the form of a book one of these fine days. A reliable "Handbook for Young Collectors" is certainly a long felt want. Another of

MR. M. P. CASTLE'S AUSTRALIAN ARTICLES

forms one of the chief items in the *London Philatelist* for July 31st. This is a "Half Hour" devoted to the "*Fiji Times Express Issue.*" Mr. Castle commences by reproducing the account of this issue given in the Society's work on "Oceania," and then adds his own comments. He opines that the issues of 1870 and 1871 constitute all that are real. "The 'Reprint' series mentioned in 'Oceania' (he writes) are of absolutely different printing; the letters are from a different fount, are thinner and better formed, the frame is composed of a thin unbroken line (that in the first issued stamps being thick and broken), and they are roughly pin perforated, with wider printed, attempted imitation of the black lined roulettes of the genuine issue." Referring to the

BOGUS SET OF FIJI STAMPS

printed on violet-rose paper, Mr. Castle desires to warn collectors against a reproduction of these, which is being ingeniously placed on the market. He adds: "Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have lately sent me a sheet of thirty varieties of these on a bright pink, medium thick wove paper, that practically answers to the bogus set of 'Oceania.' The sheet consist of five rows of six stamps, each row being of a different value, and commencing at the lowest. They were obtained from the Postmaster of Fiji, who himself procured them from Mr. Griffiths, the proprietor of the *Fiji Times*. Their consignee in this country was apparently satisfied with their pedigree, but wisely took further counsel before completing his purchase. I have examined the sheet most carefully, and have no hesitation in denouncing them as an imitation, official or otherwise, of the first issue, and consequently of no philatelic value whatever."

A PHILATELIC FREAK.

"The 'Barber of Seville' has at length found a philatelic prototype" says the *London Philatelist*, in one of its 'Occasional Notes.' "At a recent auction, among the stamps of Roumania with the barbed head of the King (1871), we noticed a specimen of the scarcest value, the 50 bani, blue and red, with a somewhat ragged-looking beard. A closer examination revealed the fact that a tonsorial artist had added the hirsute appendage to the more youthful presentment of the King in the previous issue, which is innocent of this manly adornment, and had thus, presumably, materially increased the value of the stamp. Such ingenuity well deserved a reward, and it is to be regretted that our curiosity should have frustrated the laudable design of the artist!"

A JOURNALISTIC AMALGAMATION.

The *Philatelic Monthly News* has joined the great majority in order to swell the subscription list of the *Stamp Collector*. Henceforth Mr. A. E. Witherick and Mr. R. Walford White pull in the same boat, and from what we know of their efforts so far, they should be able to pull a pretty strong oar. One notable thing about the "consolidation," as the Yankees would call it, is the re-commencement of the "New Issues" column in the *Stamp Collector*, which also has the first articles of two new series—Mr. F. G. C. Lundy's "History and Chronological Table of the Embossed Deed Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland, (Ye gods, what a title!) and "The Adhesive Stamps of Labuan." Decidedly the *Stamp Collector* in its new form is a good thing, and is likely to stay. It is the official organ of two or three of the smaller societies.

THE FIRST TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

Mr. George Burrow is not yet through with his "British Post Office" articles in the *Stamp Collector's Journal*. In the August 15th issue he has an interesting description of the introduction of the "T. P. O.," or Travelling Post Office, in 1838. "In this 'T. P. O.,'" he writes, "letters were sorted on the journey. The travelling post office answers all the purposes of a central sorting office between all the towns on its road. Each office transfers its letters to the 'T. P. O.' as it passes, they are dealt with as at any ordinary post office, being in many cases delivered, or shot out, at the station when the train is travelling at the speed of 50 miles an hour. Up to this date there was but one day mail to and from London, and it was a frequent cause of complaint that there were not sufficient posts to and from London, and also that there was a great want of more frequent communication on other—cross-post lines, and that correspondence was thereby delayed."

Very entertaining reading, in the same issue of the *Stamp Collector's Journal*, is the review of the Postmaster General's thirty-eighth annual report, by the *Stamp Collector's Journal's* London correspondent. "There is always one corner of the report," says this writer, "in which the newspaper man is sure of finding some good paragraphs—it is the column devoted to

CURIOUS INCIDENTS IN THE POST OFFICE.

This year they are as curious as ever. Here, for instance, is an illustration of Post Office sagacity. A letter was posted at Dumbarton bearing this fearful and wonderful address:—

'To the Manager of the public House with Walker's Sign up Corner of the Fair grounds and the stables are at the back of the house and last Christmas Mr. Davis' Switchback stood close to the Wôlverhampton.' The letter was duly delivered to the person for whom it was intended. In another case, the sender of the letter addressed the provincial postmaster through whose hands it would pass in this wise:—' Dear Sir,—May I ask you to be good enough to let one of your carriers take the enclosed postcard to my nephew. He is a young man, I believe well-known in your town, but whose address I forget (if I ever knew it). He walks lame owing to a cork leg, has also a bright projecting set of teeth. I think he is assistant or manager at one of your best jeweller's. Hoping this will not trouble you too much, I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.' Though the town in which this worthy's nephew resided had a population of 72,000, yet the cork-legged addressee was discovered, and the missive 'got there.' One hardly likes to stop when such entertaining 'copy' as this is to be had for the scissoring, but there looms up before my mental vision a tyrannical editor armed with a big blue pencil. One more story and then I've finished. A Leamington lady posted a letter containing two £100 notes, without putting any address on the envelope. Examination of the contents showed that there was no clue to the sender. After enquiry, however, the lady was traced, and the notes duly returned. The lady, in gratitude for the safe return of her property, sent a contribution of £20 to the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund, which was founded for the relief of Post Office servants, who through no fault of their own have fallen into necessitous circumstances."

AN AMUSING EGOTIST

is Mr. J. W. Palmer, the proprietor of that amusing, if not very instructive "manual for collectors," *Bric à Brac*. We are loth to quote the translucent nonsense in Mr. Palmer's little print, but the temptation to amuse our readers is too great. In an eloquent panegyric of the only person who is of any importance in *his* eyes, Mr. J. W. Palmer says:—"We have done, and are still doing, all that is possible outside the charmed official circle to get the law respected that *we helped to make*. We hold no truck with forgery-mongers. We do not deal in imitations of any kind. We are willing and ready to assist not only collectors, but dealers who—wanting our experience—may be honestly in doubt. We make no charge for examining collections, and if a collection as large as the late Mr. Tapling's—now in possession of the British Museum—were brought to us, we should go through it as conscientiously as if we had exacted a fee for examining it. Mr. Palmer's position as the *oldest and largest stamp merchant in the world* has brought with it not only worldly success, but also responsibilities which we have no desire to shirk. In face of the indifference of a great public department to its own interests; in the face of the opposition of jealous rivals whom we can well afford to despise; in the face of difficulties which could not exist but for the fact that there are those who will do anything to make money; in the face of indifference, envy, *and rascality*, Mr. Palmer will continue as he began, and will not rest satisfied until the work he has imposed upon himself is accomplished."

"THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S MONTHLY"

for August is not so good as some of its predecessors, there being no articles of any length. The short "editorials," however, are brightly written and readable, and there is a new feature introduce in the shape of a series of "Varieties"—small paragraphs on a variety of subjects. One which may be fresh to some of our readers tells of an ingenious fraud on the Post Office. As thus: "*Apropos* of the introduction of the penny post, a story is told by a commercial traveller who was, at that time, doing business in the Channel Islands. An English shilling bought thirteen penny stamps in exchange, so when the penny stamps came into the Island they were sold for a Jersey penny. Thirteen were sold for an English shilling, and our friend was not long in finding this out. So he bought up the local stock—some £400 worth—and sold them when he crossed the water, realizing about 8 per cent. on his bargain. Other commercials followed suit, and the officials of the General Post Office were astonished at the number of stamps required for insignificent little Jersey. Settling day came, and with it the explanation. The enterprise was speedily stopped."

THE "STAMP NEWS"

has for its only original article the second instalment of Mr. Levy's paper on "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain," which though undeniably good contains nothing that is strikingly new. Four or five other articles in the paper are copied from American contemporaries. The picture on the front page of a photographed group of "split" and other American provisionals would be more valuable if the reproduction had been executed more successfully. Numbers are attached to the stamps in the picture and these correspond with those given in the index. For both picture and index the *Stamp News* is indebted to Mr. A. A. Bartlett.

Mr. Theodor Buhl, in an editorial of exceptional interest, reviews an article on the "Scinde Dawk Stamps" appearing in the *Madras Weekly Mail*. The writer he quotes tells of

A BAND OF PARSEE PHILATELISTS

who, on hearing that a single white stamp had sold for £20 in London, organised a search party and canvassed all the villages in the Dawk District in search of these rarities. Each Parsee carried with him a specimen of

the stamps he coveted, and exhibited this to every person he called upon. In this way a house-to-house visitation was carried out, the Parsees apparently proving as persistent as an advertisement canvasser in their efforts to do business. They offered (Mr. Buhl tells us) 2 annas for a white, 4 annas for a blue, and 6 annas for a red stamp. There success was great, as may be judged from the fact that from one house in the out-of-the-way village of Tata they secured over 300 specimens. It is stated, in conclusion, that one lucky person made as much as 40,000 rupees out of his stamp-hunt.

The "Philatelic Record"

for July 31st is an excellent number, containing in addition to its stock features some valuable "Notes on the Surface-Printed Stamps of Great Britain," and a supplement to Mr. M. P. Castle's papers on the "Official Stamps of South Australia." As our space is getting short, these must receive their due recognition in a future issue. The *Record's* leading article is devoted to a review of the "Annals" of the Philatelic Society of Santiago.

Always interesting is the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser.* In the latest issues all the best features are well sustained in interest. The editorials are well written—in fact the first, which contains a sentence of about seventy or eighty words, is the finest study in adjectives we have yet struck. The exchange society article this month is devoted to the Mutual Stamp Exchange Society, which Mr. B. W. Neave has engineered with such conspicuous ability. And the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser's* poetic friend is still alive. This month he tells how the editor wanted him to versify when he himself wanted to hie him away to the golden shore and the briny deep. There are three short verses, expressive of

The Poet's Plaintive Protest

against the editor's arbitrary treatment of his muse. The rhyme is well conceived, and worthy of reproduction:

"If you ask me to give you the latest accounts
Of the seaside or country resorts,
You can have them with pleasure, I'm well up in these,
And in cricket, and fishing, and sports.
But at present the rhymer has something to do,
Far better than writing weak metre for you.

You say you must have it to-morrow, first post,
And that I've delayed it too long,
While if you don't get it you seem to imply
That your words will be sultry and strong.
I must sit down, you say, and write it at once——

* * * * * * *

Not for Joe! I'm off for my holidays."

A newcomer is in our midst—a newcomer that will have to depart as swiftly and as silently as it came, unless radical improvement is shown. At present, the

"Philatelic Extract and Advertiser"

is certainly not a success. There are no articles in it worthy of the name; the "New Issues" and other contents are crudely put together, and the poorness of typograpy, and general arrangement, baffles description. We should be the last to seek to discourage a new paper, but we think it would be far better for the *Philatelic Extract and Advertiser* to put up its shutters at once than to drag out a few more months' existence in its present form. If it improve—and the room for improvement is a sort of small Sahara—then we shall be the first to chronicle the improvement. But in its present form the *Philatelic Extract and Advertiser* is creditable neither to its publishers nor to the South Coast Stamp Club, whose official organ it is. But then, the paper is sent out free, and we must bear in mind the adage about the gift horse.

The "Monthly Circular"

is as punctual as it is respectable and reliable. The August number calls for no comment beyond the stereotyped commendation which the paper never fails to elicit. The notes under the heading of "Our Philatelic Chronicle" are, we notice, a great deal more topical than they were wont to be, which is a healthy sign of the times. The "New Issues" are comprehensive and fully illustrated; and there are Answers to Correspondents for those who may be expecting them.

On the Continent.

——):(——

We regret that our critiques of continental journals have unfortunately to be held over till next month, owing to the fact that a large portion of manuscript has somehow become lost in transit from our continental Editor.

Philately in the States.

Some of the Best Things in the American Papers.

The *American Journal of Philately* is still chiefly remarkable for its "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors." Those indefatigable compilers, Messrs. Henry Collin and Henry L. Calman have now got well into the "H's" with Hawaii and Heligoland. Towards the end of the century they will have reached the "Z's," and then we suppose they will turn back and proceed to chronicle all the new things that have risen above the philatelic horizon since their "Catalogue" started. It is only when we think of the subject in this way that we are able to grasp the glorious absence of finality in philately. So long as postage stamps are used there will always be something for the philatelist to discover—that is unless we arrive at some uninteresting dead-level of universal accuracy and uniformity, when errors cease from troubling and

the surcharger is at rest. Meanwhile, let us rejoice in the fact that we have such men as Messrs. Collin and Calman ready to undertake such an arduous task as the compilation of such a catalogue as this must necessarily be. The other features of the *American Journal of Philately* are all in their way excellent. A short but interesting article is devoted to "The Advance in the Prices of United States Stamp." By way of illustrating the advance, our contemporary prints extracts from the price list of a New York dealer, issued in 1879, and these extracts speak eloquently for themselves. In connection with the

ALLEGED STAMPS OF CAUCA

there is in the July number of the *American Journal of Philately* a long communication from Mr. W. T. Curtis, who "discovered" these wonderful stamps. In response to the invitation to explain all about them, Mr. Curtis states positively that Cauca (which is one of the provinces of Colombia) has had five emissions of stamps—the 1st emission, 100 stamps of 5 cents; 2nd emission, 250 stamps of 5 cents; 3rd emission, 500 stamps of 5 cents; 4th emission, 1,000 stamps of 5 cents; 5th and last emission, 8,000 stamps of 5 cents and 3,000 stamps of 10 cents. Then Mr. Curtis goes on to say that the decrees in reference to these issues are on file at Quibdo and Popayan, and copies can be had by persons willing to pay for them. Mr. Curtis himself paid a Quibdo man 5 dollars to make him a copy. He denies that the State of Cauca carries letters gratuitously. There is, first of all, the "decree" to contradict that assumption, and then in addition to the decree, Mr. Curtis declared that he has in possession a large number of cancelled Cauca stamps on the original envelopes, to say nothing of a long list of persons who have received letters bearing these stamps, and are prepared to say so in corroboration of Mr. Curtis. And now comes one of the strangest statements in the whole article. Mr. Curtis says that though the Cauca stamps were ordered to be entered as "State Stamps," yet he doubts if they were ever used outside of the province of Atrato. He indulges in

A LITTLE GEOGRAPHY

by way of showing how well posted he is in Cauca and all that appertains thereto. "The province of Atrato," he writes, "includes the northern part of the State as far as the dividing line between the river Atrato, running north, and the river San Juan running south. In the whole of this province, that includes one of the largest navigable rivers in South America, and on which steamers have been running for some years; that has two towns in each of which a large number of Custom House officials are constantly kept, and of which the nearest town is two hundred miles from Quibdo; that in addition has some twenty-five other towns or villages, there is but the one National Post Office of Quibdo. If any of the other States of Colombia had reason for separate issues of stamps none of them has had so strong reasons as the State of Cauca. If no charge is made for transportation I have still to discover it, although I have spent several years here. There is not and has not been a band of swindlers exploiting Cauca; one postmaster, who intentionally ran out of stamps and attempted to use some provisionals, was arrested and put in prison. The maker of the plate of the last stamps was not a counterfeiter, the plate was made in St. Louis, which probably accounts for the imperfect Spanish." So Mr. Curtis concludes his article. It must be admitted that he seems pretty sanguine about what he says.

AFGHANISTAN COUNTERFEITS.

A short article that is of immense importance to collectors of Afghanistan stamps forms a feature of the journal under notice. "In February last," says the writer, "we chronicled three values of a re-touched die, printed in various colours on various papers. At about the same time, Mr.——, of Bombay, offered us a lot of current Afghanistan on various papers, which offer was accepted by us, and these stamps reached us about two months ago. As soon as we saw them we had our doubts about their genuineness, and in order to have our suspicions confirmed, we sent some of these stamps to Major Evans for inspection, and he agreed with us, pronouncing all bad." Illustrations are given of the stamps, and then follows a list of the varieties. It seems that the Bombay gentleman supplied the 1 abassi purple on green, rose, yellow, orange, lilac, and white laid papers; the 1 abassi red on yellow, orange, white, and rose laid papers; the 2 abassi purple on green, rose, yellow, orange, lilac and white laid papers; the 2 abassi red on yellow, orange, white and rose laid papers; the 1 rupee purple on green, rose, yellow, orange, lilac and white laid papers, and the 1 rupee red on yellow, orange, white and rose laid papers. Most of the stamps, we learn, were cancelled, and on some the proprietors of the *American Journal of Philately*, found a postmark reading: 1 Dely Calcutta Febr."

MORE ABOUT SPANISH FORGERIES.

Mr. John K. Tiffany is still at work on the forgeries of Spanish Stamps for the *Philatelic Journal of America*, a magazine which seems to be getting more and more attractive month by month. In the August issue of the paper Mr. Tiffany deals with the 1852 issue of Spain, an issue which consisted of five values, as every schoolboy knows: 6 and 12 cuartos and 2, 5, and 6 reales. Here, as in Mr. Tiffany's former articles, both genuine and counterfeit stamps are reproduced in a magnified size, thus providing increased facilities for the detection of discrepancies. In the stock of the Spaniard, Placido R. de Torres, with whom Messrs. Mekeel recently had the pleasure of

meeting in St. Louis, were found counterfeits of the 2 reales and 6 reales only, both cancelled and uncancelled, the uncancelled being in groups of six. These counterfeits, Mr. Tiffany proceeds to examine closely, so closely that he describes and criticises every line and mark with surprising minuteness. In the counterfeit 2 reales, he tells us, the lines of shading from the chin to the band of hair on the head of Queen Isabella are too coarse, and that the lines of shading on the neck are false in number. Again, the mouth is much too short, the nose is too round at the tip, and there are various other small blunders about the head. The spandrels in the corners of the stamps are quite wrong, though the mistakes are not readily distinguishable by the naked eye; and the letters in the upper label are too high for their width.

THE COUNTERFEIT 6 REALES

is set down by Mr. Tiffany as being a transfer from the same drawing as the counterfeit 2 reales. "There are, however," he writes, "several points in which it appears to have been touched up, while the lettering is no more correct than the other; the end of the labels seem to be more nearly correct, and this time the lettering of the upper label is too heavy, the down strokes of the letters being much too thick, and the fine strokes frequently too coarse. The outlines of the lettering in the bottom label, however, are the same as those of the counterfeit 2 reales, except that the down strokes of the letters and numerals are slightly heavier. The cross strokes at the top and bottom of all the letters in this label, both of the counterfeit 2 reales and 6 reales, are prolonged too much beyond the vertical strokes, and frequently connect the letters, thus there is a line connecting the top of the C and O, the bottom of the O and R, the bottoms of both R's, the bottom of the R and E, the bottom of the E and O, and of O and S, while there is a line extending from the top of the O to the S; the tops of all the numerals are connected by a similar line, which was evidently drawn to guide the drawing of the letters and not properly removed; the remnants of this line are more apparent in the counterfeits of the 6 reales than in the counterfeits of the 2 reales."

AS TO THE POSTMARKS

on these forged Spanish stamps, Mr. Tiffany says:—"The counterfeits are cancelled with an oval crossed by six bars, the dimensions of which are apparently correct, but the impressions from it are never quite so clear or distinct as those from the original; the outline also differs from the original by being rather more pointed at the extremity. The counterfeit also usually blurs where the bars run into the oval, which the genuine do not seem to do; the lines of the genuine cancellations are also apparently heavier than those of the counterfeit."

Much space in the *Philatelic Journal of America* is devoted to "Notes and Clippings," "Editorial," and such miscellaneous matter. The chronicle is good; there is an excellent review, and the recently started "Calendar" of the month is a little idea of which Mr. Mekeel's paper appears to hold the monopoly. With regard to the question of

THE DUTY ON STAMPS,

the editor of the *Philatelic Journal of America* writes:—"There seems to be very little hope of Congress doing anything with the Tariff Bill in this session, and unless that bill comes up for general revision and discussion there will be no hope whatever of having the matter of duty on postage stamps considered. We are watching it, however, and when the right time comes there will be proper action taken, so that the Ways and Means Committee will not overlook this item in the revision of the general tariff bill. Our editor was assured, when in Washington, that as far as the committee were concerned there would be no opposition to placing stamps for collectors on the free list, and it would likely meet with no opposition in the House, provided it came at a time when a general revision was taking place, but the matter was too small a one in itself for the committee to take it up. There are other re-adjustments of a similar character to be made in the bill, and they will all be done at the time the bill comes up for general discussion and revision."

A good thing in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*—a paper that teams with good things—is the article in a recent number on the

"GRILLED ISSUES OF U.S. STAMPS."

The writer is Leroy D. Walker, a man who knows his subject. There is nothing learned or abstruse about this article. It is headed "For the Beginners," and is intended to teach the young idea. By way of a preliminary explanation, Mr. Walker writes:—"The 'grille,' or embossing, as some few writers term it, consist in impressing upon the stamp, a number of small points or squares, thus breaking the 'grain,' or body, of the paper, and permitting the ink used to cancel the stamps to thoroughly permeate, or soak, into the stamp, thus rendering 'washing,' or attempts to clean or remove the ink from the stamps, impossible. The object in introducing the grille was to prevent dishonest persons from cleaning the stamps and using the same a second time." So much for definitions. Mr. Walker next deals with the "grilles" in order of issue, and as there may be a number of young collectors among our readers, it may be worth while to summarise the list. The set issued in 1861 was the first "grilled" emission, and the 3c. rose, which appeared May 8th, 1867, possesses the proud distinction of being the first grilled stamp ever issued by the United States. This 3c., *grilled all over*, is very rare, and rapidly becoming rarer. As if they had in mind the provision of philatelic rarities

for posterity the United States Government issued no more grilled-all-over stamps after the 1867 set had been allowed a run of a very few weeks. On their immediate successors the grille was reduced to 18×15 millimetres, though as yet the 3c. rose is the only variety issued with this size grille yet discovered. On August 8th, 1867, the size was again reduced to 12½ or 13×16 millimetres. Again, in this size, the 3c. rose is the only discovered, though perhaps not the only discoverable, variety. Then there was another reduction in the grille of the 3c. rose—this time to 12×14 millimetres. Next there came

A WHOLE SET OF "GRILLES."

On January 8th, 1868, the 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, and 15c. of the 1861 issue, appeared with a 11×13 or 11×14 grille. Two months later—namely, in March 1869—the new set of square stamps appeared. "This issue," writes Mr. Walker, "was only grilled in one way all uniformly. The grille measures 9½×9½ millimetres. The reprints of this set, issued by the Government in 1875, *were not* grilled, this being an infallible sign to distinguish the two sets. In May, 1870, the next change occurred. We were again honoured with a complete set, new size and everything. The grille on this appears 8×10½ and 9×11½ millimetres, that is, it does when you can find it all, but the grilling was very carelessly done, and good specimens showing the entire grille are hard to find. In the earlier grilled issues the grille appears very plain, and shows every point, but the latter issues appear fainter and fainter, until they at last totally disappear. It is not uncommon to find one of the 1870 set with just the slightest corner of the grille showing." The 1870 set completes the list of grilles, for the 1872 and 1875 are ungrilled. Summing up these stamps, Mr. Leroy D. Walker writes: "Thus we have twenty-two varieties in the 1861-68 set, fourteen varieties in the 1869 set, fourteen varieties in the 1870 set, being a total of fifty entirely separate varieties of the grilled stamps issued which have been discovered up to date, and time alone will tell how many are yet to be discovered." In concluding an exceedingly instructive paper, the writer devotes some space to

COUNTERFEIT GRILLES.

"The 1870 issue," he says, "offers a fruitful field for the forger, as the grille appears so indistinct and vague, even in the genuine, and my advice is, buy from parties who can absolutely guarantee their goods, or upon the judgment of an experienced philatelist. A good way is to send the stamp to Mr. E. A. Holton, No. 8, Summer Street, Boston, Mass., who is Official Counterfeit Detector for the American Philatelic Association. He will tell you all about it, his fee being 3 cents for each specimen and postage, except in numbers, when he will furnish you a special rate. The only counterfeit I have seen has been the 1870, 12c. The grille appeared to be somewhat larger than the genuine, and the lines were not very well defined. The only sure way to tell is by comparison with several genuine specimens."

Apropos of this excellent article for the young collector, the question arises in one's mind—is the young collector properly catered for in the matter of philatelic literature? Just as we pen the query, our eye lights on an article in the July number of the *Pennsylvania Philatelist*, in which the subject of

LITERATURE FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS

is discussed at some length. There are not a few pertinent points in the article, and we quote a good instance. "Older collectors," says the writer, "ought to assist the beginner by writing articles explanatory of all these things which trouble him so much. Why don't some of our advanced collectors write a history of their early collecting days; telling how they first became interested in Philately, how they avoided the snares of the counterfeit, the reprint and the surcharge, which sidetrack so many young enthusiasts, and how they gradually gained the knowledge which makes them respected among their brother collectors to-day. There is, to my mind, no more interesting reading than the reminiscences of the old times which occasionally appear in our journals, and I only wish that more of them would relate their experiences. How interesting it would be if such men as John K. Tiffany, or J. W. Scott, veterans who have watched the rise of Stamp Collecting almost from its very beginning and who have been leaders in every movement for the benefit of collectors would write their philatelic memoirs! But, alas! Instead of giving as something fresh and original, many philatelists rush into print with a long-winded article on some question long since decided and which has been worn thread-bare from continuous debate." There is the right ring about this, and we hope some of our leading philatelic writers will take it to heart. The little paper we have quoted—the *Pennsylvania Philatelist*—is certainly one of the best and brightest of the rising generation of American papers. Its articles are characteristic for a little more taste and refinement than those of many of its contemporaries. The *Pennsylvania Philatelist*, indeed, is one of the many young American

PAPERS THAT HAVE COME TO STAY.

Another is the *Stamp*, late *New York Stamp*, which has a go-ahead editor in Mr. Ralph Perkins Spooner. The *Stamp* is one of the coterie of younger papers whose combined efforts have done, perhaps, more than anything else to place the Sons of Philatelia in their present position. In the number before me the recent convention of these "Sons" at Gettysburg is fully reported.

In a series of "Convention Notes," written in very unconventional style, Mr. C. W. Grevning hits off the little peculiarities and

idiosyncracies of his fellow members. Some of these wee notelets are dangerously personal in tone, and might be thought "bad form" on this side of the water, but, after all, it is a question of individual taste. Besides, the personality is always playful—never spiteful. Here is a good sample: "Our new Treasurer, the genial Phil. Messer did not arrive until ten-thirty on the 5th, he could not leave a certain young lady in time to arrive sooner." And here again: "We wonder what Gus Luhn and Bob Miller went into the ladies' waiting room at the station for? And they stayed there so long too!" Even the President of the "Sons" is not safe from this irreverent writer: "President Bartlett evidently thinks a great deal of pretty young ladies as he always looked back whenever he passed any of them."

In many ways the *Stamp* is one of the smartest little papers we get. Among other useful appurtenances it has a knowing London correspondent, a gentleman who conceals his identity under the pseudonyn of "Brit." This "Brit," if we suspect not, lives somewhere within the hundred-mile radius of Forest Gate. In one of his most recent letters to the *Stamp* he draws a few

PHILATELIC PEN-PORTRAITS,

which are by no means uninteresting—portraits of the "fakirs three," as he calls them. He knows Messrs. Benjamin, Sarpy and Jefferies well, and is thus in a position to photograph them accurately. "Mr. Benjamin," he writes, "is not altogether unknown over your side, he having visited New York on, I believe, at least two occasions. He is, as his name implies, of the Jewish persuasion, and could be recognized as of that ilk at a glance. He is more of the criminal type of looks than the others, his forehead receding. In his dealings he looks after number one, but to do him justice he is not half so bad as many would think. Unlike his brethren, he is not close fisted to those of his acquaintance, and although he made no secret of his faking business, he used occasionally to refuse to sell a fake. Sarpy is of short stature, and marked with small-pox. He is fairly well respected by his friends, who believe him to be a good fellow. Jefferies is the youngest of the trio, and is undoubtedly the cutest. He it was who took the trouble to produce, while the others simply acted as agents, and had it not been for a few treacherous friends who "rounded" upon him, Messrs. B. S. and J. would never have been prosecuted; at any rate not unless others were included."

IN "THE COLLECTOR"

of New Chester, Pennsylvania, we have another of these young bloods of American philatelic journalism. As the official organ of the Sons of Philatelia, the *Collector* holds an important and responsible position, and to do justice to that position the editor should weigh carefully every word he writes and edits, for he is, or ought to be, the moulder of the thought and opinion of over 300 stamp collectors of all ages and classes. In the copy of the *Collector* now lying before us, there appears "An Open Letter," by a correspondent calling himself "Chic." Who "Chic" is, or whether the letter expresses the thoughts and opinions of the great bulk of the Sons of Philatelia, we cannot say, but accepting the letter in all good faith as seriously written, one is forced to the conclusion that there is dissension in the ranks of the American philatelic societies. The Sons of Philatelia are now a body of over 350 strong, and they seem to be solidly in opposition to the suggested amalgamation of the American Societies. But let us scissor a portion of the letter, and then those of our readers who can read between the lines may be able to work out for themselves the

POLICY OF THE SONS OF PHILATELIA.

"You may wish to know," writes this very bellicose "Chic," "why we have deserted the A. P. A. My answer is, because it confers no benefits. Why, we had about ten or twelve A. P. A. men in this locality a couple of years ago, and to-day I don't believe there are over two or possibly three. And did we ever see an exchange book? No, we were denied that privilege, for what reasons we were unable to ascertain. One of our number had over $50 worth of stamps in the exchange, and there they were for eighteen long months without even a single answer in regard to them and his inquiries. We have been in the S. and P. less than six months and have already received three exchange books. Doesn't this very fact, of itself, speak wonders for our society and its efficient exchange supt.? Perhaps this is one reason why the S. of P. with only about 100 members on January 1st, 1892, has increased to over 350 now. No, my A. P. A. friend, we do not wish anything better than the S. of P. and then we would also be willing to wager that the S. of P's. Ledger will show less *pro rata* of a deficit than that of any societies now in existence. We have no unpaid bills, and consequently, no assessments. Our officers have apparently solved the method of running a society cheaply, and at the same time, with satisfaction. We wish no consolidation either. For, in that event, we might as well stay in the A. P. A. To our notion, the consolidation scheme is simply a plan to bolster up the decaying body of a once great society. No, hands off, please. We would rather continue as we are."

SUCHARGED STAMPS OF MADAGASCAR.

Turning again to the more firmly established American journals, we are confronted with Mr. Herrick's *Metropolitan Philatelist* articles on "Surcharged French Colonials," the summary of which we left unfinished last month. Having disposed of Diego Suarez, Mr. Herrick deals with the surcharged stamps of Madagascar. He describes the surcharged

provisionals of April 1st, 1889, when the issue consisted of two varieties—05 on 10c. black on lilac, and 25 on 40c. red on straw. As they were surcharged singly, and with a hand-stamp, all sorts of fanciful varieties of surcharge occurred. Later in the same year—on November 24th—the same type of surcharge, 05, was used on the 25c. black on pink, and hand-stamped in precisely the same way. Of the foregoing three varieties Mr. Herrick has been unable to discover the quantities issued. The next bunch of surcharges appeared on April 25th, 1891, they being the 05 on the 40c. red on straw, perf., and 15c. on the 25c. black on pink, perf. This time the surcharges were larger and coarser. Some 5,000 were issued. On May 22nd the same stamps were duplicated, 4,500 being printed of each value. A third supply of 1,200 stamps of the 15 and 25 variety came out in May, 1891. Several of these 1891 stamps, Mr. Herrick points out, exist with double surcharge, and there are a multiplicity of varieties to be found. On June 6th, in the same year, some 3,000 10c. black on lilac, perf., were vertically surcharged 5c. with a hand-stamp. This stamp Mr. Herrick knows to exist with a double surcharge. Still another new thing came out a month later, when 3,000 25c. black on pink, perf., received the same surcharge, this time printed diagonally.

THE TYPE-SET MADAGASCARS.

On July 29th, 1861, a provisional issue of stamps for Madagascar was decreed. Of these Mr. Herrick writes:—"The stamps are type set in an ornamental frame, printed on colored wove paper 10 varieties to a sheet, in two horizontal rows of five, the stamps are separated one from another by a wavy line, they are unperforated.

The same setting up was used for the six stamps, the figures of value alone being changed, the differences on a sheet are insignificant.

The colours and the quantities issued are as follows:

5c.	black on green,	18000	stamps.
10c.	black on light blue,	12000	,,
15c.	ultram. on pale blue,	12000	,,
25c.	brown on buff,	30000	,,
1 F	black on yellow,	2000	,,
5 F	purp. and blk. on white,	1000	,,

The 1 F and 5 F have an orange groundwork of circles, for the 5 F the value was left out in the printing and added in black with a hand-stamp."

THE "JUBILEE" U.S. STAMPS.

Of the projected issue of stamps for the Columbian Exhibition next year the *Metropolitan Philatelist* remarks:—"Entirely new designs will be selected for all values which are of a historic character, each representing a scene from the life of Columbus. The values will be the same as the present, unless M. Wanamaker can be prevailed upon to drop the useless 30 and 90c. stamps which represent no current single or double rate of postage and are simply used on a very heavy registered foreign letter, which are often covered with large quantities of the highest value. Why not simplify matters by giving us a 12c. stamp for ordinary letter rate and registration, and a 25c., 50c. and $1.00 stamp for simple reckoning on heavy letters. The 30c. and 90c. are relics of the old high postal rates of 1860, when, we presume they did represent some single or double rate. Postage both domestic and foreign have been cut down and amended year after year, but these two venerable fossils still stand to annoy business men and confound postal clerks."

Much attention has been given to this subject by the general, or non-philatelic, Press in America. The *New York Sun* displays much sagacity in its treatment of that badly understood individual, the philatelist. As thus:—"The usefulness of the philatelist has been questioned very often. He will be put to a very good use next year. Whenever a new stamp is issued, stamp collectors must have specimens of it—unused specimens. Consequently hundreds of thousands of stamps that cost the Government the very small fraction of a cent, and are sold to them for one, two, and onward to 90 cents each, are retired as soon as they are issued. In postal circles it is said that Spain and some other foreign countries that are continually changing the styles of their postage stamps, derive a large revenue from the changes. The Post Office Department is not taking that fact into consideration in preparing the jubilee stamps, but the source of revenue from collectors will be very large."

PROBABLE DESIGN OF THE STAMPS.

As to what will be the design of the U.S. "Jubilee" issue, the *Daily Journal* of Syracuse, N.Y., says:—"One of the scenes to be illustrated undoubtedly is the landing of Columbus. The Convent of La Rabida, where Columbus was housed just before his departure from Spain on his voyage of discovery, may be the chief figure of another. The head of Columbus will decorate one of the stamps, probably the two cent. stamp. It is not the intention of the department to retire permanently the current issue of stamps, but it is likely that the issue will be suspended for a year, and that at the end of that time the dies and plates for the jubilee stamps will be destroyed, and the old dies and plates will be delivered to the contractor again. The intention now is to have only one portrait on any of the stamps, that of Columbus. General Hazen expects to have them on sale on January 1st."

LETTER SORTING AT SEA.

Mr. Charles A. Hobbs pens this interesting "postal note" in the *American Philatelist*. "In the post office of the steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co., and the Hamburg American Co. are sorted

all the mails that pass between the United States and Germany. No other country has entered into the agreement, so no other lines are provided with such post offices. The system of sorting the mails is similar to that used in the railroad postal cars. On the Saale was the German Secretary and his assistant, while the United States part of the work has been done by one man. From New York to Bremen the mail is in charge of the United States mail agent, while the German has charge of the distribution, and all letters mailed on board the steamer require United States Stamps. On the return trip everything is reversed. From New York to Southampton, England, is a trip of about eight days, and it takes nearly all that time to get the mail properly assorted. At Southampton it is all landed and hurried on by rail. The agreement between the two countries went into operation in April, 1891. For the first two years Germany finds all the office supplies, then the United States does the same for two years, and so on for periods of two years each. The plan has worked well for the hastening of the delivery of foreign mails, and it is to be hoped that the plan may soon be put into operation on other lines."

No articles that call for special comment are to be found within the wrappers of the latest issue of the *American Philatelist;* but there will doubtless be a change now that the paper has been relieved of all pecuniary hampering by the generous offer of Mr. C. H. Mekeel. Mr. H. C. Beardsley's apparently interminable "Epitome" is still the foremost feature followed by Mr. Stone's "Chronicle of New Issues," "Editorial Comment," and other stock features.

"Hints and Helps to Collectors."

A novel feature of the *Post Office* is the corner devoted to "Hints and Helps to Collectors"—little scraps of useful philatelic advice contributed by readers themselves. For instance, C. J. M. writes:—"In inserting a block of stamps in my album I use two or more hinges at the top, and then paste one over each lower corner, the latter hinges having only the ends fastened to the page. This holds the block solid, and prevents the specimens getting damaged in turning over the page, while if you wish to look at the back it can readily be taken from the corner pieces." Another useful tit-bit is "Phil's" advice to those who wish to enlarge their albums. He says:—"Many collectors dislike changing their stamps into a new album, but they must have room for the new issues. My plan has always been to add new pages for these by first pasting in a small strip, and to this strip attaching with gum the new page. The idea of the strip is to allow the page to turn easily, which it would not do if the page itself was pasted in."

In all departments the *Post Office* keeps well up to its accustomed level of excellence. The issue for August 15th has for its dominent feature a full and lucid account of the American Philatelic Association Convention at Niagara Falls—an account to which we are largely indebted for our report of the function in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain of even date.

"Where to Draw the Line?"

The *Washington Philatelist* has touched upon a deeply interesting point under the heading of "Where to Draw the Line?" The question, according to this paper, is whether we are not becoming a little too scientific in our philately. The *Washington Philatelist's* article is in reality a review of Mr. Quackenbush's recent paper in the *Philatelic Era* on "Scientific Collecting." The writer says:—"We would be almost inclined to go so far as to class watermarks (apart from safeguards as to genuineness) as of such minor and *non postal* value as to be unworthy of special consideration. Philately, we are inclined to think, is legitimately the collecting of the various genuine governmental postal labels of the different countries, not a mere filling up of errors, freaks or surcharges, or of watermarks in, or perforations of the paper on which they are printed. However, while we have not yet definitely made up our own minds and may give the subject further consideration later on, still, we certainly consider Mr. Quackenbush's article well worthy of serious thought and a well-timed move in the right direction for collectors, though certainly not for dealers."

Philately in the Dominion.

Our Canadian Contemporaries and their Contents.

THE *Canadian Philatelist* abates not a jot in the excellence of its contents. A feature of the July issue is an amusing fantasy called "A Philatelist's Looking Backward." The writer indulges in all sorts of philatelic day dreams of what "might" be. He builds up fairy castles in the air and labels them the "philately of the future." "But here," he writes when he wakes up, "I come to a check. These pleasant fancies have passed; these happy reflections have disappeared, and this visionary dream is no more. I find myself in this age of Philatelic barbarism, in this time of feudal transgression in Philately's bounds, in this period of *social* and *literary* defection, and lo!—my air castles have vanished."

Another highly readable article in the same paper is that by Mr. C. E. Range on

The Collecting of Oddities.

"No country," Mr. Range writes, "affords the distinctive varieties for the collecting of curiosities and odd styles of stamps as does the United States, its numberless character

of stamps whose equivalent may be attributed to almost any desired end, as is shown by an official residue of Postage, Fiscal, and Local Stamps of every denomination, size, colour and form. No art of postage stamp nature has yet been originated, but it has at some time had a substitute among the postal output of the U.S. Government. With the letter sheet, the return postal (now in issue), the news wrapper, the special delivery, the newspaper stamp, the carrier stamp, the postage due, the officially sealed, the department, &c., &c., which, with but three or four exceptions, are now in general issue and open to the public. Combining these varieties with revenue, proprietary, medicine, telegraph, cigarette, tobacco, express, local, match, beer, and snuff stamps, can you but think that the formation of a complete collection of U.S. stamps, together with their possibilities, is the work of a life time.

A WELL-KNOWN ODDITY COLLECTOR.

"One of the most hearty exponents of the collecting of curiosities in the stamp line," adds Mr. Range, "is to be found in the person of Mr. Alvah Davidson, whose private collection of the adhesive stamps of the U. S. numbers over six hundred varieties, classed upon every distinct shade, perforation, embossing, grill, paper, die or error, and as his collection only includes adhesives no neater arrangement of a special line could possible be made. The 3c. of 1851, 1857, 1861, 1870 are all of a class, noted for their innumerable varieties, and hardly a year rolls round but new varieties are chronicled upon the muster roll of Philatelia. Those collectors that pursue a 'rational' course (as it has been described by a writer last month in one of our philatelic journals) must confine their collections to distinct shade, type and perforation, or they will be classed with the rest of us fanatics and cast in thraldom for ever. Envelopes in their entirety offer such an aggregation for collection, and the prices affixed, without previous defalcation or discount that it makes the 'cold shudders run down one's back' when he even thinks of them."

WAS THE CONNELL STAMP USED?

On this once vexed question, Mr. A. A. Bartlett, writing to Mr. Ketcheson, of the *Dominion Philatelist*, to point out some errors in his catalogue, says:—"You fall into a very common mistake of supposing that the Connell was used a year after the green 5 cent N.B. This is clearly wrong. I set the London Society right on this a little while ago, as you will find by referring to the correspondence in the *London Philatelist* for April or May, I don't just remember which. The Connell was used along with the 1c., 10c. and 12½c., in the latter part of April, 1860 (the 17c. and 2c. came latter), and Mr. Connell had resigned and the stamp been re-called by May 1st, 1860, and it was some months after this that the 5 cent with the Queen's head was issued. There is no room for doubt or argument on this matter, for the *Royal Gazette* of N.B., to which I had access when getting my information on the subject, settles the matter. The old theory of the Connell being in use for one day is an old woman's tale; if in use at all it is as liable to be in use for a week as a day. In P. E. Island you give 1864 as the date of the 1 penny; this is wrong, the stamp was in use in 1862. I have a specimen postmarked May 6th, 1862; and on your provisional you don't give the 4 pence cut, the most likely cut of all, for it gives the Island rate of 2 pence. I have four handsome specimens showing the four different diagonal cuttings, and besides the three you mention, I have 2 pence and half 2 pence, 6 cent, cut vertically, and 2 cent and half 2 cent, all elegant specimens. Then in Newfoundland you don't give any cut stamp. I have very fine specimens of 4 pence vermilion cut, and 8 pence vermilion cut, and in Canada I have one of the three cut 6 pence which Dr. Cameron found."

The *Dominion Philatelist* has not been of very great interest just lately. Perhaps, as the winter comes on again, Mr. Ketcheson will endeavour to infuse a little more life into his paper.

Random Gleanings.

"IT is rumoured in New York," remarks the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, "that the question of the customs duty on stamps will shortly be settled to the satisfaction of collectors." So mote it be.

* * *

"Incog's" stamp articles in *Homeland* have become quite a feature of that paper. The pity is that they have twice been crowded out, for some reason or another. All stamp collecting readers of *Homeland* have a free exchange column at their disposal.

* * *

Bric à Brac is still full of "What J. W. Palmer has done." We would suggest to Mr. P's literary hack that some interest would attach to an article on what Mr. J. W. Palmer has *not* done. But it would scarcely be possible to *fill* the paper with that.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

—:o:—

We shall be pleased to insert any announcement of Births, Marriages, and Deaths that our readers may send gratis.

On April 12th, at Villette, Salisbury, the wife of WILLIAM BROWN, of a daughter.

On July 25th, at Bethlehem, Pa., U.S.A., the wife of E. T. PARKER, Esq., of a son.

On September 8th, at Hastings, the wife of C. J. PHILLIPS, Esq., of a daughter.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 10.] OCTOBER 10, 1892. [GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

MR. A. A. BARTLETT RELATES SOME PHILATELIC REMINISCENCES.

THE *Stamp News* has an excellent article from the pen of Mr. A. A. Bartlett, being a *rechauffé* of that gentleman's philatelic reminiscences. Before one has read many lines one is impressed with the idea that Mr. Bartlett is a philatelist who has not entirely escaped the wiles and snares of the roguish section of the philatelic world. "Look out!" he says to *Stamp News* readers; and by these two words Mr. Bartlett means that collectors should be very careful in all they do, not placing too much confidence in anyone. There is also another way in which to look out. "As an apt illustration of what I am trying to prove," he writes, "I can think of nothing more appropriate than something that happened in St. John, New Brunswick, in June, 1891. St. John claims the honour of having been my birthplace, and I know of no place more thoroughly searched for old correspondeuce than St. John has been, and still, right in the centre of the city, in a granite worker's shop in King Square, a member of a travelling troupe visiting St. John in June, 1891, by a chance word dropped in his hearing in the hotel, unearthed a batch of the pence issues of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which made me green with envy, accustomed as I am to handling them. So, you see, in more than one way it will be to our interest to 'look out.'" After a little more advice of this straightforward, sensible sort, Mr. Bartlett gets down to

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE

—his Stamp life. Since April 1st, 1888, Mr. Bartlett's every leisure moment has been devoted to the study of stamps. He admits it is a short time, but his argument that much can be learned in four years will be readily endorsed by all who know what real, earnest application means. Mr. Bartlett was a collector once before. At school, some twenty-five years ago, he caught the "prevailing epidemic" —as *Punch* calls it. But later on, the cares of business life drove all thoughts of philately out of his head, and he never became the earnest philatelist he is until he again succumbed to our fascinating science in 1888. It was in St. John that Mr. Bartlett collected as a boy. His album contained the shillings of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. But one day young Bartlett wanted a little ready cash—as boys sometimes do—and sold his treasures for five dollars, regretting the "deal" ever afterwards. Eighteen years ago, Mr. Bartlett tells us, he nearly fell a victim to the philatelic fever once again. Here is the reason in his own words:—"I had been standing for some years keeping books at a large desk, under which was an old hair-covered trunk on which I was in the habit of resting one foot, and one day the thought struck me to look in this trunk to see what it contained, and an examination brought to light a large accumulation of old letters containing the pence issues of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

SOME "DESPERATION" PRICES.

"For awhile," Mr. Bartlett goes on, "I was so pleased with my 'find,' that I decided to exchange and collect; but then pecuniary reasons cropped up, and I wrote to several firms in the United States and England, and finally sold the batch for £7 10s., and when I inform you that they were giving me threepence each for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 3 pence, one shilling for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 6 pence, and the magnificent price of 12s. 6d. for shillings, you will see that I acted the part of the forlorn virgin. However, that is one of the things of the past, and what would life be to us without 'experience,' bitterly though it may be bought."

It was a trivial thing that eventually decided Mr. Bartlett's destiny. Visiting the town of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and requiring some post cards, he sent a boy for fifty, and discovered to his surprise and delight that they were nearly all errors!

A DEAL IN POST CARD ERRORS.

"I found them printed in all sorts of ways," he writes, "some having three or four of the regular printing on the face, some printed on both face and back, and altogether a motley-looking crowd of postal cards. My first thought was to return them to the office and get back my money, and just at that moment

the vital point in my stamp career was reached, for had I acted on first impulse philately would have had one less devotee, and these lines would never have been penned. A something, I can never tell what, told me to keep them." And Mr. Bartlett accordingly listened to the voice of this philatelic Mahatma and prospered. It was a second sign from the philatelic Dame Fortune, and this time Mr. Bartlett did not ignore the token. From this little incident he dates his whole philatelic career. He sold the post cards at a good profit, and that decided him. Since then he has never allowed an opportunity of improving his knowledge of philately to pass. In short he has himself acted upon the sterling advice he gives to his readers.

Philately at Home.

Mr. C. J. Phillips' Continental Trip—His Visit to Mr. Senf.

MR. C. J. PHILLIPS has finished his "Continental Trip," or rather, the narrative thereof. The current issue of the *Monthly Journal* contains the end of the chatty description with which Mr. Phillips has entertained us. One can be pardoned for wishing that Mr. Phillips had gone to Jericho, or Timbuctoo, or some far distant place, in order that this pleasant narrative of his might be prolonged. The chief interest in his concluding chapter centres in his description of Leipzig. "Leipzig," Mr. Phillips writes, "must always be famous to the philatelist, as being the head-quarters of the well-known firm of Gebrüder Senf. I had heard many accounts of this establishment from friends who had seen it, but what I saw far exceeded anything I expected. Mr. Senf was kind enough to give up the greater part of his morning to showing me the whole of his place, and his various arrangements for conducting his business. The establishment is a mammoth one indeed, and the arrangements throughout struck me as being super-excellent. Mr. Senf makes a speciality of the retail trade, not supplying anything to dealers, and by means of this rule he has been able to devise many useful systems that cannot be applied to a mixed business—both wholesale and retail. Here also I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Haas, who is well-known as the editor of the *I.B.J.* He was for some years with Mr. Larisch, and got out the first editions of the *Larisch Catalogue.* My time here, however, was much shorter than I could have wished; I could with great pleasure have spent a day in this fine establishment, but I was anxious to press on to Berlin, which is 101 miles from Leipzig, the expresses taking about 2¾ hours."

Philately among the Berliners.

At Berlin Mr. Phillips's time was unfortunately short, but still he managed to see most of the good things that were going. "One of the chief attractions of Berlin to the philatelist would be the celebrated collection in the Imperial Museum. This museum is chiefly in the care of Herr Lindenberg, who has done more than anyone else to make it the great collection it is. The envelopes of the old German States are a speciality of the museum, and they are almost complete. There are a large number of well-known dealers in Berlin, some of whom have a very fair stock. I was very pleased with the arrangement and order at Mr. Künast's establishment—Unter den Linden. The dealers here have formed a very well-known society, which has meetings every fortnight. the president being Herr P. Lietzow; there is also a bourse held in connection with this society, at which many stamps can be bought to advantage, and although not so well attended as the well-known one in Paris, it is well worth a visit from any dealer who happens to be in Berlin on the night of the meetings." From Berlin he journeyed to Hanover, where he met Mr. Decker and Mr. Decker's fine collection of old Germans; and also another large dealer, Mr. Beddig. Owing to lack of time he could not visit either Hamburg, Brunswick, or Bremen, but had to rush home *via* Flushing and Queenboro' to attend to important affairs of state.

Major Evans on Perforations.

Continuing his papers on "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," the editor of the *Monthly Journal* treats exhaustively of perforations and watermarks. Though of perhaps too elementary a nature to need further comment here, the matter is of such an instructive nature as to be of incalculable value to the younger section of *Monthly Journal* readers. We are strengthened in our opinion that the industrious editor of the *Monthly Journal* has in these articles on "Stamps and Stamp Collecting" the makings of a sterling guide for the philatelic beginner.

When we have such a paper as the *Monthly Journal* to handle it is impossible to give our readers more than a fragmentary notion of what is to be found within its covers. The *Monthly Journal* is always choke-full of good things. In addition to such stock lines as "Editorials" and "New Issues," the present issue brings in another chapter of Messrs. Harrison & Napier's "Stamps of Portuguese India," the continuation of Major Evans's papers on the "Confederate States," and yet another of those excellent articles on the "Stamps of the Straits Settlements" which we have already taken occasion to eulogise. The re-appearance of Mr. Charles J. Phillips's gossipy "Notes and News" is a pleasant indication of that gentleman's restoration to perfect health and strength.

Mr. Nankinell on Transvaal.

Mr. Edward J. Nankivell is still on Transvaal. The issue of the report of the Transvaal

Postmaster-General for 1891, enables him to concoct a readable note for *London Philatelist* readers on the current issues of Transvaal stamps. From the official information at his command, Mr. Nankivell gleans the dates on which the current issues first saw the light. The ½d. value appeared in April, 1885, the 2d. in September of the same year, the 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. in December, and the post cards in November. As to the birthdays of the 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. of the same issue the report is unfortunately silent. Mr. Nankivell next reproduces an appalling table of statistics giving the sales of each value of the current issue for each year from 1885 to 1892. This is quite too cumbersome to reprint; but Mr. Nankivell's remarks on the fluctuation in the sales may be of sufficient interest to warrant their reproduction. The number sold of any particular stamp must necessarily control, to a certain extent, the philatelic value of the stamp; so that these statistics are possessed of some considerable significance.

SALES OF TRANSVAAL STAMPS.

"There are a few remarkable fluctuations in the sales," says Mr. Nankivell, "the most notable is perhaps the drop in the sales of the 3d. from 66,215 in 1885, to 8,824 in 1886. A rise from 31,100 sold in 1887, to the extraordinary number of 191,139 sold in the following year, and then again a drop in the very next year to 41,533. What could have occasioned such a sale of 3d. stamps in 1888? In no other year since its issue have the sales of the 3d. label reached more than a third of the sales of 1888. The sales of the 4d. label have also been somewhat striking. From 1885 there was a gradual increase, till in 1888 the sales reached 86,640. Then at a single bound they rose to 252,714 in 1889, to drop back to 52,005 in 1890."

Of other articles in the *London Philatelist*, Mr. E. D. Bacon's "Further Remarks on the Cape Triangular Stamps" has already received due recognition at our hands, while we were indebted to Mr. Harry Hilckes' excellent report of the Philatelic Congress at Prague for our report of the gathering in the last issue of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN. In one of its notes on the "Philatelic Market" the *London Philatelist* expounds its views on the question of the

VALUES OF SWISS CANTONALS.

"Many of these stamps," says our contemporary, "were never easy to find, nor could their use half a century since, within the narrow limits of a Swiss Canton, have been anything but a restricted one, hence when the real Simon Pures became generally recognisable, the available specimens were quite inadequate to meet the demands of collectors, and their prices advanced very rapidly. With a full knowledge of these facts many Swiss collectors and dealers commenced to 'corner' the subsequent finds of the old issues, the result of which has been to force these stamps to the great price alluded to by our contemporary. We do not, however, believe in any fall from the present value, even if large numbers were unloaded; the interest and popularity of these Cantonal stamps, coupled with the fact that many of them are 'typed,' and the ever increasing volume of collectors would still maintain them at present prices. If, on the contrary, no hoards are disgorged, there will be probably further financial leaps and bounds. *Exempla grâtia*, how many stamps in Europe are scarcer than the 4c. of (the so-called) Vaud?"

MR. MACKENZIE ON SCINDE DAWK.

That industrious correspondent Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, writes another long letter to the *Stamp News* on the subject of the stamps of the Scinde Dawk. The letter is mainly a reply to Mr. Framroza E. Punthakey, who runs counter to Mr. Mackenzie's hypothesis as to the order in which the Scinde labels appeared. As our readers are aware, Mr. Mackenzie's theory is the White Stamp was first issued, the red second, and the blue third. Mr. Punthakey, on the other hand, places the red first and the white second. "Now," says Mr. Mackenzie, "let us consider his grounds for arriving at this conclusion. He tells us that the letters which he examined were dated 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 (corresponding with A.D. 1853 to 1856), which, however, only bore white and blue stamps; and as he found no letters bearing the red stamps in these four years, he concludes that they were issued prior to these dates. For my part I am perfectly willing to admit that the red stamp was issued prior to 1853, but surely Mr. Punthakey does not wish us to believe that this stamp was in issue for as long a period as from 1851 to 1853. The unsuitability of the paper and the scarcity of the stamp is, I think, against the idea of it being in use so long." Pursuing his line of argument, Mr. Mackenzie expresses the opinion that the white stamp was *not* issued a second time, as Mr. Punthakey believes. "We know," he argues, "that the Scinde stamps were really superseded by the Indian Government general issue in 1854, and as it is now evident that the Scinde stamps were used during 1855 and 1866, I infer that the necessary permission was obtained to use up any of the stamps remaining in stock. The mere fact of finding the white stamp on letters dated 1854 does not prove that this stamp was issued a second time, as no doubt, although it may have been superseded by the red and blue stamps, it is quite possible that it was still available for postage. This I think is fully proved by the finding it in use in conjunction with the blue stamp as late as 1856." This letter of Mr. Mackenzie's combined with the paper which has served as a subject for our "Article of the Month" make

"THE STAMP NEWS"

for September a capital number. Mr. Buhl must be compliment on his enterprise in

getting out fairly full reports of the trial of Adolph Schlesinger, of Christchurch, of the second annual meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and other functions. The "Reviews" of publications are written rather more impartially than hitherto.

The issue for September 17th of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* completes that journal's first year of existence. The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* is essentially a collector's paper, and as both its editors are collectors, one is assured that the paper is run solely in the interests of its readers. We have reason to know that our Birmingham contemporary is one of the very few stamp papers that pay; and this alone is sufficient to justify its continued existence. The paper has kept up a high literary level, and has preserved that proper dignity of style which is so sadly lacking in many of its fellows. In the issue before us, "Non Lex," the philatelic society gossip, gives us a very readable account of the formation and rapid rise of the

DEVON AND CORNWALL SOCIETY.

Under the careful pilotage of Mr. W. J. Martin, of 77, Killigrew Road, Falmouth, this society fledgling has become quite a strong and promising youngster. "At the end of January in the current year," writes "Non Lex," "there was no such society as the Devon and Cornwall, but in the early part of February Mr. Martin got together some nine choice spirits, including himself, and upon the 20th of that month the first packet of the Devon and Cornwall Society made its appearance, with the enormous membership of *nine*, —surely the smallest of stamp societies! But soon a change came over the scene. Mr. Martin, by means of indefatigable energy, whipped up members right and left, and as nothing succeeds like success, every fresh member seemed to bring others, until, when the seventh packet was sent out, a band of philatelic enthusiasts, thirty strong, were enrolled beneath the banner of the Devon and Cornwall Stamp Society."

WHICH IS THE OLDEST PAPER?

Some controversy has taken place as to which of our contemporaries can claim seniority over all English papers. Such a question should not be difficult of decision. Mr. Theodor Buhl has claimed that the *Record* is the oldest living paper, and this has put Mr. C. H. Nunn, of Bury St. Edmund, on his mettle. In the September issue of the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* Mr. Nunn writes:—"The *Philatelic Record* is in error in supposing it was the only philatelic journal published in England except the *Monthly Journal*, which followed the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*. We would remind our contemporary that the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* is undoubtedly the oldest stamp paper now published in the British Isles. Its first number appeared on the 1st November, 1878 — (just upon six months prior to the advent of the *Philatelic Record*, under the management of the late firm of Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson & Co.)—as a tribute, and in a partial degree to perpetuate the memory of Mr. E. Pemberton. We would remind one contemporary that we feel honour should be given where honour is due. When the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* first appeared, it was to fill a want caused by the sudden decease of the *English Journal of Philately*—a well-conducted magazine, of which all mention is omitted from our contemporary's retrospect."

On the Continent.

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CONCLUSION OF HERR LINDENBERG'S PAPER ON PRUSSIAN ENVELOPES.

HERR LINDENBERG has now concluded the series of articles on the "Octagon" Envelopes of Prussia in the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung*, the previous instalments of which have been summarised in these columns. We left Herr Lindenberg, it will be remembered, in the middle of a discussion of the "octagonal cuts"—that is, the cut-out octagonal stamps which were affixed to fresh envelopes and used postally. The values used in this way varied greatly in number. Examining all the "octagonal cuts" submitted to him, Mr. Lindenberg finds 26 of the 4sgr., 54 of the 5sgr., 58 of the 6sgr., 55 of the 7sgr., and 4 of the 4sgr. with overprint. The comparatively small number of the 4sgr. is due to the fact that the stock of this value was soon exhausted at the post offices. That more than one octagonal cut may be found on the same letter, Mr. Lindenberg points out is well known. He says that the 117 cuts submitted to him for inspection are distributed over 67 envelopes. Further, he gives the combinations. There are nine envelopes bearing three stamps each, three with four stamps affixed, and two with as many as six stamps attached. In one of these instances the six cuts are all of the 4sgr. value, and in the other there are 5 cuts at 7sgr. and one at 4sgr. In the collections Herr Lindenberg has seen the loose "cuts" are more abundant. Among those submitted to him he found almost an equal number of the 4, 6, and 7sgr.—viz., 88, 82, and 81. Of the 5sgr. there were as many as 118, and of the 4sgr., with overprint, Herr Lindenberg counted 21. These latter were for the greater part unused specimens, a few of them with bogus obliteration marks. An especially valuable part of Mr. Lindenberg's work is his concluding chapter, which deals with the

REPRINTS OF OCTAGONS.

Such reprints, all without the silk thread, have been made twice: firstly in 1864, only small size; and afterwards in 1873 in small and large size. The principal difference lies in the shades of the colours; those of 1864

are better looking, but besides this the schilling-numbers of them are partly different. The reprints, according to Lindenberg, have the following numbers :—

Value.	1864.	1873.
4 sgr.	1	2
5 "	1	1
6 "	3	3
7 "	3	2

What makes the reprint of 1864—in itself quite a rarity—particularly interesting, is that this reprint is met with postally used ! At the time of its manufacture all the octagonal envelopes were lawful franking matter—*i.e.*, they had like all Prussian stamps to be accepted as tokens of prepayment by the Post Office. As a natural consequence, also these reprints—which we are credibly informed, were only sold at their face value—were allowed to pass as stamps. This fact was readily made use of by collectors and dealers as a means of getting in a stock of

REPRINTS POSTALLY CANCELLED

Three of these were reported to Mr. Lindenburg, dated September and December, 1864, and being surprised at the lateness of the date, he made further enquiries. He found, however, that there were no silk threads, and that the envelopes must therefore be reprints. The postmarks were those of Berlin and Sulzback. The possessor likewise informed him that he got them addressed to him on purpose, by a friend then travelling in Germany, that he might possess them postally used in his collection. It is likewise known that the Dresden dealer, Mr. Elf, obtained these postally used reprints in large quantities. On the 5th August and 5th September, 1864, he sent considerable lots from Berlin to his address at Dresden ; of the second parcel he even numbered each envelope in order to control its regular arrival, and of these Mr. Lindenberg has seen specimens numbered as high as 71. As the prices asked for these envelopes now range from 80 to 100 marks, Elf certainly would have made nice profits of his venture, if he had outlived this rise, and could have taken advantage of it ; but he died in 1866 or 1867.

Thus does Mr. Lindenberg wind up a series of articles that cannot but be of immense value to philatelists. He has not bidden farewell to the Prussian envelopes; on the contrary he will renew his researches and keep the philatelic world posted in the results of his work. Meanwhile, the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung* has a variety of other features that are worthy of a brief mention, though space will, we fear, forbid quotation. There is an article on the Spanish Colonial stamps of 1880-1889, and another referring to the postal obliteration marks of the Thurn and Taxis stamps ; besides an admirable report of the recent Congress at Prague.

THE STAMPS OF DENMARK

have been exhaustively described in the *Postwertzeichenkünde*, the articles on this subject having commenced in the March issue of our Munich contemporary. There is a deal of historical matter to wade through before we reach the philatelic high watermark, so to speak. Postage stamps for Denmark were first issued on the publication of the Decree of the 11th of March, 1851. The stamps of this first series are type-set, and printed some on thick, some on thin paper. The sheet contains 100 stamps—ten rows of ten stamps each. Until 1863 the stamps were square and imperforate, and in that year the 4 and 16 skillings were rouletted. The issue of 1864-1868 is of large, rectangular size. In the paper used since 1870 the watermarks are much nearer to each other than the space between each stamp, and consequently the watermark is not always in the centre. In fact, with every succeeding stamp in a row the watermark gets nearer to the left, so that on the tenth stamp it is very near the border. If the necessary care is not taken when placing the sheets in the printing press, it may happen that the tenth stamp has no watermark at all, and even may show parts of the letters "KGL—POST—FRMK," and a royal crown, which line as watermark every side of the sheet. Occasionally it also happens that the watermark is inverted, because the sheet has been put into the press upside down. The

PRINTING OF THE DANISH STAMPS,

our Munich contemporary asserts, has not been distinguished by great exactitude ; indeed, a great variety of irregularities have been noticed. Many of these are wrongly described as misprints, or errors, when they are far too insignificant to deserve that appellation. "The one stamp," says the *Postwertzeichenkunde*, "which can be called by right an error, is the stamp of 10 ore, with small figures in the corners, being found in an edition of 1890. Three of the electrotyped pairs of this issue got damaged, and in order not to delay too much the printing, these damaged pairs were replaced by three electrotypes of the postal cards of 10 ore of the first issue."

"DER PHILATELIST,"

Organ of the International Philatelic Society, of Dresden, makes up its latest issue chiefly from translations from other papers. There are, for instance :—"The Stamps of Bremen, by D. Kernidion, in the *Revue Philatélique*. Moldavian Stamps of 1862 from the *Timbrofolul*. The introduction of stamps in Spain, and first issues from Moens' *Les Timbre Poste d'Espagne*. Used or unused stamps from *l'Union Postal Universelle*. Stamps of Portugal by S. C. Skipton, from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. A variety of the ½ Bajocco Stamps of the Pontificial States by Emilio Diena, in *La Pilatelia*. Venezuelan Provisionals from the *Eco Filatelico*, at Caracas. Original articles in it seem to be : 1. On genuine Ham-

burg Stamps and their counterfeits. 2. Postal obliteration marks of Heligoland. 3. The skilling stamps of 1855 of Sweden, by John Siewert. 4. Characteristics of the genuine 5 and 10 kopecks stamps of 1856 of Finland. 5. The ½—½ piastre stamps of Cyprus by John Siewert. Of late, a 'Comic-Satirical Gazette' has been added to the *Philatelist*, but up to now the wits and jokes in it, as well as the humorous drawings, have been very poor indeed."

"L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE"

is the first French paper to reach us with a full account of the Paris Exhibition, and we commend M. Edmond Frémy for his promptness and editorial sagacity. This gentleman, besides being one of the most prominent exhibitors at the show, has done yeoman service in its cause, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* being one of the few Parisian papers which have striven to serve the best interests of the philatelic exhibition. In the same issue of M. Frémy's paper we notice a further instalment of M. Victor Flandrin's articles on Victorian Stamps, and the first of what promises to be an interesting series on the stamps of Europe. The writer of this latter is necessarily a little historical, but not uninterestingly so. It will be new to some readers to learn the chronological sequence of stamp-issuing countries, as mapped out by this writer. England was the first in the field, of course. Then came the Swiss Cantons, France, Belgium, Bavaria, Austria, and so on right down to sluggardly Greece and Turkey, which did not wake up to the necessity of having postage stamps until 1861 and 1862 respectively.

Another French journal that has devoted ample space to the Paris Exhibition is

M. VICTOR ROBERT'S PAPER

—*L'Union Postale*. M. Robert gives in his September issue a general indication of what the Exhibition is (or was) going to be like; in the October issue we shall have a critical description of all the best things in the show. Meanwhile, the September number is not all exhibition. Room is found for the seventh of Dr. Legrand's capital chapters of instruction for the young collector. In his present instalment the eminent doctor discourses at great length—at too great a length, we are almost inclined to think—on the intricacies of stamp manufacture.

Philately in the States.

MR. W. T. CURTIS, OF CAUCA CELEBRITY, TELLS OF HIS TRAVELS.

THE *Metropolitan Philatelist* has opened its columns to Mr. W. T. Curtis, the gentleman whose name is associated with the discovery of the alleged Cauca stamps. Mr. Curtis has spent some years of his life in Colombia; so his article, "A Colombian Ramble," promises well. Mr. Curtis seems to have found it an easy matter to pick up rarities during his travels; but now and then he has been taken in, and he has at last learnt one thing—that they understand the intricacies of stamp forging and faking in South America quite as well as anywhere else. Describing some of his earlier bargains, Mr. Curtis writes: "At Popayan I met a gentleman who had a collection of some 3,500, that he had been some 13 years collecting. As he desired to sell the collection I offered him $50, which he accepted. If he had insisted on $60 I should undoubtedly have refused, which ever after would have occasioned me considerable regret, for I not only found most of the rare Columbian stamps, many unused, but there were a goodly lot of rare stamps of other countries. The above purchase consoles me for my experience in Cali, where I purchased a fine lot of unused, first emission of Tolima. Some circumstances since then lead me to believe that, although the stamps were made by the same party and with the same type as the originals, and it would at least be pleasant to call them reprints, yet I feel quite positive that my Cali Tolima stamps were "made to order," and the order did not come from the Postmaster-General of Tolima. Although I cannot yet absolutely condemn the stamps, yet I believe them no better than counterfeits, and will redeem any that I may have disposed of."

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

When Mr. Curtis had made a handsome profit on some of his "finds" by selling them to New York dealers, he set out again for Colombia, now determined to devote himself exclusively to stamps. Before, he explains, it was only a boyish freak; now he was bent on business. He traversed some miles of country on this second trip, and made it his practice to visit the post office in every town he came to. The post office officials always received him courteously—(Oh, that we lived in Colombia!)—and he was invariably allowed to examine the stamps. In this way he obtained a large stock of errors of all sorts. One great treasure Mr. Curtis overlooked, and he confesses to a pang of regret when he recals the incident. "It happened in Cartagena," he writes, "where, although I had the privilege of examining the stamps, I did so carelessly, and thus overlooked a sheet of fifty of the 20 cents, 1879, printed in *green*. The sheet was discovered not long after and was given to the Governor of Bolivar, who is a stamp collector; by him they were divided with other collectors, and by them quickly scattered, so that although I returned to Cartagena a few weeks after the discovery, yet it was only by hard work and a good price that I succeeded in getting a few of the stamps." At Bogota Mr. Curtis happened on another

rare thing—sheets of the 50 cents, in each of which there was an error—a 20 cent stamp. He says he there further purchased the whole issue of 12,500 stamps in 250 sheets of 50 stamps each. The 50 cent green now in use, he adds, are printed from the same plate as the 50 cent, brown, except that the error is corrected.

A Postmaster's Home-made Stamps.

Among other incidents of Mr. Curtis's ramble was the arrest and trial of a postmaster. "The postmaster of Almaguer," says Mr. Curtis, "attempted to issue some provisional stamps, but was arrested the moment the Government heard of it, and I was summoned as one of the witnesses. In his testimony he denied that he had ever used any for the postage of letters in Colombia, although I think a few were sent to some friends through some friendly postmaster. Among the questions asked me was, 'What object could there be in issuing the stamps?' I explained that it was in the hope of selling to some stamp crank like myself, each one for $6 in gold, as he could see from the letter I gave him, in which that was the very modest price asked of me, to others the price would be $8 and $10." Mr. Curtis's paper, whether it be all strictly true or not, makes capital reading. There are times when one is apt to denounce the writer as a philatelic Munchausen of the deepest dye; but Colombia is a far cry, and what may be possible there sounds strange to English ears. The "Colombian Ramble" we have been quoting is full of readable anecdotes, and bristles with sprightly incident. It is quite probable that we may succumb to the temptation to make further quotations at some future time. Mr. Curtis, it is almost needless to add, adheres to his oft-repeated opinion that the Cauca stamps were a genuine issue. "Not only have I periodicals mentioning their use and number issued," he says, "but I have also received them from parties who I know personally, and who received them in their regular correspondence."

Clotz v. Eberhardt.

Another noteworthy thing in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* is a further batch of correspondence between Mr. Henry Clotz and Mr. E. C. Eberhardt, who have for some time been waging an epistolary warfare as to the *bona fides* of the Bolivian stamps possessed by the latter gentleman. Under date of May 16th, Mr. Henry Clotz writes to Mr. Eberhardt engaging to have some sheets of the 50c. Bolivians received from the latter examined by an expert in order "to see if the printing has been done from the original plates, or by photographic transfer, as Mr. De Coppet asserts." Further Mr. Clotz propounds a question to his addressee. "Why," he asks, "did you instruct one of your Agents about a year ago to call on Mr. De Coppet, asking him for the loan of his plates of the Bolivian stamps, for which you would place any amount of security he should ask?" Then he goes on to conclude his letter in this way:—"One of the strongest things is that Mr. De Coppet, as well as the late Mr. Tapling, of London, have never found specimens which would compare with yours, either in *size* or *colour*, nothwithstanding these gentlemen have handled *many thousands* of them. You say yourself the stamps were used largely, and therefore many were printed, but where are they? Could it not be the Government itself made these photographic transfers and sold them to you for originals? You must consider all these items carefully. The study of years of several gentlemen in these stamps is not to be laid aside as of no value." Clearly Mr. Clotz, in asking all these pertinent questions, wants to get at the

Truth about the Bolivia Stamps.

As yet he is by no means satisfied. Mr. Eberhardt's reply—published in the same issue of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*—is evasive and unsatisfactory. He says he would rather be excused from answering the question as to Mr. De Coppet's plate, and then in justification of his stamps says:—"May they think as they like of my Bolivias, the fact is, that they are genuine remainders from the government, the whole of which passed into my possession years ago, and owing to a fire that destroyed a great part of my papers, books, etc., I have not the original documents accounting for that acquisition; having asked some months since for duplicates, but as in Bolivia, everything connected with the natives and government goes very slow, I have not yet got the proper certificate that will prove the genuineness of my stamps. The statement of some large collectors that they have not met with any of the 50c. types sold lately does in no way prove that these are bad, as they are remainders, it will be very probable that they were the last printings done from the plates, and perhaps soon before arrival of the definite issue of stamps engraved in New York, and only few came in use. I possess some of them USED on original letters in my collection, and that not every stamp reaches the hands of every collector goes without saying."

Eloquent Mr. Tiffany.

The *Philatelic Journal of America*, in its September number, is all, or nearly all, A.P.A. Convention. No less than ten pages are devoted to the proceedings at the recent *réunion* of collectors at Niagara Falls, while another three pages of closely printed matter are monopolised by the President's address. We haven't been able to discover any particular reference to philately in Mr. Tiffany's oration, but perhaps he thought philately would rather fall upon the "lady friends" who were admitted to the Convention while

the "show" speeches were in course of delivery. Eloquent Mr. Tiffany! How he loves metaphor and long sentences. Here is

A SAMPLE SENTENCE.

—a little matter of 252 words, if we have not miscounted. Mr. Gladstone's record for one sentence is we believe, 218 words, so that Tiffany romps in. "Centuries," said Mr. Tiffany, "had looked upon these mystic unions of the rain-drops and seen them at their mysterious work beneath the soil, beheld them springing forth in joy to greet their great ally, the sun, and with him revelling in bubbling springs and singing merrily in running rivulets, and proudly speeding onward in noble water courses, now rioting in rushing torrents, now wildly sporting or idly loitering in the lakes, just as the winds of heaven might excite or soothe them, now tumbling and piling on each other for the mad leap o'er whelming cataracts, now helplessly hurled together in the resistless eddies, now aimlessly wandering upon the ocean, but all their energies, combined with those of sun and wind, had not sufficed to ripen a single grain of all these glorious harvests, to take it from the fields, to utilize its substance, or to bear it safely forth to feed the nations, till wisdom took control of their untamed forces, selected the work that they were fit to do, and nicely chose the kind of seed that would mature in northern climates, skilfully devised the means to plant and gather it by millions, ingeniously contrived the arts of milling it, laboriously led the unbridled streams by safer courses, dexterously designed the vessels that in security should traverse the flowing streams, the lockbound channel and the wind-swept lake, teaching the very rain-drops to use their strength, prepare the grain they nourish, or carry it to those who need it." All this is doubtless very fine and very noble, but we wonder whether any cold-blooded, unsympathetic member of Mr. Tiffany's audience felt a sort of secret hankering to know what the deuce "Mr. President" was driving at?

"FAKES" IN U.S. STAMPS

is the heading to a short article in the *Eastern Philatelist*. "S." the writer, first treats of a quantity of proofs sold as originals in Cleveland, Ohio. "As counterfeits of departments are unknown," he writes, "and all reprints are marked 'Specimen,' collectors did not hesitate to buy these, although they looked a little queer. I also heard of a case where a dealer obtained a set of cardboard proofs of Justice Departments which he soaked and split down to the right thickness, and then had them gummed, perforated, cancelled, and sold as genuine. The same party who disposed of the proofs in Cleveland also sold a lot of 1870 grills, and several 1868 3c. rose, grilled all over, on the original envelopes, all of which turned out to be counterfeit grills. The only thing wrong about these stamps was that the grill was very plain, while on the majority of the 1870 stamps it is very indistinct."

"Counterfeit grills," this writer adds, "are quite abundant, as the following incident will show. A collector, who bought some of the rare 1870 grills of the party mentioned above, sent them to be examined, and included his 1, 2, and 3 cents. In a few days they were returned with a letter saying that not only the rare ones, as he had suspected, were counterfeits, but the 1 and 2 cents, which he had owned for several years, were also bad. There is now no place for the 1870 grills in that collector's album, although he was fortunate enough to recover the money on those he bought."

FRESH FORGERIES FROM EUROPE.

Not the least interesting of the *Eastern Philatelist's* features is the series of "Philatelic Ramblings," which are the production of a gentleman signing himself "Philatelic Rambler." This writer has been studying the latest forgeries from the Continent, and gives his opinion. "It is not surprising," he writes, "that after an experience of 25 years at counterfeiting postage stamps, the Germans have got things down pretty fine, and the recent 10 groschen, blue, Saxony, which have come over this side in immense numbers within the past eighteen months, is a very fine imitation, and none but an expert can detect the difference. But while the colour and impression are almost perfect, the paper is a trifle coarse and thick, while in the genuine it is as thin and smooth as a Canada 10 pence. Another dangerous lot are the Tuscany first and last issues, which were done in Italy, and a fine job they are, too, being the only stamps I ever saw with watermarks well forged. The 3 lire is a splendid imitation, especially the impression, but the watermark, of crossed wavy lines, is too thick. Beware of any of the above stamps at a bargain, as the genuine are well worth the catalogue price for good specimens."

We have by no means exhausted the list of good things in Mr. Pinkham's chatty paper. Under the heading of "Tricks that are Vain," another clever writer hits off the foibles—to put it mildly—of a certain class of of dealers. "Blankety, Mgr.," humorously describes his adventures as a dealer; and "Crawford" writes on the fruitful subject of "United States Department Stamps." Then there are the usual Editorials, as well as some "Foreign Philatelic Notes," by "Canadensis."

POST CARDS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR?

That a special series of stamps will be issued for the World's Fair at Chicago next year, our readers are already aware. The question of issuing a special post card as well is now under consideration,—so we glean from the *Postal Card*. That bright little journal prints a reply received by Mr. Adolph Lohmeher from Mr. Madison Davis, Acting Third Assis-

tant Postmaster-General. Mr. Davis writes, tersely and to the point: "It is as yet uncertain whether the Department will issue a Postal Card commemorative of the Discovery of America by Columbus; but the matter is under consideration.

In every particular the *Postal Card* is a most praiseworthy sheet and Messrs. George H. Watson and Adolph Lohmeher deserve all the success they get, and a little bit more as makeweight. Every month the *Postal Card* has something valuable and interesting to card collectors.

An American Stamp Fraud.

There is apparently a great to-do in America over the disappearance of one John J. Morgan, *alias* Horace Stone, who, if report speak truly, has obtained large quantities of stamps from various dealers without going through the formality of paying for them. The first journal to bring us a lucid story as to Morgan's doings and misdoings is the *Collector*, of New Chester, Pa. The alleged swindler, it appears, has conducted the bulk of his operations through the Philadelphia and Camden Post Offices. The police getting wind of malpractices raided his boarding-house, finding a rubber stamp to be all that was left in Morgan's tracks. Morgan, it is said, did a large business. He advertised extensively, and offered high prices, and as a further stroke of policy advertised the projected publication of the *Colombia Philatelist*, a journal which has not yet materialised. When he had worked Philadelphia for all it was worth, Morgan went to Camden, under the *alias* of Horace Stone, and conducted his business through a lock box and a boarding-house apartment, but in addition gave his landlady written permission to receipt for his registered letters. His box in the Philadelphia Post Office is stuffed with registered letters, but is barred on the inside so that should the dual philatelist appear to claim his registered letters he can be delayed long enough to be nabbed by the proper authorities. During his brief career he has secured at least several thousands of dollars worth of rare stamps from his correspondents.

More New Papers Coming.

Just when we had commenced to congratulate ourselves on the prospects of a lull in the publishing mania, the *Collector* warns us that at least two new papers may shortly be expected from their side of the Atlantic. Mr. John B. McCaull, of Lynchburg, Va., is to issue the *Central Philatelist* about the middle of the current month. The other new venture, the *American Collectors' Journal*, hailing from Amherst, Mass., will derive official status from its position as organ of the United Society of Collectors. "Mr. H. N. Bullard, of the Sons of Philatelia," the *Collector* informs us, "will shove the editorial pen."

The "Editorial and Reviews" of the *Collector* is an entertaining feature. Probably a still more interesting page, to the majority of the *Collector's* readers, is the report of that rapidly growing society, the Sons of Philatelia. The membership is now considerably more than four hundred, and the society is in the unique position of being the youngest and yet the largest (in point of numbers) in the States.

Some Modest Suggestions.

In the *Stamp*—a paper we always read with peculiar interest—is an interesting article on "Stamp Designs." A few suggestions are made:—"How many galaxies of kings among men could Britannia place under her stamps. Her recent statesmen, like Gladstone, D'Israeli, Palmerston, and others, would do honour to the land of their birth when their effigies were scattered by the post to all quarters of the earth. Her great warriors would be perhaps fewer, but Wellington, Marlborough and some lesser lights eked out by Nelson and other heroes, would certainly awaken enthusiasm in John Bull's breast. But as none of these men, great as they are, have been the real makers of the great empire of to-day, we might suggest another set of men, less widely celebrated, but have more to do in reality with laying the foundations of the empire on which the sun never sets. Stephenson, Arkwright, Wheatstone; to these men, not England alone, but the world owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. Let that country pay a part of that debt to them and their conferrers by sending them out on the wings of her post for all men's admiration. But we have reserved for the last what we consider the best of all these suggestions. Many nations have honoured upon their stamp, warriors, statesmen, and discoverers, but what one has ever paid homage to those of its sons having most enduring fame, its poets, philosophers, and historians. After all literary fame is most lasting, and the influence of the English race will be longest perpetuated, not through a Washington or Wellington, nor through a Stephenson or a Morse, but by a Shakespeare and a Milton."

"The Southern Philatelist."

We are conscious that we have not given the *Southern Philatelist* much of a show lately: but this is due largely to the fact that the *Southern Philatelist* has not reached us for several months. It has now resumed its trips to our sanctum, and we are glad to see our South Carolina friend once again. We had almost feared that something untoward had happened. The issue of the *Southern Philatelist* before us gives up half its space to the *American Philatelic Association* convention as reported by the genial editor, Mr. Gus Lubn. "Our Editor's Wanderings" is another readable thing from the same pen. Allison contributes a series of good paragraphs, "Wise and Otherwise," with the accent on

the wise, so far as we have read, Mr. Lubn's "Personals" are a feature of the *Southern Philatelist.* They are ordinary enough as journalism goes in American, but for an English point of a view they are at least unconventional. Here are a few samples of a certainly very personal nature :—"Charlie, *alias* Charles Haviland Mekeel, weighs 204 pounds.—Ike Mekeel made a mash on a young lady in Canada. We understand it required the combind strength of four men to tear him away.—Bradt tried the same game on an American girl, but she told him to go off and get shaved!"

STILL ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

What a number of people keep themselves busy by suggesting what other people should do. Here is Mr. J. Bernstein, jr., in the latest issue of the *Detroit Philatelist*, suggesting a a universal conference of philatelists, perhaps as wild a scheme as one could imagine. "Why," he asks, "should we not and why can we not come to some decision as to the differences of General Collecting and Specialism, Science and Hobby, Amalgamation and Anti-amalgamation, Genuine and Counterfeit, etc., etc., occupying valuable space, trouble and controversy? We cannot doubt that we are a constituted body, not only large in numbers, but also effective in mental, moral, social, and literary accomplishments, if the knowledge of our great writers, the social and aristocratic standing of a very large number of us, and the excellence of our literature, count for anything." Perhaps when this gentleman has turned out a few more screeds like this, he will let us have a calm, business like, statement, as to how it is to be done.

In condemning Mr. Bernstein's article as so much empty, senseless twaddle, we do not condemn the excellent paper in which he writes; but we think the editor of the *Detroit Philatelist*—himself a level-headed authority on matters philatelic—might reserve his pages to something of a more useful philatelic nature. As it is, the *Detroit Philatelist* has certainly gained ground, and has risen far above the level of the numerous small amateurish papers hailing from the States.

Our Colonial Cousins.

SOME PHILATELIC TIT-BITS FROM THE ANTIPODES.

"VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY" for August 20th, catches us as we are preparing for press. In it we find another batch of Mr. D. A. Vindin's "Wanderings," and a host of other good things. The genial "D.A.V." tells, first of all, of his visit to Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, an Australian collector now settled in London. "Mr. Ehrenbach," he writes, "has a fine Australian collection, which includes sets of almost all the early plates as well as most of the rare varieties and many scarce perforations and roulettes. Lately he has 'gone in' for unused old European, of which he has a superb lot, quite fine enough to make the best of collectors envious. I spent a most enjoyable evening with Mr. and Mrs. Ehrenbach, at their home at Swiss Cottage. Mrs. Ehrenbach is a very charming and accomplished lady, and the two 'little Ehrenbach's' are models of good health and intelligence. One of these little people, about three years old, put me to shame, as she was able to speak to me in English and converse with her parents in German. I thought it quite time that I should learn the language after this experience." After this, Mr. Vindin speaks of his meetings with London Dealers, and gives his impressions of our auction sales, our stamp dealers, and our way of doing business generally. Anyone reading between the lines may gather that if Mr. Vindin's lot hadn't been cast in Sydney, he would have chosen London as the next best place. The same number of the nimble *Vindin* brings us news of the conviction of

AN APPROVAL SHEET FRAUD.

who obtained stamps to the value of £28 16s. 8d. from Messrs. Vindin. When this worthy — Arthur Pallace, *alias* John Mertin — came up for trial on August 10th, at the Water Police Court, Sydney, it was stated in evidence that he obtained a sheet of stamps, giving the Bank of New South Wales as a reference. Mr. Vindin did not make any inquiries at the bank, but, considering the reference genuine, sent the stamps, which were valued at £28 16s. 8d. After applying the second time and receiving no acknowledgment of the receipt of the stamps, prosecutor wrote to the Guildford Post Office authorities, inquiring if the letter had been received. A reply was received to the effect that the letter, under instructions, had been sent to Box 1233, G.P.O., Sydney. Subsequently, Detective Roche, from information received, went to the address of the accused at 99, Palmer Street, where he was arrested. Accused elected to be dealt with summarily, and at the suggestion of the magistrate, the value of the stamps was reduced to £19. Mr. Smithers, D.S.M., altered the charge to one of fraudulent appropriation, and imposed a penalty of £20, or six months' hard labour.

MR. BASSETT HULL'S NOTES

in *Vindin's Monthly* have become quite a feature of our little Colonial visitor. In the number before us Mr. Bassett Hull deals with a trip to Brisbane, where he met very few collectors, and saw only one really good collection—that belonging to Dr. Ellison. "This gentleman," he writes, "possesses a vast hoard of treasures, the real extent of which is unknown even to himself. Albums, boxes, cabinets, *trunks* full even, of philatelic objects of every country and description, for the

doctor is an omnivorous collector, are in his possession. His time is so much occupied by professional duties that he has been unable to arrange the collection in anything like systematic order, although he has made many noble efforts in that direction. It would be difficult to enumerate the chief varieties in this collection, but amongst the Australian I saw a fine copy of the one shilling South Australia in purplish-blue. I believe this stamp was so printed in error by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., before sending out the plates to the colony, and it would be interesting to ascertain whether the stamps printed in this colour were ever sent out to the colony, and if so, issued for use. The stamp is cancelled with part of an oval formed of horizontal and vertical lines enclosing the word 'cancelled.' This, I believe, was used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., to deface specimens retained by them. The doctor also possesses a copy of the Queensland 10s. brown, of 1882, imperforate, which has been used as a fiscal, and many other scarce things in imperforate Queenslands."

From the General Press.

Scissorings from all Sources bearing on Philately.

A LETTER addressed to the British Minister to Switzerland, and promptly replied to by him, discloses the fact (says a recest issue of *Pearson's Weekly*) that at Locle, a small Swiss town near Neuchatel, there exists a model orphanage for girls, whose funds have been for many years increased largely by the sale of cancelled postage stamps. The home was established in 1814, by a Swiss lady, and was designed as a place of shelter for orphan girls, irrespective of creed or nationality. A house was taken, and soon as many as a hundred girls were sheltered. The stamp trade in this connection was started by a lady who, on hearing that old postage stamps might be sold advantageously, volunteered to help the orphans by begging stamps from her friends and selling them through the medium of certain stamp dealers, who were willing to waive their rights to any commission. Her effort soon became known, and now benevolent people the world over are helping the institution by sending to the orphanage packages of old postage stamps, which are sorted and disposed of to the best advantage. As a help to those who may feel anxious to contribute to the support and education of those destitute children we transcribe the rules, prefacing them with the information that the managers of the orphanage only accept parcels of stamps from benevolent friends, and that no notice whatever will be taken of offers of stamps for cash.

First: All stamps not whole and not surrounded with the perforated edging are useless; the only exception made concerns rare stamps which philatelic collectors prefer to possess, however, spoilt, rather than to have no sign of them.

Second: The price of whole stamps greatly varies, and can often only be decided by experts, hence charitable contributors are advised to forward indifferently any kind of stamps not obliterated.

Third: Stamps must be cut out from envelopes, but it is not indispensable to remove them from a bit of paper on which they have been gummed.

Fourth: It is scarcely worth while to divide stamps in packets of fifty or a hundred.

Fifth: Embossed stamps, as well as the printed ones on post cards and paper wrappers, have more value than the ordinary ones, but in cutting them out a half-inch margin must always be left.

The address of this institution is "L'Aisle de Billodes, Locle, Switzerland."

Stamp Collecting in 1850.

"The recent death of Miss Penelope Every, only daughter of the late Sir Henry Every, of Egginton Hall, Derby, at the age of eighty-four, recalls one of the oddest mistakes that the Press has ever been the means of circulating," we learn from the *Lady's Pictorial*. "About 1850, a paragraph went the round to the effect that a wealthy and eccentric individual had announced his determination to send his daughter to a nunnery unless she could collect in a given time an almost impossible number of cancelled postage stamps. It happened that Miss Every was applied to by a friend who had interested herself in the case, and, by some misunderstanding, a second paragraph was published associating Miss Every's name with the task of receiving collections of stamps towards the ransom. Immediately Egginton Hall was inundated with English and foreign stamps to the number of upwards of two and a half millions. The annoyance caused by this queer invasion became so great that the Everys had to forward a notice to the *Times*, intimating the groundless nature of the prevailing impression and earnestly requesting that no further supplies might be despatched. To perpetuate the event, Miss Every executed a clever picture, representing the vast assemblage of packets, netted wrappers, parcels, bags, boxes, cases, hampers, and other receptacles used in the conveyance of the stamps, and of this curious sketch an engraving appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of the period. The letters which accompanied many of the consignments were bound up, and formed a portly volume, which may probably yet be seen in the family library."

Random Gleanings.

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A CORRESPONDENT in Tobago, W. I., informs an American contemporary that the postmaster of that place recently sold 100 ½-penny stamps which had a face value of $1 for £15, about $75, to a stamp dealer.

* * *

Mr. W. M. Barnard, of Buenos Aires, informs the *Philatelic Journal of America* that the Argentine Government proposes to increase the postal tariff fifty per cent. on and after September 1st, as at present the postal service is carried on at a yearly lost of $1,500,000; if this is done they will probably abolish all 2c. and 5c. stamps.

* * *

A correspondent in the Straits Settlements informs the *Philatelic Journal of America* that of a certain provisional of which 250,000 were issued he holds 230,000, and one of which 15,000 were issued he holds 10,000, and offers to sell them at an advance of about ten times their value. "This kind of speculation," says the *Philatelic Journal of America*, by way of comment, "shows collectors the reason for so many provisionals being issued by the colonies of that part of the world."

* * *

M. Pierre Mahè, editor of the new *Questionneur Timbropolique*, is the secretary and confidential adviser of Mons. Ferrary.

* * *

What has Mr. Charles B. Corwin been up to? The *Post Office* says:—"In view of certain reflections made on the association by Mr. C. B. Corwin, the secretary was instructed to refuse to issue to him a share of stock should he at any time apply for one."

* * *

The average cost of the *American Philatelist* (writes Mr. W. C. Stone), aside from subscriptions, has been "something less than seven dollars a month." This being so, it is difficult to understand the fuss that has been made as to the cost of maintaining an official organ.

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The American Philatelist and Collector is responsible for the statement that the fifty cent U.S., postage due stamp will be retired from use. This would have the effect of making the stamp very rare, as very few of this denomination have been used.

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"Never cut envelopes to shape," writes Mr. H. F. King, in a chapter of advice to young collectors. "Either keep entire, which is best, or cut square with large margins. Even rare envelopes when cut to shape are of little value."

"By being constantly on the watch for variations," remarks the *Golden Star*, "one may be rewarded by valuable finds in our most common stamps. In an office in one of the large towns in this state, a short time ago, an entire sheet of the current two cent was received *unperforated*. They were cut up and sold, and if any of them fell into the hands of collectors after being used, of course they could not be guaranteed as imperforate, but if a collector had bought a sheet at face, it would have been a lucky find."

* * *

In its June issue the *Washington Philatelist* chaffed the *P.J.G.B.* unmercifully about its interview with Mr. Dawson A. Vindin, but in the July number this appears, just to show there is no animosity: "The matter in Brown's *Philatelic Journal of G. B.* for May, is of the same high grade as usual, and the article on our tried and true old philatelic friend, Mr. H. Stafford Smith, is capital. We are proud of this journal."

* * *

The American papers tell of a dumb youth named William H. Cousins, 17 years old, who was recently charged in the U.S. Circuit Court with using the mails to defraud stamp dealers. Cousins is the son of poor parents who live at Sherburne. The boy is alleged to have carried on his unlawful schemes in the towns of Medfield, Natick, Framingham, and South Framingham, under different names, to the detriment of stamp exchangers throughout the country, and the regret of bicycle swappers. The defendant, it is stated, has gone under the names of E. B. Atwood, of Medfield, B. W. King, at Framingham, and Charles B. Purdy, at Natick, and under them he is thought by the post office inspectors to have gotten out of his victims property to the value of more thau $600. He has, it is alleged, hired post office boxes at the different towns and received the answers of his correspondents, whom he procured partly through advertising.

Postal Service for Madagascar.

THE Malagasy Government, we are informed, are about to take a great stride forward in civilisation. They are organising an inland postal service, and will probably apply to be admitted into the postal union. The inland rates of postage will be three-halfpence the half-ounce for letters, and one half-penny the four ounces for various printed matter and samples. The service is to be literally run by men's legs, bi-weekly over the 229 miles between Antananarivo and Tamatave, and once a week between Antananarivo and the south-east coast. The stamps, designed by a native, have already received the approval of the Queen and Prime Minister. It is also proposed to facilitate newspaper enterprise by inaugurating Press telegraphic rates.

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, NOS. 11 & 12.] DECEMBER 10, 1892. [GRATIS.

A Word of Apology.

EXPLAINING HOW THIS REVIEW CAME TO TAKE A MONTH'S HOLIDAY.

EXPECTATION, if the thing expected be a good thing, is one of the finest institutions we know. Study the man who is expecting something good; he seems to enjoy already the luxury that is coming. He is brisk, cheerful, and easy to please, *until the good thing arrives*. Then a change comes over the spirit of his dream. He is satisfied enough for a day or two, but at the end of that space he will begin to expect another good thing, and a still greater luxury this time. And then the same programme is gone through, and again, and again. Expectation is a fine thing, a glorious thing; but realisation, if it comes too often and too regularly, is apt to be of all experiences the most pernicious. There is a monotony of satisfaction that is only akin to the monotony of disappointment. We are, perhaps, a trifle ethical, and, may be, some of our readers are beginning to think that the printer has put this screed under the wrong headline. Those who think thusly, will please possess their souls in patience, and—read on. We were about to suggest that constant realisation of one's hopes is a bad thing for the system, and that an occasional disappointment comes as a health-giving tonic. Probably few of our readers looked at the matter in this light when they missed the *Review of Reviews* from the tail-end of their *Journal* last month. Perhaps we could hardly expect it, and it must not be thought that we have led up to the matter in this roundabout way in order to shirk the blame, or to clothe our fault in virtue's garb. To cut a long story short, we are genuinely sorry for the non-appearance of the *Review* last month, and to make up in some measure for our shortcoming, we have strained every nerve to make the present issue the best we have yet produced. Proofs have not been wanting that the disappointment of our readers on being deprived of their *Review of Reviews* equalled our own regret on being compelled to go to press without it. Letters expressive (some of them very expressive indeed), of this general disappointment have reached us in shoals. Not merely dozens, but hundreds of our readers, wrote to us in this way—not all of them in tones of complaint, but mostly in a spirit of friendly, fraternal admonition. Their letters served a double purpose. While they strengthened our resolve to be more punctual in future, they also revealed to us the firm hold which the *Review of Reviews* has secured upon the esteem of our subscribers. When, in January last, we inaugurated our monthly supplement as a humble eight-page experiment, we scarcely anticipated such a rapid conquest of the inevitable antipathy to such an innovation. We have had our little difficulties to surmount, as every reader must be able to understand; but we think that we have now safely cleared the last fence, and that a clear course lies before us. We need hardly say that, during 1893, the *Review of Reviews* will remain a feature of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, and that every effort will be made to maintain it at a praiseworthy level, both literally and philatelically. Every month it will consist of sixteen pages; every issue will be published promptly on the 10th of the month, and, henceforth, our motto will be "Punctuality, Progress, and P———" Will our readers help us to achieve the third word —too frequently the missing word—Popularity?

The Article of the Month.

MR. A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD ON THE 1882 PROVISIONALS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

WERE it not for such papers as the *London Philatelist*, the *Monthly Journal*, and the *Philatelic Record*, we should be sadly at a loss to fill our "Article of the Month" column. This is but natural, since up to the present time we have restricted ourselves to English papers in our choice of material. Many a correspondent has suggested that we should occasionally go further a field, and this it is quite likely we may do in the near future. Few American papers bring us articles of sufficient importance for this purpose, but with the Philatelic Press of the continent things

are very different. The German and French Stamp Journals frequently contain articles on important subjects by the leaders of the world's philatelic opinion, and these, by means of the new arrangements we are making for translations, we shall frequently be able to crystallise into acceptable matter for our "Article of the Month." Very well. We have touched upon this matter simply because the eve of a new year seems to us to be a fitting time to do so.

For this month we are going to discuss Mr. A. de Reuterskiöld's able paper on "British Guiana Provisionals of 1882," as read before the Society last month, and published in the current issue of the *London Philatelist*. The author of the paper tells us at the outset that he has

MADE THESE STAMPS A SPECIAL STUDY

for the past three or four years. There are, as Mr. de Reuterskiöld points out, two settings-up of these stamps, for both of which the same types were used. For the purposes of ready reference he designates as "A" the setting-up in six rows of two stamps, and as "B" the setting-up in four rows of three stamps. The printing of the whole issue of the provisionals of 1882 was done from the same type, with, of course, a necessary alteration of value. This partly re-setting the bottom line of the stamp in order to make the change of value caused, as in many other series of type-set stamps, a certain shifting of the whole stamp, resulting in the creation of a number of minor varieties. Into the subject of these accidental varieties Mr. Reuterskiöld does not go at any great length. He concerns himself more with the distinct issues, or more properly the distinct settings-up. He places the "B" setting-up (four rows of three stamps) chronologically first, and for this reason—that all the unused remainders in the hands of dealers, and which are mostly in blocks of ten, are of type "A," while unused specimens or blocks of type "B" are extremely scarce. While making up plates of these stamps he found that there was a second setting of this same type "B" for the 2 cents. Again, while searching for varieties, Mr. Reuterskiöld was struck by the repeated, and, as he describes it, "ever-recurring curious position of the word 'specimen.'" "In setting 'A,'" he writes, "it read upwards (inverted) from right lower to left upper corner on the first column, and downwards from the left upper to the right lower corner on the second column. In setting 'B,' on the contrary, it read upwards from left lower to right upper corner on the first and third lines, and downwards (inverted) from right upper to left lower corner on the second and fourth lines."

HOW WERE THE STAMPS PUNCHED?

This, the writer goes on to explain, was probably due to the fact that the punching machine "was only deep enough to take one stamp, so that with 'A' when one column was punched the sheet was turned round to punch the other one." "This explanation," he jocularly adds, "ought to be easily tested in the Colony, as it is stated that the punching machine used is still in existence, and is used as a door-weight in the printer's office in Georgetown."

WHEN HE COMES TO

discuss minor varieties, Mr. A. de Reuterskiöld is difficult to follow without the Society's book on the West Indies before one, for to that excellent work he makes constant reference. For this reason we forbear to reproduce his investigations in this direction, believing that those readers who possess a copy of the West Indian list will also be in receipt of the *London Philatelist*. But one of his closing paragraphs, embodying the main result of his researches, calls for quotation. "There are, therefore," writes Mr. Reuterskiöld, "two plates of each of the settings of the 2 cents. It must be supposed that this value was much more used than the 1 cent, as there do not seem to be more than the two plates of the latter value. The only varieties I have found of the 1 cent are due to slipping of the type."

Philately at Home.

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OUR LEADING BRITISH CONTEMPORARIES DISSECTED AND DISCUSSED.

In some mysterious manner, the *Monthly Journal* has solved the difficult problem, how to reduce the price of a commodity without reducing its intrinsic value. When the *M.J.* dropped at a bound from sixpence a copy to one-shilling-per-annum-post-free, many people anticipated a falling off in the interest and philatelic value. But these predictions have not been fulfilled, The shilling-a-year journal well maintains the reputation of its sixpenny predecessor. The issue for November 30th comes to us with plenty of good things to ensure its welcome. Major Evans's articles on "Stamps and Stamp Collecting" go merrily forward. The instalment in the issue before us deals interestingly and at great length with the various methods of engraving and printing stamps. The subject, as it is here treated, loses much of its necessary dryness. Altogether, Major Evans deals with

FOUR STYLES OF STAMP PRINTING,

which he classifies as follows:—"1. Printing from plates engraved in taille douce, technically termed copper-plate printing, by which what are known as line-engravings are produced. I mention these different terms, because stamps thus printed are usually described as "engraved in taille douce," though this expression applies more strictly to the method of engraving the die or plate; copper-plate printing is the English equivalent, and the impressions produced are line-engravings. 2. Typography, or surface-printing, the process by which books,

&c., are printed. 3. Lithography, or printing from stone. 4. Embossing, by which impressions are produced in relief; this is usually employed in connection with the second process, and may be said to be a variety of it, but it produces very different results from those of ordinary typography." In his subsequent remarks anent these several styles, Major Evans is interestingly full of wise saws and modern instances. For example, as specimens of the copper-plate printing—"probably the earliest form of printing that was invented"—he mentions the earlier 1d. and 2d. stamps of Great Britain, and the adhesive stamps of the United States. As to typography, this system is briefly described by the Major as the exact opposite of the copper-plate style, the portions intended to receive the ink being left in relief, whereas in copper-plate printing the inked portions are cut into the block. The current stamps of Great Britain, he points out, are

SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF TYPOGRAPHY,

and so are those of France. Lithography, or printing from stone, receives liberal treatment at Major Evans's hands. "In this process," he writes, "the lines of the design are neither cut into the stone nor, to any appreciable extent, raised upon its surface, but are simply lines, etc., of a special kind of ink upon the prepared surface of a certain nature of stone." Again giving instances, he says: "Perhaps the best specimens of lithography are the issues of British Guiana dated 1853, 1860, and 1863, lithographed by Waterlow & Sons. The ½a., 1a., and 4a., of the first issue of India; the Mauritius 1d. and 2d. with Greek border, and the great majority of the general and provincial issues of the Republic of Colombia, are lithographs of various degrees of excellence." In dismissing this section of his subject, Major Evans remarks that an accurate knowledge of lithographic methods and results is important to philatelists, because most of the early forgeries were produced by this process. Coming to his fourth and last style—embossing—Major Evans begins by pointing out that, strictly speaking, embossing is not a method of printing at all; it is merely stamping in relief. Yet it is such a big question, so intimately affecting the study of philately, that he deals with it at some considerable length.

Taking the embossed envelopes of Great Britain as an example whereon to base his remarks, Major Evans seeks to convey some idea as to

HOW THE EMBOSSING IS DONE.

"An examination," he writes, "of an impression of one of these envelope dies will convey as good an idea as we can desire of the nature of embossing. The head, we see, is formed by a deep hollow in the die, at the bottom of which are further shallow cuts forming the details of the diadem, the hair, the eye, the ear, &c. Forming a ground to this is a flat, oval surface, enclosed by a rather deeply cut line. Outside this we find an oval band of interlaced wavy lines, the pattern of which is broken by the letters of the inscription, which are on a level with the surface of the die. Beyond this band again is a deeply-cut line, and outside all a narrow rim on a level with the other portions that are left in relief. The die is inked as for surface-printing (in fact, the colour is surface-printed); very heavy pressure is used; and a piece of leather, or substance of that nature, being under the paper, the latter is forced up into the hollows of the die, and receives an impression from them in relief, at the same time as the coloured impression from the raised portions of the die." So much for the method. As to the stamps thus produced their name is legion. Examples of plain embossing—that is apart from colour or surface-printing—are the red and white Scinde Dawk stamps and the second and third issues of Sardinia. Instances of combined embossing and surface-printing in one process are the first 6d., 10d., and 1s. of Great Britain; the *blue* Scinde Dawk; the issues of Austria and Austrian Italy from 1858 to 1863; those of Bavaria from 1867 upwards; Brunswick, 1865; Hamburg, 1866; Lubeck, 1863; and various others among the adhesives; and our own stamped envelopes, as well as the majority of those of other countries.

STAR-WATERMARKED NEW ZEALANDS

have lately been the cynosure of all eyes, in consequence of Mr. E. D. Bacon's noteworthy discoveries of very early specimens of the New Zealand stamps printed on Star-watermarked paper. Much space is devoted to this matter in the *Monthly Journal*, which has, in addition to Mr. Bacon's letter, a long editorial on the subject. Major Evans's remarks, while embodying the gist of an article by Mr. Bacon in the October issue of the *London Philatelist*, admirably summarise all the kindred discoveries of recent date. Mons. Moens, the editor of the *M. J.* points out, gave, in the sixth edition of his catalogue, July, 1855, as the date of the first New Zealands, and this has been since confirmed. At that time all authorities agreed that those on blue paper were the first stamps issued. In September 1889, the late Mr. John Davies, of the New Zealand Stamp Department, placed it on record that the first of the "stamps printed in England were those first put into circulation, and that both blue and white papers were employed in the colony for printing stamps upon, before (as far as Mr. Davies was aware) star-watermarked paper was used at all." From this official evidence Major Evans passes on to the "information recently obtained by Mr. Bacon. This is of undoubted importance, giving as it does a record of the New Zealands that were

PRINTED BY PERKINS, BACON & CO.,

On September 22nd, 1854, (so run Mr. Bacon's facts), 12,000 1d., 66,000 2d., and 8,000 1s. stamps were sent out, together with a plate for each value, a printing press, ink, &c., and these are stated by Messrs. Perkins,

Bacon & Co. to have been the only New Zealand stamps printed by them; moreover, these were all upon star-watermarked paper, and with them were sent some 3,000 sheets of the same paper, upon which could be printed a further supply of about 700,000 stamps of such denominations as might be required. From this last fact Major Evans argues that stamps found used in 1855 and 1856 may either have been those printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., or those printed locally, in the Colony, on the blank paper supplied. "In any case," writes the Major, "we have to abandon altogether the theory of the unwatermarked paper coming first, for the specimens used in August, 1855, examined by the London Society, now turn out to be upon white paper watermarked with the star, and apparently all the other specimens known with very early dates attached to them have the same watermark"

CHRONOLOGY OF THE STAR-WATERMARKS.

Referring to the second consignment of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., in 1859—after which date "watermarked paper of some kind appears to have been regularly used for some years—Major Evans goes on to say: "We must therefore place first 1d., 2d., and 1s. stamps upon star-watermarked paper; then the same values upon ordinary *blue* and *white* wove papers; then the 6d. (perhaps) upon the star paper sent out with the plate, or upon ordinary white wove paper only; and, in 1862, all four values upon the star paper. And the question arises, can we divide these star-watermarked stamps of the three earlier values into the three sets which should exist—those printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., those printed in the Colony in 1855-56, and those printed in 1862." To endeavour to answer the self-propounded problem, Major Evans wades through an ocean of weighty argument. He finally emerges, half triumphant, with the theory that there *ought* to be a distinct difference in shade between the English and the local printing. He is inclined to ascribe the blue variety to the former, and the white to the latter; but as a means to a satisfactory solution of the question he suggests that collectors should combine to accumulate a number of letters with stamps on them dated from 1855 to 1859.

MR. GIBBONS EN ROUTE FOR INDIA.

All the "features" of the *Monthly Journal*—New Issues, "Notes and News," and Society Reports—are well sustained in excellence. Mr. C. J. Phillips, who has always the latest tit-bits in his gossipy column, tells us that Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons is going away again. He will "do" India this time. He expects to reach Colombo by January 17th, and will proceed thence, after a fortnight's stay, to Madras, and from there, on February 7th, to Calcutta. Leaving Calcutta on February 10th, he will traverse Northern India by easy stages—putting up at Darjeeling, Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Jeypore, and Ahmedabab—and so on to Bombay, where he is expected to arrive on March 10th. Let us hope that Mr. Gibbons will find something interesting in the way of "copy" to send home to the *Monthly Journal*. His previous letters from Italy and North of Africa were very entertaining, and much appreciated.

MR. CASTLE'S VIEWS ON PARIS

are embodied in his second article on this subject, appearing in the *London Philatelist*. As to the stamps exhibited, Mr. Castle's verdict was on the whole a fairly favourable one, and but as to the general arrangements he had no faults to find. He writes: "The somewhat protracted time during which the Exhibition remained open was, in my opinion, a mistake, as not only did it naturally deter would-be exhibitors from incurring the risk of lengthened exposure, but it prevented many of the dealers who had hired stalls from remaining to the end. Several of the leading English firms closed their "shops" long before the end of the Exhibition, and I may, I think, without exaggeration say that the last days were considerably worse than the first. The French have done very well for the first attempt, but next time they should do better. The *Champ de Mars* is too far out, and the building, on account of its vast size, unsuitable. They, moreover, suffered from the want of competition on the part of both the foremost collector and the leading dealer of their country—defections that are to be as much regretted as wondered at. The exhibition of the dealers, especially those hailing from this country, had much to do with the perhaps slightly qualified measure of success attained, while the reflection that the English section contributed thereto in no small measure is gratifying to our national instincts—the more so as the incomparably superior London Exhibition was ungraced by any contributions from our neighbours across the Channel." There; we have quoted Mr. Castle in extenso, because his view, as one of our leading philatelists, is possessed of no inconsiderable significance. In its main points Mr. Castle's criticism chimes in with what we said in the editorial columns of the *P.J.G.B.* Reverting to the *London Philatelist*, that estimable paper has temporarily lost its editor. Mr. M. P. Castle has gone on

A TRIP ROUND THE WORLD;

but Mr. E. J. Nankivell in his absence will worthily fill the editorial chair. The full programme of Mr. Castle's journey is given in the *L. P.* He will have reached Bombay on December 5th; and his future "visitations" and dates of arrival are as follow: Calcutta, January 16; Colombo, January 23; Hong Kong, February 19; Nagasaki, March 11; Yokohama, April 24; San Francisco, May 13; Chicago, May 27; New York, June 22, and Liverpool, July 2. Neither the Society nor

the *London Philatelist* will suffer through Mr. Castle's absence, though of course, the absence of his genial personality from the Society's meetings will be sorely felt. The Vice-President has promised to write if anything noteworthy occurs, and he may be relied upon to bring home a big cargo of information as to stamp doings abroad. "Before Mr. Castle left," we read in the *L. P.*, "he handed over to us a ponderous bale of Philatelic lore in MS., sufficient, in fact, to justify his extending his holiday over a considerable portion of the few remaining years of the present century. In addition to this supply, we hope to receive from him for publication in the *London Philatelist*, a series of interesting letters and sketches relating to Philatelic matters which he may find worthy of note *en route*." It is added that any communication addressed to c/o Cook's Agency at each place of stoppage will reach Mr. Castle.

MR. BACON ON WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The hero of the last two issues of the *London Philatelist* is unquestionably Mr. E. D. Bacon. Not only has this gentleman's name been associated with a valuable contribution on the early New Zealands (which we have dealt with in our notice of the *Monthly Journal*) but he is also to be credited with a long, and still unfinished, paper on the Stamps of Western Australia. As a prelude to his detailed researches in this direction, Mr. Bacon animadverts upon the good work which has lately been done, both at home and at the Antipodes, in the way of clearing up doubtful points as to the early issues of Australasian stamps. This, as he points out, is largely the result of the publication of the Society's work on "Oceania." It was immediately after the publication of this book that Mr. Bacon, recognising the lack of reliable data as to the Western Australian stamps, resolved upon a deep and searching investigation of the history of these stamps. The result is a voluminous paper, largely made up of official documents bearing on the subject. Before dealing directly with the stamps he gives a list of the postal rates in force in Western Australia at the time of the introduction of postage stamps. The rates then current, as Mr. Bacon proves by the reproduction of a government proclamation, were those that came into operation on July 1st, 1852. He next gives two ordinances of the Legislative Council of the Colony authorising the issue of postage stamps. These are dated May 22nd, 1854, and they indicate beyond all doubt the date of the introduction of postage stamps into the Colony. So far Mr. Bacon gets in the October number of the *London Philatelist*. In the November part he proves

THE ACTUAL DATE OF THE FIRST ISSUE

of these stamps to have been August 1st, 1854. The next question is one of values. Mr. Bacon contends that the one penny black, placed in the second emission in the Society's book, must have been issued on August 1st, 1854, since 1,000,000 of these stamps were despatched by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., on August 31st, 1853—nearly a year prior to the date of the first issue. Besides, a one penny stamp was needed for the urban letter rate, and if these stamps were not in use, how was the Government able to fulfil the terms of its proclamation? "Now, with regard to the other values," writes Mr. Bacon at this point," if we refer to the proclamation of the 7th June, 1852, we see, that given a supply of the one penny stamps, the only other value there was much call for, was one of fourpence for ship letters. And, as there would be plenty of time between the arrival of the water-marked paper from England, and the 1st of August, 1854, it seems probable that the fourpenny stamp, which was printed in the Colony, was also issued at the same date as the one penny." Then comes another official document, dated November 10th, 1855, and proclaiming an alteration of the ship-letter rate to 6d. for the half-ounce, This, in Mr. Bacon's view, accounts for the appearance of the sixpenny stamp. As to the date of the remaining value—the one shilling—Mr. Bacon has no data, and has to leave the question where he finds it. But his second paper winds up with the promising legend, "To be continued."

A LIBEL FROM PARIS.

One other matter in the *London Philatelist* calls for quotation. It is Mr. M. P. Castle's absolute refutation of the slur sought to be cast upon English dealers and collectors by the publisher of an insignificant Parisian stamp paper. Readers of the editorials in last month's PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN will notice that we expressed ourselves strongly on this matter, and, curiously enough, in almost identical terms with the *London Philatelist*. "It is not the custom of this journal" (so we read in the *London Philatelist*), "to notice the criticisms of its contemporaries; whether in kindly view, as is frequently the case, or in *malice prepense*, as most rarely occurs. A malicious aad utterly false statement, however, levelled at the editor of this journal by an insignificant Paris dealer, whose literary (?) venture in the journalistic line has but survived its first number, calls for an absolute denial in these columns in order that the character of the *London Philatelist* should be like Cæsar's wife. After giving vent to sundry sneers at the English exhibitors in the Paris Exposition, and disparaging both the jury and its method of selection, the venomous little party, probably not having been the recipient of a prize himself, states that 'one of the gold medals was secured by an English firm who showed the collection of an English amateur who was a member of the jury,' this being the highest form of 'art' as applied to decorative purposes. Mr. M. P. Castle, the editor of this journal, was the

ONLY ENGLISH AMATEUR ON THE JURY,

and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, received (and justly) a gold medal. We have Mr. Castle's absolute authority for stating that he neither lent nor showed a single stamp to any exhibitor at Paris. The lie is an absurd one on the face of it, but the insult is so gross that the French Society should exact from the 'gentleman' in question a retraction as absolute as the apology."

With this extract we leave the *London Philatelist*. We have by no means exhausted the supply of readable things in the Society's excellent organ, but though our scissors have been newly ground and our paste is in abundant supply, the tyrant space bids us forbear. We must, however, tarry a few minutes—or rather lines—to say that in "get up" and general arrangement, the *London Philatelist* has never looked back. Its "New Issues" chronicle has, we consider, been greatly improved in beauty and utility by the newly-adopted method of engraving the stamp blocks on a black back ground. For the purposes of examining perforations, this idea is invaluable.

A JOURNAL FOR "FISCALISTS"

has long been wanted, and it has now arrived. Messrs. Fred. Geo. C. Lundy and Walter Morley are the gentlemen we have to thank for this most acceptable innovation. Previous attempts to float a fiscal paper have not been marked by conspicuous success, but this may have been largely due to the inexperience or incompetence of the floaters. We have cudgelled our brain in vain for a reason why a paper devoted exclusively to the interests of fiscal collectors should not be a success—aye, and a big success at that. With men like Messrs. Lundy and Morley at the helm, the *Fiscal Philatelist and Revenue Stamp Guide* (to give the new venture its full title) should rapidly find its sphere of usefulness. At 2/6 per annum, post free, the paper is reasonable enough, and the appearance of its initial number augurs well for success. The stock features of the *Fiscal Philatelist* will be "New Issues," "Notes and Comments," and, by no manner of means least, a fiscal catalogue. Truly a mighty work is this last. Compiling a fiscal catalogue, we should imagine, is something like digging out a Panama Canal, and not half so exciting. Still Mr. Lundy is evidently going at it with a stout heart, and we hope in all sincerity that when his catalogue is complete (whenever that may be) that the *Fiscal Philatelist* will be well and firmly established as the recognised and reliable organ of an undoubtedly increasing class. That

FISCAL-COLLECTING IS INCREASING

there cannot be the smallest shadow of a doubt. As Mr. Lundy points out, the publication of the "Revenue Stamps of Mexico" in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, and of the "Revenue Catalogue of Great Britain and Colonies" in the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN gave this branch of philately a rare fillip, and its votaries are now to be met with wherever philately flourishes. But we were discussing the contents of the new journal. In addition to the serial items in the *Fiscal Philatelist*, we find a number of special articles. Very curious and interesting is a copy of the act of good old George III, of glorious memory, instituting the "Hat Tax," a measure which inflicted upon the harmless, necessary hatters of a bye-gone generation an impost varying from 6d. to 2s., "for every felt or wool, stuff or beaver hat, uttered, vended, or sold." The first of a valuable series of articles on the Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon, by Mr. Lundy, also appears in the number before us. For its typography and appearance generally, as well as for the solid merit of its reading matter, the *Fiscal Philatelist* is a paper to be commended. Every "fiscalist" (is that not a good name?) who sees the first number won't be happy till he sees the second, and we don't think we can use any higher praise than that.

"THE PHILATELIC RECORD"

for November has somehow managed to lose itself on the way to our office. The October issue we have, but nary November. In the number before us there is a further instalment of "The First Stamps of Victoria," the admirable series of papers which the editor of our silver-medal contemporary has based on the articles of Mr. David H. Hill. In some future issue we must give a brief summary of the whole; at present, with the limited space now left us, we might as well try to squeeze a quart of beer into a pint pot. Everything in the *Philatelic Record* is kept up to a high standard of excellence as befits a journal upon whom new honours have lately devolved. With one of the *Philatelic Record's* leaders on the subject of the Paris Exhibition we find ourselves strongly in accord, for it echoes our own question: why were the great English collectors so conspicuous by their absence from the show? "Of the seventeen English exhibitors" (the *Record* points out), "more than three-fourths were dealers, and the promoters are, as we are informed, somewhat surprised that English collectors, with the exception of two or three, have failed to put in an appearance. What then are the reasons for this general abstention on the part of our collectors, who have allowed Great Britain to be represented principally by the dealers? The promoters should recollect that when the London Philatelic Society organized an exhibition with no other object than to mark the jubilee anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps, an invitation was issued by it, addressed to all who took an interest in the science, to join in some degree, however small in this celebration. The *Société Française de Timbrologie* and *one* dealer, we believe, alone sent contributions." There is only one thing about this article we regret, and that is that it leaves the impression on the reader's mind

that the English philatelists remained away out of a mean spirit of revenge. This we hardly care to believe, and the editor of the *Record* is doubtless with us on this point. Before we leave the *Record*, we must mention that the question of

AMALGAMATION WITH THE "STAMP NEWS"

has been decided in the negative. "The old *Record*" (as Mr. Buhl himself writes) "shall live and continue in its old path, with the same able editor who watched over it many years ago, and who has cared for it during the past year, and the same care with which it has always been looked after by those who have controlled it from time to time. It will be gathered from the above that we treat the matter with a certain amount of sentiment, and we candidly confess that this is so, although apart from any sentiment, we are flattered at the subscription list being higher than ever before, and at the recognition which the *Record* received at the Paris Exhibition, and the hearty congratulations which this award has called forth from all quarters." We need hardly say that we heartily applaud Mr. Buhl's decision. An amalgamation between two papers so little alike as the *Stamp News* and the *Philatelic Record* would have been a most incongruous piece of business. Besides, why amalgamate when each in its way has a well-defined purpose to serve, a clear, straight path to traverse. The *Record*—"the same old steady-going and scientific paper," to quote Mr. Buhl once again—appeals to the advanced philatelist, who studies shades, perforations, and gum-thicknesses. The *Stamp News*, on the other hand, plays, to a certain extent, "to the gallery." It is a more popular, more democratic paper, and attunes its price as well as its precepts to the requirements of the younger stampite. We may occasionally have found subject for criticism in the contents and conduct of the *Record* and *Stamp News*, but it would grieve us to see either paper improved out of existence.

"THE STAMP NEWS"

for November is noteworthy for a second article on British Stamps from the pen of Mr. Asher Levy, the secretary, if we are not mistaken, of the Plymouth Society. When Mr. Levy's first article appeared in the *Stamp News* we took occasion to say that there was nothing very fresh in it, and this criticism apparantly has troubled Mr. Levy not a little, since, at the outset of his paper, he animadverts on the fact that "fresh light," however feeble in its glimmer, is always acceptable. Undoubtedly this is so, and we are sorry that Mr. Levy should have so sadly misconstrued our meaning. We thought we had made it clear that we deemed his article of insufficient importance to interest the vast body of *general* collectors for whom we have to cater. It was far from our intention to brand his effort as absolutely and entirely valueless. This second paper by Mr. Levy in the *Stamp News* is a reply to a criticism of his former paper by the *Philatelic Record*. A reply to a critic is inexcusable, except when the criticised person is in a position to adduce something new and interesting, or to finally decide the issues upon which he and his critic find themselves at variance. This, we are glad to say, Mr. Levy has done. His paper abounds in logical argument and feasible conclusion, and should be found really acceptable to those who have carefully studied Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's work on the "Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain," and the appendix thereto. But we still think, if Mr. Asher Levy will not mind our saying so, that the question as to the precise date upon which the various perforations of the 1d. and 2d. stamps first appeared is scarcely one of paramount importance. In addition to Mr. Levy's article the *Stamp News* brings a goodly store of articles and news items. Mr. Theodor Buhl, in his monthly budget of editorial gossip, gives us some news as to the projected

MILAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

of 1894, a scheme which the readers of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN have already heard of. "A committee has been formed," writes Mr. Buhl, "not for the purpose of arranging the exhibition, but merely to see what can be done, and to canvass, if we may use the word, the collectors and dealers for promises of support. It consists of members of the International Philatelic Club of Milan, and has issued a circular asking for a reply from those who are prepared to take part in the exhibition in some way or other. The following is a list of the members:—*President*, Signor Luigi Capello; *Vice-President*, Signor Antonio Annoni; *Secretary*, Signor Inardo Prada; *Treasurer*, Signor Guiseppe Marcozzi; *Vice-Secretary*, Signor Mansueto Innocenti; Count Vittore Trevisan di St. Leon; Signor Ghisi Enrico."

A mournful note is struck by "A Philatelic Cassandra," whose paper in the *Stamp News* is headed

"THE CLEAVAGE OF SPECIALISM."

This writer, whoever he may be, admits that there is much to be said for specialism; but he fears that the development of the one-country craze will be "marked by a distinct cleavage in the ranks of stamp collectors." "Specialism," he goes on to say, "may be educative to the few; it may be productive of higher study, of keener criticism, of a more critical distinction of minor varieties; but it will certainly be destructive of the broad, general, and safe results of what may be termed the public opinion of populous, all-round, general collecting. A few faddists, under specialism, become a recognized and somewhat dogmatic authority; but the few are more liable to err, and less liable to be corrected, if they are freed from the watchful criticism of the many." So far, this "Philatelic Cassandra" keeps well within the bounds

of moderation, but as he goes on the writer lashes himself into quite a fury, his rage culminating in this extraordinary perforation: "As the decadence of Rome set in when that proud mother of cities was in the zenith of her fame, so, looking beyond the promise of the immediate future of the next few years, into the future beyond, we are face to face with the cleavage of specialism—a harbinger of evil days to come, of decadence, and perhaps of doom, to the pursuit which we now cherish with so much pride and so much tenacity of purpose."

We despair of giving an idea of all the good things in the *Stamp News* this month. Mr. Buhl's article anent the Paris Exhibition is one of the best we have yet read. We notice also a second chapter of "Reminiscences" by Mr. A. A. Bartlett, and an interesting letter on Baden from Mr. J. H. Anheisser.

"THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL"

shows a vast improvement with the commencement of its fifteenth volume. "Editorial," "Trade Notes," "London Notes," "Philatelic News in a Nut-shell,"—these are all popular and apparently permanent features. Mr. George Burrow's articles on "The British Post Office" are still running. They afford a capital birdseye view of the course of postal development. A new feature in the *Stamp Collector's Journal* for Nov. 15th, is a paper on "Local Stamps." The subject is not tackled exhaustively, and perhaps it is better so. The article as it stands is an instructive index to the local stamp issuing countries. So far, the compiler has only got to Switzerland, so that there are several more countries to be dealt with yet.

THE ETHICS OF PHILATELIC JOURNALISM

have been vexing the soul of the editor, or editors, of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*. He says, or they say: "Why should there be so little sense of dignity among philatelic journalists?" The *P. C. & A.* must ask us an easier one, Are philatelic journalists really undignified? We trow not; we can scarcely see how one's paper can be taken to reflect one's personal dignity; since the contents of a journal are ruled rather by the requirements of its readers than the personal leanings of its editor. If a reader cannot get the sort of matter he wants he "takes in" some other paper, and the editor soon finds out what is really wanted by the bulk of his readers. But this accusation of lack of dignity is not specially levelled against English philatelic journalists. "In saying this," the *P. C. & A.* adds, "we have not so much in mind the English Philatelic Press, as the American, and only the lower grades of that. We are not cursed with a feeling of ultra-respectability, nor false modesty, but we would ask how any respectable man could stand up and argue for the intellectual qualities of his hobby, when confronted by an opponent who held in his hand one of these ridiculous and often offensive effusions. By all means let us have humour and fun, but not vulgarity and thinly-veiled nastiness." These are strong words, and we can scarcely perceive any justification for at least the concluding clause. Perhaps we had better await the response of the "lower grades" of American stamp journalism.

BRIEFER MENTION.

The *Stamp Collector* is another journal that has lost its way en route to 171, Queen Victoria Street. The last issue we have is that for September.

The *Stamp Collector's Monthly* for November and December are good numbers, but contain nothing that calls for special comment.

Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.'s *Monthly Circular* brings its usual careful compilation of "New Issues" and an interesting chronicle of the latest philatelic doings.

Last, and most decidedly least, comes the *Brickbat*, which throws delicate handfuls of mud at everyone, save its esteemed and celebrated proprietor.

On the Continent.

THE PITH OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN STAMP PAPERS.

MR. A. FREDERICK ENGERS in a recent issue of the *Illustriete Briefmarkenzeitung*, of Leipzig, pens an elaborate and exhaustive "study" of the war stamps of Spain. One is almost tempted to think that it is so much good space wasted, seeing what little interest the bulk of philatelists can have in the subject; but then everything touching or even bordering on philately is of importance, and once we admit this we must not cavil as to space, for the thing that is worth doing at all is proverbially worth doing well. Mr. Engers has certainly done it well. At the outset he refers to these Spanish war stamps as being among the many kinds of stamps eliminated from the albums of the purely postal collector. For a long time, he points out, philatelists clung to their "impuesto de guerra" stamps as being too much like postals to be really only fiscals. They certainly scrupled at the denomination "impuesto de guerra," but at the same time they could not understand that stamps similar alike in form and appearance in every way to the actual postage stamps, and treated and applied as such by the postal authorities, and regarding which a number of official decrees of the post office authorities existed, ought to be quite worthless from the point of view of the collector of postal stamps. The appearance of Moens' work, "Histoire des Timbres-poste, employes du Espagne," at last seems to have solved finally this question, to the detriment of the war stamps, for since then they have disappeared from the most widely circulated

albums, and they scarcely find mention in the catalogues and price lists of our dealers.

ARE SPANISH WAR STAMPS FISCALS?

Mr. Engers thinks not, and he confesses that the purpose of his "treatise" is to try to prove that the popular view that the "Impuesto de Guerra" stamps are mere fiscals arises from an entire misunderstanding of the Spanish language, the Spanish custom and Spanish manners in general—in other words, that those "Impuesto de Guerra" stamps that have been used on letters or on any other postal papers, are entitled to full recognition by philatelists. He goes on to show that the Spanish War Tax, made necessary, or at least desirable, by the Carlist war, the insurrection at Cartagena, and the civil war in Cuba, was introduced in October, 1873. This laid an impost of five and ten centimos on various articles, the tax being paid by means of stamp labels stuck on the dutiable goods. Article III. of the Decree enacted that a five centimos tax should be levied on every inland letter or letter to the Spanish colonies, and that a ten centimos tax should be imposed on theatre and railway tickets, &c. From this it will be readily seen how the adhesive War Tax stamps came to be affixed to letters, and to pass through the post. In a supplementary decree the five centimos tax was applied also to telegrams. Mr. Engers proceeds to argue:— (1) That the "Impuesto de Guerra" stamps were created by a financial and fiscal decree; (2) That the decree designates the stamp of 10 centimos for a number of different objects, but that the stamp of 5 centimos is designated exclusively for postal purposes, and (3) That this stamp of 5 centimos is to be considered as an integral part of the postage, necessary for pre-paying a letter; whereas a letter not bearing this stamp was considered as an unfranked one, and—pre-payment of letters being obligatory in Spain—would not have been forwarded as such. The logic of all this is incontrovertible, and Mr. Engers is safe in arguing that

THE 5C. IS A POSTAL FISCAL,

even if the other values cannot lay claim to this distinction. But Mr. Engers is not content to leave it at this. He goes on to submit that the word "impuesto" indicates postage quite as clearly as it indicates a duty on tea, tobacco, turpentine, or anything. Quoting the "Diccionario de la Aca," he says that the word signifies not only impost, duty, tax, toll, tribute, etc., but in general every imposed obligation and engagement. Further, in the Spanish way of thinking, "impuesto" as well expresses the postage to be paid on a letter by means of a stamp as the toll to be paid to a tax-collector. And then comes Mr. Enger's strongest argument. He submits that what we may call the standing of the War Tax Stamp was equivalent to that of the ordinary postage stamps. In support of this he claims to possess envelopes franked by two "Impuesto de Guerra" stamps, instead of one war stamp and one postage stamp. In fact, in the eyes of the Spanish post official, the two kinds of stamps bore exactly the same significance; they were both intended to frank letters, and they both possessed the same franking power. Not only has Mr. Engers envelopes franked entirely by war stamps, he has also letters, dated during the "war-tax" period, which bear two ordinary postage stamps instead of one postage, and one "Impuesto de Guerra." This proves his contention up to the hilt. Other matters affecting the same stamp are dealt in by Mr. Engers, who must be heartily thanked for an article which claims the attention of the whole philatelic world. Perhaps, next month, we may give the rest of this gentleman's salient points.

THE PRAGUE CONGRESS

is veraciously (and vivaciously) described in the same number of the *Illustritre Briefmarkenzeitung*—a paper, by the way, whose punctuality is such as to put some of us to shame. Other things worth reading, in the same issue, includes an account of the recent exhibition at Stuttgart; a very ample and detailed treatise on the postage stamps of Russia, and their obliteration; a description of the manufactory of paper, with special reference to its use for the manufacture of postage stamps; and a translated extract from the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica Santiago*, on the "Embossed Stamps of Peru."

THE GREEK STAMPS OF 1881

form the subject of an important contribution to the *Dresden Philatelist*—than which few philatelic papers, the world over, are better informed on matters affecting scientific philately. The writer of this Greek article is Mr. Socolis, a writer whose works are not entirely unfamiliar to careful readers of our review. Mr. Socolis points out in his opening sentence that there are many varieties of Greek stamps which might well be classed as separate issues, from the fact that from a philatelic point of view they present pronounced differences, though they are the same in design, colour, and paper. As a fact, the stamps of Greece, from 1861 to 1882, differ only in the manner of printing, and, thus, these are always classed as belonging to one long emission. The Greek mint which was entrusted with the manufacture of the stamps had not the means, or were too busy, as Mr. Socolis points out, to secure a really artistic print. Both paper and colouring matter were of the cheapest. As long as the colour to be used for, say the 10 lepta, was something near a blue, that was sufficient for this very easy going mint. Thus it is not astonishing to find quite a large variety of tints in these stamps. To classify them all is an obviously difficult matter; but this, our friend Mr. Socolis has boldly undertaken. He confesses that he has

found his task a difficult one. No official documents as to these changes of shade are, of course, in existence—necessarily so, since the variations of colour are admittedly the results of negligence or inadvertence. His sole guide, then, has been the dates on the post marks. This, it may be said, is not necessarily an infallible guide, since cases are of frequent occurrence where a man will have postage stamps in his possession months, or even years, before using them. With these prefactory words Mr. Socolis plunges into his classification and dealing with the stamps in order of value, seeks to show

ALL THE VARIETIES OF SHADE.

THE 1 LEPTA, 1861, Mr. Socolis finds in three distinctly different shades—chocolate, brown and light brown. The first shade, on thick paper, is of a splendid colour and of exquisite print; the shaded lines of the neck are very delicate, and of an even thickness from one end to the other; also the stars in the corners are very clearly printed. "This stamp," says Mr. Socolis, "may be considered as one of the most beautiful in the world."

THE 2 LEPTA appears also in three shades —yellowish brown (bistre), dark yellowish brown, and reddish yellow brown. The colour differences are well known, but not so the variations in printing. Here the two first-named shades (bistre and dark yellow brown) are as carefully printed as the 1 Lepton chocolate; whilst the third is not of such perfect execution.

OF THE 5 LEPTA there are only two shades existing—green on thick paper, and dark green on thin paper. These two adhesives are equal to each other in careful printing, but they are distinct in colour and paper.

CONCERNING THE 10 LEPTA, the difference is easily to be found by the 10 on the back of some copies of this value. The copies without the 10 on the back are printed on much thinner paper, and in a darker colour than those having the figure.

THE 20 LEPTA are found in two colours—blue on thick paper, and sky blue on thin paper.

OF THE 40 LEPTA Mr. Socolis has not has been able to find any copies that show any difference in the quality of the paper though the colour differs, some being dark and the others light.

THE 80 LEPTA is to be met with in carmine and in rose. The carmine is beautifully done on thick paper; of the rose coloured on thin paper there again exist two kinds: rose, nearly carmine and rose nearly similar to the colour of the 80 lepta of 1862, with thick lines in the neck, and badly printed; this adhesive can only be distinguished from the 80 lepta of 1862 by the absence of the figure from the back. Roughly, Mr. Socolis goes on to say, these Greek Stamps of 1861, may be

DIVIDED INTO TWO GREAT CLASSES—

those artistically executed on thick paper, and those less carefully done on thin paper. Minor variations are introduced by the figure printed on the back of some of the stamps. To the question of what we may call the birthplace of the stamps, Mr. Socolis gives only a passing reference, but as his article deals only with the the stamps of 1862, any fuller remarks on the Paris print and the Brussels print might obviously be deemed superfluous.

Der Philatelist is brimful of interesting articles, of which we think the foregoing is the gem. Other original items are: News concerning postal matters from San Marino, by A. Chelins, of Munich; the Last Days of Administration of the English Post at Heligoland by S. Pollatsek, and an article entitled "Postal Matters in Turkey." Then comes a chapter regarding the first issues of adhesive stamps in Chili (1853-1867) as translated from the "Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica Santiago," and an original article on the Post cards of Spain, by Beilicke, Liepzig.

ANOTHER GOOD GERMAN PAPER

that may always be relied upon to bring its full share of information interestingly put, is *Der Postwertzeichenkunde*, of Munich. The issue before us contains a continuation of a very elaborate treatise on the Postage Stamps of Denmark, by O. V. Rüse; an additional article on the pamphlet of O. Rownsel concerning the Adhesive Stamps of the Bergedorf Postal District, and an excellent article by Baron C. von Girsewald-Zurich on the Bremen Stamps, and how to detect their genuineness, with explanatory woodcuts.

Scarcely so good—in fact, to be quite candid, very inferior indeed—is the *Philatelistischer Borsen Courier*. The first item, a "study" of the Paris stamps of 1653 (*sic*), is by Franz Himmelbauer, a gentleman who had better study these stamps a little more carefully himself before he writes another article about them. Another thing in the *Borsen Courier* is a translation—unacknowledged, of course—of the *Philatelic Record's* recent articles on "English Military Telegraphs." This is full of errors of translation, and is garnished with occasional flippancies from the translator.

"L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE"

is conspicuous among French papers by its unvarying excellence. One may always safely look for something good from *L'Echo*, though while the quality is ever of the highest, the quantity is not always up to the mark—eh, Mons. Frémy? But, perhaps, it is unreasonable to expect quality and quantity combined; and we know this, that *L'Echo de la Trimbologie* with its not always extensive reading matter stands head and shoulders above many of its bulkier contemporaries. We feel in the humour for saying any number of amiable things about Mons. Frémy's paper at this juncture, because it is one of the very few

which can show a perfectly clean hand over the Paris Exhibition affair. Throughout, the attitude of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* towards the ill-fated show at the Palais des Arts Liberaux has been consistently honest and well-meaning. Not only this, but the paper did much—in company with a very few other public-spirited journals; notably the *Union Postale* and the *Gazette Timbrologique*—to keep the exhibition in countenance. Almost as soon as the doors of the show were open our Paris contemporary had a pretty full notice of the most noteworthy exhibits. Such enterprise as this calls for its meed of praise, and is the more welcome as showing that stamp journals are to be found which exist for some wider, more commendable aim than the mere furtherance of their editor's personal schemes and foibles.

AN HONORABLE MENTION

in the publication section was awarded to Mons. Frèmy for his excellent paper, and he well deserved the distinction. His October number, published just after the closing of the exhibition, contains the admirable report of M. Dorsan Astruc of the awards of the Exhibition Committee.

That voluminous and facile writer, Mons. Victor Flandrin, is busily engaged on the stamps of Victoria now. His articles are of great value, not only on account of their lucidity and interest, but because of the numerous illustrations with which Editor Frémy in his wisdom sees fit to embellish them. In the article before us every type of stamps dealt with has its picture. The Victoria articles finish, but not so Victor Flandrin. Articles come and articles go, but he goes on for ever. In the next issue of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we fully expect to find this versatile gentleman gaily discoursing on the stamps of Afghanistan or courageously tackling the intricacies of the Scinde District Dawk. All this industry and versatility is very admirable, but we confess that we would rather see Mons. Victor Flandrin devoting himself solely to the study of one special class of stamps. As a specialist, such a facile writer could do great things; as a desultory compiler —for it is only compilation, Mons. Flandrin—as a compiler, we say, he really accomplishes little that is of more than passing value.

IN THE "REVUE PHILATELIQUE"

there is much that can be honestly commended. The latest issue we have is that for September; but we doubt not that the non-arrival of subsequent issues is due only to one of those slips 'twixt publisher and reader which *will* occur in connection with the best regulated papers. Failing later numbers, we must content ourselves with commenting upon the September issue. Truly, it is well-stocked. Mons. Tillot leads off with one of his telling articles—devoted, in this instance, to the stamps of the French Colonies. In the same issue M. Tillott commences a lengthy review of the Paris Exhibition, and it is needless to say that he does it well. The next item in the *Revue* is a half-humorous, half-satirical account of a philatelic jaunt through Switzerland, written by one who chooses to hide his light beneath the *nom de plume* of "Philatelos." Highly diverting are the varied experiences of this genial "Philatelos" in the land of hills and valleys and lakes and—"fakes." The writer's final paragraph solemnly warns philatelists against Switzerland, which, so far as the travelling Stampite is concerned, ought to be labelled "dangerous ground." We have by no means exhausted the contents of this excellent *Revue Philatelique* even now. Besides the postal chronicle and fiscal chronicle—both by M. Langlois—we find a very commendable article on stamps in general, signed "Lahare."

THE MOST ARTISTIC PAPER

hailing from the continent is, without a doubt Mons. Poncin's *Gazette Timbrologique*. Originally quite a slender monthly, this has grown month by month until it has come to average some thirty pages, to say nothing of frequent supplements. The most remarkable thing about the *Gazette* is its artistic beauty. Every month some new and beautiful shade of ink is introduced, and the combination of two or three colours in the advertisements produces a most striking effect, which is, doubtless, not forgotten, when the advertising contracts are entered into. Nor does all this gay plumage cover a dull bird. The *Gazette Timbrologique* possesses the double attraction of being bright in tint and bright in tone. All its articles are written in the most taking way, and an occasional humorous illustration lends still another charm to its pages. In the issue we are now scanning—that for October 20th—there are some delightful fancy-sketches of visitors to the Paris Exhibition. In the first sketch we see the Parisian swells—"Les Elegantes;" then comes a picture, entitled "La Vieielle Anglaise"—a severe but not ill-natured "knock" at the English spinster. Finally, we are presented with a fancy portrait of "L'Amateur." In the picture he is a portly old fellow, be-spectacled and benevolent looking. He is not always so in real life. For its principal literary effort the *Gazette Timbrologique* has an article on Austrian reprints, from the pen of Mons. Gallus. The chronicle, as usual, is above reproach. Altogether a paper we look forward to with pleasure is the *Gazette Timbrologque*—a fit official organ of the Société Timbrophile d'Echanges. We have received many

OTHER CONTINENTAL JOURNALS

which we have not space to speak of at any great length. *Le Collectioneur de Timbres Poste* never changes one way or the other. Mons. Arthur Maury contrives to keep it up to a very respectable level of excellence. Mons. Maury, it may be said, was one of the Paris dealers who did not go exactly mad with enthusiasm over the recent exhibition in the Palais des

Arts Liberaux. He simply did not exhibit there, and has almost ignored the fact that an exhibition was held, so far as his paper is concerned.—*L'Union des Timbrophiles* is another paper that jogs along serenely. Like the brook in the poem, Mons. Nalés' paper "goes on for ever;" at least, we hope it may. The best thing in the November issue is an article on "The New French Stamp."—From the land of the Swede comes *Tidning Frimarksamlare*, which, if it desire to do us a real service, will get itself a new name right-away. Since translating the last lot of Swedish, our special Polyglot has not seemed quite himself. In fact we are watching the next bulletin with some anxiety.

Philately in the States.

TIT-BITS CULLED FROM THE LEADING TRANSATLANTIC PAPERS.

AS we predicted, the *American Philatelist* now looks quite its old self again. Thirty pages in the November number!—and the *American Philatelist* doesn't have small pages with little on them. This rapid improvement in—or rather revival of—the official organ of the American Philatelic Association, is of course due to the timely intervention of Mr. C. H. Mekeel, whose enterprise in undertaking the printing and publication of the *American Philatelist* for the consideration of the subscription money alone, is now a matter of history. Surprising, is it not, how a little commercial help will lubricate the cog-wheels of literature? We rejoice, with every member of the American Philatelic Association, that this big society has now an organ to which it can proudly point as occupying one of the foremost positions in philatelic literature. And now to dissect this rejuvenated visitor. There is a wealth of readable and withal instructive matter. Mr. Arturo Brant opens the ball with a paper on "Chilian Envelopes." This is one of the excellent articles contained within the covers of the "Annals" of the Santiago Philatelic Society. Mr. Brant is not a mere translator. He wrote the original article in addition to translating it. Following Mr. Brant's paper comes an article which is the result of the united efforts of American Philatelic Association members. This is on "Parma and Plaisance," and is a sort of sequel to Mons. Moens's monograph on "Les Timbres de Parme." Mr. William C. Stone's "Chronicle" is better than ever it was, and long custom has by no means "staled the infinite variety" of the "United States Philatelic Notes" of Mr. Robert Stockwell Hatcher. This same gentleman, by the way, is writing up the Revenue Stamp Laws of the various States—a feature which will doubtless possess some attractions for the fiscalist. Next, the *American Philatelist* gives a good chapter on "Auctions." For this, Mr. A. R. Rogers, the philatelic "broker," is largely responsible. In the course of his article he pens

"SOME PHILATELIC DON'TS"

that may amuse as well as instruct. Anyhow we are going to clip them in full. Mr. Rogers writes: "Don't think you can get a $10 stamp for $1, or anywhere near it.—Don't waste your time or the cataloguer's by sending in ridiculously low bids.—Don't bid on any stamps that you cannot pay spot cash for when you receive them.—Don't bid on $100 worth of stamps when you have only $25 to invest, in the hope that you will secure only that much.—Don't delay in paying for the stamps when you receive them.—Don't keep the stamps over one day. If they are not catalogued correctly, and you do not want them, send them each with a clear description, why they are wrong." Of course all this sounds strangely to English ears, for in this country the postal auction is still a thing of the future.

THE "P. J. OF A."

has by no means been neglected by Mr. Mekeel in his endeavours on behalf of the *American Philatelist*. The October and November numbers of the *Philatelic Journal of America* bring us noteworthy articles in plenty. Mr. Mekeel has not yet done with Mexico, for under the heading of "Mexico Up-to-Date" he is now reproducing a portion of his catalogue bearing upon these stamps. The instalment before us contains some good illustrations of the grotesque mutilations which the earlier Mexicans underwent—being halved, and in some cases decimated, by persons who must have had some idea of puzzling philatelic posterity. Another useful feature of the *Philatelic Journal of America* is a translation from the *Illustrirte Briefmarkenzeitung* of Mr. R. Englerling's article on the Spanish Habilitado Stamps. Still another feature betrays

A VERY SMART "MOVE"

by that champion diplomatist, Mr. Charles Haviland Mekeel. It is a move, however, which many philatelists, not excepting Mr. Harry Hilckes, will strongly disapprove of. We refer to the reproduction in the *Philatelic Journal of America* of Dr. Kalckhoff's original work on "Reprints." We have no right to assume that Mr. Mekeel has done this with the direct intention of robbing Mr. Hilckes' amended version of this book of a share of its *kudos*, but we certainly think that it looks a little like it. If, as is quite likely, Mr. Mekeel had arranged for his translation before Mr. Hilckes' work was thought of, all well and good; the matter, in that case, is an unfortunate coincidence for Mr. Mekeel.

Many items of minor interest are to be found in the *Philatelic Journal of America* in addition to the features already quoted. Articles "lifted" bodily from English papers are there in plenty. The "Notes and Comments" and

pars. anent philatelic oddities are well up to standard. One item of some interest, appearing over the initials "J.M.P." is headed.

"PHILATELY" OR "TIMBROPHILY"?

This is really a reply to a correspondent who "wants to know, you know," which is the better word of the two. The reply is interesting: "In the first place," writes the *P. J. of A.'s* oracle, "philately is the shorter and more euphonious word; besides having actual and exclusive possession of the field, except, perhaps, in France, the country of its birth. 'Timbrophily' is objectionable in derivation, being formed by the union of a Saxon with a Greek root, while 'philately,' in common with most scientific appellations, is purely Greek. It is by no means clear what led M. Herpin to select "*'atéleia*" as the principal word of his combination; but, on the other hand, it may be said that stamp is not the primary or principal meaning of the word *timbre*. There is, too, another French word, *timbré*, meaning crack-brained, crazy. This interpretation might make 'timbrophily' satisfactory to the general public, but would hardly cause the word to commend itself to philatelists"

Messrs. Mekeel's other paper, the *Weekly Stamp News*, is still unique, though threats of rivalry are continually being held out. A new weekly is just now promised for Canada, at the absurdly low price of 25 cents per annum, but this we shall not believe until we see.

A BIG PHILATELIC LIBRARY.

One of the chatty items in a recent issue of *Mekeel's Weekly* tells of a big transaction in the way of philatelic literature. The writer, Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, says: "Probably the biggest deal in philatelic literature ever effected was made in Chicago last week. Mr. H. E. Deats purchased the entire stock, good will, copyrights and plates of Western Philatelic Publishing Company. He also purchased my library and duplicate papers. The entire outfit will figure close to 50,000 papers, etc. This amount added to Mr. Deats' many thousands of papers makes him undoubtedly the largest holder of this class of publications in the world. Among many other rare papers my library contained the only known copy of the *Garden City Philatelist* No. 9. Future orders for Tiffany's Library Companion, Addenda, etc., etc., will have to be forwarded to Mr. Deats." This same Mr. Deats, we may add, has one of the finest collections of U.S. stamps extant. He lives at Flemington, N.J., and was recently accorded a "reception" at Mr. S. B. Bradt's place in Chicago.

SOME JOURNALISTIC "INEVITABILITIES."

Decidedly one of the brightest little "mags" from the other side is Messrs. Grevning and Spooner's *Stamp*. The issue we are now gazing upon contains something about "Gram and its Stamps," a paper on philatelic journalism, and—but stay, this last-named item deserves more than passing reference. "Bark N. Time," who under the title of "Looking Forward," indulges in various predictions about the future, has something interesting to say about the probable programme of a stamp journal in the year of our Lord, 1923. This is what we refer to in our headline—"Journalistic Inevitabilities." "Here," says the writer we quote, "is an article on the the 'First Issues of Greenland,' and another on 'The difference between the two varieties of the 7 cent, 1895.' This latter stamp was issued when the registry fee was reduced 5 cents, but both articles look rather dry, so we will pass them over. Here are the inevitable 'experiences' of an 'old timer!' 'Why the old timers' ought to be old enough to know better by this time! Who is it by? Alvin Jones! Why Alvin Jones was one of the boys I used to exchange with. Old timer indeed! If he is an old timer, what am I? What indeed? Alvin Jones is now one of our leading collectors and dealers."

MORE INEVITABLE ITEMS.

"Here," this genial writer goes on, "is the editorial. Notice is given that the subscription rates will be raised to $2.00 with the next number. That's quite a difference from twenty-five cents." Yes. Collectors have learned to pay better prices and take fewer papers. "Then I suppose there are fewer papers than formerly?" On the contrary, no, there are many more. "I don't understand how they are all supported." You forget how many collectors we now have. Almost every home has its stamp collector, and the Philatelic Journal is seen in most libraries with the other monthlies. Here are notes, and several minor articles, but nothing seems to be of interest until we come to this incorporation notice, "The American Stamp and Publishing Company. Rather a good name. Who are they." It is a new company formed from the old Scott Companies and several other concerns. It now controls the largest trade in the world. The managers are young men of whom you've never heard." And so on. The article is a humorous conception of "what we are coming to"—in America. Some excellent things are to be found in other parts of the *Stamp*, in addition to the "Chronicle" and such like. The London Correspondent "Brit," who doesn't live a hundred miles from Leadenhall Street, describes the new 4½d. English stamp as "a very pretty and tasty little label!" We sometimes wish we were as easy to please.

A BATCH OF NEW PAPERS

have swept across the ocean to convince us that the spirit of the would-be journalist is as irrepressible as of yore. First numbers must never be judged too harshly. Many a sorry blotch of a first number has been the prelude to a series of brilliant journalistic productions. Nor do we wish to imply that these newcomers are entirely devoid of merit.

The *Yankee Philatelist* which hails from Boston, Mass., scarcely does credit to the city

of "culchaw," to say nothing of Boston's alternative title—"the hub of the universe." The only special article is devoted to "The Indian Mail Service," and even in this there is not a great deal about stamps, much less philately. The major portion of the paper is monopolised by a programme of what the *Yankee Philatelist* is going to do. It would be interesting to know when the performance is going to commence in earnest.

More commendable in every way is *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*, a new comer that hails all the way from the Pacific Coast. Messrs. W. Sellschopp & Co., of San Francisco, must be congratulated. In the initial issue we notice two valuable contributions on "Hong Kong Surcharges" and "Persian Counterfeits." These we shall refer to anon. The general appearance of *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* is good, but why the "F" instead of the "Ph," Mr. Sellschopp? Is it for alliteration's sake solely? "F" us no "F's," please.

Last in the list of American new ventures is the *American Philatelic Magazine*, issued by Sanders and Brown, of Omaha, Nebraska. We ought not to have placed this last, for if it excel not in merit, it is at least a most extraordinary production. Some of the statements contained in its "Notes" are tremendously funny. In fact, we think this *American Philatelic Magazine* must be intended as a serio-comic journal, a paper calculated to lighten the lot of the weary philatelist. What could be more intensely funny, for instance, than the assertion that the first issue of Grecian Stamps were "manufactured in the United States and not in Paris as is generally believed?" Then again this surprising little paper says: "Have any of our readers seen a Sydney view *without* the group? It is our good fortune to have seen two." There are many more things like this, but we are busy just at present, and must find a little time for nonsense later on.

THE "SOUTHERN PHILATELIST"

has not seemed to us to be quite so good lately, but possibly the frequent calls upon the time of Mr. Gus Luhn, its popular editor, are responsible for this. Nevertheless, the *Southern Philatelist* is among our most welcome visitors from the States, and always contains plenty of readable matter. An unsigned article, headed "A Few Varieties" is the best thing in the number now lying before us. The writer of this has gone carefully through his album, noting those points which in his opinion are likely to be new to the majority of his readers. If every collector would only exhibit the same public spirit, what a mass of really interesting philatelic information might be accumulated. Though some of the things in the article under mention are doubtful, and others not exactly new, yet the paper as a whole is a very commendable production. Perhaps the country upon which the most light is thrown is Guatemala. It is seldom that we read anything about the stamps of Guatemala—or indeed the stamps of any of the South or Central American Governments, save, perhaps, Peru, Chili, and Colombia. As to Guatemala, the *Southern Philatelist* says:—"In the 1886 issue I find several unnoted varieties of type. There appears to be two complete sets, one lithographed and the other engraved, and I wonder why they are not catalogued thus. Of the 10c. I have one with slim figure of "10" almost touching the lower border, another with stouter figures about 1 m above the border and several of the two types in which the figures are shifted to one side or the other. A third variety has quite heavy numerals about 1 m above the border and the "1" and "0" are 1 m apart, whereas in the former types the uniform distance apart is ½ m. These varieties occur also in the 20c."

ONE OF THE NEATEST PAPERS,

and one of the most promising, that come from America is the *Detroit Philatelist*. Opening the latest issue we come first to a paper by "Hawkeye" or "How to Become a Successful Philatelist," which seems to profess to point out a royal road to philatelic fortune. The article fills only three columns, but before the beginner gets half way down to the third, he is a full-blown philatelist. It is the shortest route we know. Following "Hawkeye," whose article is hardly up to our Detroit contemporary's usual standard, comes a Mr. H. H. Zobel's paper on "The Philatelic Magazine of To-Day." It is surprising what a quantity of ink-slinging has been done in this matter of philatelic journalism. Every philatelic journalist (so-called) seems to have his own views to air, and grievances to ventilate, on this question. All unite in arguing that the Philatelic Press is not what it should be, but not a single man jack of them seems to have the pluck or ability to roll up his sleeves and do something really useful towards elevating the standard of journalism. This Mr. Zobel, who writes in the *Detroit Philatelist*, has the same hackneyed platitude to air, the same stale arguments to advance. Speaking of what he grandiloquently calls the American Philatelic Press (with capital letters, please) he writes: "The seemingly high plane which it now moves *in* (sic) is not *sufficiently high enough* (sic) for its immense field." The italics, of course, are ours. *Sufficiently high enough* is indeed good. And it is the gentleman who wrote that sentence who now formulates his conception of what an ideal philatelic magazine should be. We can scarcely blame Mr. Crittenden, the excellent editor of the *Detroit Philatelist*, but we would suggest to him a more thorough use of the editorial blue-pencil.

LIBELLING THE CONNELL STAMP.

"Philatelic Rambler," a writer in the *Eastern Philatelist*, "goes for" the Connell Stamp. This gentleman must have seen a number of forgeries of this "attempted essay"

(as *he* calls it) for he clearly distrusts it. "It comes," he writes, "on thick and thin paper, perforated and unperforated, so a collector who wants all the varieties would have to buy all the specimens in the country. There is one way they do not come, however, and the first one on an original envelope with the gridiron cancellation properly postmarked has not been yet heard from. Taken all in all this "essay" called the Connell Stamp is the most fishy common rarity I ever saw, and I think my blocks of New Brunswick 5c. green, which cost just $1.00 per hundred, more worthy of a place in a collection."

AN "ATTEMPTED ESSAY."

"It was my good fortuue," this "Philatelic Rambler" goes on to say, "while in Montreal last month to inspect the magnificent collection of Mr. Lachlan Gibb, recently of London, England, whose British Colonials are undoubtedly the largest and finest on this continent, and although there were three shades of New Brunswick 1 shilling, and some rare provisionals, while an unsevered pair of Canada 12 pence on laid paper (the only pair known to exist in the world) graced another page in the album devoted to British North America, I noticed the Connell had not wedged its august presence into those beautiful and tasteful pages. And Mr. Gibb informed me that after some years of consideration and enquiry he had concluded it was merely an *attempted* essay, and would not accept one as a gift for his collection. After the eminent citizens in this section, who are now the happy possessors of this great essay have sacrificed their feelings and treasure to ardent philatelists for a cash consideration of about $100.00 each, it is anticipated by the knowing ones that the indefatigible Mr. Connell will rise from the grave in some mysterious manner and distribute a fresh stock. So that the Connell Stamp, like the poor, will 'Always be with us.'" Among other notable things in our excellent New Hampshire Contemporary, the *Eastern Philatelist*, there is a brief and amusing article on

"THE LADIES IN PHILATELY."

Those who think that only superior man can be truly philatelic had better lay this to heart. The writer, "Bridgeport," thus takes up the cudgel in the fair ones behalf. "And why not; bless them? With many of us they are —in the truest sense—the acknowledged *better* half; their influence is almost universally exerted for good, and good influences are needed in philately. Particularly is this true of certain societies. The pleasure derived from their society at the recent A. P. A. convention stands attested by every philatelic journal. In a late prize contest inauguarated by a western stamp dealer, two were won by Mesdames from the "Nutmeg State." Near my elbow as I write sits one who has seen sixteen anniversaries of her wedding day, yet not too old to appreciate the pleasures of philately, and ever willing to help the hobby, as my little collection handsomely attests; the unused set of agriculture, the 90 cent state, and many others are from her gracious hands, and purchased, not by filchings from her partner's pockets, but from savings from her weekly stipend. The ladies? Yes indeed! May we see and hear more of them in philately."

LATE ARRIVALS

from across the herring pond have been numerous, and these we are forced to dismiss with very brief notices this month. The *Washington Philatelist*, a little paper whose artistic virtues we have already extolled, "comes up smiling," to use a vulgarism, with "Editorial Olla Podrida" for its best feature. "Nage" writes in condemnatory tones of the philatelic poetry which is now so prevalent, and perhaps he is right. The *Golden Star*, of Taunton, Mass., is a little twinkler that will brighten the lot of many a troubled philatelist. Its items of news and gossip are happily conceived, and the tone of the paper is better than that of some of our transatlantic contemporaries. A feature of the October number of the *Golden Star* is an article on the 1c. blue envelope stamp of 1881, in which no less than four die differences have been discovered by an industrious stampite named Mr. L. H. Benton.—We are sorry to see the American *Philatelist and Collector*, of Marlborough, Mass., so much reduced in size. A short column of "News and Notes" is positively all the reading matter in the copy before us.—Mr. Ralph W. Ashcroft, in the *Pennsylvania Philatelist*, pens a rather absurd article on "Philatelic Cholera. We should like to know why it was so headed. "Advice to Editors" is another stupid screed—The first birthday of the *Chicago Stamp News* has arrived. This little paper is supplied gratis, and is really worth a good deal more than many of those for which a substantial subscription is charged.—The *Collector*, official organ of the Sons of Philatelia, is too busy with the affairs of that society to devote much space to outside matters.—The *Philatelic Fraud Reporter*, full of frauds and "ads," is duly to hand.

Our Colonial Cousins.

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NEW PAPERS FROM CANADA.—ARTICLES IN "VINDIN'S MONTHLY."

CANADA, no less enterprising than her nearest neighbour, is sending us a number of new papers. We cannot say that they are an unmixed blessing, but experience has

taught us that in the matter of philatelic journals it is the wiser course to be thankful for small mercies. So far as typographical beauty and quality of paper are concerned, the *International Philatelist*, sent out by Mr. W. S. Weatherston, of Toronto, strikes us as being the more substantial of the two newcomers. But, alas, one's anticipations of philatelic excellence are not realized when one comes to analyse the contents. Mr. Weatherston must provide better literary fare than "Curious Facts," or the "Travels of an Old Shoe," or the *International Philatelist* will have to be content with the backest of back seats.

Vastly more promising, from a philatelic standpoint, is the *Philatelic Journal of Canada*, hailing from London, Ont. The writer of the editorial "Greeting" suffers none of the inconveniences attendant on a superabundance of modesty. He tells us pretty plainly that the *Philatelic Journal of Canada* is going to be a big thing, and, indeed, that the philatelic world really hasn't lived pending the birth of his paper. Now that this journalistic Messiah has arrived, we shall all commence to exist in earnest. Apart from this perhaps pardonable self-confidence of a newly-made editor, the *Philatelic Journal of Canada* is good enough, and granted the necessary improvements which are pretty sure to suggest themselves to the editorial judgment, will probably pan out a very useful and creditable paper. As it is, the editorial, "Current Topics," and "Personal and Pertinent," are exceedingly well put together.

THE "DOMINION PHILATELIST,"

in its October number, has very little to interest those who are not members of the Canadian Philatelic Association—beyond its excellent chronicle of "New Issues," which, of course, is useless to us for the purpose of quotation. The funds of the Canadian Philatelic Association, it would appear from the *Dominion Philatelist*, are in a terribly bad way. In order to pay some of the outstanding debts the chairman and trustees have been reduced to the necessity of calling upon Mr. Grenny, the superintendent of sales, to refund a matter of $105, which they allege he owes to the Society. They ask Mr. Grenny either to pay this amount or to provide them with a statement, but it is to be presumed that they would rather have the money than the statement.

"VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY"

is unquestionably the best of our Colonial contemporaries. Month by month this sprightly journal from the Antipodes seems to find some new means of improving itself, and thereby improving its readers. In the issue for September 20th there is an abundance of quotable matter, but this, we regret, we must hold over till our next.

From the General Press.

HOW A LADY OF A PAST GENERATION COLLECTED OLD STAMPS.

AN extraordinary story about stamps has been recalled by the recent death, at eighty-four years of age, of Miss Penelope Every, of Derby, says the *Million*. About 1850 a paragraph went the rounds of the Press to the effect that a wealthy and eccentric individual had announced his determination to send his daughter to a nunnery unless she could collect in a given time an almost impossible number of cancelled postage stamps. Miss Every applied to a friend who had interested herself in the case, and by some misunderstanding a second paragraph was published associating Miss Every's name with the task of collecting stamps towards the ransom. Immediately Egginton Hall—the residence of her father—was inundated with English and foreign stamps to the number of two and a half millions. The invasion was so great that Miss Every was obliged to ask in the papers that no further supplies might be sent. The letters which accompanied many of the consignments were bound up in portly volumes, and they may yet be seen in the family library.

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE" ON STAMPS.

The *St. James's Gazette* in a recent issue offers a wrinkle—which is a very old wrinkle in new clothes—to "the great stamp dealers." Our evening contemporary says:—"It has occurred to the Argentine Government that the best way to rehabilitate the credit and reputation of the country is to issue a new postage stamp, commemorative of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Accordingly the Director-General of Argentine Posts and Telegraphs has forwarded to the foremost statesman of Great Britain a specimen of this stamp, which represents the three caravels of the great Christopher just as they are making the land of the New World. Obviously there are great possibilities in such a scheme as this. A new issue of stamps may be better than raising—or trying to raise—a loan in a market that is sick of Argentine. Let the Argentine Government "corner" the whole remainder of the old issue and sell it to one of the great foreign stamp dealers, of whom they will find a plentiful choice in Europe. The profit would

be handsome, and the trick might be repeated every six months." Evidently, the *St. James's Gazette* is in ignorance of the existence of that true friend of hard-up republics, Mr. Seebeck.

What Becomes of Old Stamps?

To the many articles under this heading which have appeared in the columns of the non-philatelic Press must be added one in the *Catholic Times*. This is from the pen of the Rev. Francis de Fraiture who dwells on one of the possible uses to which possessors of old stamps may apply them. Needless to say this "possible use" of the stamps is their sale for religious and charitable ends. "For the past thirty years," says Mr. de Fraiture, "there has been a great traffic in this way. The stamps, speaking roughly, never leave Europe. They are divided into two classes: (1), rare or antique; (2), commoner stamps, such as the ½d. and 1d. English, and low-value current stamps of other country. The common kind are sold at from fourpence to sevenpence per thousand, according to quality and variety. These are generally employed in the manufacture of various kinds of mosaic pictures, for the ornamentation of parlours, drawing rooms, &c. It is said that persons have become so skilful in this new art, that the pictures so done, have the appearance of something coming from the pencil of an artist. This art, it seems, is practiced very largely in Switzerland, Bavaria, Belgium, and Holland. In the city of Ghent the Brothers of St. John of God possess three rooms, the walls of which are tastefully decorated with defaced postage stamps, and so arranged as to produce a beautiful series of landscapes. But a still greater triumph is to be seen in a nobleman's mansion in Rotterdam. The walls of parts of this mansion have been decorated in this ingenious way at a cost of 50,000 gilders, equivalent to about £5,000 English money. In this case the cost is small compared with the artist's fee. This, then, is the odd way in which the common sort are utilized. The rare ones are sold at various prices, according to their value to collectors. As the stamps cost the reverend fathers nothing, the business is very profitable—to "Mother Church."

Random Gleanings.

—:-:—

THE *Philatelic Lasso* is promised from Fremont, Neb. Ought to "catch on" with that name, eh?

* * *

The law, as to illustrations of American postage stamps and coins is being rigidly enforced just now. Mr. A. Gambs, a San Francisco dealer, has recently been reminded of this by a visit from a secret service agent of the U.S. Government.

* * *

There is a scheme to establish a Toronto Philatelic Association, according to the *Dominion Philatelist*. Canada is now forging ahead in the matter of stamp societies. Organisations of this sort are already in full swing in Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, etc.

* * *

The *American Philatelist*, as we predicted, is much better for being published by Mr. Mekeel. Both he and Mr. W. C. Stone are to be congratulated on the issue of November 10th. I am told that in the editorial department no "Stone" will be left unturned—&c.

* * *

"At Coblentz on the Rhine," says Mr. C. A. Hobbs, "I made the acquaintance of Mr. Charles Hansert, the gentlemanly portier at the Hotel Bellevue. He is an enthusiastic collector, and we spent some time in swapping stamps."

* * *

"Phil," in the *Golden Star*, the official organ of the Taunton, Mass., Philatelic Society, suggests a souvenir envelope for the World's Fair at Chicago. "The new stamps," he remarks, "are to be very handsome, and large enough to contain fine and complete engravings, but how much more could be put on an envelope, as but a comparatively small space need be reserved for the address."

* * *

Stamp dealers will be interested in a scheme just started in the States. Under the title of the National Collecting Agency, an organisation will be formed for collecting, not stamps, but debts. There will be an agent in every city to act as collector to the society.

* * *

"Mr. T. S. Clark, of Belleville, Ont.," says the *Dominion Philatelist*, "has shown us a specimen of the 3 cent, third issue, Canada bill stamp on watermarked paper. We have also been informed that the 5 cent has been discovered on watermarked paper."

* * *

In proportion to population, Geneva, in the opinion of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, has more stamp

shops than any city in the world. He adds: "Geneva also seems to be a paradise for counterfeits, and the manufacture of them must be a regular business, judging from the large number I saw."

* * *

The latest issue of the *Philatelic Fraud Reporter* comes to hand with no "Black List." What can this mean? Has the world become good at a jump? Have "the wicked ceased from troubling" already?

* * *

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, the well known Chicago stamp man, is ambitious of becoming an election judge. At present, according to the *Chicago Stamp News*, he is a clerk of elections.

* * *

Mr. Henry Clotz, the well-known Staten Island philatelist, is selling his collection prior to "specialising" in West Indies. Some idea of the magnitude of Mr. Clotz's collection may be gleaned from the fact that his United States alone are estimated to be worth £1,500. These U.S. treasures, if the *American Philatelist* be correctly informed, will go to Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N.J.

* * *

The "Fiji Times Express" stamps, recently alluded to in the *London Philatelist*, have been well circulated. A Mr. G. J. Hynes, of Calcutta, has recently written describing his set.

* * *

The sale *par excellence* of the present auction season will, the *Monthy Journal* remarks, be that of the collection of Mr. Fred. de Coppet, who has to give up collecting under his doctor's orders. The J. W. Scott Co. have this lot to sell.

* * *

Though there will be no stamp exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, will show their catalogues and publications in the "Books and Journals" department.

* * *

The Paris Exhibition was of some use after all. It gave a great fillip to philately in France. Mr. C. J. Phillips hears that the demand for good stamps at the Bourse is on the increase.

* * *

Le Monde Illustré, one of the high-class Parisian weeklies, has lately devoted two pages to an illustrated article on stamps, one of its most interesting pictures being a view of the Stamp Bourse.

* * *

Mr. Edward J. Nankivell (we learn from the *London Philatelist*) has been reading a paper on "Specialism" to the Society. Mr. Nankivell, as everyone knows, is a specialist himself. He is a Transvaal "fancier."

* * *

An American paper has it that "the time is coming when a poor man can stick a postage stamp on a mule and ship it from Georgia to Texas."

* * *

William Schneiders, of Riga, Russia, seems to have been the head-centre of a little gang of philatelic rogues in that city. The *Stamp News* publishes the glad tidings of his arrest and punishment.

* * *

"How many stamp-issuing countries cater more for philatelists than for postal requirements?" That is one of the things the *Stamp Collector's Journal* "wants to know."

Looking Ahead.

OUR DIARY OF PHILATELIC EVENTS TO COME.

[*Under this heading we desire to chronicle, month by month, such coming events as may interest our readers. Stamp Auctioneers, Secretaries, and others, are invited to send in their fixtures.*]

Jan. 11th and 12th—Mr. W. Hadlow's Sale of a fine Collection of Australians.

Jan. 27th and 28th—Mr. Cheveley's 36th Auction Sale at 63 and 64, Chancery Lane.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

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We shall be pleased to insert any announcement of Births, Marriages, and Deaths that our readers may send.

On October 28th, at Nyptroom, Transvaal, the wife of Mr. E. Tamsen, of a son.

On December 12th, the wife of MR. W. HADLOW, of a daughter.

Error in no. and date

THE

Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A MONTHLY RESUME OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO PHILATELY.

[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. I, No. 1.] JANUARY, 1892. [GRATIS.

To our Contemporaries.

—:-:—

Many papers are but shortly noticed in this issue, and some others are ignored entirely. This is due, not to editorial partiality, but to the inexorable exigencies of space. Finding that it is impossible to do justice to all our contemporaries within the limits of eight pages, we have decided to increase this Supplement to twelve pages from next month.

About Postal Fiscals.

TWO letters to the *Monthly Journal* on the subject of fiscals used postally in New Zealand and Western Australia, respectively, have provoked from the editor of that paper a long and interesting article on Postal Fiscals generally, and the Postal Fiscals of New Zealand and Western Australia in particular. The objects of the two letters to the *Monthly Journal* are widely different. One correspondent, writing from New Zealand, desires to put collectors on their guard against specimens of Duty Stamps of that Colony, which, though apparently used for postage, have actually been employed for totally different purposes. The other letter is from an English philatelist, who asks our contemporary to chronicle a number of postmarked varieties of Revenue Stamps of Western Australia. In reply, the *Monthly Journal* says that Duty Stamps in New Zealand can be used for postal purposes, but not so in Western Australia. As a matter of fact, our contemporary's correspondent sent some of the postmarked Western Australians to the Postmaster General of that Colony, asking for information concerning them, and was told distinctly that the use of such stamps for postal purposes had never been authorised. Coming to its personal

OPINION OF POSTAL FISCALS GENERALLY,

the *Monthly Journal* fears that it is one that many collectors will deem utterly heretical. "We are inclined to think," says our contemporary, "that if we are to collect these stamps at all, it matters very little what kind of obliteration they bear. We should prefer them, like all other stamps, *unused*, and of used copies we should like best those that have been used postally, but we should consider that copies otherwise employed were equally good specimens of the stamps themselves. It may appear to be stretching a point to admit into a Postage Stamp collection a specimen obliterated, say, in 1850, of a stamp that only became available for postal use thirty years later; but, after all, it is the *stamp* that we collect, and not the obliteration. Unused copies of the most unlikely of these stamps are certain to turn up, and then at once become postage stamps, and if we eagerly accept copies that were *printed* years before their postal use was authorized, why should we reject a specimen, from perhaps the very same sheet, because it happens to have been used?"

Reverting to the question of

THE NEW ZEALAND FISCALS,

the *Monthly Journal* minutely describes several Stamp Duty Labels which, it is said, are all postmarked "with genuine obliterations properly applied." They have, we are told, been used for three distinctly different purposes: "One has really paid postage on a letter, a second has paid the charges upon a telegram, and the other two have paid the duty on a transfer of shares, and have, therefore, been employed for a purely fiscal purpose." Two others which have been used as fiscals bear an embossed mark, which is barely visible, and which, the *Monthly Journal* tells us, would entirely disappear if the stamps were soaked off the paper to which they adhere and slightly pressed.

DUBIOUS WESTERN AUSTRALIANS.

The *Monthly Journal* feels doubtful about the postmarked Western Australian Fiscals, though it admits that these stamps may have been allowed to pass through the post by an oversight on the part of the postal officials. But even supposing this to be the case, our

contemporary opines that small value can attach to stamps passing through the post as the result of accident. Then there arises the question: Were these stamps really used for the prepayment of letters? Not being on entire envelopes, the *Monthly Journal* is quite in the dark on this point. The stamps might have been placed next to ordinary postage stamps, so that the postmark would fall on both—in which case they would have no claim whatever to be considered even postal curiosities.

A list is then given of the varieties, sixteen in number, spoken of by the *Monthly Journal's* correspondent. They are of the types 3204, 3205, 3198, 3199 depicted in Gibbons's catalogue. Of these sixteen varieties the writer we quote finds that only three—the 1d. with black surcharge, aud the 1d. and 2d. with green surcharge—have been acknowledged either by M. Moens, or Mr. Lundy, and under these circumstances is not "prepared to believe in these stamps as genuine fiscals, far less that they have been genuinely (as fiscals) used for postage." Our contemporary's correspondent suggests that the stamps may coincide with our series of "I. R. Officials," but this theory is held to be untenable on account of the fact that the word "Postage" is crossed out on most of the stamps.

Philatelic Reviews.

ALL who have perused Major E. B. Evans's delightful articles on "The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures" in the columns of the *Monthly Journal* will be glad to hear of their reproduction in volume form. Well printed on stout paper, and handsomely bound in a tasteful cloth cover, the book does infinite credit to the publishing acumen of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited. In a short preface to this work, Major Evans gracefully acknowledges assistance from Mr. Pearson Hill, Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co., Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, and Mr. W. T. Wilson. The author urges that though none of the caricatures he describes have any claim to admission into a collection of stamps, yet some knowledge of them is of special interest to stamp collectors—a view which his readers will heartily endorse. Indeed, "The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures" is a book of peculiarly general interest, if we may so express it. Anyone, be he philatelist or not, can read from cover to cover, and enjoy every word he reads. This is due, not so much to the intrinsic interest of the Mulready Caricatures, as to Major Evans's deft handling of his subject. Every line is readable, and the whole arrangement is excellent. A very valuable feature are the admirable illustrations inserted as a running accompaniment to the letterpress in the book.

Major Evans's opening chapter deals with the Mulready Envelope proper. He describes minutely the inscriptions on envelopes and covers, and details the circumstances under which the design of William Mulready, R.A., came to be acccepted by the Lords of the Treasury. Passing on to the subject of imitations and caricatures, the author tells us of the various books in which representations of Mulready's design have figured. For instance, the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, from its commencement, in 1863 was adorned with a copy of the original envelope. In 1873 this was improved by the proprietors of the *S. C. M.*, who had all the outlines of the design filled in with shading, remarking in explanation that "Thirty odd years after the introduction of cheap postage, the outline of its benefits, which Mulready sketched, may appropriately be filled in, for the promise it contained has been abundantly realised." A picture of this "improved" Mulready forms the frontispiece to the volume under notice. Major Evans is probably quite safe in asserting that few of his readers are "aware that a copy of Mulready's design, not filled in or otherwise modified to any appreciable extent, figures upon an envelope which is employed down to the present day by the publishers of that well known work, "Whitaker's Almanack." This, we are told has Mulready's name in the left lower corner, and the words "Whitaker's Almanack," in two lines, are engraved on the pedestal which supports Britannia and the lion. Speaking of imitations of the Mulready envelope for sale to collectors, Major Evans says he has only seen one really successful reproduction; and this, bearing the word "facsimile" inside, is plainly not made with a fraudulent intent. He alludes to the one published early in 1890—a lithographed copy of a used specimen, addressed to "Lord Holland, Kensington, London."

According to Major Evans, the earliest of the political satires on the Mulready envelope was that by John Leech, published by Messrs. Fores, of Piccadilly. In his biography of Leech, Mr. F. G. Kitton says that it was this caricature that first brought the artist prominently before the public, but Major Evans gives excellent reasons for doubting the truth of this assertion. The next notable caricature noticed is the work of "Phiz" (Hablot Knight Browne), another celebrated caricaturist. Then came a pair published by Thomas White, a series issued by William Spooner, "Southgate's Series," a caricature by John Doyle, one by W. H. Mason, and another of unknown origin. Possessed of a distinct interest is Theodore Hook's burlesque of the envelope. This is not exactly a caricature, but a copy of the original envelope altered in various humorous ways.

In addition to actual caricatures of the Mulready envelope Major Evans deals with all the various illustrated envelopes of early date, many of which were doubtless inspired

by the Mulready design. A large number of them are classed as "Ocean Penny Postage" envelopes, and these possess a peculiar interest at the present juncture. All are well illustrated and described. An appendix to Major Evans's book gives several Press criticisms to the Mulready envelope culled from newspapers published in May, 1840. Altogether, the book is a most interesting one, and is certainly deserving of a place on every philatelist's bookshelf.

Albums for Fiscals.

Mr. J. Goutier sends us the first portion of his "Album de Timbres Fiscaux," which is for Portugal and the Colonies. The arrangement is novel and ingenious, each page being accompanied by a list of stamps to be placed therein. It is difficult to judge from this solitary portion of the publication, but we should think the "Album de Timbres Fiscaux" ought to prove a great success. The Catalogue is good, but there is room for improvement in the quality of the paper.

"Stamp News" Annual.

There is a mixture of good, bad, and indifferent reading matter in the "Stamp News Annual" for 1892, a publication which is certainly not underpriced at a half-a-crown. Separating the wheat from the chaff, we should be inclined to award the palm for excellence either to Dr. C. W. Viner for his readable "Philatelic Jottings," or to the Rev. R. B. Earee for his "Experiences of a Philatelic Expert." Mr. Gilbert Lockyer contributes a good paper on "The Stamps of Venezuela;" Mr. A. A. Bartlett writes on "The Stamps of Prince Edward Island;" Mr. J. N. Marsden has some readable "Notes on the Stamps of Portugal and Colonies;" and Mr. A. de Reutersköld pens a paper on the "Surcharged Azores." Young collectors may glean a few points about the arrangement of an album from Mr. T. Martin Wears' paper, headed "My Collection." Under the heading of "Some Reminiscences 1863-70," much interesting reading is provided by one who signs himself "A Parisian Collector." Mr. M. P. Castle writes entertainingly of "The Fashion in Stamps," and Mr. W. T. Willett indulges in a little humorous versification about a certain "wily old King of Cawnpore." Beyond the items we have mentioned there is little that can lay claim to any great originality or merit.

Mekeel's Address Book.

From the Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., we have received a copy of the second edition of the "Stamp Dealers' and Collectors' Address Book," containing over 5,000 names and addresses from all parts of the world. The book is well printed, and should be useful to dealers and collectors alike. We have noticed one or two trifling errors in the portion headed Great Britain, but in a voluminous work of this kind one must not be two severe upon an occasional error. The work entailed in the production of the book must be enormous. Without any desire to needlessly increase that work, we would suggest to Mr. C. H. Mekeel that some distinction should be made between the dealers and collectors whose names figure in the book. As at present arranged, one might write to any of the people mentioned without knowing whether one's addressee were a dealer or a collector. The book is well printed, and bound in a serviceable cloth cover, and is cheap at one dollar.

Random Gleanings.

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WHERE is the *Philatelic Exchange and Advertiser?* Must we commence a Press obituary column already?

* * *

As an instance of the greatly increasing value of the U.S. stamps, the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* notes that twenty years ago the 24 cents green and purple of 1869 sold at 10 cents each. To-day the same stamp readily fetches 2 dollars 50 cents.

* * *

It may not be generally known that Mr. J. Dalgety Henderson, the popular tenor vocalist, is an enthusiastic stamp collector. The *Paper Record*, which recently published a portrait and biography of Mr. Henderson, says that his collection contains over 30,000 varieties.

* * *

Writing in the *Stamp News* on the subject of the surcharged 2c. Mauritius, Mr. Theodor Buhl says that the 2c. on 17c. will be the rarest, although the issue, according to Mr. Buhl, was 3,500 of the 2c. on 17c., and only 3,300 of the 2c. on 38c. It would be interesting to know where Mr. Buhl studied arithmetic.

* * *

The average philatelic editor is a deuce of a fellow who scoffs at the law of libel, and thinks contempt of Court great fun. The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, dealing with the alleged forgery cases, alludes to "the notorious 'fake' firm of Benjamin & Sarpy." How's that for libel? The *Stamp News*, too, is clearly guilty of contempt of Court in its January issue, in an editorial note under a report of the Assmus case.

* * *

It pleases Mr. J. W. Palmer to dub himself the "Father of Philately" in the columns of *Bric à Brac*. It is distressing to think what a disrespectful brood Mr. Palmer has to preside over.

* * *

Mr. Labelle, the new Librarian of the Canadian Philatelic Association, is fitly named. He Labelles the books.

Philately at Home.

"AN Old Collector's" very readable "Reminiscences" are continued in the last issue of the *Monthly Journal*. By the courtesy of Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton, a cousin of the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, this "Old Collector" is enabled to give some particulars of a "Museum," formed in 1860, by the Pembertons. He writes:—"From the pages of the book in which were duly recorded the articles to be collected, and also who was to be the curator of the particular sections, one learns that Postage Stamps were relegated to a 'back seat,' as E. L. P. would have none of them, the bent of his mind being shown by a clause of an agreement, made and duly signed by himself and cousin, which says, 'It is agreed that E. L. Pemberton keep the united collections of ferns, eggs, vegetable specimens, crystals, not made of quartz or carbonate or fluoride of lime, and minerals containing iron, copper, tin, and zinc, univalve shells, seaweeds, and nests.' Rather an extensive range to look after properly, but from the records it appears that each section was methodically kept, and had its own particular catalogue." After a time, it appears there came a change. "Stamps" came to be included in the list of "collections in the keeping of E. L. P." The "Museum's" collection of Stamps would now be looked upon as a historical one. "Speaking by the catalogue," writes our "Old Collector," "it contained 24 lots, comprising 64 stamps, divided among 24 countries—Great Britain being represented by eight specimens, including receipt stamps. In those days little was thought of the collection of Postage Stamps, and excuses were made by writers for those who were afflicted with the then so-called *mania*. Little was known of the manufacture of Postage Stamps, but one is certainly surprised, when reading the various letters and articles published from time to time in the stamp magazines, at the amount of knowledge Mr. E. L. Pemberton then possessed; notably remarks on Moens' illustrations to catalogue, Geneva 10c. (double stamp), current stamp forgeries, and Prince Consort Essays."

The *Monthly Journal's* admirable article on "Postal Fiscals" is fully dealt with elsewhere. Our contemporary also has an interesting feature in a "A Retrospect on Prices, by Gilbert Lockyer; with a Forecast by Charles J. Phillips." Some of Mr. Phillips's predictions, regarding prices in 1902, chime in with that gentleman's recent assertion that "prices are yet in their infancy." But if recent advances in philatelic values are to be taken as a basis for calculation, possibly Mr. Phillips is not unreasonably sanguine. In 1902 we may have something more to say about this. The *Monthly Journal's* "New Issues" and other news columns are excellent; Mr. C. J. Phillips's "Notes" are timely and readable, and some good things are reprinted from Transatlantic journals.

EDWARD DENNY BACON, PHILATELIST.

With the concluding number of its thirteenth volume, the *Philatelic Record* presents a capital portrait and biography of Mr. E. D. Bacon, the well-known philatelist. From the sketch of Mr. Bacon's career we glean that the ex.-Hon. Secretary of the London Philatelic Society was born on August 29th, 1860, and is, consequently, in his thirty-second year. Commencing to collect in his early schoolboy days, he rapidly developed into an enthusiastic philatelist, and was in 1880 admitted to the fold of the London Philatelic Society. Two years later he was elected to the Committee of the Society, and in 1855 he became successively Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, resigning the latter position in December, 1888. This deeply-regrettable action was rendered necessary by Mr. Bacon's rapidly increasing business. Since his retirement from office. Mr. Bacon has been quite as indefatigable as of yore in his labours for the advancement of philately. As a writer on philatelic subjects he is well known, and his articles on Japan, British Guiana and Trinidad in the columns of the *Philatelic Record*, and his papers on Revenue Stamps in *Le Timbre Fiscal*, are justly regarded as valuable contributions to philatelic literature. Again, in the preparation of various works issued by the London Society, Mr. Bacon's help has always been deemed of great value. As a collector, he disposed of his accumulated treasures in 1882 to Captain W. E. Williams, just prior to the commencement of his philatelic connection with the late Mr. T. K. Tapling. At present, Mr. Bacon's collection is solely one of Japanese stamps, envelopes, and post-cards, which many will remember to have seen at the recent Exhibition in London. The portrait of Mr. Bacon in the *Record* is a good one, and will make a worthy frontispiece for the thirteenth volume of our contemporary. The same issue of the *Record* witnesses the conclusion of Mr. M. P. Castle's articles on the "Official Stamps of South Australia." Another sheet of twelve explanatory illustrations is presented with the number.

RARE NAPLES STAMPS.

The *Stamp News* gives an illustration, from a photograph by a relative of our publisher's, of the rare ½-tornese stamp of Naples, bearing the "Savoy Cross," and of the same stamp with the centre design replaced by the "Trinacrie." Both are represented as being stuck on newspapers. and are said to have been recently discovered in Italy amongst a parcel of old newspapers, and circulars. Beyond this, the *Stamp News* is almost destitute of original features. There is another chapter of the Editor's "Continental Trip," and some notes of more or less

originality from the pen of the same genius. The alleged "Reviews" of the philatelic papers are much marred in journalistic merit by the reviewer's steadfast and unshakable belief in the virtue of the word "contains," which turns up regularly in the first line of each "review."

STAMPS OF SCINDE DAWK.

Writing in the *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Mr. George Burrow replies to a recent request for information concerning the cancelling of Scinde Dawk Stamps. He says:—"I have the white varieties cancelled with diamond of dots in various sizes, the dots being in some almost as pin points and closely placed; in others they are large square dots covering a much greater space. I have also seen cancellations showing diamonds composed of dots, 6 × 7 and 7 × 8, and hand or pen marks in form of strokes, crosses, and stars, and one hand made dotted diamond 5 × 5. I have the white variety cancelled with post mark of parallel lines, 96 in centre. *This is very rarely found.* The red variety I have only met with cancelled with the diamond of dots. The blue variety, I have seen one only (and that damaged), cancelled with the diamond of dots." The regular features of the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* are well sustained in interest. Our contemporary has a good article on the latest important auction sale, and an exhaustive *resumé* of the proceedings in connection with the two cases of alleged stamp forgery now before the Courts.

SOME PHILATELIC FRAUDS.

All praise is due to the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* for its monthly tabulation of philatelic frauds. Thus, from its issue of January 15, the reader gleans that the four wood blocks recently credited to French Congo have turned out to be fraudulent; several copies of the Britannia Mauritius are being offered for sale with a forged postmark B 53; the first issue Tobago are being fraudulently postmarked A 14, and the 20c. and 50c. Colombia, 1863, have been cleverly imitated. In many other respects, the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* is booming ahead. The third of "Non-Lex's" articles on Stamp Societies deals with the Amateur Stamp Collectors' Club, whose secretary, Mr. E. J. Harnden, was recently presented with a flattering testimonial on the occasion of his marriage. Mr. Richard Hollick continues his "Group Collecting" articles, and also commences, in collaboration with the Rev. G. H. Raynor, "A Price List of English Plate Numbers."

"STAMP COLLECTORS' MONTHLY."

Some more philatelic charades are given in the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly* for January. These poetic puzzles are amusing enough, and may serve to while away a spare half-hour or so, but they have no great philatelic value. The *Stamp Collectors' Monthly* should go in for a series of interesting articles of matters of philatelic moment. Of the excellence and completeness of our little contemporary's news, there can be no doubt. The bound volume for 1891, by the way, is out, and a copy has reached us. It makes an interesting and attractive book.

MESSRS. ALFRED SMITH & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

In its excellent "Philatelic News Letter," Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.'s *Monthly Circular* goes into the subject of the philatelic changes wrought in the past year. The "New Issues" are good, but not in every instance so up-to-date as one could wish.

"BRIC A BRAC."

Bric à Brac has one redeeming feature. It is most painfully punctual. In the February number, (published about Jan. 15th), there is an alleged answer to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN'S critique of Mr. Palmer's "Philatelists' Almanack." There is nothing interesting in *Bric à Brac* to anyone but Mr. J. W. Palmer. The first time that this little print contains a single paragraph in which the name of J. W. Palmer does not figure, we mean to quote that paragraph in its entirety.

Our Colonial Cousins.

VINDIN'S *Philatelic Monthly* for December 20 is almost wholly given up to the matter of the "Laureated" New South Wales Stamps. Mr. D. A. Vindin reprints the *Monthly Journal's* article of September last, and then proceeds to give the explanation demanded. In 1884 or 1885, as nearly as Mr. Vindin can remember, he bought from a stranger who visited him a fine pair of 8d. "Laureated" New South Wales, and was informed that the seller had a number of other unused copies, the remainder of the sheets, and also a sheet of 6d. Laureated unused. He would not sell them at the time, but said he might do so later on. About November, 1887, Mr. Van Dyck mentioned to Mr. Vindin that he had a few hundred pounds laying idle, and said he would halve any profits if he could be put on to a good line in Australian Stamps. On hearing this, Mr. Vindin introduced Van Dyck to the gentleman who had the "Laureated" Stamps, "and left them together, as they appeared to get on very well." When Mr. Vindin next met Van Dyck the latter said he had seen eight sheets each of the 2d. "star," 6d., and 8d., and also a sheet of the 8d. in blue. About a week after that he appeared with 25 sheets, for which he said he had paid £350. He handed Mr. Vindin seven sheets for sale at £200 a set, it being arranged that after the first £350 received, which would go to Van Dyck, all the receipts should be equally divided between the two. "Is it likely," asks Mr. Vindin,

"that I would have handled these stamps had I known of there being more than the twenty-five sheets in existence? I had a clean reputation and a good business to maintain, therefore the supposition that I was aware of the larger quantity is, to my mind, absurd." Mr. Vindin further adds that before this explanation is in print he will be on his way to London to explain everything. In the meantime he is confident that his readers and customers at the Antipodes "will acquit him of dishonest motives, or any intention to misrepresent."

ASSOCIATION AMENITIES IN CANADA.

There seems to be a small hitch in the inner workings of the Canadian Philatelic Association. The *Dominion Philatelist*, which is the official organ of the C.P.A., has its usual monthly report in the December number, and it is from this that we glean that the wheel of the Association has somewhere "slipped a cog." At the last annual election, Mr. Hooper, the Librarian, was deposed in favour of Mr. A. E. Labelle. But it seems that Mr. Hooper, who is concerned in the promotion of the new Philatelic Society of Canada, does not feel inclined to deliver up the library. Here is what Mr. Labelle, the new Librarian, says about the matter in his December report:—"I regret to say that although nearly four months have elapsed since the elections, Mr. Hooper does not seem to realise that he has to hand over the books of the Library. No doubt, as he seems very anxious that the Philatelic Society of Canada should succeed, even going so far as to tell a lot of falsehoods about the C.P.A., he intends keeping those books for a new library that he will donate to the P.S. of C., but in this he may find very soon that he has made a mistake, which will be nothing new for him. As it seems very hard to get a settlement from some of the office-holders of last year, members can readily see where the trouble is, and that some self-styled upholders of the by-laws, who are ready to make lots of fuss over nothing, are now acting entirely contrary to them, which they certainly would not do if the C.P.A. was incorporated, as in that case the trouble would be settled in a minute. As it is, it may take a little longer, but they will certainly find, at their own expense, that it pays better in the end to act as honest men and gentlemen."

Beyond its Association News and Chronicle of New Issues, the *Dominion Philatelist* can lay claim to very little original matter. Another instalment of "Stamp Collecting in Italy" is calmly appropriated, without any acknowledgment to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Philately in the States.

MESSRS. Collin & Calman's "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" in the *American Journal of Philately* is specially interesting this month, containing, as it does, the first portion of the list of Great Britain.

The plan adopted is to take the date of issue of each variety as the basis of the order in which the stamps are given, the various plate numbers, although given, being quite a secondary minor variety. We must say that we prefer the order given in the List of Postage Adhesives of Great Britain, published in this journal during last year, in which each value was taken separately, and the various varieties and Plates of any one value kept together. Great Britain, like Victoria, we look upon as an exception to the usual rule that the stamps should be arranged according to the date of issue. For these two countries we think that the best way, and the way that allows the varieties of the stamps to be easiest found and best seen, is to take each main type and follow it out in all its varieties of change of detail, shade, perforation, and watermark.

On the other hand, for those who do not intend going deeply in to the collecting of the stamps of Great Britain, but who will be satisfied with a collection of the various types without any reference to plate numbers, we think that the list before us is admirable. We have looked through the list most carefully and the only faults we find are—first, that Plate 2 instead of Plate 15 is given in the list of the ½d. of 1870. This is evidently a slip, as in the description it mentions that there are fifteen plates, plates 2, 7, 16, 17, 18 not being used. The other mistake we notice is that the large stamps of 5/-, 10/- and £1 are said to be perf. 15. All these stamps are in reality perf. 15×15½.

This brings us to a question we should like to ask the Editors of this Catalogue, namely—What gauge they measure their perforations by? Our experience is that perforation gauges do not measure the same, ergo, some must be wrong. If we knew what gauge a cataloguer used we should know if varieties in our collections not mentioned were new or not. For instance in Dutch Indies unpaid series of 1882-8 our set has the following perforations:—

12½×12, 3 stamps
13×12, 1 ,,
13×13½, 1 ,,
13½, 1 ,,
13½×13, 3 ,,

(These are measured by our publishers Ideal Perforation Gauge).

On looking back to the list of Dutch Indies only two of the above perforations are mentioned, and of the following which are

mentioned we do not possess at present a copy, namely—Perf. 13, 12, and 12½.

All this, however, is away from Great Britain. One other matter and we have done. We should like to know on what grounds the various imperforate Plate numbers have been given. Are they only the copies known to exist in two or three large collections? Are they copies that have been issued for use (by mistake) at any Post Office? Or are they copies obtained by favour at various times from officials? As a nearly complete series exists in the Official Collection, we think it would have been better either to exclude all, except the one or two known to have been issued, or to include all, as, while they exist in the Official Collection, it is possible, if improbable, that they may come into some collector's hands one of these days.

Through the kindness of a Mexican gentleman, Senor Pablo Lopez Bosque, the *Philatelic Journal of America* is enabled to present its readers with illustrations of the eight rare Coahuila Revenues — stamps which they might never see except in this form. Hitherto the only one of these chronicled is the 1 centavo, which was first illustrated in *Le Timbre Poste*. The *Philatelic Journal of America* is rich in readable "notes"; its "New Issues" are good, and it has a well-written, but philatelically valueless, article by Lieutenant and Quartermaster P. J. Thorpe, on "The Influence of Philately on the Mind." The most valuable feature of the number is a further instalment of the matter relating to Mexican Stamps, reprinted from "Heitmann's Philatelic Handbook."

Mekeel's Weekly.

The *Weekly Stamp News*, hailing from the same office as the foregoing, still comes to hand, week by week, brimming with good things. Its notes from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Canada, and Great Britain, make the *Weekly Stamp News* a cosmopolitan journal in the best sense of the word. The latest issue to hand contains a reprint of an article on the early stamps of Oldenburg, mentioned by us in our last month's review of *Le Timbre Poste*.

An Amalgamation.

The neat, red-bordered *Philatelic World*, which has been such a familiar and regular visitor for the past nine years, has ceased to exist as a separate publication. By the amalgamation of the firms of R. R. Bogert, of New York, and Durbin and Hanes, of Philadelphia, their respective papers have been merged into one, which is to be known as the *Philatelic Monthly and World*. If Mr. Tiffany's list is to be relied upon, this is an amalgamation of the oldest philatelic paper in America with the next oldest, and a pleasing instance of the survival of the fittest. The January issue of the newcomer is neat in appearance, and has some readable notes and news.

American Auction Epitome.

The second part of a carefully compiled Epitome of American Auction Sales from August 1st, 1890, to August 1st, 1891, is the leading item in the last number of the *American Philatelist*. Mr. H. C. Beardsley, who is responsible for the compilation, must be complimented upon the thoroughness of his work. The *American Philatelist* has also a translation of Gustav Weicke's article on Russian Stamps in the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, some good "Notes" by Robert Stockwell Hatcher, and an account of the Postal Union from its commencement by George Marshall.

Another Amalgamation.

The *Empire State Journal and Brooklyn Philatelist* is a big title for a little paper, but the little paper looks strong enough to carry it. The first number of this new "consolidation," as the Yankees call it, has little beyond its chronicle and editorials to recommend it. But it is going to improve and reform, and as the Editor says, "rank foremost in the field of philatelic journalism." We hope it will. To borrow again from the colloquialisms of the other side, "there is plenty of room at the top."

Seebeckized Ecuador.

There are few better stamp journals hailing from New York than the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, edited by Charles B. Corwin. This journal was able to do a smart thing in its December number in describing the 1892 issue of Ecuador one month before the stamps were announced to appear. Under the heading of "Seebeckized Ecuador; Once more We are Called Upon to Mourn," we find all the stamps —8 postals, 7 officials, 2 wrappers, 2 envelopes, and 2 post cards—accurately described and illustrated. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has also full text of Mr. J. W. Scott's paper on "The Embossing on U.S. Stamps," as read before the Philatelic Society, New York, on October 7th last. Another excellent feature is the continuation of Mr. John K. Tiffany's translation of the Société Philatelique Sud-Americaine's catalogue of the stamps of Peru. The paper also indulges in a long criticism of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' most recent catalogue, and discovers a few minor discrepancies.

On the Continent.

DAS POSTWERTZEICHEN, hailing from Munich, gives a report of a lecture on Baden Stamps, delivered at the Bavarian Society's meeting on October 9th, by Otto Sedlmayr. This is the gentleman who discovered the secret marks of the present issue

of the stamps of the German Empire, and it would be worth while to have the report translated into English, on account of the detailed treatment of the subject in question. By official decree of the 26th of April, 1851, the introduction of postage stamps was resolved upon, and all postal matters were to be treated by the new regulations from midnight of the 30th of April to the 1st of May 1851. The first emission of stamps were large figures in a circle, bearing on the four sides of the stamps "Baden" in large letters on the top, and "Freimarke" on the bottom; on the left side in very small letters "Deutsch Oestr Postverin;" and on right hand side "Vertrag v. 6 April, 1850;" black printing, coloured paper; 1 kr. chamois, 3 krs. dark yellow, 6 krs. green, 9 krs. bluish pink. Shades of these are, 3 krs. light yellow, 6 krs. yellowish green, 9 krs. violet pink. The second issue of Baden stamps took place during the years 1853-57 by a change in the colour of the paper: 1 kr. black on white paper, 3 kr. green, 6 kr. yellow; all these on the 7th of March, 1853, and 3 kr. blue paper on the 17th of June 1857. Of both issues official reprints were made in 1867. Forgeries are only known of the 1 kr. 1st issue, one by a dyeing process of the genuine 1 kr. white, and one by a lithographic bogus, which may easily be detected. The postmarks used for the obliteration of the stamps consist of a stamp shewing 5 circuits; they were introduced at the same time with the first stamps. In the centre of these circuits was a number, each post office having its own number. At first these numbers were 1-143; later on they came up to 177. The size of these numbers is different. By official order only black printing ink was to be used for the obliteration marks, but they are also to be seen in vermilion, reddish brown and blue. The red and blue postmarks are only from places on the Swiss and Wurtemburg frontiers, and this is explained by the fact that all the letters coming from or going to France had to be postmarked—by treaty with that country—with a red stamp bearing the letters PD, PP or PF in red printing ink; it is but natural that the postal officers very often by inadvertence used the red ink cushion for both marks. A fresh issue of stamps took place on 1st January, 1861, shewing the Baden arms on the lined ground of a quadrate, top side "Baden," bottom the value in kreuzer, right hand "Postverein," left "Freimarke," perforated 13½, coloured print on white paper; 1 kr. black, 3 kr. blue in various shades, 6 kr. orange (reddish and yellow shades), 9 kr. carmine. This emission only lasted one year, and is generally known. The postmarks of it are the same as before, but at the end of 1860 or at the beginning of 1861, the outer circuit of the postmarks got the appearance of a saw. There has also been remarked a postmark shewing only two circuits, used very probably by the railway post offices. A change of colours of these stamps took place in July, 1862, in consequence of a treaty between the different States of the German Confederation to use the same colour for each value of their postage stamps; the 6kr. was changed into blue and the 9kr. into brown, perforation 10, which perforation was also adopted for the 1kr. black. To avoid confounding the 3kr. stamp, which had to be printed in carmine, in consequence of the treaty, with the existing 9kr. carmine, the ground lines were left out of the central square, and this accounts for the existence of the stamp 3kr. light carmine on white ground, perforation 13½. Of the other new emissions, Arms on white ground in the centre square, perforated 10, the precise dates could not be ascertained. These stamps are 1kr. black, 3kr. pink (light carmine), 6kr. blue, 9kr. brown, 18kr. green, 30kr. orange. The 1kr. black is said to be also existing with perforation 13½; but this could likewise not be ascertained. Nothing is known of official reprints of these emissions, but the 18kr. and 30kr. have been forged in all sorts of ways. Much noise was occasioned by the forgeries of a certain Schmidt, who had them engraved and printed in the offices of Aug. Gockel, Karlsruhe. The forgeries were, however, soon discovered, and the perpetrators punished. To detect these forgeries particular observation must be given to the fraudulent postmarks. In the year 1866 the postmarks with the circuit stamps disappear, and the obliteration is performed by stamps bearing the names of the post offices in one or two circles, in half circles, and in squares.

OTHER CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

In *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, we find another good paper on the Manufacture of Postage Stamps—that is, of course, the authorised and official manufacture. Victor Flandrin writes instructively about the stamps of Hawaii.

L'Annonce Timbrologique for January is bright and varied in its contents. The editor, M. Armand Dethier, in his entertaining "Here and There" Notes, draws attention to a slight error in the first number of the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS in its notice of the December *L'Annonce*. Apart from this, M. Dethier has the highest praise for the PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Amongst the features of the January issue of *L'Annonce* are a paper on philatelic bibliography, a New Year's acrostic, and the first chapter of a philatelic satire about the "Society Timbrologique Bistemrock."

La Carte Postale, which has now completed its second year of publication, has a capital chronicle of new issues of postcards.

Le Moniteur du Collectionneur, the organ of the Luxemburg Society, has one great advantage; it is printed partly in French and partly in German. There is an address to members of Philatelic Societies, by Jos. Schock, and a good paper headed "Demandes et Offres," by Louis Van Reeth.