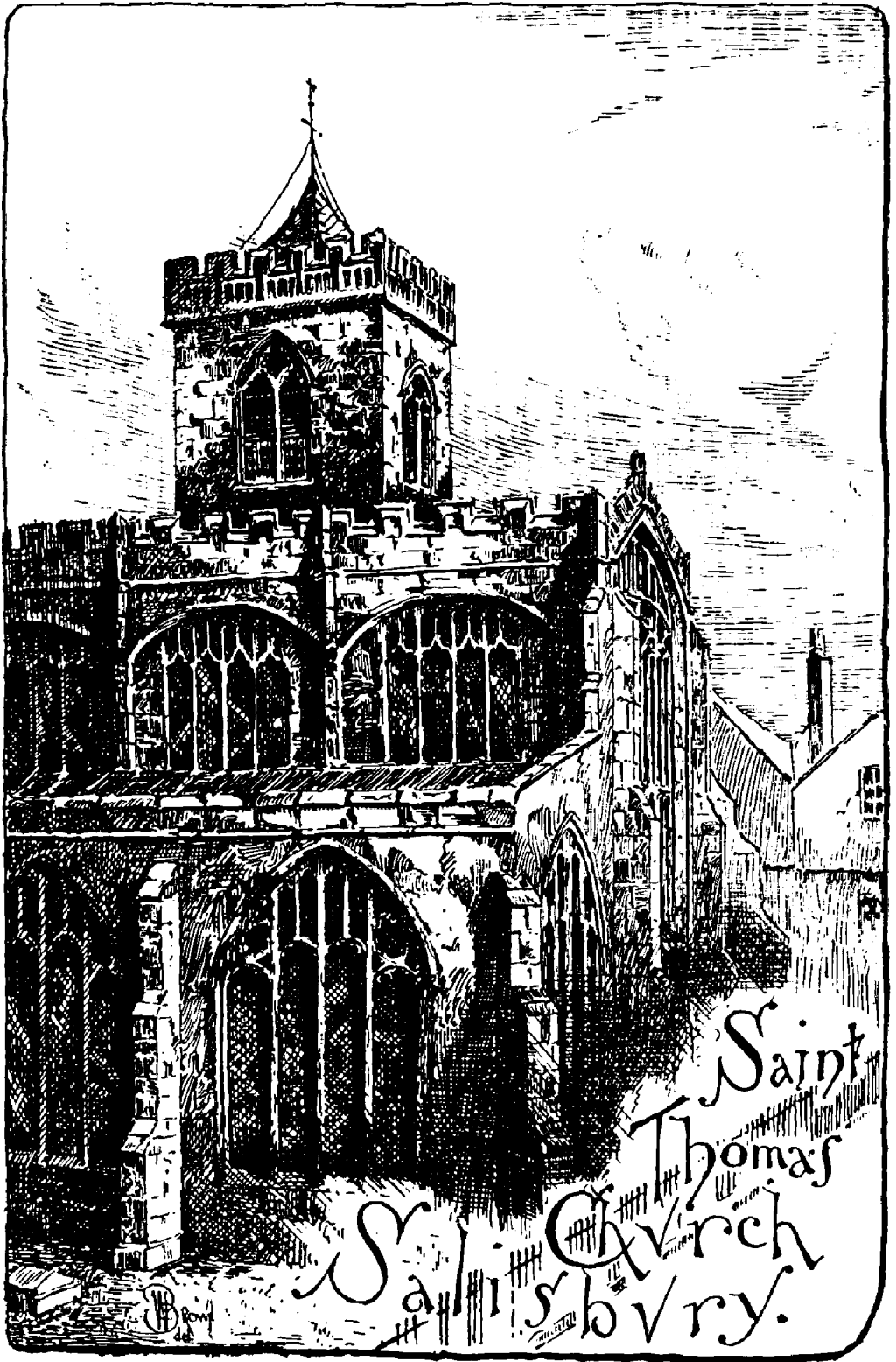


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THE

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OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AND

Philatelic Reviews of Reviews

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

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THE

PHILATELIC JOURNAL

OF GREAT BRITAIN

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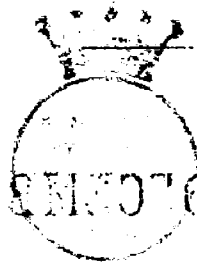
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SALISBURY:

EDWARD ROE AND CO., PRINTING WORKS, CANAL.

NO. 1.



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1900

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PREFACE.

It seems that for the healthy evolution of our race, there must always be conflict between authority and tradition on the one hand, and freedom and personal conviction on the other. Between Royalist and Roundhead, between orthodox and heretic all the world over. And without doubt there is virtue in both; virtue in the fighting trim of every man of us, and virtue in the strife itself when fearlessly and honourably conducted, unbrutalized by the slaughter, persecution, and treachery of unhappier days.

The year 1896 has been no exception to the rule, even in the philatelic world; and our sixth volume does something to mirror the process. Moreover we ourselves, in more cases than one, have been the heretics!

In these days of toleration, a man does not necessarily grow ready-made into the convictions of his forebears, and die rather than reason about them. He, and even his newspaper, may arrive gradually at full belief, or see cause to differ with his fellows unashamed.

It was with much less than confident certainty that we at first lent our name to the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps. Our feeling in the matter was evident from "Flossies" banter in the February number onward. A plainer declaration came in our rallying the New Collectors round us, and in our endorsement in an April editorial of Mr. Harold Frederic's views on the subject. That many are of the same "persuasion" both in England and America is now a well-known fact that has to be considered. The Suppressive Society *has* done harm; collectors *have* been intimidated and baffled. This we are convinced of, heresy or no.

* * * * *

Then, again, with regard to next year's exhibition. Once and again (see June number and Index,) we have lifted up our voice on the unpopular side—the side unpopular with the Authorities. We may have been over-hasty in imagining that any word of ours was needed to draw attention to obvious claims. We are not so wanting in modesty as to suppose that the changes which have been made were due to our efforts. Whatever we have said, we have said realising our own position and responsibility as a provincial paper—as the leading provincial philatelic paper in this country; nor is anyone justified in supposing that in maintaining this position we identify ourselves with any person or party whatever.

* * * * *

We think we are justified in saying that the *P.J.G.B.* was the only paper in this country to do full justice to Herr Friedl, in translating Herr Fraenkel's account of the Austrian Mercury mystery—for a mystery it remains unto this day.

* * * * * 6 *

Our Boys' Columns, begun in August, have we, venture to hope, served their purpose in a measure at least. The edict that they shall be an ever-permanent feature, however, has not yet gone forth from the editorial Sanctum. The "Boys'" needs are a fairly constant quantity, and may perhaps be more satisfactorily met in other ways, leaving space in the journal for matter of greater general interest.

* * * * *

The *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*, started last October, has "waltzed in," as they say in Boston, U.S. There is no doubt about THIS being a permanent feature.

* * * * *

Nova Scotias have been on everybody's lips, even if in a few fastidious hearts they have lost their place. (See "Article of the Month" for November.)

* * * * *

Our latest novelty, in the December number, is a page or two of Local Notes, which speak for themselves.

* * * * *

And so, leaving 1896 behind us, but still clasping hands with the friends who have made it a happy year, we press on into 1897, with a welcome to still other friends, to fresh battles, to fresh labours.

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The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 6.

JANUARY 10, 1896.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 61.



Mr. William Brown, wholesale and retail Importer of Foreign Postage Stamps, will be in London throughout the week, January 20—27, and will be glad to see his friends and clients by appointment at 391, Strand, a not unfamiliar address, where Mr. C. J. Phillips has kindly given him the use of an office.

At the International Exhibition held by the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, in November, two first-class diplomas offered for the best stamp journal published were gained by the *P.J.G.B.* Another diploma for albums were also awarded to the Salisbury firm.

“Why,” said the Man in the Street, “did not the *I.P.U.* give us public notice of their Lantern Show?”

It was certainly one of the most interesting of this winter's stamp fixtures. But the room was too small and the notice too short. It is said quite another five hundred people would have gone, had they known.

This, however, is the only adverse criticism we heard. On all hands members congratulated

Mr. President Philbrick and Mr. Secretary Hinton, and were heartily grateful to Messrs. Ridpath and Dorning Beckton. Excellent work was theirs, carried out with the greatest of care.

We publish elsewhere a full report of an action at law which has excited the gravest public interest in stamp circles, that of Mr. George Wichmann (Boulton & Co., Cheapside), against Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co. It was an action for libel heard before the Lord Chief Justice, and it ended in Messrs. Hilckes & Co.'s agreeing to pay Mr. Wichmann £100 damage and costs, unreservedly withdrawing all the charges which constituted the libel, and agreeing to publish announcements of that withdrawal accompanied by a statement that there was no foundation in fact for these charges.

We hope to be in a position shortly to publish a short interview with Mr. George Wichmann, the plaintiff. He is a man of very remarkable energy and of unblemished character, possessing certain special knowledge in matters philatelic which should cordially commend him to the stamp world.

The File family is off to Florence for a few weeks holiday and a taste of southern sweets.

Herr Von Neulinger is busy with a sequel to his Stamps of Turkey, the English of which will appear in due course in our columns.

We had intended publishing this month a paper of Mr. Weightman's on varieties of the 1d. red and 2d. blue, New South Wales, 1862 and 64, but we have neither space for this nor for further chat.

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

A great deal has been written lately about the collecting of 'Old Issues,' the demand has been great and consequently the value and cost of the better stamps has risen enormously, in many cases putting the rarer specimens quite out of the reach of any but the more wealthy of collectors. This difficulty in completing a collection, even of one or a group of countries has no doubt decided many to give up collecting. We think, however, that a remedy is at hand, namely, to collect 'New Issues'; and to give collectors a guide, we have decided on publishing the following list, giving all the varieties that we have in our own collection and that we hear of from reliable sources. We have taken the year 1890 as a commencement, as in that year the Postage Stamp celebrated its Jubilee

There are many things to be said in favour of the despised 'New Issues.' They are as a rule pretty, and for the most part, cheap (at any rate soon after they are issued). On the other hand they have shown and probably will show, quite as much increase in value as time goes on as the 'Old Issues.' There are plenty of minor varieties to be looked for by the earnest collector and a number of errors, etc., to be found, to be regarded with pride by the owner and envy by his friends; and finally, the issues of 1890 and even 1895 will in time be 'Old Issues!'

We propose publishing these lists as soon as finished in book form, profusely illustrated, and shall be glad to receive the names of all who would like the book when published

We intend to give the list of each year separately, and would ask all our readers kindly to examine their stamps by the aid of the list in the Journal, and let us know at once any varieties or additions, so that when published in book form it may be as complete as possible. We should esteem it a special favour if the stamps were sent for inspection to our publishers and that if permission were given for their illustration if necessary.

All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top x bottom x left x right.

ANTIOQUIA.

AUGUST.—Type Set Provisionals printed in sheets of 10 in two rows of five.
On coloured wove paper. Perforated 14.

I 2½c. BLACK ON PALE ROSE. 10 varieties.

Prominent Varieties.

- (a) Stop after 'D. de A.' below line. No. 1.
- (b) 'PROVISIONAL' (capital I for l). No. 2.
- (c) Comma after 'Provisional,' No. 9.
- (d) Comma after 'Colombia,' No. 10.

Prominent Varieties.

- 2 5c. BLACK ON ORANGE. 10 varieties.
- (a) Stop after 'D. de A.' below line. No. 1.
 - (b) The loops of the frame at top point inwards. No. 2.
 - (c) Top left 'C' of '5 Cs.' without stroke at head. No. 3.
 - (d) Stop after bottom left '5 Cs.' level with middle of 's.' No. 4.
 - (g) Stop after top right '5 Cs.' level with the middle of 's.' No. 7.
 - (h) Trefoil shaped ornament in bottom left corner has the stalk pointing outwards. No. 8.
 - (i) Top right '5' of '5 Cs.' an italic figure.
Comma after 'Provisional,' } No. 9
 - Stop after bottom left '5 Cs.' level with middle of 's.' }
 - (j) Comma after 'Colombia,' No. 10.
- 3 10c. BLACK ON ROSE. 10 varieties.
- 4 10c. ,, ,, ROSY-BUFF. 10 varieties.

Prominent Varieties.

- (b) 'C' of bottom '10 Cs.' a Roman capital. No. 2.
 - (c) Stop after 'R' of 'R. de Colombia.' below line.
A rosace in left frame just below level of 'R. de Colombia.' } No. 3.
 - (e) 'A' of 'Columbia' broken. No. 5.
 - (i) 'C' of bottom '10 Cs.' a Roman capital. No. 9.
- 5 20c. BLACK ON ORANGE. 10 varieties.

Prominent Varieties.

- (b) 'C' of bottom '20 Cs.' a Roman Capital. No. 2.
- (c) Stop after 'R.' of 'R de Colombia.' below line. No. 3.
- (e) 'A' of 'Colombia.' broken. No. 5.
- (j) Stop after 'Colombia.' below line. No. 6.
- (i) 'C' of bottom '20 Cs.' a Roman capital. No. 9.

The frame consists of a double row of black squares placed alternately, and differing slightly. The points of difference mostly consist in the positions of two squares coming together at the corners.

- (a, b, e, i, j) In Nos. 1, 2, 5, 9, 10. The two squares come together at outside top right, outside left at top, outside bottom at left, and outside right at bottom.
- (c) In No. 3 they come together at inside top at left, outside top at right, outside bottom at left, and *three* pairs at bottom of right side.
- (d) In No. 4 they come together at inside top at left, outside top at right, outside bottom at left, and inside bottom at right.
- (f) In No. 6 they come together at outside top at right, outside bottom at left, outside left *nearly* at top, outside right *nearly* at bottom.
- (g) In No. 7 they come together at inside top at left, outside top at right, outside bottom at left, outside left at bottom, and also two pairs at bottom to right and under '20.'
- (h) In No. 8 they come together at outside top at right, outside left at top, outside bottom at left, and outside right *nearly* at bottom.

OCTOBER—ARMS OF COLOMBIA IN CIRCLE.

On White Wove Paper. Perforated.

- 7 20c. brown-violet (error never issued).
- 8 20c. blue.
- 9 50c. brown-violet (never issued).
- 10 50c. green.
- 11 1p. red.
- 12 2p. black on rose surfaced paper.
- 13 5p. ,, vermilion ,, ,,

Varieties.

- (A) Perf. 13. 20c. brown, 50c. brown, 1p., 2p., 5p.
- (B) Perf. 13½. 20c. brown, 20c. blue, 50c. brown, 50c. green.
- (C) Imperf. (Moens). 20c. brown, 50c. brown, 2p., 5p.

N.B. It is probable that the 20c. blue, and 50c. green exist Perf. 13., though we have not seen them, and possible that the 1p., 2p., and 5p. exist Perf. 13½.

The sheet of 50c. as first printed (in brown-violet) contained one stamp at end of bottom row of 20c. Owing to this error the stamps were never issued.

ADVERTISING RATES.

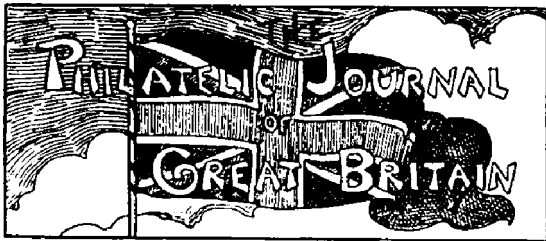
PRICE PER INSERTION :—

	Once.		3 times.		6 times.		12 times.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 page	40	0	36	0	30	0	22	6
1/2 page or 1 column	22	0	19	6	16	6	15	0
1/4 page or 1/2 "	12	0	11	0	9	0	8	0
1/8 page or 1/4 "	6	6	5	6	4	6	4	0
1/16 page or 1/8 "	4	0	3	8	3	0	4	0

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-16th of a page.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



JANUARY 10th, 1896.

The New Collector subject, because it is just the one healthy New Year's Gift we can make to our subscribers and friends. It cannot be too clearly pointed out, at the risk of some iteration, that there are thousands of Philatelists in the United Kingdom alone to whom the collection of *old* stamps has now become almost an impossibility. Prices have gone up beyond the reach of average purses, and have, in the words of that eminent authority Mr. Whitfield King, "done a great deal to frighten off the average collector with modest means."

Now it is not to the best interests of Philately that any true collector, however moderate his means, should be frightened off, though it is impossible to deny that many have been disheartened almost to breaking point. We are not speaking now to the great ones of the Philatelic Earth or to the men with healthy balances, who know so well how to take care of themselves and their stamps. Not that we have the slightest wish in any way to discourage or discredit them. They are the peers of the Philatelic body politic, deserving of the respect and wholesome rivalry of their equally fortunate brethren. But as to the Million, who are not Philatelic Peers and have not fat balances, but have the Philatelic interest and genius perhaps as much developed as the rich, what are they to do? Our answer to the million, and it cannot be too often repeated, is: "Draw the line at 1890, and start fresh, *but start at once.*"

In other words we propose to the numerous rank and file of our friends the simple expedient of not attempting the impossible. Let them limit their "Looking Backward" so far as stamp-collecting is concerned, to some six years at the most. Let them collect, with guidance and discriminating care, all the true New Issues. Scientifically, they will find a whole world of variety for study; financially, they will have made investments which no fever and fizzle of politics can disturb or depress. Let us look for a moment, in order not unduly to prolong this article, at the financial side. We will take a few instances at random, showing that a collector with his eyes open in the early nineties had fine properties under his fingers, had he but taken the things to his hands then, instead of running after the "rarities" which only his plated brother could in reason hope to snap up. And the point is that the same thing is absolutely true now. The substance is before us, and we strain at the shadows of "rarities." Shadows indeed, to most of us who are poor men! Generalities, however, are thin food to practical folk so let us take some facts.

The following stamps could be purchased at face value direct in 1890 and since. At present they are obsolete and are catalogued as priced. Most of them could be had of most dealers slightly over face during the time of their currency.

Barbados 5/- ochre, catalogued now 10/- and more.

- British Bechuanaland
- " Central Africa
- Cook Islands
- Most of the French Colonies
- Grenada
- Gibraltar 75c. and 1p.
- Hayti, 1890-91
- Jamaica 5/-
- Natal 1/4d. on 6d.
- Oil Rivers
- Niger Coast
- Johore, 4c., 5c., 6c.
- Tonga
- Turks Islands, 4d.
- Victoria Postage Due

	Gibbons	9th	10th
Bermuda, 2d. blue	4d.	9d.
British East Africa, 1a. on 2d.	20/-	40/-
4a. on 5d.	20/-	30/-
Zululand 5/-	9/-	60/-
2 1/2	...	6d.	1/-
5d.	...	1/-	7/9
9d.	...	1/6	10/-
1/-	...	2/-	5/-

Going more into detail let us consider the following table :—

	Gibbons	8th ed	Scott	Gibbons	10th ed.	Scott
*Aus. Italy 1890, 2 pi.	9d.	25c.	1/6	40c.		
British Guiana 1889, 1c.	1d.	15c.	4d.	8c.		
* " " " 8c.	8d.	35c.	2/-	50c.		
* British South Africa surcharged						
1/4d., 2d., 4d., 8d.	20/-	7.00	58/-	14.5 0		
Cape of Good Hope						
1890, 1/ green.	1d.	3c.	6d.	4c.		

by moderate means. But the New Collectors must act quickly, for good stamps are like good wines in good years, which the wise collector in the spirit of economy leaves no longer in the dealers' cellars than a few short months. Of course, as with wines, comes in the all-important question as to which are *the* goods to buy. We propose to supply that knowledge to all those who will refer to us; and the wide experience and exhaustive researches of Messrs. Brown and Skipton are perhaps the best guarantees that the results will be satisfactory in a high degree.



LANTERN EXHIBITION BY MESSRS.
RIDPATH & DORNING BECKTON.

PAPER BY MR. F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

It has been said of Mr. T. H. Hinton, the hardworked Secretary of the I.P.U., that he has energy enough to drive four societies in hand, if need were. However that may be, he is certainly to be congratulated on the admirable business faculties, the even temper and untiring energy with which he has dragged the I.P.U. out of what—to be kind—we will call a sea of chaotic fog, into its present congenial element of order and discipline. A very great deal too is due to the pains taken by that eminent Q.C. Mr. F. A. Philbrick, the honoured President of the Society.

The evening of the 11th December, 1895, was a grand occasion for the I.P.U., and we only regret that the authorities were not able to give greater publicity to their programme, as it certainly would have drawn together a very large audience indeed. However, they really manage their own affairs so well that this criticism is hardly deserved. As it is the room they had engaged—the Arbitration Room at 63, Chancery Lane was so well-filled that many a head besides that of her Majesty's appeared on the screen! At various intervals when the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine were "on," we had projected on the screen by the limelight the well-known profiles of C. J. Phillips and S. C. Skipton, which we are credibly informed are (as yet) on no known stamps. Perhaps the image was projected, and Mr. Phillips may in time buy a prosperous island all his own, be proclaimed King, and issue stamps which the S.S.S.S. will not have the heart to label as "unnecessary"!

The occasion was a meeting of the I.P.U. for business purposes, the reading of a paper by Mr.

Philbrick on the difference between the dies 1 and 2 of the 1d red English; and a limelight exhibition, the lecture by Mr. Dorning Beckton of Manchester, the slides being prepared and the lantern manipulated by Mr. T. Ridpath of Liverpool. The show had been given before in Manchester, but we had never yet seen it in London. We have much to learn from the Manchester and Liverpool Societies in many ways, and we trust this is but the first of a series of visits from which we Londoners have everything to gain and much to be grateful for. We can assure Messrs Dorning Beckton and Ridpath that their efforts were gratefully appreciated, and that the learned President spoke the wishes of all members, when in thanking the exhibitors he expressed a hope that London would soon see them again. We echo that wish most heartily.

The one thing, of course, that strikes a man on first seeing one of these limelight enlargements is, what a deadly enemy the forger has in the lantern. The slightest variation in the die stands out boldly and coarsely, almost hitting the observer. We have hardly space to give a complete list of all the slides, but we may briefly mention a few particulars. It is, of course, understood that the figures were thrown on the screen enormously enlarged, and an observer suggested that an envelope made to match the apparent size of the stamps as they appeared would have taken up one side of the house! Our postmen overburdened as they may be, are at least spared this infliction.

VICTORIA 1st issue. There were three varieties of the 2d., showing how the plate was 1st finely engraved, with the lines in the background, and border fine—2ndly when the dies had worn the background was re-engraved, showing coarse lines on background, and 3rd again re-engraved showing coarse lines in background a frame.

VICTORIA 2nd issue. Pair showing broken steps to the throne and TVO instead of TWO, evidently due to the transfer paper being slightly creased when placed on the lithographic stone.

ALSACE-LORRAINE stamps used in *all* parts of France occupied by the German Armies, showing how they were printed in sheets of 150, each stamp slightly different.

GREECE, showing the stamps printed in Paris, the stamps printed (by French workmen) in Athens (from the plates made in Paris). Also stamps printed in Athens from the plates made in Athens, and printed by Greeks.

GREAT BRITAIN 1854. Dies I and II showing how Humphries deepened the lines of the Queen's Head in the die engraved by Charles Heath in 1840, which had begun to show signs of wear. Magnified some 1,600 times, these were a curious study, and the President's critical lecture was listened to with the greatest attention. The lecture was almost anatomical, the speaker lingering with well-nigh microscopic detail on the difference in the two dies between the shading under the eye and the shape of the

ose. One curious test was not mentioned, the "Adam's apple" test, familiar to those who have lived longest with these dies, and without doubt thoroughly well known to Mr. Philbrick; who however—if we heard correctly—did not mention it.

SYDNEY VIEWS. — CEYLON. — VICTORIA. Showing the genuine varieties and some very dangerous forgeries made in London a few years ago. These were admirable exhibits; an education in themselves.

ROUMANIA. Showing the curious way in which the stamps were handstamped or printed.

QUEENSLAND. Showing how when a 4d. stamp was wanted a transfer was taken from the 3d., and the word THREE removed and FOUR put on to each stamp on the lithographic stone by hand, thus being irregularly placed and in some stamps showing traces of the THREE still left.

NAPLES, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tornese, Cross*. A copy showing how in the die of the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano the G $\frac{1}{2}$ was altered to T $\frac{1}{2}$, the remains of the G being still visible. When Naples declared for the House of Savoy the Arms of Naples were removed from the same die and the Cross of Savoy substituted, but in most copies slight remains of the Arms are still visible.

GREAT BRITAIN. I.R. official. Genuine. Forged. Very little difference between them, but still there is *one infallible test* in the peculiar shape of one of the letters of the surcharge in the genuine.

We should add to these notes that many members brought their collections, and there was really more to see than the most greedy or expert eye could take in. One of the most interesting specimens was a House of Lords Temporary Envelope with a Wellington Frank. This is extremely rare, as only two or three are known. To sum up, the evening was one to which any philatelist must look back with sincere pleasure, especially when the pleasure was heightened by the assurance that we are soon to have more of these admirable shows.

Mr. Philbrick's Paper on

Dies i. & ii. of the Line Engraved Stamps of the United Kingdom.

READ BEFORE THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE I.P.U., WITH LANTERN ILLUSTRATIONS.

Philatelists have very generally found difficulty in discriminating between Dies I and II of the One Penny, especially until familiarized with the differences between them.

It will be remembered that the original head of the Queen was engraved on steel by Charles Heath from the portrait by Wyon on the City Medal, commemorative of Her Majesty's first visit to the City after her accession, and was afterwards placed on an engine-turned background, produced by the machine patented by

Jacob Perkins. This was in the spring of 1840. From this steel matrix or mother die, when hardened, roller impressions were taken as required from time to time on a plate of soft steel, and the plate of 240 impressions thus constructed, was afterwards hardened and used for printing the stamps issued. Plates numbered 1 to 204 and 15 reserve plates numbered R 1 to R 15 were made from this matrix, but towards the end of 1854 the matrix itself showed signs of deterioration from wear, and it was resolved to "strengthen" the Die for producing the roller impressions. Accordingly, as perfect an impression as could be taken was struck on soft steel and entrusted to William Humphrys, a skilled engraver in Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s employment, with instructions to deepen the lines, but in no respect to alter the original. Thus the "New" Die as it was termed was produced, and it is the variations between it and its predecessor that give rise to the distinctions. This new Die was speedily completed, and the last plate constructed from the old Die was numbered R 15 and registered on 9/12/54, the first plate from the new Die, being marked No. 1, was registered (with plates 2, 3, and 4 of the same) on 15/1/55.

These plates were "put to press" in the early part of 1855, but no public notification of the fact appears to have been given either by the Stamp Office or the Post Office Authorities, probably the public did not mark the transition from the earlier to the later type. Post-marked copies of Die II, perforated 14, have been found on letters dated 25th March, 1855, and perforated 16 on April 3rd following.

In the above brief statement of the task set before Humphrys it will naturally be expected he would complete, according to his views, the engraving by inserting subsidiary lines as he thought requisite, and deepening and strengthening the original lines where the effects of wear and tear had shewn themselves.

Consequently, the great distinction would be in the more full and finished engraving of the later Die, and this, as will be seen from the illustrations on the screen, is the fact.

Humphrys, also, in some parts cleared the Die, and made the lines more distinct all over the surface.

The chief points of difference lie in the alteration of the profile, which in Die I presents a somewhat harder contour, the nose especially being more pinched in expression and pointed, the nostril is straighter, and the end next the face appears to terminate in a less curved line.

Humphrys took down the hardness of the original outline, and while the nose in Die II is more clearly defined, it is fuller and rounder. The end, too, is made more obtuse, the line of the nostril is curved at the right end and much accentuated, the shading inserted round the base giving the member a fuller and more fleshy look. It is difficult, verbally, to describe the effect of these alterations, but they produced a very different expression in the face. In the upper part, next the eye, the lines are cleared, but the

eyeball itself shews a series of clearly defined lines extending over its surface, instead of the lighter shading of Type I.

All these points produce a very distinct and different look, and are the most salient guides to discriminate between the Dies. They generally suffice to solve the question. But with these peculiarities, if the example be free from post-mark in this spot, the mouth and lips form an important accessory in deciding.

In Die II. the upper lip is perceptibly lengthened and well defined, and the lower lip made much more distinct by added lines, giving the mouth a fuller expression.

The band restraining the hair behind the ear is hardly visible in most copies of Die I., and the shading of the locks is barely distinguishable from it. In Die II. this band is very much clearer and well defined, and the lines are apparently at a very different angle from the flowing hair.

This is an easy test to apply in copies admitting a clear inspection of the part.

But in handling a number of these stamps the eye gets insensibly instructed in a difference, which is more easy to feel than accurately to describe, in the chignon or back hair. In the original Die, this part of the engraving is left with a soft appearance, which is altered to a much harder outline in Die II., in which latter the more numerous lines give a wiry look, recognisable at a glance on well printed copies, and the bottom curl which appears ill-defined and suggestive in Die I. is sharply defined on the background in Die II.

Generally, too, in the shading of the cheek there are more lines (cross hatched) in Die II., but this is sometimes a deceptive test, when an early impression of Die I. is compared with a less perfect one of Die II., in such case the difficulty is much greater to distinguish between them, but if the observation be allowed to travel to the lower eyelid, it will be seen to be completely covered by curved lines, slanting to the right, in Die II., while these are much less visible and rather indicated than completed, in Die I.

The ear has been greatly relied upon by experienced Philatelists as affording a decisive test.

I am bound to admit that my own researches do not enable me to regard it as crucial, and although, generally speaking, it is sufficient to determine the question, judgment and knowledge are required in its application: as a rule, the outline of the aperture to the ear at the right lower part, is better and more clearly defined by the cessation of the shading for the aperture in Die I., than by the somewhat ragged appearance in this part of Die II., in which there seems to have been a slip of the engraver's burin in many impressions.

Probably this statement may cause some questioning; but if it be remembered that the engraving is sunk on the plate, and that the latter is corrected by hand before hardening, the apparent discrepancy is reconciled. Every

one will see that a hard edge is a place on the plate, which would be softened down before beginning to print and which, moreover, would have a tendency to wear down in printing. It is chiefly on these grounds I have found the ear a test not to be relied on.

But having dealt with these details which differ in a mechanical aspect, I would rather dwell on the importance of the general impression on the eye derived from the specimen under examination.

When one recalls the stress attending the production of the original Die, and the subsequent operations it underwent, the criticism of architects on the great gothic edifices of the middle ages and their modern imitations (comparing great things with small) seems to apply.

The earlier buildings were spontaneous, free and natural, the later are a cast iron reproduction as from a mould, lacking in freedom and originality, hard in outline, correct, perhaps too correct in detail; and they fail to strike the beholder with more than surprise at their exact mechanical repetition, while they lack the charm of original inventive genius.

So, in a minor degree, the mechanical perfection of detail is found in Die II., the mind of the engraver in Die I. This general truth often gives a clue to the right solution of the problem, when a beautifully clear impression of Die I. is liable to be confounded with a specimen printed from Die II.

To the artistic eye the one is instinct with life, the other cold and mechanical, though correct.

The representations on the screen attest the meaning I intend to convey, but to add another proof I present a photograph of each Die, enlarged to eight times its original size, from which the remarks I have made can be brought to individual judgment.

Unfortunately the photographer took a specimen of Die I. which was not intended, so that in some places the print is not so perfect as it might be, but that of Die II. is from one of the exquisitely printed proofs made for the Paris Exhibition in 1867 under the auspices of Mr. Pearson Hill. The contrast is striking between the living spirit of Die I. and the dead letter of Die II.

But when we regard the former, or even the latter, I think you will all agree with me that this type of the Head of our Gracious Sovereign is the most worthy representative that has ever appeared on a postage stamp, and that the present effigy is a travesty of the Queen's Head, reflecting no credit on the designer.

It is a singular but suggestive reflection, that the first creation of a postage stamp still remains by far the finest effort in that direction, and if we now have a business-like article for the needs of daily service, the artistic characteristics which distinguished the first attempt have since been signally wanting. Is it too much to expect that at no distant period a stamp worthy of the nation and of the age will be in circulation?

Correspondence.

THE "NEW" COLLECTOR.

To the Editor of the *P. J. G. B.*

Sir,—Though a thoroughly Conservative-Radical collector of stamps of every kind *used* for postal purposes, I am a sufficiently "moderate-progressive" to support such a new departure in collecting as you suggest, which for some time has been privately recommended by me to friends who are not millionaires or even thousandaires. Specialising is very well in its way, but it does not satisfy the young and ardent collector, even when it extends to the obliterations or postmarks used in his own country.

I am too old now to go in for specialism, having begun promiscuous collecting 33 years ago, but the increasing issues of last five years have floored or 'stumped me,' and I now advise beginners to limit themselves to current issues. If there were a series of Albums combined with catalogues for stamps only current since the time of the jubilee celebration here, and all necessary issues to date, new collectors would have a definite idea of what to go in for, and a sufficiently arduous and expensive task to get through for a year or two. At present they get a few common obsolete French, German, Australian and Italian issues, with such of the newer ones as are to be found in shilling packets, or that they can procure from friends in city offices, or by exchange, securing no complete series of any type, and in a short time get disgusted with the fragmentary pages and give it up. The sight of a 600 pp. catalogue frightens them, but one of sixty would just suit. For anyone taking up this idea I would suggest, instead of the usual album classification in continents, a grouping such as I have always adopted, in which the British Empire forms the first volume, the colonies being in simple alphabetical order after United Kingdom; then all European countries (including *Egypt*) with their colonies; and thirdly, all the rest of the world. If someone will only publish the catalogue on similar lines not to exceed 1s 6d in price for those using the ordinary cheap albums, —and also get out larger albums, each with full lists and spaces in three divisions at about 5/- each for those who are able to collect varieties or more than one or two thousand stamps—a far more interesting set of books will be got together than are usually seen now in collectors' hands. By this means both general specialisers and universalists may be gratified, whether their political and philatelic tendencies are towards French or American Republicanism, Russian and Turkish autocracy, or British Constitutionalism.

Your obedient servant,

Chelsea, Dec. 18, 1895.

BEN.

Answers to Correspondents.

IGNORAMUS (U.S.A.)—For cost of advertisements see page 2 of cover. In the Private Advertisements (6 words id.) ALL words are charged for including advertisers' name and address.

New Leaves to Cut.

RARE BOOKS AND THEIR PRICES, BY W. ROBERTS.*

Nearly two years ago, a Mr. W. Roberts (for reasons best known to Mr. Frank Harris, the then editor), had space in the *Fortnightly Review* to express his learned opinion that philatelists were idiotic sheep, and their chosen pursuit a parcel of nonsense. We are somewhat pained to find that Mr. Roberts has learnt so little of life and letters since the spring of 1894, that he still thinks it incumbent on him to discourse of matters for which he cares nothing, retailing at second-hand such information as he can bring himself to pick up.

If postage stamps cut so important a figure in the field of collectible rarities and curiosities, that they cannot be overlooked in a volume purporting to cover this field, then Mr. Roberts should either have put his pride in his pocket and applied his powers of intellect, such as they are, to mastering his subject, or he should frankly have avowed a distaste amounting to incomprehension, and entrusting somebody who *did* know about stamps with this part of his work. Instead of this he has simply reprints his former article.

Mr. Roberts, it appears, is fond of books, and is not adverse to pictures and pottery. To say that his style even when treating of these, is common place if not vulgar, might conceivably be uncalled for on our part. What concerns us is the latter part of the volume entitled "Rare Books and their Prices," but dealing also with pictures, pottery, and professedly at least, with postage-stamps, as they are collected.

It would be almost interesting to know with what object, beyond giving an appearance of completeness to his work, Mr. Roberts trimmed his shreds of information and shook them up in his hat to get them to combine. Was it to enlighten the ignorant, to encourage the insane, to baffle the enquirer, or to make the reader thank Heaven he was not as other men are?

When Mr. Roberts has learnt to read, to write, to think and to know, perhaps he will be a little more shy of making books than he is at present.

After sneering at Mr. Frederick Booty's "Stamp Collector's Guide," and "the presumed genesis of the thing"—to wit, stamp-collecting—our author goes on to estimate the number of dealers and professional philatelists at the present day. He then rushes into the Philatelic Society of London, stumbles over the good old Czar Alexander III.-cum-Queen-Victoria-and-Prince-of-Wales pitfall, owns to having his breath taken away by the fact that the twelve rarest stamps are worth together £2,000 (!) in the open market, and states that the 1 cent 1856 British Guiana on crimson paper "has been valued at more than 250."

We might easily go further, but how hardly fare worse! Mr. Roberts fills nineteen pages

*George Redway, London, Price 6/-

of his book with the stamp topic, but we think enough has been said to justify our opening remarks.

AUCTION SUMMARY, 1894-95, BY HARRY HILCKES.†

This work is a summary of the prices realised by stamps offered at the various London auctions, held by Messrs. Cheveley; Ventom Bull & Cooper; Hadlow; Puttick & Simpson; and the London Philatelic Co., during the season 1894-5 up to the end of July.

We ourselves published an epitome of the earlier auctions, which without doubt was a success except from a financial point of view, but increasing business has not left us time to continue the compilation, though we have all along felt that such a work was wanted, and to all collectors and dealers should be a necessity. We are therefore extremely glad that Mr. Hilckes has found time to prepare the work before us, we wish him every success in supplying a long-felt want, and hope that he will continue to produce it at the end of every season.

The stamps of each country have been placed together, and the various issues arranged according to date, so that it is extremely easy to find any variety the value of which may be required. A decided improvement over the list published by ourselves is the addition giving the auctioneer, date, and *condition* of the stamp. By this means many variations of price may be accounted for which otherwise might seem to be due to caprice on the part of buyers.

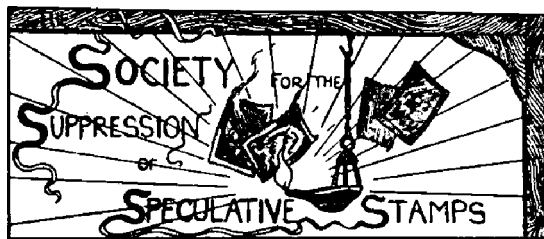
Mr. HADLOW'S PRICE LIST, 1896.‡

We have received this list of stamps on sale by Mr. Hadlow, containing his prices for single copies and per 12 of his stock of Great Britain (Plate numbers), and British Colonials, and the most complete catalogue of the stamps of Queensland ever issued, illustrated with a plate showing the various perforations. As is well-known, Mr. Hadlow is a specialist in the stamps of Queensland, and has succeeded in unearthing a number of new varieties. The arrangement and description of the early perforations is the best we have yet seen.

PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE OBSOLETE LEEWARD ISLES BY R. HOLLICK, REVISED BY MESSRS. T. H. THOMPSON, R. HOPKINS, AND J. G. CUTHBERTSON.§

This a price list of all the various issues of the West Indian Islands, that are now under the one postal administration known as the Leeward Islands. The lists are very full but the prices are in many cases absurdly low, for instance, the various Antigua 1d. (1st type) imperforate are priced at from 50s to 70s used and unused. We think that undoubted copies are decidedly unattainable at these prices. Nevis, litho. 6d. at £5 used or unused, and 6d. green £6 10s unissued, £6 used, are decided bargains, which we very much doubt if any of those whose names occur on the title page would supply.

† H Hilckes & Co., Ltd., 64, Cheapside, London, post free, 2/6.
‡ W. Hadlow, Exeter Street, Strand London, price 1s.
§ Hopkins Bros., Crouch End, London, price 10d.



Circular No. 4.

391, STRAND,

LONDON, W.C.

The Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the Stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of Philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

17. ECUADOR. We have received a communication from a very trustworthy authority in New York, stating that a set of Commemorative Stamps will shortly be issued in this country, of the values of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos, and 1 sucre respectively. Our correspondent further states:

"I have seen a letter from the holder of the concession to a large exporting firm here, wherein he asks them to submit the designs, and states that he will be prepared to supply the Stamps in any quantity, either cancelled or uncancelled; but that they must state the quantity they will engage to take before the issue is made. This would seem to be the worst kind of a job on the part of the Ecuadorian Government. In the first place, they have farmed out the control of the issue for so many dollars cash in hand to the holder of the concession, and in the next place, the concessionaire evidently is prepared to milk the philatelic market to its extreme capacity."

18. FORMOSAN REPUBLIC. A set of these stamps was brought out by Liu-Yung-Fu, the chief of this newly-formed Republic. The following information respecting them has been furnished by an Englishman out there:

"There have been *two* issues; the first was impressed from a very poor die (I fancy, locally made), on a rough kind of tissue paper. These were not perforated, but had to be cut off the sheet as required. *This issue is entirely exhausted*, as only 2000 were made. Although on the spot, and very favourably situated for getting official stamps, I know that no genuine ones of this issue are available, as I have tried to get them. It is stated that the die, being so imperfect, was remelted (*sic*) and attempts made to make another. This was also a failure, and so a die was ordered from Canton, where this work is well done, and the *second* issue made. These have the same device as the first, only much clearer, and only three kinds of *either* variety were issued, viz. (face value), 3, 5, and

10 cents, in red, violet, and blue respectively (the first issue were in red, violet, and green respectively). There have been no surcharged stamps. The second issue is on perforated paper, specially got for the purpose. The greatest care will have to be exercised in accepting stamps after the republic ceases, as the die is in the possession of the Chinese associated with Liu, and as they are quite aware of the financial opening these stamps afford, *may go on manufacturing them.* Liu has already opened negotiations with the Japanese, so the whole thing will last ten days or a fortnight. [The letter is dated the 10th October.] These stamps have been compulsorily used for *native* letters going hence to the mainland of China, and all letters sent through native Post Office to be viséd at the Custom House to see they had the stamps affixed, so thus far they are genuine. *The Customs has been under the supervision of a foreigner, who, it is said, is or was a member of a foreign syndicate to sell these stamps.* There have been only 5000 of the second issue impressed *up to date*, but whether more may be made in the interests of speculation before the end actually arrives, I cannot say."

19. TONGA. Correspondents in Australia having drawn our attention to the issue of Stamps now being sold, which consist of stamps prepared some time since (but not issued, as it is said the reigning monarch was not pleased with portrait), which stamps have now been issued with a variety of surcharges, in a variety of colours, and in a variety of types, we endorse the opinion expressed by our Australian friends, that these stamps are unnecessary and speculative.

20. KOREA. Pending further investigations, caution should be exercised with regard to a new issue of stamps of this country.

Referring to Circular No. 3:

16. SWEDEN. We have received from a trustworthy correspondent in Sweden (who has obtained his information direct from the authorities) a letter, in which he states that the Swedish Post Office does *not* intend to make a commemorative issue of any kind. We have much pleasure in making this announcement.

GORDON SMITH,
Secretary, S.S.S.S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,
Secretary to the Special Committee, London
Philatelic Society.

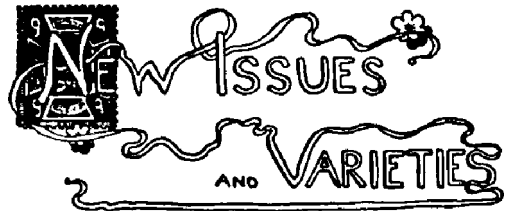
December, 1895.

Straits Settlements.

Through the courtesy of W. D. Beckton, Esq., I am enabled to add another stamp to my list of Selangor.

11.—*Surcharged* LARGE ROMAN CAPITAL
S IN BLACK, WATERMARK CROWN
AND C.A.

5a.—Beckton, 2c. rose, 5 × 4½ in.m., including stop.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

Argentine. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a Letter Card on the authority of Mr. R. Soto, (who says it is 4 + 4c of 1888) with 'PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA' in left lower corner. The card should probably be as follows:—

Off. L.C. 3+3c green, for President.

Bavaria. According to the *Echo* it was feared that the new value of the Postage Due Stamps would not be ready in time so some stamps of 5pf. were surcharged '2' in red in the four corners of the stamp.

P.D. 2 in red on 5pf. red and grey.

British East Africa. We have the following stamps of India with surcharge 'British'—'East'—'Africa' in three lines.

1a. black and green
1a. " brown
2a. " blue.

Bulgaria. According to the *Timbre Poste* the following has been seen:

01 in red on 2s. green, surcharge inverted.

Cape of Good Hope. According to the *J.B.J.*, a new Letter Card has been issued with a stamp in upper centre bearing the effigy of the Queen.

L.C. 1d carmine on grey.

Ceylon. We hear that the following stamps have been surcharged 'On'—'Service.'

Off. 2c. black on green.
5c. " lilac.
15c. " olive.
25c. " brown.
30c. " lilac and red.

Chili. We have received a sheet of the current Postage Due stamps (red on yellow) and find that all the values appear on the same sheet which contains 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, arranged as follows:—

Row 1 1c.
" 2 1c. (5), 40c. (5)
" 3 2c.
" 4 4c.
" 5 6c.
" 6 8c.
" 7 10c.
" 8 10c.
" 9 20c.
" 10 50c. (3), 60c. (3), 80c. (2), 1 p. (2)

Confederate States. UNIONTOWN. *Meekeel's Weekly* reports a small find of these stamps. The 5c. green, and 10c. red have long been known. The find in question consisted of several 5c. and one 2c. a new value. The stamps were apparently set up in type in a row of five, there being five varieties of the 5c. now known. There are two distinct types one with a loop pattern (the same as the frame) between the first and second lines of inscription, the other with a trellis pattern, and of this there are four minor varieties thus making the five. The 2c. is the same as one of the varieties of the

5c. with the exception of the alteration in the figure of value. The inscription is in four lines 'C.S.A.'—ornaments—'POSTAGE'—'PA (5) 1D.'—'UNIONTOWN.' The papers seem to vary.

2c. ? on bluish laid.
5c. green on white wove.
5c. " greenish laid.

Congo. Mr. Hayman has the stamp No. 102 in Gibbons' Catalogue with surcharge inverted.

3f 50c. in blue on sf. lilac, surch. inverted.

Curaçao. We hear that the following stamps with the King's head have been surcharged '2½ cent' and have quickly sold.

24c. in carmine on 10c. ultramarine
24c. " 30c. grey

Ecuador. By a decree quoted in full by the *M.J.*, we are glad to see that this country has determined to break the Seebeck Contract. It begins well "considering that it is unworthy of the dignity of the Government to continue the contract. That the Government should not maintain in force a contract, of such a nature as is likely to bring discredit upon it, as speculating in the Postage Stamps of the country;" if now they will only refrain from special issues, surcharges and continual changes, we shall all be happy, even Mr. Seebeck.

Eritrea. We hear that the special Post Card issued to commemorate the entry of the Italian army into Rome has been surcharged for use here.

P.C. 10c. carmine and brown on buff, surch. in black

Formosa. The stamps mentioned here are said to have a tiger in the centre. Three values were first prepared but were so badly done that they were not used and were we hear bought up by foreigners from Hong Kong, Amoy, and Foo-chow. Only 2,000 of these were printed 3 cents red, 5c. violet, and 10c. green. The die was then remelted and a second failure resulted. So a die was ordered from Canton, and stamps printed 3c. red, 5c. violet, 10c. blue. This second die is in Chinese hands, so we shall probably have plenty of *remainders*. The first issue was imperforate, the second perforated.

France. The *Echo* chronicles the reply letter card with the reply portion imperforate.

L.C. 15 + 15c., Reply imperf

Gibraltar. We have the two new values

20c. olive
2p. black and carmine.

Guyane Française. The *Avenir* notes some errors of the stamps surcharged 'Déc. 92 - '0,05' on the 15c.

0.05c. in black on 15c. blue, Déc. 92.
0.05c. " " 15c. " Dec. 92.

Some of the 25c. with 'GUYANE' are noted with some of the letters missing, due probably to non-inking of the surcharge, or misplacing of the sheets.

Gwalior. The *M.J.* notes the Envelope of 1a. on azure laid paper, with pointed flap and brown seal, with the current surcharge of name and arms in black.

E. 1a. black and brown on blue laid, size 122 x 71mm.

India. The same paper also notes a new variety of the Official Card with the instruction now reading "The Address only to be written on this side; the address includes the signature and official designation of the sender."

Off. P.C. ½a. pale blue on toned.
½a. ultramarine on white

Japan. The *M.J.* gives some information with regard to the official wrapper. The inscriptions on the stamp read 'Geographical Department Weather Reports,' and now another wrapper is

chronicled with a similar stamp, but inscribed in three columns 'Weather Report. Central Weather Bureau,' and used in 1891 and 1893. Off. W.—red, inscription in three columns

Mauritius. We have received from Mr. Slade a copy of a new wrapper with stamp of the new type with arms in centre, and with a six-lined instruction in a frame.

Also a provisional Post Card, type set, inscribed 'MAURITIUS'—'INLAND POST CARD'—arms and motto. At left, reading upwards 'The address only to be written on this side,' and at right 'L'adresse seule doit être mise de'—'ce côté de la Carte.' There are three lines for the address, the first headed 'M' In the bottom left corner is 'Central Printing Estab.' The stamp consists of the current 2c.

W. 3c. green on buff.

P.C. black on white, stamp 2c. green.

Mexico. We have received from Mr. Chapman copies of some of the Cards lately issued, and also a Letter Card of 5c. with the eagle of the new type.

L.C. 5c. blue, inscriptions in black on white, interior.

Mr. Chapman also writes:—

"I have referred to the *P.J.G.B.* for October and with regard to Mexico would say.

- (1) Of the present issue post cards there are 8 varieties of each value on buff card (similar to the 1894 series of which I advised Messrs. Stanley Gibbons sending them specimens and duly noted in their catalogue).
- (2) The notice about the "2 pesos" card is rather misleading as the error occurs on the 1st of July, 1895 series, Moens Nos. 9061/9066.
- (3) The letter card error I would like to know more about as I cannot trace same. I have written Mr. Phillips fully *re* this giving my theory for non-existence, and shall be glad if you can send me any more details on the subject." (The value should be 4c. see November).

Morocco, French. We have received by the kindness of Mr. Cohen, the current French envelope, smallest size, with the stamp surcharged like the adhesives.

E. 5c. in vermilion on 5c. green on white.

Morocco, Tangier-Arzila. We have received from Mr. J. Cohen a set for use between the two places mentioned above, and issued by the Spanish Post Office. The design consists of a star formed by two equilateral triangles in a circle, with an Arabic inscription in centre. On a white tablet above is 'SERVICIO DE CORREOS MARRUECOS,' and value in a straight tablet at bottom. The stamps are perforated

5c. violet. 50c. sepia.
10c. rose. 1p. brown.
20c. yellow. 2p. grey.
25c. blue. 5p. green.

Mozambique Company. We have a copy of the 50r. first issue surcharged in small capitals 'PROVISORIO' diagonally in carmine.

50r. blue, black and carmine surcharge.

New South Wales. According to the *Australian Philatelist* the Letter Card is on paper coloured drab outside and pink inside, otherwise unchanged.

L.C. 14d. red on drab, pink inside.

Nicaragua. We have the official stamp of 5c. 1893 issue with the surcharge inverted.

The *A.J.P.* chronicles the other variety.

1892. 5c. blue horizontal pair, imperf between.
Off. 1893. 5c. blue and brown, surch. inverted.

Norway: The following has been issued with 'NORGE' in the new type.

10. grey-bistre.

Puttialla. The *M.J.* notes the following with name spelt 'PUTTIALLA.'

4a. black and olive.

Off. 2a. black and blue.

Reunion. The *Echo* notes several values of the French Colonial series with the surcharge 'REUNION' diagonally in which the word measures 18 mm. instead of 15 mm. In the next number they are condemned as forgeries. In our opinion, though we have no wish to assert their genuineness as we have not seen them, we think that the reason for condemnation is rather weak.

Roumania. We hear that the following has been seen, printed both sides.

1890—1. 3b. on one side, 5b. on the other.

Salvador. The following Provisionals, as is usual, appeared before the end of the year. The surcharge is in two lines, 'UN' 'DOS' or 'TRES'—centavo(s). The Envelopes have a stamp of the 1895 Envelope type surmounted by the words, 'SERVICIO NACIONAL Y LOCAL' or 'SERVICIO DEL EXTERIOR.'

1c. in red on 30c. deep blue.

2c. " 20c. green.

3c. " 20c. deep blue.

E. 1c. grey brown, size 109 x 65 mm.

2c. deep brown, "

As before mentioned, to the disgust of Mr. Seebeck, no less than four complete sets and sundry luxuries have been ordered for 1896 by this Government. All are Perf. 12.

Adhesives various designs in centre, inscribed 'CORREOS DE EL SALVADOR' Official.

Postage Due. Figure of value in centre.

Postal Packets, diamond shape with seated figure in centre.

Officially sealed, large oblong Arms in centre.

1c. blue, Volcano and flags.

2c. red-brown, Temple.

3c. orange, Railroad.

5c. dark blue, Volcano.

10c. dark brown, Ship.

12c. grey-violet, Ship.

15c. dark green, Building.

20c. carmine, Landscape.

24c. dark violet, Waterfall.

30c. dark green, Arms.

100c. dark blue, Portrait.

Off. same values

P.D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50c. slate.

P.P. 5c. brown.

10c. dark blue.

15c. carmine.

20c. orange.

50c. green.

Off. Seal—deep olive-brown.

P.C. 1c., 1+1c. blue on grey.

Off. P.C. —, —, —, —, —, —

L.C. 2c., 2+2c. green on greenish, Local.

3c., 3+3c. carmine on pink, Interior.

5c., 5+5c. blue on blue, Exterior.

Sungei Ujong.—Of the new type there has appeared:—

3c. purple and carmine.

Sweden. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a block of four of the current 50 imperforate. Are they proofs?

United States. The *A.J.P.* lists the following envelopes in the new sizes, but with old watermarks.

E. 2c. green on manilla, size 3, wmk of 'penalty' envs

1c. dark blue on manilla, size 6, 1894 wmk.

W. 1c. dark blue, 1894 wmk.

Uruguay. Some more values of the new issue have appeared, there being different designs for each stamp. White wove paper. Perforated 14½.

2c. blue, Building.

7c. green, Bull's head.

10c. brown, Female (agriculture).

20c. black and green, Ship.

25 " red-brown, Minerva.

Victoria. The 2/- green having been withdrawn, the authorities have changed the colour of the

9d.

9d. rose.



JANUARY, 1896, REPORT.

President—

F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-Presidents—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.

E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.

VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

Committee—

W. D. BECKTON, Manchester.

A. G. GARDNER, London.

W. G. HAWKINS, London.

C. T. REED, London.

A. STICH, Paisley, N.B.

W. HADLOW, London.

W. SILK, London.

W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Bournemouth.

B. W. NEAVE, London.

F. EMPSON, Birmingham.

Rev. W. BELL, Cork.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Assistant Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

S. C. SKIPTON, 78, Castle-street, Salisbury.

Hon. Librarian—

B. W. WARHURST, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

W. HADLOW, 1, Exeter-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Memberships.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 25 6d and annual subscription of 5s is payable on election.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above:—

Mr. E. J. W. Sang, 25, Fonthill Road, West Brighton. Proposed by Mrs. Knight, Hastings, and seconded by Mr. S. C. Skipton.

Mr. E. Guinness Cullin, Penang, Straits Settlements. Proposed by Mr. W. Brown, and seconded by Mr. S. C. Skipton.

New Members.

- WILLIAM STEPHENS DONNE, Millbrook House,
Castle Carey, Somerset.
FRED S. WEINBERG, c/o Messrs Moore & Weinberg,
Dundee, N.B.

New Addresses.

- E. F. Broderip, 25, Caledonian Place, Clifton,
Bristol.
W. G. Walton, Fentham Road, Handsworth,
Birmingham.
Captain Northey, 46, Lorne Street, Kidderminster.
E. Fildes, 4, Alma-street, Eccles.
H Thompson, 31, Crowndale-road, London, N.W.

Resignations.

- The following resignations are ratified with regret.
No. 152, D. Anderson, Glasgow.
,, 106, R. A. Bray, Cambridge.
,, 64, Captain Dundee, R.E., Chatham.
,, 211, A. C. Ealey, Bristol.
,, 163, A. Gardiner, jun., Paisley, N.B.
,, 135, W. Leech, Manchester.
No. 168, J. B. Main, Hamilton, N.B.
,, 37, W. H. Maunder, Merton, Surrey.
,, 45, Rev. G. E. J. Milner, Milford, Surrey.
,, 50, A. E. Ridgeway, Surbiton.
,, 137, A. Stevenson, Manchester.
,, 7, W. Simpson, Wood Green.
,, 10, J. H. Telfer, London.
,, 176, B. W. Walpole, Belfast.

Library.

The receipt of the following is acknowledged with thanks:—

- From Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, *English Specialists Journal*, Nos. 2 and 3.
From Mr. Nunn, *Stamp Collectors' Journal* (December).

Subscriptions

for 1896 are now due and upon receipt, cards of memberships will be forwarded.

Report of Meetings

held on December 11, 1895. Committee meeting at 6.15, present, F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., President, H. R. Oldfield, S. C. Skipton, C. T. Reed, W. Hadlow and T. H. Hinton, hon. sec. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, also previous resolution to refer conduct of two members to general meeting. Mr. Oldfield having read correspondence with L'Abbé Poncin in reference to amount due from French Club, it was resolved to refer the matter to the general meeting. Mr. Hadlow, proposed by Mr. Reed and seconded by Mr. Skipton, was unanimously elected counterfeit detector to the I.P.U. The secretary having read some other correspondence and received the instructions of the Committee thereon, the meeting adjourned for the Special General Meeting at 6.45, and which was also attended by Captain J. de C. Laffan, R.E., Dr. Marx, Messrs. J. Scott Stokes, Forbes, Pickford, White, Kay, Warhurst, Semple, Hilckes, Joselin, Leslie, and H. Thompson.

The President having taken the chair, notice calling the meeting was read by the Hon. Sec.

The President then made a statement of the charges against a member in connection with the Exchange Packets, and the evidence that had been taken thereon by the Committee. After a full discussion, it was moved by Dr. Marx, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, and carried unanimously, that the member implicated be expelled from the society. The published statements upon the conduct of another member having

been brought to the notice of the members, and nothing further having been heard from him as to his liabilities to the society still outstanding, it was moved by Mr. Joselin seconded by Mr. Hilckes and carried unanimously that he be expelled. Mr. Oldfield having stated the facts in connection with the large balance due to the I.P.U. from the French club, and referred to the correspondence with L'Abbé Poncin, and to his promise to lay the facts before the Managing Committee of his society, it was suggested by the President and carried *nem. con.*, that Mr. Oldfield be instructed to write and inform L'Abbé Poncin that unless some arrangement is made within six weeks, the whole of the correspondence will be published in the philatelic press.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which then adjourned for the social gathering and lantern exhibition, by Messrs. W. Dorning Beckton, of Manchester, and T. Ridpath, of Liverpool, together with a paper on Great Britain 1d. Dies I. and II. by the President. The entertainment was much appreciated by the members mentioned above, and a number of other members and friends who attended, amongst whom were Messrs. Leader, Leslie, Ogilvie Grant, Hird, Pemberton, Abbott, Harrison, Grunewald, Macmillan, C. J. Phillips, F. R. Ginn, and others, and concluded about 10.30 p.m., with a few words by the President, heartily thanking Messrs. Beckton and Ridpath on behalf of the I.P.U., and welcoming the Manchester and Liverpool members to London, which was suitably responded to in a few well chosen words by Mr. Beckton. Attention is called to the remarks on the lantern exhibition, the first of its nature held in London, which are in another column.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons-square, Chelsea, London, S.W.
January 6, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the December General Packet, 41 members sent sheets and a selection was received from the French Club. For the Colonial Packet, 20 members sent sheets. The September sheets have been returned and all amounts due on them have been settled. I must ask members kindly to remit as soon as possible after they receive back their sheets if anything is due from them.

Will all members kindly pay their subscriptions (5/-) for 1896 direct to Mr. Hinton.

S. C. SKIPTON,

78, Castle-street
Salisbury.
Assistant Secretary



PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY. — Session 1895-6 — President — A. R. Barrett; Vice-President — R. Tyeth Stevens; Exchange Secretary — H. Tucker, jun.; Assistant Exchange Secretary — E. Millman; Treasurer and Hon. Secretary — A. Levy; Committee — J. Milton, E. Millman,

W. E. Harvey, W. J. W. Miller. The third ordinary meeting of the session was held at 9a, Princess Square, Wednesday, November 20th. The Vice-President in the chair. Lieut.-Col. Ely and the Rev. E. Bell were elected members. The subject of study for the evening was "The Two Dies of the One Penny Line-Engraved Stamp of Great Britain."—The Vice-President read extracts from Lord Kingston's paper, and explained his own views; he considered the line which formed the nostril was an unfailling test; in Die I. this consisted of a slightly curved stroke or dash, whereas in Die II. the curve was more pronounced, and ended at the side nearest the ear with a distinct bend.—The Hon. Sec. was of opinion that Die II. was chiefly distinguished by the shape of the ear, and the lines of shading which crossed it being plainly visible; these lines in Die I, were engraved very faintly, and, as a rule, are only to be seen on early impressions except by a very close examination. Exchange of Stamps brought the meeting to a close.

ASHER LEVY, Hon. Sec.

190, Union Street, Plymouth.

The Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, December 4th. There were ten members present, the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Vice-President commenced a series of informal papers on the stamps of the West Indies, Antigua and Bahamas forming the subject of his remarks on that occasion. Assisted by his carefully arranged collection, he took the members through the various issues and cleared the way for the younger philatelists to understand how to form and arrange their collections of these interesting countries. Mr. Stevens' study and careful observation of the stamps also enabled him to give some valuable "tips" to the members as to which stamps were in his opinion at present under-rated and consequently desirable ones to be obtained before their rarity is generally known. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded him, the members present agreeing that the evening was one of the most pleasant and instructive they had had.

At the next meeting the Vice-President will give his attention to the Stamps of Barbados, and the meeting after, Mr. A. E. L. Westaway will occupy the evening with an explanation of the various printings of the 1872 issue of the United States Stamps.

The Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held on Wednesday, Dec. 18th, at 7.30 p.m., nine members and a visitor being present, the Vice-President taking the chair. The Hon. Sec. reported having received donations to the Library from Mr. Ewen and Mr. Hadlow, to both of whom a cordial vote of thanks was passed. The Vice-President read an extremely interesting paper on "The Stamps of Barbados," being the second of a series of papers relating to the Stamps of the West Indies. He was enabled to illustrate his remarks with his own very complete collection. He gave those present some excellent suggestions as to the collecting of these stamps, at the same time exhibiting some uncatalogued varieties the relative rarity of which he explained.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY. — President—W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents—R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee—Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton, Mr. W. F. Wadhams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

November 21.—J. A. Galbraith (Trinidad), E. Sigerist Moser (Schaffhausen), A. C. Jones (Ber-

muda), were unanimously elected members. Votes of thanks were accorded Messrs. E. F. Wurtell and Croome for 25 Philatelic Journals and "The Stamps of Egypt" respectively. Mr. C. A. Stephenson then gave a very interesting and carefully prepared paper on "The Stamps of the United States from 1847 to 1869," illustrated by his own collection and a number of other good collections belonging to the members present; also some sent by corresponding members. In the intervals between the various issues and at the end of the paper, there was a very lively discussion on the minor varieties of Die, ornament and grille.

December 5.—R. S. Bhatavadeker (Bombay), J. G. Wilson (Barbados) were unanimously elected members. Subscriptions were voted to L. P. Soc.'s, "South Africa," and other publications. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. H. L. Ewen for a bound copy of his "Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain." Then followed the "Display of the Stamps of Italy and the Italian States, together with the Forgeries and Reprints of the same." The exhibit was very fine, and included most of the rarities unused and used on originals.

December Packet.—This requires special notice, as it is probably the *finest packet ever circulated* in an English Exchange. The sheets sent in were worth over £1,200 and about half of this value consisted of fine unused Colonials, especially British North America and West Indies, and nearly all priced considerably below catalogue. The St. Vincent's included 5/- star, 4d. yellow no wmk., 4d. red-brown C.A., all unused; Nevis, St. Kitts, Virgin Is., Dominica, Nova Scotia were almost complete in shades. Considering that all the sheets were sent in at reasonable prices, it was thought advisable, with the owners' consent, to keep back two duplicate sheets worth over £300 till next packet, leaving the value £894 5s 5½d. But from promises already to hand, it is very likely that the January Packet will be very considerably larger than this.

December 19, 1895.—Messrs. A. Tsimis (Athens), E. F. Wurtelle (Quebec), H. B. Squire (London), R. Reid (London), were unanimously elected members. Votes of thanks were accorded Mr. E. F. Wurtelle for 15 Philatelic Periodicals, and Mr. R. F. Albrecht for a bound copy of "Auction Prices." Mr. W. Pimm then gave his paper on "St. Vincent," which was illustrated by one of the finest displays we have had, including his own collection and those of Messrs. G. F. Jackson, R. Hollick, G. Johnson, together with selections from other members. Almost every variety of watermark and perforation was shewn in unused and used condition, in singles, pairs, and blocks. The 4d. on 1/- was shewn in both types used and unused. All recent values and provisionals from ½d. to 5s, inclusive were shewn in complete sheets. It was noted that the only stamp required to complete the exhibit was a *used* copy of the 5s. star watermark. Several unused copies were shewn, but no one shewed it used.

January 2, 1896.—Messrs. W. Hadlow (London), H. L. Hayman (London), H. J. Stuart (Pietermaritzburg), H. Gremmel (New York), G. C. Philippides (Alexandria, Egypt) were unanimously elected members. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded all those Publishers who had sent their Periodicals and had printed the monthly reports of the Society during the past year. A vote of thanks was given to the Santiago P.S. for a copy of their "Anales." It was decided to purchase Vol. I. of the London Philatelist and 10 volumes of the Philatelic Record for the Library. A Committee Meeting was called for Jan.

13, and an Extraordinary General Meeting for Jan. 16 to decide as to Division of Exchange Packets, Sheets for Packets, etc. Then followed the display of the Stamps of West Africa. All countries, excepting Liberia, which only one member showed at all, were all exhibited complete, very many varieties being shewn in complete sheets.

January Exchange Packet.—This easily beat last month's "record," and reached the total of £1,422 2s. 6½d, more than half of which consists of *unused* Colonials, including early Mauritius, British North America, and West Indies all in mint condition. Besides this £200 worth has been received from Colonial members, but has to await enquiries as to discount, etc., and three sheets were refused owing to untidiness. Soiled or untidy sheets will not be circulated under any circumstances, and senders of such will have them returned at their expense and will lose their position on the postal list.

THE BRADFORD STAMP CLUB.—It has been proposed that the above Club be again formed, the membership to be confined to collectors only. All accounts to be settled upon the return of each packet. Will the members of the late club, who desire to again join, kindly communicate with the Secretary as early as possible, as the membership will be limited to one packet.

W. J. E. HINSCLIFF, Hon. Sec.
21, Cowper Place, Bradford,
18 December, 1895.

Wichmann
v.
Hilckes and Co., Limited

(Transcript from the shorthand notes of HENRY H. TOLCHER, 7, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C. Reproduced by permission, from *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*.)

ROYAL Courts of Justice, Wednesday, 11th December, 1895. In the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and a special jury.

Mr. HENRY F. DICKENS, Q.C., and Mr. LEWIS THOMAS appeared for the plaintiffs, instructed by Mr. R. Barnes.

Mr. CARSON Q.C., M.P., and Mr. PERCY GYE appeared for the defendants, instructed by Messrs. Tilleards.

Mr. THOMAS opened the pleadings.

Mr. DICKENS: May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury,—The plaintiff in this case is Mr. George Wichmann, who carries on business in Cheapside, under the style of Boulton and Company, as a foreign stamp collector and a philatelic publisher. I daresay you are aware that this business in foreign stamps is a very large one throughout the world, and these dealers buy and sell stamps to one another and to the public, and exchanges are made between all countries, and often between New Zealand and England.

Gentlemen, the plaintiff is a young man who began business in 1894, and the libels complained of in this action, I think you will be of opinion, are not only of a very damaging character, but such as to destroy the chance of any man commencing a business of this character. They are further aggravated by the fact that they are not true, and are not suggested to be true. The defendant has not dared to suggest that what he or the Company have written about the plaintiff had any foundation in fact; but they have endeavoured, with the admission that they are false in fact, to suggest a privilege of a very extraordinary

character. There will also be questions raised, no doubt, as to whether Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited, the defendants in this action, are the defendants who are properly responsible, or whether Mr. Harry Hilckes is the person who published, and is therefore responsible. I do not think you will have any difficulty in dealing with that point when I tell you that Harry Hilckes and Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited, are one and the same. Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited, is a mere one-man company. He carried on business alone for a considerable time—until about the 31st of May, 1894. The plaintiff was in his employ as a clerk, beginning at a salary of 25s per week, and subsequently being raised to 35s. In May, 1894, Mr. Harry Hilckes thought that he would turn his business into a Limited Company. He thereupon got a few friends in the ordinary course to put down their names as signatories to the memorandum of association. You will find that that memorandum is signed by Mr. Harry Hilckes himself; by Mr. Nicholson, an intimate friend of his; by a Mr. Joslin, another intimate friend; by a Mr. Fuchs; by George Wichmann, the plaintiff, a clerk in his employ; by Harriett Wickes, a lady clerk in his employ, and by another person. An agreement was entered into between Harry Hilckes and this so-called Company, by which Harry Hilckes purported to sell his effects to the Company for £2,500, and to take in exchange for that £2,000 in shares. 2,006 shares are all the shares that have ever been issued, the other six being the shares allotted to those people I have mentioned, who had to take them in order that this Company might be formed. There were no meetings of the board; there were no minute books, and nobody had really any interest in it except Mr. Harry Hilckes.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: If the suggestion is that this was not written by Harry Hilckes, but the Limited Company, I shall add Harry Hilckes as a defendant.

Mr. CARSON: There is another action against him, my lord.

Mr. DICKENS: I am glad to hear your lordship say that. An application was made to add him a defendant, but it was refused by the Master.

Mr. CARSON: And the judge. It went to the Divisional Court.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I will add him, unless I hear some very strong reason to the contrary. It would be a scandal that this action should be tried against the Company, and another action tried against Harry Hilckes.

Mr. DICKENS: That action was brought because we were not allowed to join Harry Hilckes. As soon as the judge said we could not join him we commenced an action against him.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I shall order the joinder of Harry Hilckes, unless I hear some reason to the contrary.

Mr. DICKENS: Gentlemen, that clears the ground very much, because that Harry Hilckes is responsible, and that Harry Hilckes wrote this for the Company, is clear. I do not know whether Mr. Carson will suggest that, in order to bind the Company, it was necessary for him to form himself into a board meeting and pass a resolution authorizing him to write the libel. However, I will leave that until I hear what is said.

Now, gentlemen, I was telling you the plaintiff entered the employment of Harry Hilckes in November, 1893, and he remained in his employment for some time, his salary being paid weekly. A weekly notice on either side was all that was required to terminate the engagement. Mr. Wichmann made up his mind—and I do not suppose there was any reason

why he should not do so if he could—to start on his own account. In October, 1894, an interview took place between Harry Hilckes and the plaintiff, when Harry Hilckes said, "Is it true you are going to start on your own hook?" "Well," said my client, "I can hardly say—the arrangements have not been completed, but that is my intention." The defendant was much annoyed, and instantly dismissed the plaintiff; and eventually Mr. Wichmann started a business, being assisted by a friend. Gentlemen, it appears that this stamp-collecting business is a business in which, in order to protect themselves, these people have what are called Clubs. For instance, a man in New Zealand has a rare stamp which he wants to sell. By means of these magazines passing through all nations in the world, he is able to show where a particular stamp of value is. Communications thereupon take place between the stamp collector of one country and the stamp collector of another; but inasmuch as a stamp collector of this country is thus brought into communication with a stamp collector—say, in New Zealand—before he parts with a valuable stamp he must necessarily have something to give him to show that the person with whom he is dealing is a responsible person. The result is that they form clubs; and as soon as a man finds a New Zealand customer is a member of one of the well-known clubs, that is quite sufficient for him. Therefore, in commencing a business of this kind, it is all-important that a person so starting business should be able to become a member of one of these clubs, in order that people may have this guarantee; and in order to do that it is all-important that he should not be libelled in these pamphlets which go to all parts of the world, to these very people with whom he is dealing. Now, gentlemen, one of these papers is published in Germany, under a name which I am afraid I cannot pronounce.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Tell us what it is in English.

Mr. DICKENS: It means correspondence with reference to these stamp collecting businesses, and it is published and circulated among subscribers in different parts of the world, in a pamphlet form, and I see by looking at the outside that it is published in all parts of the world—in America, in Germany, in England, in New York, and in New Zealand—so that you can imagine that this pamphlet is of a very important and influential character, and has a very large circulation. Now, gentlemen, after the plaintiff had left the defendant's service in October, 1894, namely, the 15th October, 1894, a libel was circulated in this pamphlet to this effect: "Boulton and Company"—which is the name of the plaintiff's firm—"This firm will shortly be established in London. The proprietor is George Wichmann, who on the 2nd October of this year was dismissed by us on the spot for dishonesty and breach of confidence. He has never been a collector, and now tries, under a false name, to get entrance into German societies. He is a man of no means, and we must strongly warn people against him. Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited, City of London Philatelic Club." Gentlemen, it is obvious that the purpose of this article was to keep the plaintiff out of these clubs. The defendant knew perfectly well the importance of the plaintiff getting on to one of these clubs, and in this pamphlet, which of course, to all persons into whose hands it came would be sufficient to damn the plaintiff, he tells what he does not now suggest for a moment to be true, that he had dismissed him for dishonesty. Gentlemen, the defendant does not suggest that is true. He does not suggest any justification, and yet he is going to suggest

to you that it was privileged. He sends a false communication—and, mind you, false to his knowledge, because he is the person who himself suggests he dismissed the plaintiff for dishonesty, and that he is to get off scot free, because he tells a lie about another person who is trying to compete with himself. Gentlemen, that that was done with the authority of Harry Hilckes is beyond question, although we have had some difficulty in proving the authorship of this document. We had to take out a commission to Germany to examine the editor of this pamphlet, and in consequence of his protecting himself by refusing to answer any questions, it was impossible to get evidence from him; but, in November, very shortly after this was issued, Harry Hilckes saw a Mr. Fuchs with this pamphlet, and he took the pamphlet from Mr. Fuchs, and opened it at the place where the libel was and showed it to him. "Well," said Mr. Fuchs, "it strikes me that is rather strong." You remember the article purports to be signed by Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited; and by showing it to Fuchs it is clear he adopted it, and it is a clear admission that this libel was published with his authority and the authority of his Company. Gentlemen, that is the first libel, and I think you will say it is about as bad as bad can be. But it does not rest here. The plaintiff was only just starting in business, because you will remember he left the defendant's service about the 2nd October, and this took place on the 11th; and, if my instructions are correct, there was another libel of a still worse character, having regard to the circumstances under which it was published. And here we are on safe ground, because the letter can be produced, and it can be proved to be in the handwriting of Harry Hilckes. It appears that in December, 1892—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Was this before or after the interview with Fuchs?

Mr. DICKENS: I am not quite sure, my Lord; but in November, 1894, Harry Hilckes or Hilckes and Company, Limited, had a cheque for £2 14s. returned by their bankers with the words written on it "Refer to drawer." It appears that this cheque had been drawn by Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited, in favour of a Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart passed it on to a Mr. Brosnan, and Brosnan presented it to the bank, and it was dishonoured. Thereupon Brosnan wrote to the defendants, and asked them how it was that their cheque had been dishonoured, and he got this reply. The 14th November, 1894, is the date of the letter, and it is written, I believe, on the Company's paper—"All cheques, unless presented for payment within eight days, will be returned. We have made this arrangement, owing to some frauds which were perpetrated by a late clerk." Gentlemen, is that true? I think you will find that on this very day, when this cheque was returned, there was a balance at the bank in favour of Harry Hilckes of the magnificent sum of £1 11s 9d.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: To meet the large cheque of £2 14s.

Mr. DICKENS: To meet this large cheque of £2 14s; and you will find that no arrangement had been made at the bank such as is suggested in that letter. Therefore, Harry Hilckes, in order to get out of the awkward fact that he had not enough money at the bank to meet a cheque for £2 14s, deliberately writes that which is untrue, and says we had to make an arrangement with our bank on account of the dishonesty of a late clerk. Gentlemen, that must have meant the plaintiff, because his only other clerk was Miss Wickes, and she remained there and was there at the time, and no clerk was discharged for dishonesty. It is obvious, when he

suggests in this letter that a clerk was guilty of dishonesty, that he was alluding to the plaintiff, because, in order to effect his malicious intent, he is not content with this letter and pamphlet, but he goes to several people—two or three of whom will be called before you—and tells them that the plaintiff was a dishonest man, and that he had to dismiss him for dishonesty.

Now, gentlemen, I submit to you that this is about as bad a case of libel as could be brought into a court of justice. Here is a young man starting in business of the same kind as the defendant, and, in order to shut that man out of business altogether, the defendant makes statements which, if untrue, must have been untrue to his knowledge, and he does not suggest for a moment that they are true. In order to make that clear, and in order that there might be no mistake about it, we took this course. In the defence, the defendant denied that he had falsely and maliciously published the libel, and my friend who is with me was doubtful what that meant—whether it meant, in a covert way, to suggest justification, and he communicated with the counsel on the other side, and the counsel on the other side said it was not meant to raise justification. What is the defence they suggest? It is this. With regard to the pamphlet, they say that as to words set out in the second paragraph of the claim, the words published were published by Harry Hilckes, but the pamphlet was circulated and published privately for the purpose of subscribers.

[The learned counsel read an extract from the statement of defence.]

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: It contains no allegation that he believed them to be true at the time he published them.

Mr. DICKENS: No, my lord; they do not suggest they believed them to be true. They knew very well they could not suggest that. The suggestion is this—that in a pamphlet, which is published for the express purpose of protecting people from dishonest persons, you can put in whatever you like, however libellous it may be—and it does not matter whether you believe it to be true or not—and that that is privileged. Any such privilege as that I never heard suggested before. Whether my friends will have the assurance to raise such a defence we shall see. Sufficient is it for me to say that these statements were made, reflecting on the character of my client in the gravest possible way; that these statements are false, and not suggested to be anything else; and that under these circumstances, having regard to the persistent way in which those libels were circulated, I shall ask you to give me substantial damages.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Mr. Carson, can there be any question of privilege in this case? I do not want you to answer at once. If the defendant had said, "I was told certain statements, thereupon I *bonâ-fide* published them in discharge of a duty I owe," that would be one thing, but these are statements which must be true or false to his own knowledge. Can there be in such a case any defence of privilege at all?

Mr. CARSON: I think so, my lord, if he wrote them *bonâ-fide*, believing them to be true.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He must have known them to be true or false.

Mr. CARSON: He must have believed them to be true or false.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: No, it is not a question of belief, because he states that he dismissed him for dishonesty.

Mr. CARSON: Take the case of a servant. Suppose a man applied to me for the character of a servant, and I dismissed that servant because I believed him to be dishonest, it is not necessary I should substantiate that charge.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Certainly not, if you honestly believed that to be the truth. But that is not the case. This is a statement of something which occurred as a fact. However, I do not want you to argue it now. Turn it over in your mind.

Mr. CARSON: With your lordship's kind permission, I should like to follow what your lordship says, because I really do not quite understand the view your lordship takes. He says, as a fact, "I dismissed him because he was dishonest."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Yes; and if he had said, "I believed him to be dishonest, and I published the statement believing it to be true," that would be one thing. But he does not say that.

Mr. CARSON: He says he published it *bonâ-fide*.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: That is not the same thing.

Mr. CARSON: If your lordship should come to the conclusion that he acted *bonâ-fide*, your lordship would probably allow us to amend.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I should not shut you out from that defence.

Mr. CARSON: Your lordship will find that this was done in answer to an enquiry.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: On the face of it, it does not purport to be so. However, let us get on.

JULIUS CHARLES FRANK, sworn.

Examined by Mr. LEWIS THOMAS.

Q. Are you a translator of languages, carrying on business at Newman's Court, in the city of London?—A. I am.

Q. Have you got the magazine in question before you?—A. I have.

Q. Have you got the article headed "Boulton and Company"?—A. I have.

Q. Have you made a translation of it?—A. I have, in my own writing.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Is it a correct translation?—A. Quite correct, my lord.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I will read it to you again, gentlemen. "Boulton and Company, London. This firm will be established in London in a very short time. The proprietor is George Wichmann, who was dismissed by us suddenly on the 2nd October of this year, on account of dishonesty and breach of confidence. He never was a collector, and now he tries to obtain an introduction into the German Clubs under a fictitious name. His means are small, and we must certainly utter a warning about him."

Mr. CARSON: That is not exactly what is in the writ.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: No; but it is very much like it. In the Statement of Claim it is "We must strongly warn people against him," and here it is "We must certainly utter a warning."

Mr. THOMAS: On the page where that announcement of Boulton and Company appears, what are the matters adjacent to it?—A. There are similar statements relating to other people.

Q. What is the next announcement?—A. It is in German.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Read out the translation.—A. I have a difficulty—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Well, put it on paper, and give it us presently.

Cross-examined by Mr. CARSON.

Q. The word that you translate "under a false name" in the article complained of—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He translates it "under a fictitious name."

Mr. CARSON: I suggest that that is the way to describe in German a name other than his own.—A. There I can tell you distinctly. The word comes from the German, F—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Do you accept what the learned counsel suggests?—A. No; it is the phrase that would be used if you were describing that a gentleman was using a name which was not his own.

Mr. CARSON: A name other than his own?—A. It means an imaginary name.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: A fictitious name?—A. I say fictitious name is the best word that could be given.

Mr. CARSON: Then as regards the words translated "we must certainly utter a warning about it." I suggest that the proper equivalent to the German is, "and we should certainly advise care with regard to him."—A. Certainly not.

Q. You say not?—A. Certainly.

GEORGE CHARLES HENRY WICHMANN, sworn.

Examined by Mr. LEWIS THOMAS.

Q. Do you carry on business at 75, Cheapside, in the City of London, as a foreign stamp dealer?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you the plaintiff in this action?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you engaged in November, 1893, by Mr. Harry Hilckes?—A. Yes.

Q. You entered his service as a clerk?—A. As a volunteer; and after I had served two months as volunteer I got 25s a week.

Q. You mean you had no wages to start with?—A. No wages to start with.

Q. Was Mr. Hilckes then carrying on business as a stamp collector and dealer?—Yes.

Q. Did that salary continue until the summer of 1894?—A. Until May 25th. From May to September I had 30s, and from September till the time I left, 35s.

Q. You had two rises in your wages?—A. Yes.

Q. In July and August, 1894, was Mr. Hilckes away from his business?—A. Yes.

Q. And did you have the sole control of it?—A. I had the sole control of the business during that time.

Q. Did he send you a post card?—A. He did, written in German.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: What is the date of it?—A. It was posted on the 9th August in Germany.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: I do not want you to translate it literally.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Why should he not? Just translate it to us.—A. He explained some business matters, and then goes on to say, "I may mention that I am so far very satisfied with the way you have conducted the correspondence during my absence, and I therefore propose to increase your salary to 35s., to begin on the 1st September." The other matters are business matters, and nothing to do with this.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Now, in the month of September, did you enter into negotiations to start in business on your own account?—A. I did.

Q. With whom were you negotiating?—A. I was negotiating with Mr. Bowes.

A. Was Mr. Bowes known to Mr. Hilckes?—A. Yes, he was.

Q. While those negotiations were going on, were you sent for by Mr. Hilckes into his room?—A. Yes; on the 2nd October he called me into his room.

Q. What took place?—A. He called me into his private office, and asked me, "Is it true that you are going to open a shop together with Mr. Bowes?" I said, "I can hardly answer your question, sir." Upon that Mr. Hilckes said, "That is not a satisfactory answer; get out at once;" and, on leaving the private office and coming back to the shop, he told me to hand the petty cash over to Miss Wickes. He had not a cashier at that time, but only Miss Wickes. There were a few shillings belonging to the petty cash, and I handed it over to her. She checked the book, and found it right, and then a conversation ensued between Mr. Hilckes and myself in German.

Q. Was the other conversation in English?—A. The first conversation was in English; and then, after I handed over the petty cash, the conversation that followed was in German. Mr. Hilckes explained to me it was not right I should start in business on my own account without telling him, and that, therefore, he would keep no longer in his office. Thereupon I mentioned to him that he left Bright & Sons, a firm of stamp dealers in Bournemouth, in whose employ he was, under exactly the same circumstances, because shortly after leaving them he came to London, and opened business in London. When the conversation in English took place in the office, Mr. Hilckes offered me some 13s. as an equivalent to two days' salary. I told Mr. Hilckes that I was entitled to 35s. for the week, and 35s. for another week, because no due notice had been given. He said he thought I had committed a breach of confidence not to mention it to him, and that I was not entitled to any more.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You claimed 70s.—A. I claimed 70s.

Q. What did he say?—A. That I was not entitled to any more than the two days' salary, because, by doing what I had done, he considered I had committed a breach of confidence, and therefore he was not bound to give me any more.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: You left that night, and left the money behind you?—A. I left the money behind, and left that very night.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You did not take the 13s.?—A. I did not take the 13s.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: And I think you started in business yourself under the name of Boulton and Company, at 75, Cheapside, on the 18th October?—A. I did.

Q. Who provided the capital?—A. I had £50 of my own, and Mr. Bowes brought about £250 into the concern, so that we had a capital of £300 together.

Q. What was the first occasion on which your attention was in any way drawn to this pamphlet?—A. A friend of mine—Mr. Fuchs—called one day, and in the course of conversation he mentioned—

Q. I am afraid you cannot tell us what he said; but did he make a communication to you?—A. He called at my office.

Q. Did he say something to you?—A. Yes.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He told you something about a paragraph appearing in this pamphlet, I suppose?—A. He asked me whether I had seen such an article.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: You must not tell us what he said.

Mr. CARSON: I do not mind at all.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Very well then, let us have it.—A. He said, "Do you know such and such an article about your firm has appeared in some German philatelic paper?" I said "No," and I asked him what it was. He explained there was such and such an article.

Q. What did he say?—A. Mr. Fuchs is a German, and he mentioned the whole thing to me in the German language.

Q. Yes; tell us what he said.—A. "Do you know Mr. Hilckes has in that paper stated he had dismissed you for dishonesty and breach of confidence, and that you trade under false names to get entrance into German Societies, and that you were a man of no means, and he had to warn people against you."

Q. Can you fix the date of this?—A. I should say it was in the middle of November; but I am not sure with regard to dates.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Did he tell you the name of the paper?—A. He did not know the name of the paper so he could not tell me.

Q. After that did you make enquiries?—A. Yes; I thought myself that most probably this was the paper.

Mr. CARSON: Never mind your thoughts.—A. I made enquiries, and wrote to several people, and eventually I got a copy of the paper.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: When did you get the paper?—A. I believe it was in December.

Q. Is that the copy which has been produced to my lord?—A. Yes; that is the copy.

Q. You are a German!—A. Yes.

Q. Do you agree with the translation of the last witness?—A. Yes; I do.

Q. Do you know anything as to the extent of the circulation of this paper.—A. No; I do not. I know it is very widely circulated all over the world.

Q. Among whom is it circulated?—A. They are all members of the philatelic clubs.

Q. Stamp dealers?—A. Stamp dealers and stamp collectors.

Q. Do you know how often it is published?—A. Monthly.

Q. As a stamp dealer, is it necessary as a matter of business to belong to a stamp club.—A. Yes; it is. Belonging to a stamp club is taken as some kind of reference in many cases.

Q. And is it customary to belong to them?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you made application?—A. I made one application.

Q. When did you make the application?—A. I made the application in October or November of last year.

Q. Was that application before you had heard from Mr. Fuchs of this article?—A. Yes.

Q. To what club did you apply?—A. The Middle German Philatelic Society.

Q. Is that a club in Saxony?—A. Yes.

Q. You belong to Lubeck?—A. I gave as a reference a friend of mine in Lubeck.

Q. Were you elected a member?—A. No; I was refused.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: When were you refused?—A. In November last year.

Q. What time in November?—A. The letter is there, and I will produce it.

Mr. CARSON: I should like to have the letter.

Mr. DICKENS: Is this a copy of the application? [*Handing it to the witness*].—A. This is a copy of the application.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: All that is important upon this is, that he is a stamp collector, and gives his address as 75, Cheapside, and gives a reference to Emile Teeschau in Lubeck.

Mr. CARSON: May I ask your Lordship what name he makes the application in?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: George Wichmann.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Did you apply in your own name?—A. I did, of course.

Q. Have you got the answer?—A. I have not got the answer.

Mr. DICKENS: Perhaps your Lordship will allow the witness to come and look for it here, and then I can take the opportunity of speaking to him.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Very well.

[*Mr. Dickens conferred with his client*].

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Have you got the answer?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the date of it?—A. 10th November, 1894.

Q. Will you read it?—A. "We regret to have to tell you that your application of membership cannot be accepted, since the enquiries that have been made were not sufficient."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Were not satisfactory, I suppose?—A. Were not satisfactory.

Q. [*after looking at the letter*] Literally it is "not as they should be."—A. "Not as they should be."

Mr. CARSON: Who is that letter from?—A. It is not signed by the President, Glasewald, but by somebody for him.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Who is he?—A. The President of the Society.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Were any enquiries of your reference made at Lubeck?—A. No enquiries were made of the reference I gave at Lubeck.

Mr. CARSON: You cannot tell that.—A. I had a letter from my friend.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: In January of this year did you meet a Mr. Brosnan?—A. Yes.

Q. Is he a stamp collector?—A. He is a stamp dealer at 27, New Oxford Street.

Q. Did he shew you something?—A. He shewed me a letter.

[*The letter was produced*].

Q. Is that the document?—A. This is the original letter.

Q. Is that the document shewn to you by Mr. Brosnan?—A. Yes.

Q. In whose writing is it?—A. Mr. Hilckes'.

Q. Read it.—A. "£2 14s herewith. Our cheque was dated 1/11, and unless presented within eight days would not be paid. We have made this arrangement owing to some frauds which were perpetrated by a late clerk."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: What is the date of that?—A. The 14th November, 1894.

Q. That would be about a month after you left?—A. Six weeks after I left. I left on the 2nd October.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: While you were in Harry Hilckes and Company's employ, who were the clerks there besides yourself?—A. Miss Wickes, a lady clerk, and there was another young lady who did the stamp sorting.

Q. What was her name?—A. Miss Brookman.

Q. Was there any other clerk besides yourself?

Mr. CARSON: I make no point that that letter was with reference to this gentleman.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You admit it was.

Mr. CARSON: I admit it was, my Lord.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Do you know a Mr. Ewen?—A. I know Mr. Ewen.

Q. And a Mr. Hanson?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Ridout?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Field?—A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Hille?—A. And Mr. Hille also.

Q. Have you attempted to do business with these gentlemen?—A. I dare say I have done some business with them. Some of them are stamp dealers.

Mr. CARSON: May I point out that if these names are put with a view to any special damage, there is no such allegation?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: No, there is not.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: It was not with a view to special damage that I put the case.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Then you had no business to introduce these names.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: I will withdraw the question, my Lord.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I think you are not only entitled, but bound to put two questions to him.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: I am going to put one other question, my Lord.

Q. While you were in Mr. Hilckes', or the Company's service, did he or anybody ever suggest you were guilty of dishonesty?—A. No, nobody.

Q. Is there any truth in the suggestion that you were dismissed on the spot for dishonesty and breach of confidence?—A. No.

Q. Or that you had attempted to get into German societies by a false name?—A. No, there is no truth in that.

Q. Is there any truth in the suggestion that you, as a late clerk of Hilckes and Company, have been guilty of fraud?—A. No, there is no truth in that either.

Q. Not the slightest?—A. No.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Has that suggestion ever been made till it was made in this letter?—A. No, my Lord, no suggestion has ever been made. Mr. Hilckes has always expressed himself highly satisfied with my services.

Cross examined by Mr. CARSON.

Q. Was your name ever Boulton?—A. Certainly not—always Wichmann.

Q. Why did you start business under the name of Boulton?—A. It was really a suggestion of my late partner, and we did so because there is always a certain prejudice in this country against foreigners, and we thought we would prevent any difficulty by trading under an English name.

Q. Do you tell the Jury that is the only reason why you started under the name of Boulton?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you also tell the Jury that there was no reason why you should not be admitted into one of these societies in Germany itself?—A. I do not quite understand the question.

Q. Was there any reason existing in Germany why you should not be admitted?—A. There is no reason whatever.

Q. Were you ever convicted of desertion?—A. What do you mean by desertion?

Q. Do you not understand me?—A. No.

Q. Were you ever convicted for desertion from the Army, and sentenced to a fine and imprisonment?—A. I left the country because I did not want to serve in the Army; but I have never been convicted.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I understand the German law to be that if a man who has left the country is called on to serve, whether he is in the country or not, he can be recalled and is obliged to serve, and if he does not do so then, they treat him as what is equivalent to an outlaw in this country.

Mr. CARSON: I am not at all making it a point of dishonour, but I want to ask while you were in that position in Germany, am I not right in saying that you would not be admissible to any of the clubs?—A. I do not suppose that any German society would take that into consideration.

Q. Do you say that?—A. Certainly, because there is no crime.

Q. The place at which you were to have served was Lubeck?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you not convicted at Lubeck?—A. I do not know anything about it.

Q. Did you ever hear of it?—A. No.

Q. And never made any enquiry?—A. No; I had no reason to do so.

Q. Lubeck was the place your reference lived at?—A. Yes.

Q. On this 2nd October, the day upon which you were dismissed by Mr. Hilckes, you say that the defendant called you into his office, and said, "Is it true you are going into business with Bowes"?—A. Yes.

Q. You said, "I can hardly answer that question, sir"?—A. Yes.

Q. Why could you not answer his question?—A. Well, I did not like to say, yes; so I gave this answer.

Q. Why?—A. Well, I do not know.

Q. Come. I ask you at the very time you gave that answer, had you not actually taken premises, and were you not out nearly the whole of the day inspecting their fitting up?—A. I did not do that.

Q. Let us go by steps. Had you taken premises?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you proceeding to fit those premises up?—A. Not I.

Q. You and Bowes?—A. I had somebody there.

Q. And you were preparing to move into them?—A. Of course; I got a man to get the place ready.

Q. And you were preparing to move into them?—A. Of course; I wanted to move in. I had to get them ready.

Q. Was not that what you took them for?—A. No doubt.

Q. Had you ever said a single word about that to Mr. Hilckes, in whose employment you were?—A. No; I had not.

Q. Did you purposely conceal it from him?—A. No; I had no reason to tell him, and I had no reason to conceal it.

Q. You did not think it fair to give him any notice?—A. Yes; I was going to do that on the following Saturday.

Q. Up to that you had not done it?—A. No.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You were upon a weekly hiring, and he could dismiss you on a week's notice, and you could leave him on a week's notice?—A. Yes.

Mr. CARSON: Do you suggest that that was all practically that was said as the reason for dismissing you?—A. Nothing else; not a single word else.

Q. By either of you?—A. No.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He did add something else?—A. I mean to say, all the words that were used in English were those words I told you before, and the other conversation that ensued was in German.

Q. Mr. Joslin was present?—A. Yes.

Q. Was Mr. Joslin one of the directors of the Company?—A. I believe so.

Q. Did you commence talking in German in order that Mr. Joslin might not understand what you said?—A. No, I did not. I talked in German because it was more familiar, and at that time I could not speak much English.

Q. Did Mr. Hilckes talk in German?—A. He did not, evidently because he had called Mr. Joslin to witness it.

Q. He talked in English the whole time?—A. He did not.

Q. If both he and Mr. Joslin say he did, you say that is untrue?—A. Mr. Hilckes spoke never anything in English but those few words I gave.

Q. Now I must put this to you, Did he complain to you that you had been attempting to purchase a collection known as Wagner's collection of stamps?—A. He did not.

Q. Which he himself was in treaty for, and instructe^d you to write about?—A. He did not.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: First of all, was anything said about Wagner's collection?—A. There was not.

Mr. CARSON: Did you know he was in a treaty for a collection of Mr. Wagner's at Antwerp?—A. He was not in treaty, according to my knowledge.

Q. Had he not told you about this collection?—A. I believe that a Mr. Wagner wrote him in July or August about a collection, and I sent Mr. Hilckes a card which he had there. That is all.

Q. Did you go out to Antwerp yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to Wagner's to try and get the collection yourself?—A. Not the collection.

Q. Did you go to Wagner's?—I called on Mr. Wagner.

Q. Did you do that secretly, and without the knowledge of Hilckes?—A. I went over to see the exhibition, and at the same time I had contemplated starting in business, and I was under negotiations with Mr. Bowes, so I took the opportunity of calling on some stamp people.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: At what time was this visit to the exhibition at Antwerp?—A. It was, I believe, in the middle of September.

Mr. CARSON: Did you ever tell that to Mr. Hilckes?—A. No.

Q. What you were trying to do was to buy this collection, in order that you might use it in the new business you were going to start?—A. I was never trying to buy that collection.

Q. To buy a collection from Wagner?—A. I was not going to buy a collection from Wagner.

Q. What did you call on Wagner for then?—A. He is a collector, or what we call a dealer-collector, and I simply called on him, as well as others.

Q. What for?—A. Because at the time I had negotiations with Mr. Bowes, and I thought I could do something in Antwerp for the business that I was going to start.

Q. For the new business you were going to start?—A. Yes.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Did you say that you were, or were not, at that time in negotiation with Mr. Bowes?—A. I was.

Mr. CARSON: Is it a fact that Mr. Hilckes had told you to write a letter to Wagner with reference to this very matter, and that you never wrote it on his behalf?—A. No; certainly Mr. Hilckes never instructed me to do so. I sent him a post card when Mr. Hilckes was on the Continent, and he came back through Antwerp. In the meantime that card arrived, and I forwarded the card to Mr. Hilckes that he might go to Wagner and negotiate for it.

Q. I must ask you this also. Do you recollect Mr. Hilckes giving you 250 marks in that same month of September to send to a Mr. Schafer for certain stamps that had been got.—A. No, I did not.

Q. Do you say that?—A. I do.

Q. Then you never sent it to Schafer?—A. No, of course not. He did not give me the money to send.

Q. I want to know how far we agree. Did he mention this to you on the occasion of your dismissal?—A. No, nothing whatever of this kind.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Did anything of that kind occur?—A. Nothing. I recollect that Mr. Schafer, of Frankfort, wrote to Mr. Brosnan, a stamp dealer in Oxford Street, that he might call on Mr. Hilckes for such and such a sum. I do not remember the sum, but I remember Mr. Hilckes as owing to this stamp dealer certain sums.

Q. Did he ever give the money to you?—A. He never gave me a penny of it.

Mr. CARSON: Now I come to another matter. Did you take the address book of Hilckes' customers away with you when you left?—A. I did not.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Do you mean to suggest that this was a theft, or tantamount to a theft.

Mr. CARSON: I only put the question for the purpose of shewing the condition of mind that Mr. Hilckes was in at the time he wrote the libel.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: But what do you allege in relation to it?

Mr. CARSON: That the money never reached Mr. Schafer.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Do you allege it was handed to the plaintiff in order that it might reach him?

Mr. CARSON: Yes; and whether it was lost in the post or not, it never reached Mr. Schafer.

The WITNESS: As a matter of fact, Mr. Hilckes never gave me any money.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: How much is 250 marks?—A. £12 10s.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: How could that be sent by post?

Mr. CARSON: By notes I understand in a registered letter.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: £12 10s.

Mr. CARSON: I believe these transactions are paid in German money very largely, and they transfer the German money about.

Q. Did he ask you on the second occasion, when you were being dismissed, for the address book?—A. He never asked me anything of the kind. Two or three days after I left his solicitor, Mr. Tilleard, wrote me a letter.

Q. Did he ask you, on the occasion of dismissing you, where the address book of his customers was?—A. He did not. His address book was certainly in the office.

Q. Did you make out the address book?—A. All the people employed in his office did so. Sometimes I put addresses in, the lady clerks did, and so did others.

Q. Did you, within a day or two after leaving, receive a letter from the solicitor, dated 4th October, as follows:—"Sir,—We are instructed by the Directors of Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited, to communicate with you. We understand you have in your possession a list of customers of the Company. As this was made during the time you were in the service of our client it is the property of the Company, and we are instructed by the Company to call on you to hand it over.—We are, yours truly, TILLEARDS."—A. Yes.

Q. What answer did you give?—A. They never called on me.

Q. You had a letter bringing this to your mind, and you did not answer it!—A. No.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Why did you not answer it?—I had no reason to answer it.

Q. Why did you not answer it?—A. They said they would call at my office, and I expected them to call.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I do not find that in the letter at all. I see what you mean. I can understand a foreigner might fall into that mistake. They say, "We are instructed to call on you to hand it over."—A. I thought they would call.

Mr. CARSON: "We are instructed to call on you to hand it over." At all events, you never answered the letter.—A. No, I had no reason, because I thought someone from Tilleard's office would call, and I could explain it then.

Q. Had you such an address book in your possession?
—A. I had not.

Q. You have not?—A. I have not.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Had you any list of the defendant's customers?—A. No, I had not.

Mr. CARSON: Did you proceed immediately when you started business to communicate with Hilckes' customers?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I am afraid that is very common.

The WITNESS: I do not understand—will you explain?

Mr. CARSON: Did you tout for business? Did you write to people you knew to be his customers?

—A. I do not suppose I did in particular.

Q. Well, in general?—A. I dare say I have done it in general.

Q. Does the general include the particular?—A. I do not know what you mean.

Q. Now just take this letter. Did you write this letter to a Mr. Wise, a customer of the defendant's?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You must consider, Mr. Carson, whether this occurred after the publication.

Mr. CARSON: The way I put it is this, my lord—that it was in the mind of Mr. Hilckes at the time he wrote the letter. If this gentleman, having taken premises without telling my client, and having subsequently entered into them enters into correspondence with the clients, that would be a reason for suggesting—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE:—Was this before October 15?

Mr. CARSON: This particular letter is not before he 15th October; but it is with reference to another matter.

Q. That is your writing? [*Handing a letter to the witness.*]—A. Yes. It is on the 24th October, 1895.

Q. Now, I want you to know, what do you mean by this—"We enclose the B.S.A. 5 we spoke of the other day. If you think you can do with some, the price is two guineas. The stamp is well done, and would pass any time as an unused stamp." What did you mean by that?—A. That stamp was fiscally used. That means it was crossed, and the ink mark was taken out by some oxide, and it appeared to be an unused one.

Q.—You had done that?—A. I had not.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Is this one of the expedients that are resorted to in this philatelic trade?

Mr. CARSON: I will draw your Lordship's attention in the course of the case to the very objects for which this journal is issued, as between the clubs and the societies relating to the issue of them, so as to show people that they are to take particular caution.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: How can an event which occurs on the 24th October have any bearing with reference to his not being admitted a member of the club? I do not say this is a matter which in several respects would not be evidence. Certainly, it goes to his credit.

Mr. CARSON: And to the question of damages?

The Witness: My opinion was that this stamp was clean. I got it from somebody, and so I told the man straightforwardly what I thought of it. I think I could not do any more.

Mr. CARSON: You thought it was well done?—A. Yes.

Q. That meant well cleaned?—A. Yes; quite so.

Q. So after being used, it could be used again as a new one?—A. Certainly not. This gentleman was going to put it in his collection.

Q. You say the stamp is well done, and would pass any time as an unused one?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Was the gentleman to whom you sold it a dealer?—A. A collector.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He is clearly telling the gentleman it was a used one, and so well cleaned that it might pass as an unused one. We will break off here.

THURSDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1895.

Mr. CARSON: Would your Lordship give me one moment to speak to my friend?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Certainly.

[*The Counsel and parties conferred.*]

Mr. DICKENS: My Lord, I am very glad to say my friend and I have had an opportunity of consulting as to this matter, and that we have agreed to terms. I need hardly say the principal object of my client, the plaintiff's, in bringing this action, was to clear his character from these charges, which have absolutely no foundation, and your Lordship will appreciate the great damage done to the gentleman starting in this kind of business by statements of this kind being made of him in a pamphlet such as this one, which went round to all stamp collectors all over the world. My friend unreservedly withdraws all charges made against the plaintiff; he undertakes to send a notice to this German pamphlet, stating that in this action he has unreservedly withdrawn all these charges; and he undertakes also to put in his own fortnightly stamp paper, which is issued here in this country, a statement to the same effect, and he undertakes to pay £100 and costs, payable by instalments, with which I need not trouble your Lordship. I am perfectly satisfied with that. I did not want to trouble the Jury, and I did not want to get any extravagant damages. That clears my client's character from any aspersions that have been cast on it, and I know my friend, Mr. Carson, who, when he says he will do a thing, does it thoroughly and generously, will absolve my client from every kind of charge made against him.

Mr. CARSON: My Lord, on behalf of my client, I am instructed to say that whatever impressions he may have had when he wrote the letters, upon investigation now he authorizes me unreservedly to withdraw every charge that has been made against the plaintiff; and, my Lord, with a view to setting any damage right which occurred by reason of the publication of these libels, he also authorizes me to say that he will at once forward to this paper the fact of his having withdrawn these charges in this action with a view to its immediate insertion. In addition, as my friend says, he will publish in his own paper the fact of this withdrawal, and he undertakes to pay these damages. My Lord, this, of course, will be in settlement of both actions, and we have undertaken to pay this sum of £100 in the manner that has been specified.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I take it for granted the announcement of the withdrawal in these publications will be accompanied by a statement that in fact there is no foundation for these charges.

Mr. CARSON: Certainly. My client will do that. Of course, when he has found he is in the wrong, he is bound, and so I have advised him, and he at once took my advice, to make the fullest reparation for any damage he may have done this plaintiff.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Gentlemen of the Jury, your duty will be to return, in pursuance of the agreement between the parties, a verdict for £100.

Mr. DICKENS : I suggest to my friend that before this notice is issued in these papers, it would be a satisfaction to me that that notice should be submitted to Mr. Carson. I do not ask that it should be submitted to me, but to Mr. Carson.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE : That is quite fair. Mr. Carson, I want to point out a misapprehension, which was partly my fault, under which I think you laboured yesterday. It is on the point I was suggesting to you as to the impossibility of justifying this on the ground of privilege. One of the statements here, and the initial statement, is that the defendant in fact dismissed the plaintiff on the spot on the ground of dishonesty. That is a statement that is either true or false. It must be true to the defendant's knowledge, or false to his knowledge.

Mr. CARSON : Yes.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE : Therefore there could be, as it seems to me, no justification on the ground of privilege for that statement, and the plea, if it had been intended to say that that was true, ought to have said, "It is true that I dismissed him for dishonesty, and I had reasonable grounds for believing that he was dishonest."

Mr. CARSON : I do not think that there was any misapprehension, because, of course, in the evidence unless I could prove that he did dismiss him for dishonesty, that would not be a justification for the whole libel, and could hardly be pleaded as a justification.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE : Certainly not, but as I have pointed out, the plea of privilege ought to have been that he in truth dismissed him for dishonesty, and on grounds which he believed to be true.

Mr. CARSON : I think I quite followed that, my Lord. I had intended to ask your Lordship for leave to amend as to that if we proved it as a fact. All I wished to suggest yesterday was that I could raise that as a privilege without averting justification of the whole libel. That is all.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE : That is fair.

Mr. DICKENS : There is only one little matter I must mention. There was a commission to Germany, and the costs of that were left in the discretion of the Judge.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE : Those will follow.

Mr. DICKENS : If your Lordship pleases.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE : Mr. Dickens, is it your special jury?

Mr. DICKENS : No, my Lord, the defendant's.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE : Mr. Carson, you may desire, for the protection of your client, the solicitor, a certificate for a special jury.

Mr. CARSON : If your Lordship pleases.

The ASSOCIATE : Your Lordship gives judgment for the plaintiff for £100.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE : Yes.

Roumania.

Our attention is drawn to the fact that in our list already published the issues of 10 years from 1872 were by some oversight omitted. We have received the copy from Messrs. Duerst and Beckton, and it will appear next month.

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[PRICE 3D.]

No. 62.



The New Specialism—*i.e.*, specializing in issues of the last five years—is catching on rapidly.

Meanwhile old English, especially unused, are going better than ever at top prices. And Mr. C. J. Phillips has parted with an unused error Cape wood-block, 4d. red, for the modest sum of £500!

The same eminent dealer in high figures has purchased Mr. Ehrenbach's German collection, which is practically complete in each state from the earliest issues, used and unused, as well as in the Empire, for £6,000.

M. Victor Robert, who has lately "pulled off a win" in the halls of justice (see *Review of Reviews*, under *L'Union Postale*), and maintained his right to compile stamp-catalogues like other people, has bought a very notable collection of unused stamps for about the same figure. The collection was one of the earliest ever undertaken with genuine care and trouble, and was famous even in the sixties. The name of Count Primoli may not be familiar to the majority of our readers, but it was as well known as that of Ferrary is now to the few de-

votees of twenty or thirty years ago. It is the son of the then Count, who has enriched M. Robert's shelves to the benefit of his own pocket.

Prices certainly show no downward tendency anywhere, except, perhaps, in Australians, which are a little dull at present. Africans rise gently but firmly, and West Indians are still smiling.

If you have any pairs or blocks of the Great British 2d blue of 1840, Mr. S. C. Skipton would be greatly obliged for the loan of them to help him reconstruct the two plates, which differ only in the position of the letters in the corner squares. So far as we know this is the first attempt ever made to reconstruct any plate of English stamps not bearing plate numbers.

If you know but little of "plating" and care for a few details on the subject, you may take some interest in our review this month of the *Questionneur Timbrophulique*. No serious philatelist can afford to be ignorant on this subject, but it is easy to form "hasty generalizations from insufficient data," as we have been obliged to show.

A recent number of the *Figaro* states that four Mauritius stamps of the first issue have just been found on the original packet, and that they are the same as one which sold in London last November for £340.

We wish it may be true, and that they are the real "Post Office Mauritius;" but the indications are vague, and we think we must have heard

before of unlucky people who thought they had the right thing because they couldn't tell the difference themselves.

A long description of the Abyssinian stamps appears in the Florentine *Fieramosca* for January 28th. Our readers know all about them.

Italian feeling towards Menelik and his allies is much divided. The popular imagination would like to believe them contemptible savages, yet the nation at large is perforce constrained to own itself indebted to Abyssinian magnanimity for the release of the garrison of Makalleh.

Colour Measurement

According to the "Tintometer" principles of colour-measurement there are six colours, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet, to which must be added, as a "dulling" factor black or neutral tint, which embraces grey from the lightest to the darkest.

Of these six, red, yellow and blue have distinctive properties from orange, green and violet, which need not here be detailed. It will be sufficient for the present purpose to say that the colour of any stamp can be described by two colour terms and neutral tint, the eye being unable to distinguish more than this number in a single pigment.

It will only be necessary to examine the following table of stamps catalogued as "violet," "mauve" and "purple," with their actual colour measurements, to understand how clearly and easily the colour position of each stamp may be indicated. In arranging the order of colours in a stamp, the method is followed of always putting the highest factor first, followed by the others in their relative order, so that the predominant colour, being the first, is seen at a glance, the exact proportions being indicated by the numerals.

TABLE OF "VIOLET," "MAUVE,"
AND "PURPLE" STAMPS.

STAMP.	COLOUR.	neutral tint	violet	blue
Argentina 2 cent (No. 1)	tmauve	3.3	2.5	1.8
" 2 cent (No. 2)		violet	neutral tint	red
" 2 cent (No. 3)	tmauve	3.9	3.3	0.2
" 2 cent (No. 4)		violet	neutral tint	red
Spain 1 peseta	tmauve	4.25	1.75	1.6
		violet	blue	neutral tint
Brazil 20 centavos	tmauve	3.35	1.5	1.35
		violet	neutral tint	blue
Transvaal 2½d	tmauve	1.0	1.0	0.3
		neutral tint	red	violet
Bulgaria 15 stot.	tmauve	4.5	4.2	0.7
		violet	neutral tint	red
Gt. Britain 1½d (No. 1)	tpurple	5.1	1.3	1.0
" 1½d (No. 2)		red	neutral tint	violet
C. of G. Hope 6d	tmauve	4.2	2.4	2.0
		violet	red	neutral tint
Argentina 1c. (No. 1)	tpurple	3.9	3.4	2.9
" 1c. (No. 2)		violet	red	neutral tint
Columbian 6c.	tpurple	2.6	2.0	1.8
		violet	red	neutral tint
		3.0	1.9	1.7
		violet	neutral tint	blue
		4.1	1.9	0.4
		violet	neutral tint	red
		4.4	1.1	1.0
		violet	neutral tint	red
		3.2	2.2	1.0

†Name of colour in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

Attention may be called to the four specimens of the Argentine 2 centavos all called "mauve," which vary from the dullest of blue violets to a distinct red violet; also to the fact that the same name of mauve is used to describe the Spain 1 peseta containing equal proportions of violet and neutral tint with $\frac{1}{3}$ of blue and the Transvaal 2½d., with $\frac{1}{2}$ of violet, and 1-5th each of neutral tint and red. And that the designation violet describes the Bulgaria 15s. with 4.2 red, 2.4 of neutral tint, and 2.0 of violet, as well as the 6d. Cape with 3.0 of violet, 1.9 of red and 1.7 of neutral tint. In the two examples of the Great Britain 1½d., the strength of the ink appears to have varied considerably, whilst in both the sets of Argentine stamps quoted, totally different pigments appear to have been used.

CATHARINE LOVIBOND.

February, 1896.

TINTOMETER versus COLOUR DICTIONARY.

Colour measurement is probably useful in its way, but it does not appear to be specially applicable to philately, unless every collector is to equip himself with a tintometer, in addition to his perforation gauge, magnifying-glass, tweezers, surcharge-measurer, mounting tongs, and a few other mechanical appliances advocated by our American cousins. For very advanced collectors when comparing notes as to fine shades of stamps with others at a distance, such precise measurement of tints might be serviceable, but for general use our catalogues would have to be re-written something after this style. Barbados; one penny, $14\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{8}$ star wmk., perf. $12\frac{3}{4}$ to $12\frac{7}{8}$, shade 73.056;—six-pence, wmk $\frac{1}{6}$ th mm larger, perf. 12 15-16, shade 96.3c8. Before that day arrives I hope I shall have gone to the shades, or that we shall have inaugurated automatic telegraphic communicators in pneumatic tubes for ordering from friend Brown such stamps as we fancy, by merely putting a coin in a slot and whispering our thoughts into a wine glass inside our philatelic cabinets, or other specially constructed furniture kept in a softly padded room, where we can knock our bewildered heads about without much damage to the contents or the walls.

That Dictionary of Colour-names will then be unnecessary, but it is daily more and more evident something must be agreed upon between catalogue-makers and representatives of the philatelic world as to what these names do represent, for collectors are getting wearied of writing to dealers with postal notes for stamps of certain colours, only to receive something they have already, but called another name by themselves and some other dealer. An amusing experience of mine will illustrate this. Wanting a special shade of stamp that A catalogues at 15s, I went and examined it, then tried B, who showed his idea of that colour and offered it at 10s, "No," said I, "what is this one?" "Oh! that's the common shade A catalogues at 1s 6d, which you can have for 1s." I took two, and sold one next day to A for six shillings.!!

Let anyone who has the following stamps and a few minutes to spare, look carefully at—Monaco 2c., Peru 2c., Cape 6d., and Bulgaria 15s. (as catalogue specimens of Violet, just to fix the colour (if he can) in his memory; then try Transvaal 2½d., Egypt 10p., Schleswig Holstein 1¼s., and Spain 1873,

1 pes., as real Mauves; and finish off with a few purples, such as B. Guiana issue of '89, U.S.A. Columbian 6c., Argentine 2c., and English current $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and give his impressions of the whole or the analysis by tintometer. Or take red, (our national colour) which will be found varying from Vermilion (often called orange) to lake (sometimes called marone); and with a further study of stamps described simply as grey, he will find pure black, blue, brown, green, olive, slate, lilac, and a few other shades;—then he will be happy, I hope, or at least contented, without comparing buffs, brown, bistres, and cinnamon etc. As specialising is becoming fashionable as well as necessary, perhaps we shall have specialisers in the different colours; they might do worse!

B. W. WARHURST.

At the P.J.G.B. Dinner.

(By an Old File).

Writing at this distance from Salisbury, I can only make what my young friends are pleased to call an "impressionist" sketch of the P.J.G.B. Dinner. I confess I don't quite know what that means, but this I do know, that the impression left on my mind of the Dinner given on the 11th January by the Proprietors and Printers of the P.J.G.B. is a very pleasant one. Nothing could be more cordial than the kindly hosts, and the only real drawback was the absence from the dinner table of Mr. Roe, sen., the head of the Firm whose able and patient work so admirably produces this journal. I can but trust that Mr. J. Read Roe conveyed to his father the genuine expression of feeling which the name of the Chief evoked.

Well, as to these "impressions," I have an impression that Mr. T. J. Northy, in proposing the health of the Proprietors, was very clever and amusing, and that Mr. Brown answered with that warmth of good feeling and heartiness which all who really know him would expect. It was pleasant, too, to hear Mr. Skipton's original account of the genesis of the P.J.G.B., which was not without a sparkle of that dry humour, which more often than not, twinkles in the eyes of the stern Arbitrator of New Issues with his Imperial Album smile.

Am I right, too, in being under the impression that Mr. Jackson, who tilts for us so ably and so successfully in other lists, proposed the health of the Editors—or perhaps rather (in sober truth) the health of the one to whose patient, careful work this journal owes so much, *i.e.*, Mrs. Ethel Scott Stokes? And is it a fact, too, that Mrs. Stokes not only said a few very sensible words, but also contributed her share to the evening's work in the artistic sense by singing a couple of songs? I am to thank her audience, she tells me, for the friendly way in which they received her. What she said is absolutely true. She cares much for printing, and is in real sympathy with printers and their work.

Every speaker appeared to be under the impression (impressions again!) that his toast was *the* toast of the evening, and perhaps Mr.

Brown was not far wrong if he made that plea in proposing Mr. J. Read Roe. This hard-worked member of a firm, whose business has increased in such an extraordinary way as that of Messrs. Roe during the past year, had much that was interesting to tell us. For myself, I was keenly glad to see that he has recovered from the severe illness from which he suffered last year, and I join in the wish so clearly and cordially expressed at Salisbury, that he may long keep in his present bright condition.

My last impression—but a very clear one—is that Mr. Hagger and I had many amusing talks on the matter of *late copy*, and that I was told that unless the copy was in time we should all get a serious talking to next year. Hagger is a good fellow, an excellent fellow, except when he talks of "late copy," and then he is a tiger, a hurricane, a whirlwind, a German Emperor! So I warn all contributors, and as it is always safer to be on the stronger side, Mr. Hagger and I have joined hands in this matter, and all such small fry as late contributors, editors, specialists, new issue list makers, menu artists and programme-pushers had better look out! I drink thy health, kind Hagger, here on the banks of the Arno in good honest wine from the grapes on the hillside, and I wish all good things to our united Crusade against these Turks of late-copy-sending infidels!

But the dinner! Ah yes, the dinner. What would it have been without Mr. W. Larkam, jun., prince of accompanists and a mine of good nature in himself. Blessings on thee, Larkam, and thy bright face; here's a health to thee! And another to Mr. F. Horder (our Model Subscriber), and another to Mr. J. A. Folliot, worker in all the best work to be found in Salisbury! And you too, upper classes that sat behind the chairman and had your own little larks and private jokes that bubbled over to us lower orders now and then; here's another bumper to you.

* * * * *

Impressions are all very well, and so are toasts. But the sun is hot and high, and this Chianti wine is . . . I must have Larkam to share this big bottle with me next year. And Hagger too.

DEATH OF LORD KINGSTON.

— — —

We unite with all our contemporaries in expressing the deepest regret at the loss of this brave and good man, and enthusiastic collector, cut down by mortal sickness in the prime of life. For nearly four years president of the *London Philatelic Society*, his work on behalf of our pursuit is widely known and appreciated, and few will mourn him more sincerely than the members of a body of which all true philatelists are justly proud.

ADVERTISING RATES.

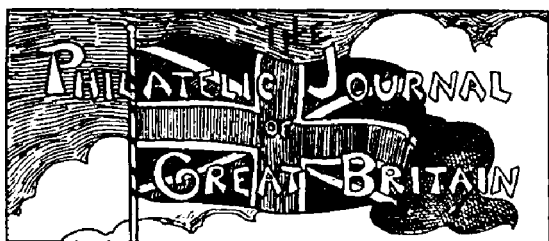
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Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



FEBRUARY 10th, 1896.

So it has come at last. We Philatelic have ourselves, but maybe more in fun than in earnest, predicted that the time would very soon come when the needs of the philatelic public would be so pressing as to call for a real living *daily* paper. Hardy Annuals we have, and Monthlies by the score; Fortnightlies are rammed down our throats and Weeklies have not been wanting, but until the 1st January of the present year of grace, the Philatelic Daily has been but the dream of the philatelic prophet!

It has been reserved for the St. Louis house of Mekeel, so well-known to our readers, and indeed to all English and Spanish-speaking stamp men, to start a charming little paper, the *Daily Stamp Item*. True, it is said on the front sheet to be edited by the "Office Cat," who must be not only an excellent philatelist, but a very good judge of nature both human and feline. For Mekeel's *Daily Stamp Item* is full of good things about stamps and stamp-men, though at present its stories of men are mostly confined to recording the fleeting anecdotes of citizens of the United States. No cat, however, not even he of the Seven Leagued Boots, can be everywhere at once, and we hope he of St. Louis will find time to take ship for Europe occasionally, where there is many a philatelic mouse to

be slain, and many items are about, which are still uncaught by the home philatelic press. We observe with grief that Mekeel's Cat has fallen foul of a somewhat older grimalkin yclept Hilckes' Cat, which was a most bellicose animal in old days—or fortnights, possibly for want of wholesome philatelic food. However Hilckes' Cat, after a day and a half of roaming in Courts where there is more Justice than Philately, has taken to kindlier views of men and things; so we devoutly trust that when, in the good days of summer travel, the Cat of Mekeel meets the Cat of Cheapside, there may be no fur—philatelic or otherwise—sent flying nor whiskers singed.

Cats or no cats, this is an excellent little daily, and does the energy and sense of humour of our good friends of St. Louis infinite credit. We wish them an unqualified success.

We are glad to say Miss Catharine Lovibond has found time to fulfil her promise, mentioned in our recently published preface to Vol. V., of the *P.J.G.B.*, and has sent us the short article on Colour Measurement which we have great pleasure in publishing this month.

For the sake of getting a clear grasp of the subject from both sides, we publish also a summary of our friend Mr. Warhurst's views on the matter, which we have (not we hope unkindly), held over for a month or two for this very purpose.

We cannot say that we think his objections are valid or of any great solidity. It is obvious that what we need for a simplification of terms is scientific accuracy. Now, unfortunately, the world and all that therein is,—deny it who will—is so constituted that you can't have scientific accuracy without taking trouble. But we contend this on behalf of the tintometer, that it puts an absolutely trustworthy nomenclature within the reach of all catalogue-compilers, and all philatelists to whom an accurate description of shades is of importance. When once the catalogue-makers are agreed, it will be unnecessary for every collector to have his own tintometer.

The average collector seems to be getting rather badly bored with appliances, scientific and otherwise, but he says much worse things in his wrath, when he finds he has swapped a rare shade, because he had mistaken it for a common one with his rough use of terms.

There may, and no doubt will, be further improvements in the tintometer yet, but it is going to lead us all out of the wood, and we hail its advent.

Florentine Philately.

‡ An Article without beginning or end.

(By an Old File).

Flossie was nowhere to be found. Her mother and I had searched in every church where we thought this independent young woman might be resting, and had poked our noses in at the windows of half the tempting confectioner's shops in Florence. We found the latter full of maidens, of all sizes, shapes, ages, and nationalities; Italian maidens, Austrian and Russian maidens, and whole crews of omniscient young women from Boston, and solid young persons from Berlin—but not Flossie!

We were in Florence. How much that means to those who can see can best be gauged by noticing the extraordinary effect, which this most marvellous city produces, even upon those whose eyes, like the present writer's, are but half-open to the more delicate shades of all that is great in art and atmosphere. Although the wind from the North-east blows as cold as ever it does in cruel England, and although the modern Florentine would seem to have lost almost all the genius which made this land so rich and beautiful many centuries ago, yet there lingers about the Florence of to-day a charm as of great old days revived, a magic which affects all but the very dullest hearts and brains. We were in Florence; and our Flossie had disappeared. Since early morning, neither Jim or myself had set eyes on her, and now the sun, lingering lovingly on Fiesole, was about to set. Where was that *quondam* ardent Philatelist, where?

At last we hit on a trace of her. If you know your Florence, even very slightly, and turn out of that great square the Piazza della Signoria through the portico of the Uffizi, on your way to the right bank of the Arno, you find yourself in what looks like a vast open hall, surrounded by statues of great Florentines dead and gone. On your right are many open-air stalls where tawdry old books, toys and trinkets may be bought for a few centesimi—there is even a stamp-dealer there, though his stock in trade hardly bids fair to rival Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. On the left there is a curious old man, so old that he looks as if he had survived from the days of the Medici themselves, a fellow-pedlar, possibly, of the shrewd old Florentine Bracchi whose quick speech ushers in the wily Greek Tito Melema in the book you all know so well.

Florence casts this marvellous spell over us all, my most courteous reader (thou hast had the courtesy to read so far), that even an old pedlar in the streets calls one back to curious mediæval times; and this disreputable looking old gentleman, on whom in cleanly England, the well-soaped and broad-booted but somewhat

narrow-minded policeman would cast a more than suspicious eye, I say this ragged old party has—such are his surroundings—the power of transfiguration. Nothing is needed of Baedeker or Murray, or the glib stream of monotonous names and dates which passes among the Cook's Tourists for history and the Boston young woman for Art; nothing more is needed than a simple story of old Tuscan days such as a child might learn. The old palaces speak, the barred windows, the gigantic stones, the wonderful colours of earth and sky.—But as to Flossie?

Well, the profession of the ragged old gentleman was not a bad one, though in all senses it fell short of what could even by courtesy be called a *liberal* profession. For the Portico of the Uffizi, with its statues and colonnades, is the haunt of a whole army of pigeons, and the office of the very old gentleman aforesaid consists in leaning picturesquely all the sunlit day against one of the columns. Slung round his neck, pedlar-wise, is a wooden tray full of little packets of paper containing such grain as these pigeons love. My old friend himself has never been seen to give the birds any food as an act of grace on his part, and the feathered crowd knows full well that though the tray is well stocked, there is little hope for them unless a stray visitor deposits a *soldo* or five centesimi in the veteran's hand, receiving from him a little packet in return. You have hardly paid your money before some fifty or sixty pigeons have clustered round you and on you. It was Flossie's great pleasure to come here, what time the sun got high enough to light up the mystery on the stone face of Macchiavelli; so when we missed her it occurred to Jim to interview the antique grain merchant and find out whether he knew aught of our lost Philatelist.

The old dog failed to grasp Jim's Anglo-Italian until the exhibition of a Bank Note for one Italian Pound quickened his wits. Great as this largesse may seem to all who are not stamp collectors, the true Philatelist (the expiring century Philatelist, as Brother Castle has it,) knows the Italian pound to be only worth some nine pennies in our own copper currency. Anyhow, the Italian pound did its work, for old Niccolò Bardi (such is the patriarch's honoured name) remembered Flossie quite well. "Yes, the little English *damigella* (who was *molto gentile*, and by no means *brutta*) had been there. Oh, yes, why of course she had! She had blue eyes and a cap something like the Florentines wear. But it was'n't Florentine, it was from the far-off land of the Scots, where the wine was so strong that it burned your throat as it went down."

The old dog had reason to remember, for hardly a morning passed without Flossie's paying him a professional visit, and he tickled Jim not a little by explaining at great length that many nations had patronized him, Inglesi and Tedeschi and Russians, and even stray Abyssinians; but "*Diamine!*" said he, "it is the first time in twenty years that a man or woman from *Scozia* has put a soldo on my tray." To cut it

‡ Earnest Philatelists are requested to omit this article. We have looked in vain for any traces in it of the Higher or Lower Philately.—Ed.

short, we found Flossie had spent fifteen centesimi in as many minutes soon after mid-day ; and we also discovered that it was the erratic young woman's habit to visit at, or about, five in the evening a travelling cake merchant, who took his stand in one of the quieter corners of the Piazza della Signoria hard by. He was an observant old boy, evidently, for as we were still talking to him, he pointed across the corner of the Portico to the foot of Benvenuto Cellini's statue, where the lost Flossie could be seen wrangling, in a language that might have been anything from old Tuscan to Lowland English and fighting hard with the cake seller for the privilege of paying as much as the native consumer and no more.

Jim and I rushed across and would have embraced Flossie, but that we English abroad repress entirely all show of natural feeling ; just as a lesson to these benighted foreigners, you know, to show them that in Camden Town or Brixton we *do* understand the conventions, even if we know little about art.

"My dear Flossie," I gasped, out of breath, "where have you been ? my dear, dear Flossie !"

Flossie smiled, bit her cake, paused and smiled again :

"Ah, *papa mio*," she answered "is it well with you ;—*sta bene* ?" Then she laughingly introduced us to the cake-merchant with an almost Florentine courtesy. "*Il mio papa*," she went on to the good man, and then pointing to Jim, "*Un amico dall America, giornalista : si chiama, Jim : Un bon zig*," she added, her Italian having run out and crossed the border into Frankland.

"But Flossie, murmured Jim, we have been in such a stew. We thought of having the Arno dragged, and as to your mother."

Flossie caught us each by the arm, and carrying us quickly along till we reached the Lungarno, marched us up and down by the river side discoursing as follows :—

"I'm sorry you dear people have been fashing yourselves ; for I like you both, though you *are* related to me. No, don't protest, if you please, I know all you've got to say. But look here ! I'm as Florentine as any Britisher or Chicago girl that comes here, but I like my liberty, and I like the odd twists and corners of what would be called thinking (were I a male) into which this jumble of old and new world leads me. Now where do you think I've been ? I'll tell you. If you climb the hill to Fiesole past the deserted Church of Saint Dominic, you will find a curious little refuge, half chapel half dwelling-place, where the peasants tell me a Florentine noble retired some four hundred years ago, tired of the fuss and fret of this world. It only holds now a few gardener's tools and a broken shrine of Saint Anthony. The shrine did it, I have perfected my plan. I too am tired of the fuss

and fret of your old-world philately, your unseemly scramble and screech after rarities, your modern Inquisition which you call the S.S.S.S., your pompous platitudes about *fin de siècle* philately, your striving after the impossible and your traffic with jewels of great price. Now this is what I'm going to do. When I get back to England I shall gather my sisters together and we will bring our guns to bear on your Four-S. Society by starting a Six-S. Society. Mine, dear Jim, shall be the Society for the Suspension of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps. And such is the common-sense still lingering in the breasts of my country-men and country-women that I will bet you each a pair of Six-buttoned gloves that I succeed better...."

Not even in Florence of old, so famous for heresy, was heresy ever heard like this.

Ballade of the Stamp-Collector's Paradise.

By C. E. Johnstone, Author of "BALLADS OF BOY AND BEAK."

I dreamed—(Ah would that it were true !)
 Kind Fate had borne me to a place
 Where laureated angels flew
 With dainty philatelic grace
 On wings embossed of rarest lace
 (Attached with mounts of virgin "rice,")
 Through sweet "Sir Rowland's Land" apace—
 The Stamp-Collector's Paradise !

* * * *

Stamps grilled and perforated too,
 With water-marks that all may trace,
 And manifold Mulreadys, strew
 The paths of that thrice-happy race ;
 No more the "bogie-men" erase,
 Or sham advertisements entice ;
 No gaudy Seebeck's e'er deface
 The Stamp-Collector's Paradise !

* * * *

I chortled joyfully "Calloo !
 Callay !" The object of my chase—
 The Twopenny Mauritius Blue—
 Is safe at last in my embrace.
 Of philatelic trumps the ace !
 Pearl of incalculable price !
 On thee is founded, as its base,
 The Stamp-Collector's Paradise !

ENVOY.

Oh happy land, afar in space,
 Where *readers listen to advice*,
 And re-prints never show their face—
 The Stamp-Collector's Paradise !

The Stamps of 1890.

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

MARCH—APRIL.—Head in Centre. Wove paper, perforated.

- 1 2c. VIOLET (6th March), Dr. Derqui.
- 2 60c. BLACK (11th March), G. A. de Posados.
- 3 5c. RED (8th April), B. Rivadavia.

Varieties.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, | 2c., 60c., 5c. |
| (B) ,, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, | 2c., 60c (?), 5c. |
| (C) Imperf. vertically (Moens), | 2c. |

There are many shades of the 2c. violet.

MAY—JULY.—The 12c. of 1889 surcharged '¼' and the original value obliterated by a square of crossed lines.

Wove paper. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

- 4 ¼c. IN BLACK ON 12c. BLUE (31st May).
- 5 ¼c. IN RED ON 12c. BLUE (22nd July).

Varieties.

Surcharged in black (4).

The bottom stroke of the 4 is

- (a) below the square on the right.
- (b) on a level with the bottom of the square.
- (c) on a level with the junction of the upper $\frac{3}{4}$ with the lower $\frac{1}{4}$ of the square.

Surcharged in red (5).

- (a) The '4' close to the top of the right square.
- (b) The '4' some distance away from the top of the square.
- (c) With the fraction line broken.

JUNE—DECEMBER.—Head in Centre.

- 6 25c. VIOLET (19th June), Gen. Belgrano.
- 7 50c. ORANGE (3rd July) Gen. Mitre.
- 8 10c BROWN (24th August) Avellaneda
- 9 ¼c. GREEN (December) Gen. Paz.

Varieties.

- (A) Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 25c., 50c., 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ c.
 (B) ,, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 50c., 10c (?), $\frac{1}{4}$ c. (?)

AUSTRIA.

Head of Emperor Francis Joseph to left in an oval. Figures of value surcharged in each corner.

On white paper containing brown silk threads, watermarked K. K. BRIEFMARKEN in the sheet.

Perforated variously.

1	1k.	BLACK AND GREY.
2	2k.	„ BROWN.
3	3k.	„ GREEN.
4	5k.	„ RED.
5	10k.	„ BLUE.
6	12k.	„ ROSE.
7	15k.	„ VIOLET-ROSE.
8	20k.	„ GREEN.
9	24k.	„ BLUE.
10	30k.	„ BROWN.
11	50k.	„ VIOLET.

N.B. — Moens gives the date of issue as 1st September for the 1k., 12k., 15k., 24k., and 50k., and 1891 for the other values, but they were all announced in the Journals during 1890, and so in order to save space and to simplify the lists of the various perforations we have kept them all together. It is probable that some at least of the following perforations did not appear for some years after the stamps were first in use.

Varieties.

(A) Perf. 9,	1,	2,	3,	5,	10,	12,	15,	20,	24,	30,	50k.
(B) ,, $9\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	2,	3,	5,	10,	12,	15,	20,	24,	30,	50k.
(C) ,, 10,	1,	2,	3,	5,	10,	12,	15,	20,	24,	30,	50k.
(D) ,, $10\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	2,	3,	5,	10,	12,	15,	20,	24,	30,	50k.
(E) ,, 11,	1,	2,	3,	5,	10,	12,	15,	—	—	30,	—k.
(F) ,, $11\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	2,	3,	5,	10,	12,	15,	20,	24,	30,	50k.
(G) ,, 12,	—	—	3,	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,	—k.
(H) ,, $12\frac{1}{2}$,	—	2,	3,	5,	—	—	15,	—	—	30,	—k.
(I) ,, 13,	—	—	3,	5,	—	—	15,	—	—	—	—k.
(J) ,, $13\frac{1}{2}$,	—	2,	—	—	10,	—	15,	—	—	—	—k.
(K) ,, $9 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$,	—	—	3,	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,	—k.
(L) ,, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9$,	1,	—	—	—	—	12,	—	—	24,	30,	50k.
(M) ,, $10 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,	3,	5,	—	—	15,	—	—	—	—k.
(N) ,, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—k.
(O) ,, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$	—	2,	3,	—	10,	12,	15,	—	25,	—	—k.
(P) ,, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$,	—	—	—	—	10,	—	15,	—	—	—	—k.
(Q) ,, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1,	—	—	5,	10,	12,	—	20,	—	30	50k.
(R) ,, $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—k.
(S) ,, 11×12 ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,	—	—	—	—k.
(T) ,, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$,	—	—	—	5,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—k.
(U) ,, $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$,	—	—	—	5,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—k.
(V) ,, $9 \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 9$	—	—	3,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—k.
(W) ,, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 9 \times 9$	—	—	—	—	10,	—	—	—	—	—	—k.
(X) ,, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	—	—	—	—	10,	—	—	—	—	—	—k.

Head of Emperor to right.
Similar paper. Perforated variously.

12—1g. BLUE.
13—2g. ROSE.

(A) Perf.	9	1,	2g.	(D) Perf.	10½	1,	2g.	(G) Perf.	12	1,	—g.
(B) „	9½	1,	2g.	(E) „	11	1,	—g.	(H) „	12½	1,	2g.
(C) „	10	—	—g.	(F) „	11½	1,	2g.	(I) „	13	1,	2g.
(J) Perf.	9½ x 9	—	2g.	(O) Perf.	11½ x 10	1,	—g.	(T) Perf.	12 x 13	1,	—g.
(K) „	10 x 11½	1,	—g.	(P) „	11½ x 10½	1,	—g.	(U) „	12½ x 12	1,	—g.
(L) „	10½ x 11½	1,	—g.	(Q) „	11½ x 12½	1,	—g.	(V) „	12½ x 13	1,	—g.
(M) „	11 x 11½	1,	—g.	(R) „	12 x 11½	1,	—g.	(W) „	13 x 12	1,	2g.
(N) „	11 x 12½	—	2g.	(S) „	12 x 12½	1,	2g.	(X) „	13 x 12½	1,	2g.

We have given all the perforations that we have found from the examination of many thousand copies but possibly other combinations exist, and the sets might be made more complete, but at the same time we feel very doubtful about making them *all* complete. The four higher values Perf. 14, and 13½ are very unlikely to be found.

Errors.

- (a) Without the black figures in corners. Many values are known but are probably proofs.
- (b) 1g. rose, 2g. blue. These also are probably proofs.
- (c) Imperf. vertically, 5k. rose and black.
- (d) Imperf. horizontally, 5k. rose and black.
- (e) Figures of value misplaced. These are due to improper feeding of the sheets when surcharged.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

OCTOBER.—The Stamps of Austria with new value in lower corners.

Similar paper. Perforated variously.

1—10pa. on 3k.	BLACK AND GREEN
2—20pa. on 5k.	„ ROSE
3—1pi. on 10k.	„ BLUE
4—2pi. on 20k.	„ GREEN
5—5pi. on 50k.	„ VIOLET

Varieties.

(a) Perf.	10,	10,	20pa.,	1,	—	—pi.
(b) „	10½	10,	20pa.,	1,	—	—pi.
(c) „	11,	10,	—pa.,	1,	2,	—pi.
(d) „	11½,	10,	20pa.,	1,	2,	—pi.
(e) „	12,	—	—pa.,	—	2,	—pi.
(f) „	12½	—	—pa.,	—	2,	5pi.
(g) „	12	—	20pa.,	—	—	—pi.
(h) „	13½	—	—pa.,	—	—	—pi.
(i) „	10½ x 10,	10,	—pa.,	—	—	—pi.
(j) „	12½ x 13	—	20pa.,	—	—	—pi.

BAHAMAS.

NOVEMBER.—Head of Queen to Left.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

1 6d. LILAC.

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list? Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.

Roumania.

BASED UPON PAPERS READ BY G. B. DUERST BEFORE THE MANCHESTER
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

BY

G. B. DUERST & W. D. BECKTON.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 173, OCTOBER, 1895).*

ISSUE OF 15TH OF OCTOBER 1872.

PARIS PRINT.

Portrait in profile of Prince Charles I. to the left on a solid background enclosed in a circle composed of 65 pearls and surrounded by a rectangular frame, which is broken on each side; at the four corners of the frame are square blocks of colour containing a centre dot and 4 short strokes, the whole resembling a cross; the sides of the frame contain a Greek border, the solid tablets at the top and bottom of the frame are inscribed respectively ROMANA and POSTES between value, which is denoted in figures and the letter B, the whole inscription being in white block letters on a coloured ground; the spaces between the circle and the frame are filled in with vertical lines.

These stamps were printed in Paris at the Hotel de la Monnaie and bear a most striking resemblance in design, execution, paper, colour and perforation to the French stamps of 1853-1867, which had then recently become obsolete. The stamps were engraved by M. Barre, the engraver of the French stamps of the period above referred to. They were printed in sheets of 150 stamps in 15 rows of 10. Each sheet bears in the margin the words "Controle T.P." enclosed in a small oblong oval in blue ink; this is another characteristic of the French stamps.

The paper was the same as for the French stamps, medium wove, slightly tinted and highly finished. The gum is white. They were perforated by the same machine as the French stamps, which gauged $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.†

177	$1\frac{1}{2}$	B (anu), bronze-green
178	3	B (ani), yellow-green, light to dark.
179	5	" bistre.
180	10	" blue, full blue.
181	15	" red-brown.
182	25	" orange, dull orange, yellow-orange.
183	50	" rose. Type I.
184	50	" " " II.

(We ourselves always give horizontal \times vertical (top and bottom \times sides), and in the case of four variations top \times bottom \times left \times right.—*Ed. P.J.G.B.*.)

These two types differ in the length of the top stroke of the first figure 5 in the numerals of value. Type I. has a normal top stroke identical with the top stroke of the second 5. In Type II. the first 5 has a much shorter top stroke, the latter is the common variety.

* This section of the paper should have followed on the issue of September 1872, described in the *P.J.G.B.* for October last, and preceded the issue of July 1880, described the following month. By an oversight it was omitted.

† It is a matter for regret, that up to the present time no uniform method has been adopted in gauging stamps with compound perforation, so as to convey to the reader, which side has been measured first. The writers feel very strongly, for reasons that cannot be properly dealt with here, that the right way for expressing the compound perforation is to give the top measurement first, then that of the right side. If all the four sides of a stamp have the same gauge it is only necessary to give one perforation, if the top and bottom have the same gauge and the two sides also have the same gauge, though different from that of the top and bottom, two perforations are given, namely that of the top first and then that of the right side, it would simply be repetition to give the other two sides as well, they being of course identical to the first two sides. Where only one of the four sides or where all the four sides are different, all the four perforations are given in the rotation above mentioned.

VARIETY:

185 50 B (ani), the circle is defective on the right hand bottom corner.

Error of Color:

186 5 B (ani), printed in the color of the 3 bani.

The 3 bani stamp was cut diagonally and used for newspapers, the 10 bani was also used cut in half.

Recently a quantity of imperforated and ungummed specimens of this issue have been found in Paris, probably they are portions of spoiled sheets, which for this reason were neither perforated nor gummed.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1876.

BUCHAREST OR LOCAL PRINT.

Design identical with the last issue. The stamps were printed with the same plates as the last issue, but in the government offices at Bucharest, the impression being inferior and usually very much so. The paper is generally slightly tinted, though sometimes white. The arrangement and size of the sheet is the same as that of the last issue, the gum is white. The stamps were perforated by a single line machine, at first $13\frac{1}{2}$ and subsequently 11.

A—Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

187 $1\frac{1}{2}$ B (anu), olive-green, pale to dark.
188 5 B (ani), bistre, olive-brown, brown-olive.
189 15 „ red-brown, pale to deep.

The last mentioned stamp is sometimes found so heavily printed that hardly any traces of the figures 1 can be seen, which makes the stamp appear as 5 bani dark red-brown. This stamp has been known to be offered as an error of colour of the 5 bani bistre.

VARIETIES:

190 5 B (ani), imperforate vertically
191 15 „ with broken left bottom corner

B.—Perforated 11.

192 $1\frac{1}{2}$ B (anu) olive-green, pale to dark.
193 5 B (ani) bistre, brown-olive.
194 10 „ blue, pale to dark (1877 Sept.)
195 10 „ ultramarine, pale to dark (1879).
196 15 „ red-brown.
197 15 „ „ on buff paper (1879).
198 30 „ vermilion, pale to bright (1878 Dec.)

VARIETIES:

199 $1\frac{1}{2}$ B (anu), imperforate vertically
200 5 B (ani), „ „
201 10 „ „ „ „
202 5 „ printed on both sides.
203 5 „ with broken circle, pearl missing.
204 50 „ perforated 10.

Error of Colour.

205 5 B (ani), blue.

In the plate of the 10 bani stamps one cliché of the 5 bani value was inserted by error and this not being rectified one stamp of 5 bani blue exists on every sheet of the 10 bani of this issue. As soon as this was noticed the officials removed these stamps from the sheets, and there are strong reasons to suppose disposed of them to their own advantage. This accounts for the scarcity of used specimens and the extreme rarity of pairs showing the error. Great care should be taken in acquiring this stamp, as the 5 bani green of the next issue can easily be turned from green to blue by chemical means. Further some years later some sheets of the 5 bani value were printed officially (?) in blue, but the perforation of this so-called reprint (which is not one, strictly speaking) is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

ISSUE OF APRIL 1876.

Design identical with last issue, but printed in different colours in Bucharest, as before. The paper is medium to very thin wove and slightly tinted, but sometimes white; the gum is white. The stamps were perforated with a single line machine. There were, at least, three machines differing

in gauge, namely : 11, 11½, and 13½ ; the stamps were therefore perforated 11, 11½, and 13½ also compounds. Though the difference between 11 and 11½ perforation is only slight the marked difference in the character of the formation of the teeth shows clearly that two different machines must have been used.

A.—Perforated 11.

206	1½ B (anu),	black, deep black, on white and toned paper.	
207	3 B (ani),	olive-green, pale to dark, on toned paper.	
208	5 "	light-green, bright-green	" "
209	10 "	carmine, rose, pale to dark	" " (1880 June).
210	15 "	pale red-brown, on white paper.	
211	25 "	light blue,	" "
212	25 "	dark blue, (1879 Oct.)	" "
213	50 "	brown-yellow. Type I. on toned paper.	
214	50 "	" " II.	" "

These two types are the same as already explained in the 50 bani Paris Print issue, namely, they differ in the length of the top stroke of the first 5. The variety with normal top-stroke being much the scarcer. This shows the stamps were printed from the same plates as the Paris Print issue.

Error of Colour.

215	5 B (ani),	carmine-rose on tinted paper.
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The stamps being printed from the same plates as those of the last issue, the observations which have already been made concerning the error of 5 bani blue apply with equal force to this stamp, only that this error was officially ordered to be removed from every sheet before they were issued to the post office. This is the reason that used copies of this error are much scarcer than of the former. This error of colour has also been reproduced in a similar manner to that already described, and most of these so-called reprints were surcharged "Anullato," though some sheets without this surcharge must have been sold, as unused reprints exist. Sometimes this word "Anullato" is covered by a heavy (of course forged) obliteration.

The 3 bani value was cut diagonally and used for newspapers.

B.—Perforated 11½.

216	1½ B (anu),	silver-grey, black, deep black on white paper.*	
217	3 B (ani),	olive-green, pale to dark	" " " " toned "
218	5 "	bluish-green, light-green, grass-green on toned paper.	
219	5 "	deep blue-green (1885)	" " "
220	19 "	pink, pale to dark, salmon (1880)	" " "
221	15 "	pale red-brown	" " "
222	25 "	blue, dark blue	" " "
223	50 "	ochre-brown, Type I	" " "
224	50 "	" " II	" " "
225	50 "	yellow-brown " I (1879 Oct.)	" " "
226	50 "	" " II	" " "

The remark after No. 214 applies also to these two stamps.

The 3 bani was cut diagonally in two and used for newspapers.

VARIETY :

227	5 B (ani),	imperforate vertically.
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C.—Perforated 13½.

228	1½ B (ani),	grey, black, on white paper.
229	10 B (ani),	pale pink
230	10 "	salmon-rose, on toned "

VARIETY :

231	1½ B (ani),	imperforate vertically.
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D.—Perforated 11½ × 13½.

232	1½ B (anu),	grey-black, on white paper.
233	10 B (ani),	salmon-rose, on toned "

E.—Perforated 13½ × 11½.

234	1½ B (anu),	grey-black, on white paper.
235	10 B (ani),	salmon-rose, " toned "

A fresh plate was prepared in 1880 for the 15 bani value; the stamps printed from this plate can be distinguished from the last not only by their color, but also by the different formation of the figures 1 in 15, which now have a small upstroke.

Perforated 11.

236 15 B (ani) rosy-red. Type I., on white paper.
237 15 " " " " II., " " "

These two types, which are found on the same sheet vary in the length of the figure 1.

Of all the values of the Bucharest Prints there exist a great many proofs, printed in all possible colours, which seem even in some cases to have passed the post. The brighter colours, however, in most cases clearly point to their origin. These proofs are found imperf., perf., and imperf. horizontally or imperf. vertically. The perforation is often very rough.



JANUARY, 1896, REPORT.

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Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s 6d and annual subscription of 5s is payable on election.

New Members.

Mr. E. J. W. Sang, 25, Fonthill Road, West Brighton.
Mr. E. Guinness Cullin, Penang, Straits Settlements.

New Addresses.

Major A. G. Adamson, Barracks, Sligo, from March 1st.
Mr. J. de Jong, A. Hardeman, Esq., 35, Commelinstraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

Resignations.

The following resignations are accepted with regret:—
No. 7, E. A. Soilleaux, Southend-on-Sea.
, 127, W. A. Woolley, Ironbridge.

Subscriptions

For 1896 were due on Jan. 1st. Members are requested to remit to the Secretary, who will forward acknowledgement and cards of membership upon receipt.

Library.

The receipt of the following is acknowledged with thanks:—

From Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd., Stamp News Annual and Catalogue of Stamp Sale of February 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

From Mr. Nunn, Stamp Collectors' Journal (January).

From Mr. Hadlow, Price List of British Colonials, etc., 1896.

The Librarian will be glad to hear from any Member desirous of presenting the Library with duplicate or spare copies of any book of Philatelic interest, or that he wishes to sell at a reduced price. No. 228 (Dec. 1893) of A. Smith & Co's. Monthly Circular, and No. 189 (July 1894) of Stamp Collectors' Journal are wanted to complete sets.

If any member possesses a copy of "The Stamps of the Straits Settlements" which he is willing to lend to another member, will he kindly communicate with the Librarian.

Committee Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a committee meeting will be held on Thursday, February 28, at 8 p.m., at the offices of Messrs. Oldfield, Bartram and Oldfield, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C., (third floor) when all members of the committee are requested to attend.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square, Chelsea,
London, S.W.

Feb. 6th, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the January General Packet, 31 members sent sheets and a selection was received from the French Club. For the Colonial Packet, 14 members sent sheets.

As the Colonial Packet goes to members who contribute regularly first in turn, I think more members might contribute to it.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant Secretary

78, Castle-street,
Salisbury.



CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.—Hon. Secretary's Report.—Committee for Season 1895-96: Vice-Presidents—Mr. H. Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane; Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent—Mr. J. E. Joselin; Hon. Librarian—Mr. C. Forbes; Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, L. Rockliffe, and W. G. Hawkins; Press Secretary—Mr. Percy C. Bishop; Hon. Secretary—Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London.

The fourth meeting of the season was held on Monday, January 13th, at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., when a very successful auction sale was held, many fine stamps were put up for sale, and were sold at good prices. Mr. Bignold also exhibited a portion of his fine collection of English Stamps. It was proposed that a Section Auction should be held on February 10th, when it is hoped that many of the country members who are not able to attend the meetings regularly, will send up a few stamps to the Secretary for sale.—Gifts of books and papers for the Library, should be sent to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same. Application for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London. Meetings are held every alternate Monday evening.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President—Vernon Roberts; Vice-Presidents—W. Dorning Beckton, J. H. Abbott; Hon. Sec.—W. W. Munn; Assistant Hon. Sec.—C. H. Cooze; Hon. Treasurer—G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian—F. Barratt; Committee—G. F. H. Gibson, W. Grunewald, E. Petri.

The Third Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, Manchester, on the 25th October, 1895, Mr. W. D. Beckton presiding. Mr. G. B. Duerst read a paper on the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, or as he preferred to term them "Occupation Stamps," meaning stamps used in French territories occupied by German troops in 1870-71. The stamps began to appear in September, 1870, and the Occupation Postal Service came to an end on 24th March, 1871, when all offices outside Alsace-Lorraine were handed over to French officials with a few exceptions. Seven values were issued. The design was set up in type 150 times repeated (the number of stamps on each sheet) and then stereotyped, a covering of copper was

then deposited on the soft medal to help it to wear. From this the stamps were printed in colours on a ground of coloured network. There exist three forgeries of these stamps, one made in Paris, one made in Belgium, and lastly the so-called "Official reprints" printed in Berlin.

The Fourth Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, 8th November, Mr. W. D. Beckton in the chair. Mr. W. Grunewald read a paper on "The History of the Penny Postage, based on the Diary of Sir Rowland Hill," detailing the various events that led to the final establishment of Penny Postage on 10th January, 1840.

A Meeting was held on the 15th November to discuss "The best Stamp Mounts and Methods of Mounting a Collection." Hugo Krölsch, of Leipzig, and C. Petritz, of Dresden, sent an interesting collection of albums and various appliances for mounting stamps. Buhl and Co., Ltd. sent publications and W. Brown, Whitfield, King, and Co., and J. W. Scott Co. contribute specimens of stamp mounts. A series of experiments resulted in a decided expression of opinion that the foreign stamp mounts were not so good as those of home manufacture.

The Fifth Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on the 22nd November, Mr. J. H. Abbott in the chair. Owing to the president not being able to give his paper, Mr. W. W. Munn read a paper on "the Stamps of San Marino," describing the primitive arrangements of the postal service and proving that the many changes of stamps were intended more for the benefit of the Republic than the philatelist. Entire sheets of various surcharges shewing varieties of type were exhibited by Mr. Munn having been kindly lent by Mr. William Brown, Salisbury, from his private collection.

WM. W. MUNN, Hon. Sec.
Ashfield, Peel Causeway near Altrincham.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Session 1895-6—President—A. R. Barrett; Vice-President—R. Tyeth Stevens; Exchange Secretary—H. Tucker, Jun.; Assistant Exchange Sec.—E. Millman; Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—W. J. W. Miller; Committee—J. Milton, E. Millman, W. E. Harvey.

The Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Fifth Session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, Jan. 8th at 7.30 p.m., nine members being present, Mr. Mayne in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Messrs. A. E. L. Westaway and F. A. Cocks were appointed Auditors. The accounts of the late Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. A. Levy) having been audited and found correct were received and adopted. Mr. A. E. L. Westaway read a very interesting and instructive paper on the 1872 issue of the stamps of the United States. He first dealt generally with the whole issue giving a brief history of the production of and paper used for the stamps, and afterwards explained in detail the differences in the several printings of the 1 and 2 cents., reserving the other values for a future paper. He divided the issue into those printed on brittle paper and those printed on thick porous paper. As regards the 1 cent. he pointed out that there were four printings on the first paper and three on the second. He particularised the several companies who printed these issues, and explained which were printed by hand roller press, and which by steam roller press. He showed that all those printed in the former way had points in common which differed materially from the characteristics to be found in the latter prints. Several members brought their collec-

tions of these stamps for reference and comparison with those of Mr. Westaway. A hearty vote of thanks was, on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Millman, accorded to Mr. Westaway for his most interesting paper. At the next meeting on January 22nd Mr. Westaway will continue his paper on these stamps.

The seventh ordinary meeting of the fifth Session was held at 9a, Prince's-square, on Wednesday, Jan. 22nd, at 7.30 p.m., there being six members and one visitor present, the Vice-president (R. T. Stevens, Esq.) being in the chair). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A. H. Saunders-Knox-Gore, Esq., of Torquay was elected a corresponding member of the society. The committee was authorised to make such alterations and additions to the rules as were deemed desirable.

Mr. A. E. L. Westaway continued his interesting paper on the 1872-84 issues of the stamps of the United States, dealing more particularly with the 1, 2, 3, and 6 cents. values. He pointed out to the members the secret marks to be found on the different prints and showed them how to easily distinguish the earlier stamps from the re-engraved ones. Aided by the Vice-president he kindly went through and sorted into the different printings a large number of these stamps which had been brought by several members for that purpose.

A vote of thanks was on the motion of the hon. secretary, seconded by Mr. Mynns, accorded Mr. Westaway for his very entertaining paper.

W. J. W. MILLER,

5, Athenacum Terrace, Plymouth.

THE SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—Four packets (two consisting exclusively of sheets valued at not less than £5 each) were made up and despatched on their rounds in good time this month. Quarterly accounts have been submitted, and the majority of the balances have been duly paid. Five applications for membership were received during January, of which three were accepted. Responsible collectors proposing to join Club should apply to Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.

New Leaves to Cut.

SCOTT'S CATALOGUE, 1896.*

The new edition of this catalogue, which has been awaited with such eagerness in America, reached us last month, just as we had finished printing the *P.J.G.B.*

The shape and get-up is similar to the last edition. New issues have been added and the prices have been altered, especially in the case of the United States Stamps, nearly everyone of which has risen in some cases to nearly three times the quotation in the last catalogue. It is not our place to criticise the prices quoted, but in a few cases they seem rather low or probably a mistake has been made, as for instance (taken at random) Colombia No. 153, 1892, 2c. red on rose at 50c. unused, and 20c. used. This stamp we have always found to be very scarce.

Among the additions to the book before us are, firstly, some hints to collectors, and a table of various terms used by collectors in English, French, and German. There is also a coinage table with equivalents in U.S. gold, and a list of the countries in various parts of the world controlled by the various European States.

The most useful addition, however, is in the part devoted to the United States, where very clear diagrams are given of the differences between the 1872 issue, printed by the National Bank Note Co., and the 1873 issue printed from the same dies by the Continental Bank Note Co., with their secret mark added to the die.

At the end is a list of 'Speculative or Unnecessary Issues,' and of 'Fraudulent Issues.'

In conclusion, we may say that this, the *Brown Scott*, is well printed, well illustrated, and well bound, written in English, and, above all, NOT "MADE IN GERMANY," and fully maintains the reputation of its famous publishers.

THE STAMP NEWS ANNUAL, 1896†

This the annual of the *Stamp News* has just reached us. We hardly think that the volume is quite up to the former standards, though there are still some interesting articles but these are mostly taken from other publications. The most useful articles are 'Barbados' by G. Lockyer, and a list of the 'Issues of 1895.' The other original articles contain very little that is absolutely new, though the summary of the events of '1895' gives in a concise form the principal occurrences, from a philatelic standpoint, of that year.

POSTAGE SUPPLEMENT TO W. MORLEY'S ENGLISH CATALOGUE‡

This, as the name implies, contains additions etc., and revised prices of the stamps in Mr. Morley's English Catalogue. We note that Mr. Morley obtained the Diploma for the best Catalogue at the San Antonio Exhibition in November, 1895, and also the highest award for collection of Fiscals.

Correspondence.

OUR ONE PENNY AND HALF-PENNY STAMPS. CONTROL LETTERS.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

Sir.—During 1895 the Control letters on our one penny stamps were O. P. S. and T. They are found on the margin under the eleventh stamp of the last row on each sheet.

The year commenced with S. which had been in use during the end of 1894 and continued during the greater part of 1895, which commenced and ended with that letter. In April O. was issued, and remained in use during May and June, at the end of which month P. appeared and lasted until very early in July when it ceased for the rest of the year. It was succeeded by T. which alternately with S. was used during the remainder of 1895.

The margin on which these letters are printed is subject to four varieties. It is either imperforated or perforated perpendicularly, horizontally or both. Each of these mark the particular time when the sheet was issued to the Post Office for distribution. Therefore a collection of stamps with Control letters attached will show hereafter the year, and often the month when these stamps were issued; without them no one can tell the difference between our one penny stamp of 1882 or 1895 or any year between.

Of our half-penny stamps the Control letters in January, 1895, were I. M. and N. These lasted up to April, when J. appeared for a couple of weeks up

† T. Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, s/6 post free.

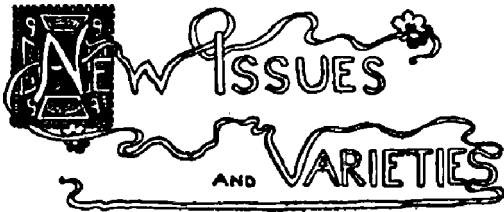
‡ W. Morley, Limited, 146, West Green Road, Tottenham, London, N., price 6d.

* Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York (or from W. Brown, post free 2/6)

to the 30th, and these gave place to M. and N. the latter remaining in exclusive use from the 20th July to 31st December. These stamps have either imperforated margins, or they are perforated perpendicularly. I have not met any perforated horizontally or in both directions as I have found with the penny stamps.—Your obedient Servant,

H. B. HYDE.

Ealing, W.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

Amoy. We have received from Mr. Benjamin a set of the current stamps surcharged 'SERVICE' in block capitals.

- 1c. black on green.
- 2c. " on rose.
- 2c. carmine on blue.
- 4c. " on brown.
- 5c. " on orange.

Antigua. The *Monthly Journal* notes a copy of the 6d. no. wmk., perf $11\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $15 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$.

Argentine. We hear that the authorities are not satisfied with the watermark of the present paper, which is artificial, being impressed after the paper is made. Some paper has been obtained with a true watermark and already the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 2c. and 3c. have been printed on it. The watermark is slightly larger, and of course more distinct, while the paper is whiter. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. which is before us, the blue is a slightly different shade.

- 1c. blue, on wmk. paper
- 2c. green, " "
- 3c. orange, " "

Austria. We have received copies in the colours of the 1 and 2 guldens.

Austria Levant. We have also received the new stamps with the surcharge in new value for use in these post-offices.

- 10 p. in black on 1g. yellow-green.
- 20 p. " " 2g. pale lilac.

Bavaria *Der Philatelist* describes as issue of the 5 pf. Post Card, with the design of the stamp redrawn and the figure '5' larger.

P.C. 5 pf. green on buff (redrawn), wmk. vertical wavy lines.

Belgium. The *Timbre Poste* notes a copy of the 5 + 5c. 1888 Reply Card with the impression of the reply card on the back of the first half, one half being entirely blank.

Bhopal. The *T.P.* announces the 8a. on wove paper with a perforation of small holes instead of the usually found large ones.

8a. blue-black on wove, pin perf.

Borneo. The *T.P.* has received the Post Card of 8c. surcharged in black '4' 'cents'

P.C. 4c. in black on 8c. green.

British East Africa. The following Indian stamps have been hand-stamped with name in three lines. The surcharged stamp has the new value in red in small figures at the bottom of the stamp.

The *I.B.J.* has found two sizes of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelope and probably both exist with the surcharge.

- E. 2½a. green, pointed flap, size 142×77 mm.
- 2½a. " rounded " " 149×78 mm.
- R.E. 2a. ultramarine, black surch. (both sizes).
- 1½a. black on brown.
- 2½a. in red on 1½a. black on brown.
- 3a. black on orange
- 4a. " olive
- 6a. " bistre
- 8a. " purple
- 1r. " carmine and green
- 2r. " " brown
- 3r. " brown and green
- 5r. " blue and violet

British South Africa. We have copies used of the current 2d. on thick paper and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. 2d. red and olive, thick paper, perf 12½.

Bassahir. The *M.J.* published a letter from a correspondent as follows.

"I went through the Bushahir State last month, and obtained a set of the stamps. They have three sets of stamps printed, but only one is intended for postage. At present there are only two post offices in the State, at Rampur, the capital, and at Kilba, which is 55 miles beyond Rampur, and letters are carried to these offices from Simla. They are under the Indian Postal Department, and only the Indian stamps are used. The Raja informed me that they proposed to start branch Post-offices next year, and use their new stamps, but I am very doubtful whether this will be permitted."

Cashmere. In an advertisement in our columns last month we notice that the Cashmere Government asked for tenders for the stock of old stamps, among the stamps we notice that they mention Official Post Cards. This is the first we have heard of such a thing.

Ceylon. To the Service Stamps we can add:—
Off. 3c. orange-brown and green, surch. in black

Chin Kiang. Mr. Benjamin sends us a set of the current stamps (with clouds) surcharged 'SERVICE' in block capitals.

- Off. 1c. black and rose.
- 1c. " blue.
- 2c. " brown.
- 4c. " yellow.
- 5c. " green.
- 6c. " mauve.
- 10c. " orange.
- 15c. " carmine.

Cochin. Messrs. Redpath & Co. have a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. on laid paper.

1p. orange on laid.

Curaçao. The types of the surcharges mentioned last month are on the 10c. '2½ cent.' in one line and on the 30c. '2½'—'CENT' in block type. This latter surcharged being in black not carmine.

The new stamps with head of Queen are on sale.

- 10c. ultramarine.
- 30c. grey.

Cyprus. We take the following from *The Australian Philatelist*:—"We have received some additional values of the bi-coloured series. Wmk. Crown C.A., perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$."

- 4pi. green and carmine.
- 30pi. lilac and green.
- 1pi. rose and blue.
- 2pi. blue and chocolate.
- 4pi. olive and purple.
- 6pi. brown and green.
- 12pi. pale brown and black.

Ecuador. Stamps having run short at Cunea in the Province of Azuay, some provisionals have been made use of.

The current stamps have the date 1894 changed to '1895.'

- 1/4 10c. green 1894 cut vertically and diagonally.
- 1/4 10c. grey Fiscal 1895 cut vertically and diagonally
- 1c. blue.
- 2c. yellow-brown.
- 5c. green.
- 10c. vermilion
- 20c. black.
- 50c. orange.
- 1s. carmine.
- 5s. dark blue.

Finland. The 10p. has been seen with the new perforation.

10p. carmine, perf. 14.

Formosa. We have received the following circular relating to the stamps said to have been lately issued by the Republic. The postmarks referred to, which are stamped on the circular to prevent any mistake, consist of a double circle with the words between the circles and the date 'SEP 12'—'1895' in the first, and '14 OCT. 95' in the second.

FORMOSAN STAMPS.

Provisional Issue, 3c. Green, 5c. Red, 10c. Violet.

Total Issue, 7,500 to 8,000 sets. Unperforated on thin Chinese paper.

The Green were mostly used for postal purposes, thus leaving fewer entire sets. Approximate number of stamps used in post,

9,300.

Postmarking, "Taiwan Republic. Tainan date in centre.

Second Issue, 3c. blue approaching in many cases to Black, 5c. red, 10c., one half of the issue in variations of violet, the other half in black approaching in some cases to blue.

Design differing to the provisional being on perforated, foreign paper un gummed.

Total Issue 18,000, sets of which some 8,000 odd stamps were used postally. Postmarking, a large circle "Formosan Republic," Taiwan date in centre.

Stock held by Syndicate.

Provisional Issue, 3,500 sets.

Second Issue, 6,500 sets.

Great Britain. The *M.J.* notes a vertical tête bêche pair of the Keble College embossed in red, perf. 11.

Also that a set of Military Telegraph Stamps was issued for use with the Ashanti Expedition. The usual unappropriated dies were used with the words 'ARMY TELEGRAPHS' below the values on the stamps up to 10/-, and above and below on the £1.

Two sizes of the Registered Envelopes have appeared with all the explanations above the list of fees.

Keble College, red, perf. 11, pair tête bêche.

Off. Telegrams 1d lilac and black.

- 2d. " blue
- 3d. " green
- 1/- green and black
- 2/6 " brown
- 5/- " puce
- 10/- " red
- £1 lilac and black

R.E. 2d. blue, new formula. Sizes, F. and G.

Greece. As soon as the special stamps for the Olympic Games have been absorbed by collectors and dealers (unless the S.S.S.S. steps in) we are promised a new set including a 5d. and the Postage Due Stamps are to be changed in colour.

Holland. The Postage Due Stamp of 1½c. has appeared in new colour.

We are promised a new stamp of 5g. and letter sheets of 3c. and 12½c. shortly.

P.D. 1½c. black and ultramarine type iii (and iii A fl).

Italy. We have seen a copy of the 5c. of 1889 evidently printed from a die that was cracked right across.

We hear that the Post Card of 10c. has appeared with the stamp used on the lately issued Jubilee Card, but otherwise unchanged.

1889 5c. green, printed from broken die.

P.C. 10c. carmine, dated '95.'

Japan. Among a batch of stamps we received some time ago, we noticed a number of the 20c. in a very red shade of orange, but we fancied it probably due to atmospheric influences. However, the *M.J.* notes it as new and gives the perforation as 11½. Should not this be 13½?

According to the same paper a new horror has been added to war, as the victorious Japs are going to issue two stamps to commemorate their victory over China!

20s. orange-red, perf. 13½.

Korea. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the 5p. yellow-green, imperf. vertically.

Labuan. From the same 1894, 6c. green, litho., horizontal pair imperf. between.

Mauritius. The Post Cards mentioned last month appears in 18 small varieties, probably due to the type being set up to print that number of cards at once. One type has 'Carte' for 'Carte.'

Mexico. From Mr. Chapman we have received a budget of information. "The change of colour of 4c. was unintentional, but it is probable that the colour of the 10c. or 20c. will be changed, as the stamps are found to be too much alike.

A 12c. Envelope was issued with the oval stamp on white laid and ordinary shape. The current 4c. and 5c. have been printed without the eagle at left but have not yet been issued.

The 1c. wrapper has appeared (the *M.J.* mentions the 2c. as well) with the word 'FATILLA' correctly spelt and various changes in type. It exists in 8 varieties of paper, weights and shades, and ranging from manila to something more like packing paper.

The Post Cards mentioned in the December number seem to be wrong. The first card should be 2c. carmine and rose on white. This was part of the old stock of cards which was, with others, used up by the addition of the current stamps. Two other cards Nos. 786 and 797 in Gibbons 1895 catalogue have also had the current stamps impressed on them. But very few of these cards were in stock to be used up. The 3c. card 'SERVICIO INTERIOR' mentioned in December exists with sundry errors.

Following the same process of economy some 20 copies of the card used for 10c. on April 2nd, 1895, have had instead of 10c. the 5c. stamp printed to meet the reduced postage applying from July 1st last. Errors also exist among these.

- E. 12c. (oval) vermilion on white laid, size 154 x 85mm.
- 4c. orange-red, without arms, f
- 5c. ultramarine, " "
- W. 1c. green on buff, reset, " "
- 5c. carmine " "

P.C. 2c. carmine and rose on white, 'SERVICIO URBANO' at top and bottom.
 3c. brown and rose on white 'INTERIOR' at sides errors, stamp inverted in right upper corner left lower "
 3c. brown on S.G. No. 786. "
 3c. " " 797.

L.C. 5c. ultramarine
 Error stamp impressed on wrong half.
 " ditto and also in correct position.

Our mention of the error on the Letter Card 'URVANO' he thinks must be wrong as he has failed to find it or trace it in any way. We copied the notice if we remember right from a French paper. His theory as to the source of the mistake is that it must have been taken from a description written in Spanish in which the word 'URBANO' was written 'URVANO,' as is not uncommon.

Mexico, Campeche. The *A.J.P.* chronicles an undoubtedly genuine copy of the 5c. stamp, a value hitherto unknown.
 1867, 5c. blue.

Mozambique. Can any of our Portuguese friends supply us with a complete list of the various stamps that were surcharged in honour of St. Antony? Also the same stamps surcharged with the name 'L. Marquez'; do all the values of both issues exist? In the meanwhile the *T.P.* chronicles two more values, the 20r. 1886 issue (embossed) and the 100r. 1892 issue. The surcharge on the former is '1195' 'CENTENARIO ANTONINO'—'1895' in three lines diagonally, while on the later stamp it is 'CENTENARIO'—'DE'—'S. ANTONIO'—'Inhambane'—'MDCCCXCV' in five lines.

25c. rose, black surch. (1886 issue)
 100c. brown " (1892 issue)

Negri Sembilan. We have the 3c. of the new type, and probably the other values exist. For colours see previous numbers.

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 50c., 1, 5s.

New Zealand. The *Stamp News* records the 1863—4 1d. orange, wmk. star, perf. 12 x 13

Nicaragua. The following are from the *A.J.P.*
 1893 2p. green, vertical pair imperf. between.
 1893 Off. 5p. surch. inverted at top.

Niger Coast. The following is from the *Monthly Circular*:—'The latest Registration Envelopes of the sizes of F and G, which we have received, have the larger type inscription in the stamp frame and a full stop after 'FEE PAID,' but the older issue of size F had no full stop.'

R.E. 2d. blue, varieties.

Orange Free State. The *M.J.* chronicles a new card with the value surcharged in black instead of red.

P.C. 14d. in black on 2d. mauve, black on white.

Pahang. The full set of the new stamps may as well be chronicled all at once.

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 50c., 1, 5s.

Peru. We have received some stamps of the old designs but in new colours.

1c. red, perf. 12, sun.
 2c. blue, " arms.
 10c. orange " llamas.
 Off. 5c. rose, vermilion surch.

We hear from Mr. W. C. Dawson that a new issue is being prepared of which the following is a list.

1c. ultramarine, Portrait of the Inca Manco Capac.
 2c. Prussian blue " "
 3c. indigo " "
 10c. yellow, Portrait of F. Pizarro,
 20c. orange "
 50c. rose, Portrait of Gen. La Mar.
 1s. vermilion " "
 2s. carmine " "
 Off. 1, 10, 50c., surch. 'GOBIERNO.'

E. 5c. indigo on white.

10c. yellow "

20c. orange "

W. 1c. ultramarine on straw,

2c. Prussian blue "

5c. indigo "

20c. orange "

P.C. 3c. vermilion on white, arms.

Queensland. With regard to the lately issued 1/- there seems to be a lot of doubt as to what paper it was on. It is now said to be on the thick 'beer duty' paper with the watermark large Q and Crown. We with others (Major Evans among them) chronicled it on thick no watermarked paper. We have examined a block of four in our New Issue collection and we fail to trace any watermark, and consequently stick to our announcement. However, we chronicle it on the watermarked paper.

Notice has been given that the current 1d. and 2d. stamps will be impressed to order on envelopes of approved quality and shape.

The Letter Card is now as below:—

1/- mauve, wmk. large Q and Crown.

E. 1d. orange on various.

2d. blue "

L.C. 2d. blue on thin white card.

Roumania. The *A.J.P.* announces the current—
 15b. horizontal pair, imperf. between.

Russia. The *T.P.* says that the 14k. of 1883 without thunderbolts also exists with the centre reversed as well as the 1890 one we mentioned in November. The same journal notes that a copy of the Envelope of 7k. with thunderbolts has been seen used with the stamp printed to left on the back.

1883 14k. blue and rose, centre reversed.

E. 7k. blue, stamp on back.

Santander. A new stamp has been issued by this State with the Arms in a circle in centre surrounded by a solid rectangular frame inscribed 'REPUB. DE COLOMBIA' at left, 'CORREOS' at top, and 'DEP. DE SANTANDER' at right, with value in words at bottom.

5c. brown, perf. 13.

Servia. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the Post Card and the *I.B.F.* the adhesive, both of the current types.

1d. red on blue.

P.C. 20c. blue on cream, without arms at right.

Sungei Ujong. The full set of the new type has or will appear shortly.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 50c., 1, 5s.

Tolima. A higher value of the current set has, we hear, been issued, which, with the 1c. and 2c. mentioned in December, are perforated 15.

20c. blue on yellow.

Tonga. The 2½d. stamps of the new issue have run short, and we have an envelope franked with 2½ 1d. stamps, the ½ stamp being cut diagonally.

½ 1d. green=½d.

Turks Islands. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* is responsible for us chronicling the same make-shift here.

½ 5d. olive and red=2½d. (cut diagonally).

United States. We take the following from the *A.J.P.*:—

E. 2c. green on white, size No. 4, two copies folded together, outer one only impressed in colour.

2c. green on amber, sizes No. 4 and 14, with old watermark.

P.C. 1+1c. black, with separation line dotted.

Victoria. The 2/- stamp has been re-issued in blue-green.

The wrappers ½d. and 1d. are now issued gummed.

The space on the front of the 1d. Post Card has been let for advertisements, and much to

many people's disgust the successful tenderer^s were a Tobacco firm and a manufacturer of Lager Beer.

2/- blue-green.

W. 4d. orange, gummed.

1d. brown "

1 P.C. id. blue, with advertisements.

Western Australia. We hear that to meet a sudden dearth of 3/4d stamps the 3d. was surcharged 'Halfpenny' over the original value. Some copies were first surcharged in red, but not being thought distinct enough they were re-surcharged in green. We do not know which watermark was on the stamps surcharged. Probably it was C.C., as this is still in use.

4d. in red and green on 3d. brown.

4d. in green on 3d. brown.

Wuhu. Mr. Benjamin has sent us a set of a new issue with frames the same as the former but different centres.

4c. pale lilac, storks.

4c. yellow, two Chinese characters.

1c. blue " "

2c. green, owl.

5c. emerald, two Chinese characters.

6c. yellow-bistre, stag's head.

10c. pale-pink, owl.

15c. carmine, storks.

20c. pale-pink, two Chinese characters.

40c. carmine, stag's head.

Zanzibar. We have the current Indian stamps 1/2a. to 4a. surcharged 'Zanzibar' and probably the whole set exists as we hear of several others. The surcharge is in each case in black.

1a. black and green

1a. " plum.

14a. " brown.

2a. " blue.

24a. " green.

3a. " orange.

4a. " olive.

6a. " bistre.

8a. " purple (?)

12a. " brown on red (?)

11. " slate.

11. " carmine and green (?)

21. " " and brown.

31. " brown and green.

51. " blue and violet.

E. 1a. black and green.

1a. " brown.

24a. " orange.

44a. " (?)

R.E. 2a. black and blue, sizes?

W. 4a. black and green on buff.

1a. " brown "

P.C. 4a. black and brown.

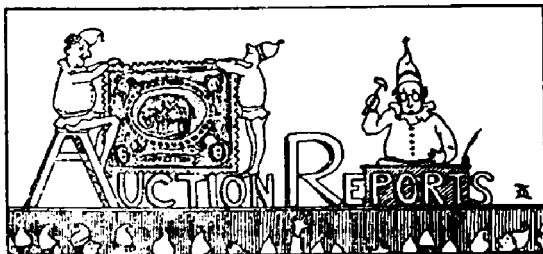
1a. on 14a. black and blue.

We have (?) some that are we think doubtful.

3	Baden, 1862—4 3k., perf., 13 1/2*	...	3	3	0
8	" imperf., 1m.*	...	3	0	0
55	Naples, arms, 1/2t. blue	...	14	0	0
56	" cross, 1/2t. "	...	4	4	0
58	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1/2g.*	...	6	5	0
59	" " 2g.*	...	4	10	0
60	" " 3g.*	...	4	15	0
78	Spain, 1850, set	...	5	10	0
125	Ceylon, imperf., 2/-*	...	6	5	0
143	Hong Kong, 96c. yellow-brown*	...	7	0	0
321	Lagos, 1885, 2/6*	...	3	12	0
403	Antioquia, 1st issue, 2 1/2c.	...	10	0	0
404	" " 1p.	...	7	0	0
451	Dominican Rep., 1865 1r. bl. on yellow	...	7	5	0
524	" " 1865, 1/2r. bl. on green*	...	4	7	0
491	Nevis, engraved, perf. 15, 1/- yellow-green	...	4	4	0
498	" litho., 4d.*	...	9	0	0
503-4	" " 6d.	...	£13 &	12	0
503	" " 6d. green	...	8	10	0
512	" " 1/- mauve, strip of 6*	...	13	0	0
517	Newfoundland, 6 1/2d. carmine*	...	4	0	0
530	N. Scotia, 6d. dark green*	...	10	0	0
550	St. Lucia, star, set of 3*	...	9	0	0
552	" " 1885, 6d. lilac*	...	3	12	0
553	" " 1/- orange*	...	6	0	0
572	St. Vincent, no wmk., 1/- blue*	...	4	10	0
581	" " star, 4d., dark blue*	...	6	10	0
586	" " 6d. yellow-green*	...	3	8	0
592	" " C.A., perf. 12, 4d. ultra-marine*	...	3	10	0
606	Tobago, C.C., 6d. ochre*	...	4	4	0
608	" " C.A., 6d. "	...	11	10	0
618	Trinidad, 1862, 1/- purple-blue	...	7	10	0
644	Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d.*	...	6	10	0
669	Nevis, C.A., 6d. green, damaged	...	4	5	0
672	Canada, 7 1/2d. green†	...	3	15	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER held their sixty-seventh sale on January 14th and 15th.

72	Naples, cross, 1/2t.	...	4	12	6
79	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1/2g.*	...	3	0	0
84	" " 3rd issue, 1/2g. moss-green*	...	3	15	0
120	Spain, 1852, 2r.	...	10	10	0
121	" " 1853, 2r.	...	6	0	0
137-8	Basle, 2 1/2r.*	£3 17s. 6d. and	3	10	0
153	Tuscany, 3l.	...	40	0	0
160	Wurtemberg, 1860, 6k. green*	...	5	5	0
176	Ceylon, imperf., 4d.	...	15	15	0
178	" " 2/-	...	7	0	0
182	" " star, perf., 8d. yellow-brown*	...	10	0	0
185	" " no wmk., 9d.*	...	4	0	0
246	Mauritius, large fillet, 2d.	...	8	0	0
264	Zululand, 5/-, used	...	3	17	6
267	Natal, 1/-, curved carmine surch.	...	14	10	0
268	" ditto, black surch.	...	3	5	0
284	N. Scotia, 1/- cold violet	...	18	10	0
300	U.S., 1856, 90c.	...	4	15	0
307	" " 1869, set*	...	9	0	0
323	" " Executive, set (1c. used)	...	6	12	6
325	" " Justice, 90c.	...	5	15	0
349	Dominica, C.A., 1/-, used	...	7	10	0
383	St. Christopher, 6d. sepia, pair, used	...	7	7	0
400	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-	...	9	10	0
417-8	Virgin Isles, 1/- single lined border, used, and* each	...	4	4	0
427	Brazil, 2nd issue, 600r.	...	5	0	0
430	Buenos Ayres, ship, 4p., damaged	...	3	15	0
431	" " " 5p., "	...	5	0	0
436	Mexico, eagle, 3c., surcharged	...	3	15	0
440	Peru, medio peso rose	...	12	0	0



* used. † on original.

Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON held a sale on January 6th and 7th.

30	France, 1st issue, 20c. blue†	...	3	12	6
152	Afghanistan, 1294, Jellalabad, 1/2, 1r. black*	...	7	15	0

Messrs. CHEVELEY and Co. held their eightieth sale on January 8th and 9th.

Mr. HADLOW held his sixty-ninth and seventieth sale on January 20th and 21st.

87	Labuan, C.A., sideways, 12c.*	6	10	0	
91	,, 1 dollar in M.S., in red on 16c.*	11	11	0	
96	Mauritius, 1848, very early, 1d.	8	0	0	
97	,, ,, medium, 2d., PENOE	4	15	0	
117	,, C.C., 9d. green*	3	3	0	
125	Natal, 1st issue, 1/- buff	5	10	0	
169	Sungei Ujong, crescent, star, S. U. in black on 2c. brown*	3	17	6	
207	B. Guiana, 1851, 1c.	3	15	0	
213	,, 1856, 4c.	3	15	0	
259	Nevis, 4d. rose*	3	15	0	
269	,, C.A., 6d. green*	9	0	0	
273	N. Brunswick, Connell.*	17	0	0	
276	,, 6d. + 1/2 3d. = 7 1/2 d	3	17	6	
277	,, 1/- violet	14	0	0	
279	Newfoundland, 6 1/2 d. carmine*	6	10	0	
282	,, 1/-,	12	0	0	
299	N. Scotia, 1/-, damaged	4	4	0	
300	,, 1/-,	14	10	6	
311	St Lucia, 1883, 1/- black and orange*	4	2	6	
312	,, ,, ditto, used,...	3	2	0	
318	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-, inkstained...	8	17	6	
328	,, no wmk., 1/- blue*	3	12	0	
331	,, ,, 1/- brown*	5	0	0	
351	Turks Isles, 2 1/2 d on 1/- puce, (type 4)*	3	15	0	
352	,, 2 1/2 d on 1/- blue, (type 7)*	8	0	0	
358	Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d., used	3	10	0	
359	,, double lined frame, 1/-*	4	4	0	
418	N.S.W., laureated, 1d., on laid*	3	15	0	
467	Queensland, imperf., 1d., pair	3	17	6	
469-70	,, ,, 2d. £8 5s. od.	and	4	7	6

Messrs. CHEVELLY held their eighty-first sale on January 23rd and 24th.

139	P. Indies, 1874, 20r.	5	5	0
427	Mauritius, 1848, medium, 1d.	5	15	0
550	Nevis, 4d. rose*	3	7	6
557	,, perf. 15, 1/- yellow-green*	15	10	0
563	,, C.A., 6d. green*	10	10	0
586	St. Christopher, C.A., 4d. blue*	8	0	0
596	St. Lucia, 1st issue, blue*	3	6	0
610	,, 1/- black and orange*	4	10	0
611	,, ditto used	3	8	0
612	,, 1885, 6d. lilac*	3	0	0
613	,, ,, 1/- orange*	7	0	0
614	,, ,, ditto, used	4	0	0
625	St. Vincent, star, 4d. dark blue	6	5	0
633	,, ,, 5/- inkspot*	10	10	0
634	,, 1d. on 1/2 6d. blue-green	4	0	0
642	Tobago, C.C., 6d. ochre*	3	16	0
643	,, C.A., 6d.	12	0	0
659	Turks Isles, 2 1/2 on 1/- blue*	7	0	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on January 28th and 29th.

12	Bremen, imperf., 7g.	3	14	0
30	G. Britain, oct., 10d.*	4	7	6
48	Hanover, 10g.*	3	3	0
68	Naples, cross, 1/2 t.	5	5	0
94	Spain, 1850, 10r. green	3	17	6
104	Basle, 2 1/2 r. t.	5	13	0
122	Tuscany, 60c.	7	0	0
127	Wurtemberg, 70k. violet*	3	12	0
128	,, 70k. rose-lilac*	3	16	0
130	Ceylon, imperf., 4d.	20	5	0
139	,, 2r., 50c.*	4	4	0
163	Lagos, 2/6 brown*	3	12	0
164	,, 5/- blue*	5	7	6
173	Mauritius, 1848, early, 1d. t. ...	10	0	0

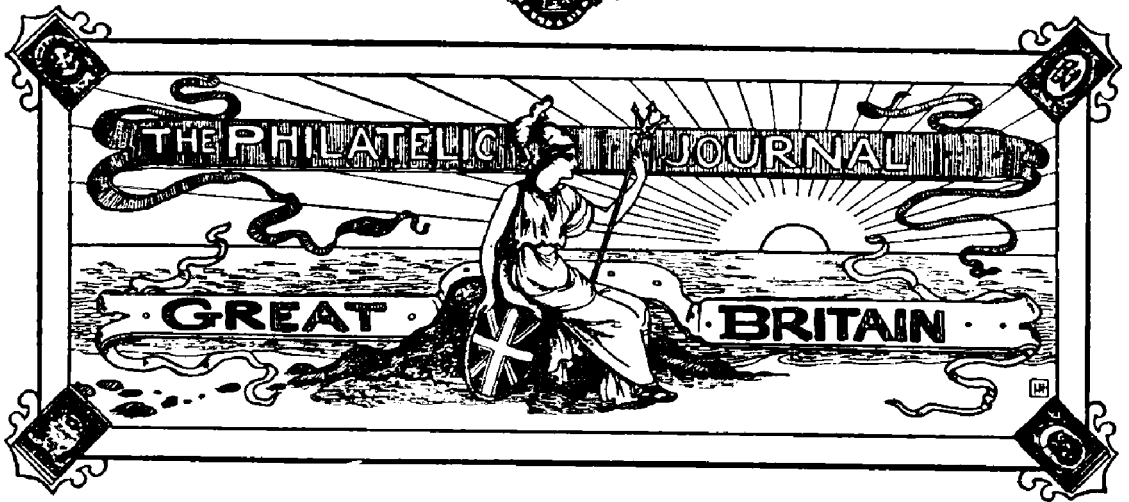
174-6	Mauritius, 1848, early, 1d., pair, †	£25,	20, and 19	10	0
178	,, ,, medium, 1d. to 2d. †	17	0	0	0
180-2	,, ,, ,, 2d., £3, £4,	and	5	10	0
183	,, ,, ,, 2d.	11	0	0	0
186	,, Britannia, 4d. on green, strip	of 3,	10	5	0
190	Natal, 1st issue, 6d. †, 9d. † ...	4	15	0	0
204	B. Columbia, imperf., 5c. rose	13	0	0	0
211	,, Perf. 12 1/2, 15*	3	10	0	0
213	Canada, 7 1/2 d. green	14	0	0	0
214	,, ditto, soiled	4	10	0	0
215	,, 10d., block of 3*	15	0	0	0
216	,, 10d.*	4	0	0	0
218	,, 10d., on thick paper*	5	5	0	0
219	,, 6d., purple-black	10	0	0	0
225	N. Brunswick, 1/-	15	0	0	0
226	,, 1/-, repaired	8	15	0	0
236	Newfoundland, 2d. lake*	13	0	0	0
237	,, 8d. lake, sheet of 20*	5	12	6	0
241	N. Scotia, 1d., strip of 3*	6	5	0	0
249	Confederate States, Tellico Plains, 5c. + 10c., in a pair*	21	0	0	0
252	U.S., 1856, 90c.*	3	15	0	0
263	,, 1869, 90c.*	4	10	0	0
315	St. Christopher, 6d. sepia*	3	3	0	0
319	St. Lucia, C.A., 6d. lilac*	3	5	0	0
320	,, ,, 1/- orange*	5	0	0	0
330	St. Vincent, star, 4d. dark blue	5	5	0	0
332	,, ,, 1/- rose, large perf.*	7	5	0	0
336	,, ,, 4d. on 1/-	11	5	0	0
344	Tobago, C.C., 6d. ochre, used	3	10	0	0
367	Virgin Isles, single lined border, 1/-*	4	15	0	0
376	Bolivar, 10c. green, pair*	11	10	0	0
380	B. Guiana, 1850, 8c. green, cut round†	15	0	0	0
381	,, 1862, 2c., No. 21	7	5	0	0
382	,, ,, 2c., No. 1	3	10	0	0
383	,, ,, 2c., No. 19	3	5	0	0
433	N. Zealand, blue paper, 1d. ...	3	10	0	0
442	Queensland, imperf., 1d., two copies on samet	4	5	0	0

GRENADA Postage Stamps, ISSUE 1883 (OBSOLETE).

THE Undersigned INVITES OFFER
for his STOCK of 4d., 8d., and 1/-
STAMPS of the above issue.

SAVILE GARRAWAY,
ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA,
WEST INDIES.

WANTED.—The loan of any pairs, strips and blocks of the Great Britain 1840 2d. (no lines), in order to plate these stamps. Stamps will be returned next day with postage. Also wanted to Purchase or Exchange, the following of the same issue, Red Postmarks preferred:—BE, BF, BJ, HD, IL, JE, KF, KJ, LC, LG, LI, MA, MG, NC, PC, QC, QK, RA, SA, SB, SC. Black Postmarks only—AC, AD, CB, CC, CD, CH, DC, DD, DE, DF, FG, HG, HJ, IA, IC, JA, JB, KA, KG, LI, LL, LK, LL, MA, MB, ME, MG, OC, OF, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, QA, QB, RK, SA, SB, SD, TG, TK, TL. Good copies only. Send all you have with these letters, as there are two varieties, though I only want one.—S. C. SKIPTON, Castle-street, Salisbury.



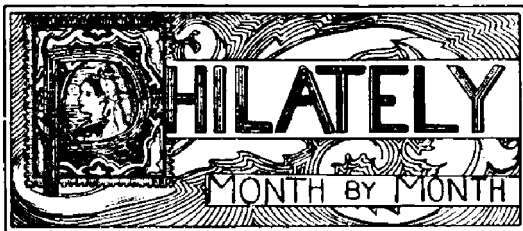
The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

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MARCH 10, 1896.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 63.



MARCH 10th, 1896.

The File Family, before leaving Florence, was much gratified by the arrival of the following Valentine from an eminent personage with whom they regret to have no closer acquaintance than his portrait on the *Monthly Journal's* cover.

FEBRUARY 14th, 1896.

Sing hey ! For the Farmer that sits on the Stile,
That owns the Cock that crowed all the while,
That woke the Priest with a soft felt Tile,
That married the Man whom we know as " Old
To the talented Lady in whom is no guile, [File,"
That churns the Butter from the Cream
That is skimmed from the top of the milk supplied
By the Philatelic Dairy !

The Transvaal authorities have found time to arrange for a new set of stamps. So far as we know, the design remains unaltered. The values and colours are as follows :— ½d., green ; 1d., lake ; 2d., raw sienna ; 2½d., blue ; 3d., carmine ; 4d., yellowish green ; 6d., reddish violet ; 1/, drab ; 2/6, violet ; 5/, burnt sienna ; 10/, slate ; £5, dark grey.

Everyone interested in early Transvaal stamps should read Mr. Pearce's paper in the *London Philatelist* for February.

The biggest surcharge ever made was resorted to by the Government of Western Australia, in November last. Not for purposes of postage, however, but of revenue. Forty leases of sixty-six acres in the Black Flag region, held by the Central Exploration Company, were purchased for the Black Flag Gold Mining Company. The price was £525,000, and the duty on the transfer came to £2,625. In default of stamps to this amount, the department simply surcharged a penny one to the full sum. If this stamp ever again fetches face value it will beat the record. (*Australian Stamp Collector*).

Mr. C. J. Phillips is making a tour of inspection on the Continent, and does not expect to return home before the middle of April. Meanwhile, however, want-lists for special rarities from the Ehrenbach Collection are forwarded to him when addressed to 391, Strand, and he sends quotations direct.

Messrs. Taylor Brothers, of 87, Lord-street, Liverpool, have recently opened an additional shop for the sale and purchase of stamps and philatelic business generally, at 35A, Leece-street, in the same city. The bulk of the stock is now at this address, under the management of Mr. George H. Taylor ; while Mr. W. C. Taylor remains at the old Lord-street office, to cater for the more "advanced" of his customers, and especially those who are in search of used English.

The Messrs. Taylor began selling stamps on commission some ten years back, while they were yet at school, and had business with Mr. William Brown at an early date. Transactions have been numerous between them ever since. It was not until the close of 1893 that Mr. W. C.

Taylor decided to devote his whole time to stamp-dealing. A few months later the two brothers joined forces with a Liverpool bookseller to enable them to occupy a good position in one of the busy local thoroughfares. Last September they decided to dissolve this partnership, their increasing business being sufficient warrant for a separate establishment. This step has been more than justified, the new place in Leece-street having already become a necessity.

All the designs submitted for the new series of New Zealand stamps were shown at an Industrial Exhibition in Dunedin last December, but nothing further seems to have been done as yet towards preparing the issue. Some account of the designs chosen will be found in our pages this month.

A number of used telegraph forms bearing stamps have been missed by the departmental authorities in New Zealand. The offenders have not yet been discovered.

A good deal of excitement, perhaps not un-mixed with regret in certain quarters, has been caused among U.S.A. collectors by the announcement that the 1894 2c. pink remainders are still untouched in the Washington official deposit. It was supposed that they had been destroyed. "Pink numbers" have been almost prohibitive in price of late amongst plate-constructors, but three lots have recently come on the market as finds. Their source is as yet uncertain.

The *Daily Stamp Item* does not reach us regularly, but we believe it still has at least one edition *per diem*.

The *Questionneur Timbrophilique* appeared in December, but has now suspended issue.

Ten Minutes with John Boulton
and Co., or
Mr. G. Wichmann at 75
Cheapside.

By a P.J.G.B. Special.

Be it known to all present that John Boulton and Co. and G. Wichmann are one. You cannot go to see the directing power of John Boulton and Co. without seeing G. Wichmann, and you will be very well advised if you pay either one or the other a visit.

For myself I have for many months had it in my mind to spend a quiet five minutes with Mr. Wichmann, and see for myself this gentleman who so lately has been before us all, and who so ably and so thoroughly vindicated his character

before the Lord Chief Justice of England. Its not in the present writer's mind or wish to revive this painful matter, but we of the stamp fraternity—members all of us of the Freemasonry of Philately—owe public acknowledgment of his merit to the courageous plaintiff in *Wichmann v. Hilckes*. We stamp men owed it to Mr. Wichmann to publish the full notes of the trial, and we did so. But when a man has suffered as this man has his brethren of the craft owe him a still further *amende honorable*; some further tribute to the persistent energy and courage with which he defended a character which now stands very high indeed in the stamp world. A man of sterling honesty and integrity, a man in all respects to be trusted and honoured for his power of work and the justice of his dealings—such is George Wichmann.

It was right to say this, and now—presto!—away once for all with all law-courts, wigs, Chief Justices, and the whole solemn and expensive paraphernalia of Justice. There is peace in the land, and we are Philatelists. Let us go and shake Brother Wichmann—or John Boulton and Co.—by the hand and talk timbrology.

Now the leading marks, as sailors say, to the quiet but busy offices where Messrs. John Boulton & Co., carry on their stamp trade are Jaeger and Sangster. You find your Cheapside easily enough, even if you've just arrived from distant parts; Cheapside with its Paul's Church at one end, and its Mansion House at the other. The next question is: where is Wichmann? Now every one knows Jaeger—most wise men wear him in some form or another—and as for the excellent Sangster of umbrella fame, well, the man who knows not Sangster and his famous umbrellas deserves a thorough wetting. So standing by Jaeger's shop in Cheapside you look over the road, and Sangster stares you in the face; cross over with discreet care and you are at the entrance of the great umbrella maker's. Resist the temptation for the moment of interviewing the world-known Sangster and look at the entrance to the left of his shop. There is a show-case of stamps bearing the name of John Boulton & Co.; in front of you a few steps. Up you go some twenty of them, and on the first floor facing you is a modest door. Thump at it and go in; you are face to face with George Wichmann.

A man in his twenty-fifth year; a quiet determined intelligent face—young but bearing the marks of hard work and some hard thinking! A man of quiet voice and easy simple manner.

Curiously enough, he is in many ways more like an Englishman, than any of his countrymen that I have seen of late, and I find his real sympathies are with us English. Indeed he now looks on England as his country, and hopes to be as good an English subject in time to come as any British-born man. And I do believe we shall have gained by the transaction.

I smoked a peaceful cigarette in the well-ordered room, and we talked about many pleasant and profitable things, including stamps. I found that Mr. Wichmann was born in Lübeck in 1871, and has by no means always been a stamp dealer, though he has been a careful collector since he was fifteen years old. But as dealer he only started in business in London in October 1894, and he was himself indebted—when he first began to trade—to the good assistance afforded him by his late partner, Mr. Bowes.

I should say that, considering his youth, he has a remarkable all-round knowledge of matters philatelic. And just as every man, in stamp matters as in all else, has his strong suits, so I should say that Mr. Wichmann's was British Colonials, of which he has acquired a rather remarkable collection, and of which he is possessed of certain special knowledge. And while he knows many quaint and curious things of the old and the rare stamps, our friend is by no means a despiser, as some are of *genuine modern stuff*.

If I were asked what struck me as the leading characteristic, or Keynote, of this man I should be inclined to say something as follows:—The ordinary man of commerce finds it difficult to resist the affectation of omniscience. If you go to even a very decently honest trader and ask him about some portion of his business on which he does not happen to be well-informed, he will try to conceal his ignorance in a cloud of technical words and, aided by the temporary obscurity he thus produces in the hearer's mind, he will dexterously steer you clear of the point you are aiming at. Not so Mr. Wichmann. If he does not know a thing, he will tell you so point blank, but—and here is the great difference—he really does know where to find the most accurate information on any point. So I could only get from him, when talking about himself, the assurance that British Colonials were his peculiar province; though it was impossible not to guess how much more he knew than he was inclined to boast about.

Prophecy in Philately is never safe, yet there are some things so soberly certain that prophecy about them becomes simply a business calculation. And from the steadily growing business of Messrs. John Boulton & Co—over the shop of Sangster, and opposite the shop of Jaeger in Cheap-side—I venture to prophecy a steady and prosperous future for our friend Wichmann. He deserves all the good things that industry and pluck can bring an honest trader.

The "Panoramic" Stamps of New Zealand.

In a recent issue, says the Australian Stamp Collector, we notified that the colony of New Zealand contemplated a new set of stamps, which would be of a most elaborate character, the Government having offered prizes for the designs, which were to be characteristic of the country. A sum of 200 guineas was the prize offered for the best approved drawings of 22 stamps, and the awards were made several months since. Designs were sent in by artists in nearly all the Australian colonies; a board of examiners was appointed, and their report submitted. They stated that as no complete set was of uniform merit, they had decided to divide the prizes among the designers of the best 22 drawings. Mr. W. R. Bock, of Wellington, N.Z., gained three first prizes, for the 8s., 1/- and 5/- denominations respectively, two second prizes and two honorable mentions, a sum of £58 being awarded to him altogether. Mr. E. T. Luke, of Melbourne, who recently toured New Zealand to obtain photographs of its picturesque scenery, was the recipient of £54 for two first and three second prizes, his designs for the 2½d. and 3d. stamps having views of Milford Sound and Mount Earnshaw. Mr. E. Howard, also of Melbourne, received £27 as three third prizes, and the balance of the prize money was distributed among various competitors.

From the columns of some of the New Zealand papers, we learn that an offer has been made by a speculative syndicate to take over the printing of the new stamps from the Government, and pay £15,000 for the privilege. In return, the speculators are to have £20,000 worth of the new stamps to sell to collectors, and out of the profits they undertake to run a lecture tour, with a first-class set of illustrations of the colony, for twelve months throughout Great Britain, Canada and America, with a view to inducing immigration to the land of the Maori. Probably the Government is considering the offer, for we have not yet been able to ascertain whether they have declined or accepted it; neither can we obtain any definite information as to when the new stamps will be ready for issue. Most likely, however, nothing will come of the scheme. Much as the Government of New Zealand may desire an increase of population, they would hardly adopt the means proposed to bring it about. The difficulty the colony has to face at present appears to be to find employment for her surplus labour. The scenery of the islands is, no doubt, first-class, but new arrivals couldn't live on scenery for long, and it would be rather an undignified proceeding for the colony to send a lecturer stumping through Great Britain and America with a panorama, a bag of stamps and a big drum, merely to advertise the scenery, attract a few pauper immigrants, and give a syndicate of speculators a chance to pick up the spare cash of collectors. As soon as the new issue appears, the demands of philatelists will absorb a good percentage of them for some time to come, and the Government might as well have the benefit of this direct as hand it to outsiders. Some of our contemporaries at the other end of the world appear very much distressed over this matter, but as far as we can see there is very little cause for alarm. The Government of New Zealand have paid away 200 guineas for designs, and it is not very likely they are going to hand the control of the new issue over to a private firm.

ADVERTISING RATES.

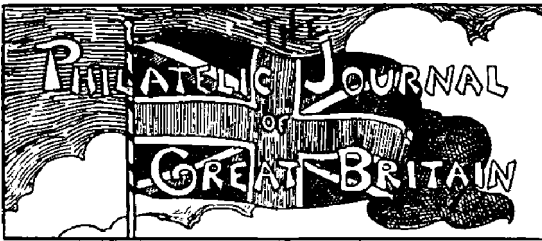
PRICE PER INSERTION :—

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½ page or 1 column	22 0	19 6	16 6	15 0
¼ page or ½ "	12 0	11 0	9 0	8 0
⅛ page or ¼ "	6 6	5 6	4 6	4 0
1/16 page or ⅛ "	4 0	3 8	3 0	4 0

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-16th of a page.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



MARCH, 10th 1896.

Booming
New Issues.

We were glad to see in the January *Philatelic Record* an appreciation of our effort to show collectors a way out of the dark despair which follows on trying to complete old issues. In the February number (which reaches us as we go to press on March 10th), we find a letter of approval which is also cheering. But side by side with this other two letters which gently point out to whoso readeth that our suggestion "has no connection whatever with the pretended limit in the matter of the ways and means of the collector," &c., &c., and that the great bulk of new issues are utter rubbish, while you may pay high prices for provisionals under the impression that a sensational scramble is going on, only to find them worthless. Now, if these arguments came from dealers we should, of course, take no notice of them, but coming from private persons they deserve a word of reply. One of the correspondents who condemns us proposes to keep his ambition within bounds by devoting himself to the cheaper countries, including *British South Africa* and *Niger Coast*. How will he get on here with the issues before 1890? and in Zululand, which he also names?

As for purchasing utter rubbish or paying extravagant prices, we have never maintained that you cannot go wrong if you buy recent issues, or that without experience or knowledge

the beginner will find himself on a royal road, no matter where or what he buys, so long as the stuff has the merit of novelty. Such talk would be insane twaddle. These are two obvious dangers which have to be guarded against, but they do not affect the main issue. We are convinced that our advice is sound, and that it is the best safe-guard against collectors being forced to "make both ends meet by a little amateur dealing or speculation"—a danger which the *Record* itself points out in the same number.

What makes the ardent collector prize his stamps? Their rarity, more than any other one thing. no? "Out upon thee, fie upon thee!" says Moralastes Priggioso, "thou lov'st thy rarities for their high value in low lucre. Avaunt! sordid money-grubbist—I thank my stars that I am not as thou."

Bien. This is very pretty reading. So Moralastes only likes stamps that are common to all, and despises the touchstone of the market by which all outward and visible things are tried? Let him go sell his collection and give to the poor, for truly he is not as we. And he can look at Tapling's for nothing, though not all at once.

In advocating the collection of stamps issued since 1890 by those whose energies would be wasted in the endeavour to complete older issues, we pointed out that many stamps of these last six years are already becoming rare, and are worth having as such. What for no? Because one of our oldest friends says this is the spirit of speculative shoddy. We trust our oldest friend has had no recent experience of a losing deal. Perhaps it was only that his supper was too good.

The New Collector will probably find it best however, to collect all stamps *current* in 1890, however long before they may have appeared.

We have still a few boxes left for customers who wish early copies of future issues reserved for them.

There are collectors, and not a Minuscule few, who put a premium on bad Varieties. and careless workmanship by their hunger and thirst after variety. Verily it is possible to carry this thing too far, and so says Mr. Alfred Smith in his *Monthly Circular* for March. Numbers of people who could find plenty to work upon even if they specialize in English only, waste their time over "varieties" due to carelessly-cleaned plates, and such-like trifles. We have reason to believe that many of the so-called "hair lines" arise simply from this fact of the plate not having been properly cleaned. Certainly this is so with the 2d. Owing to the large number of plates used, it is more difficult to speak positively

of the id. Mr. Alfred Smith states that the "hair" lines are guides to the engraver, made stronger in some places than in others, but if this were so, they should always occur in the same position on every sheet printed from the same plate. This is not the case. "Double letters" and "value twice printed" are also due more often than not to defective cleaning.

**The New
French Design.**

An enlarged cut of M. Grasset's design appears in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* for February 15, and in Smith's *Monthly Circular* for March. It is most extraordinary that after so great exertions on the part of our tasteful neighbours, nothing better than this can be produced. They must of course make the best of it now it has been accepted, but it is by no means the masterpiece of design that the *Echo* would have us believe. We wager that the lady artist who created our new head-lines could have done as well or better than M. Grasset. A great master no doubt he is, but it is evident that he does not know how to make the best of a tiny surface like this. There is hardly a feature about the design that is thoroughly pleasing, though if the face of *la joyeuse Republique* could be freed from the tiresome detail that cumberbs it much might be said in its favour. A half-length figure with fragments of arms and hands can never be dignified. The bundle of victor's fasces crowned with the Phrygian Cap and encircled with laurel is poor and incongruous; nor is this all. One such bundle is crowded in between the face and the frame, and this is bad enough; a second is positively squeezed, with one fragment of laurel only, behind *la République's* shoulders! No; with the best will in the world we can't admire this.

Philatelic Centenary.

IN MEMORIAM

ROWLAND HILL,

Born 3rd December 1795. Died 27th August, 1879.

Ten times ten years—ten strenuous years have sped
Since that great heart first throbb'd with opening life,
And long 'mid England's kingliest, saintliest dead,
Has he—strong Son of England—slept from strife,—
But still his name shines clear to us, and still
We turn in kindly thought to Rowland Hill.

The soldier shares our homage, but his course
Is dank with war's red devastating breath,
And strewn with wreck of home and dying horse
And all the stern grim panoply of death;—
Fell famine grins on blood with horrid teeth,
And fury weaves the warriors's laurel wreath.

But "Peace hath victories" more lasting far
Than those on battle—scroll emblazoned bright,
Well won by workers mid the strain and jar

Of bloodless toil and ceaseless tireless fight
With sullen apathy enthroned on high
Or blatant mob's blind brutal calumny.

Of these was he who found the people bent
Beneath a burden that they could not bear;
Fair Commerce shackled stood, her strength o'er spent,
And all a toss her sad dishevelled hair,—
He struck her bonds, the festering fetters broke—
An Empire leaped to greatness at the stroke.

Great chieftain in our England's hero host,
Grand blameless captain of her postal fray,
We greet him, silent on that silent coast,
Where now he celebrates his natal day,—
And hail him where pale Progress' flag's unfurled
Dead mighty Midlander who shook the world.

DAK.

CALCUTTA, December, 1895.

(Written for the *Philatelic World*.)

**A Few South African Stamp
Forgeries.**

BRITISH BECHUANALAND. Issue 1887, surcharged on Cape of Good Hope, watermark anchor, perf.

No. 8 id., black and carmine.

In the forgeries, "British" measures 9½ mm., and "Bechuanaland" 18 mm., while in the genuine they respectively measure 7¾ mm. and 10¼ mm.

This is a very feeble forgery. The type used is slightly larger than that of the genuine.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1860, imperf, red error.

The general appearance of this forgery is very deceptive. On closer examination I find that the figure of "Hope" and the anchor do not come out so clearly as in the genuine, the face being totally unrecognisable nor are the corner ornaments as regularly formed.

The length of the base of the triangle in the forgery is 42 mm. against 40 mm. in the genuine, while the left and right sides of the triangle in the forgery each measure 30¼ mm. as against 29 mm. in the original. The paper is yellowish wove, that of the genuine laid.

STELLALAND. 1884. Perf. 12

No. 1 id. Red	No. 3 4d. Blue
" 2 3d. Orange	" 4 6d. Lilac
No. 5, 1/- Green.	

There are a large number of doubtful stamps circulating. I am inclined to believe that they have been reprinted from the original plates by a printer in Cape Town in conjunction with a dealer.

The perforations of the reprints are more jagged than those of the genuine. The size of the body of the stamp in the genuine, measured from perforation to perforation from top to bottom is 31 mm., and from left to right 28 mm., while in the reprints they are respectively 33 mm. and 30 mm.

I will conclude with the description of a bogus Zululand stamp.

ZULULAND. Surch. on Natal, id. rose, 1888—4 wmk., Crown & C.A., perf.

No. 1., id. black on rose.

The Natal id. rose was never surcharged "Zululand" for use in that country. The type used is larger in all respects than that of the genuine. The Natal stamp on which it is surcharged has gone through the post.—(From the *South African Philatelist*.)

The Stamps of 1890.

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

BAMRA.

JANUARY.—Type set. Printed in sheets of various sizes.

Coloured wove paper. Imperforate.

1	½a.	BLACK ON RED,	96 varieties,	(8 rows of 12).
2	1a.	„ BLUE,	72 „	(8 rows of 8).
3	2a.	„ GREEN,	80 „	(8 rows of 10).
4	4a.	„ YELLOW,	96 „	(8 rows of 12).
5	8a.	„ ROSE,	96 „	(8 rows of 12).

Varieties.

(a)	'postage'	1a.,	Type 37.
(b)	'postage'	8a.,	„ 26, 85.
(c)	'postage'	4a.,	„ 4.
(d)	'postage'	1a.,	„ 57.
	„	2a.,	„ 63, 69.
(e)	'postage'	2a.,	„ 20.
(f)	'postage' (?)	½a.,	„ (?).
	„	1a.,	„ 55, 56, 62, 68.
	„	2a.,	„ 61.
	„	4a.,	„ 73, 96.
	„	8a.,	„ 73, 96.
(g)	'postage'	½a.,	„ (?).
	„	2a.,	„ 24, 78, 80.
	„	4a.,	„ 28.
	„	8a.,	„ 28.
(h)	'postage'	½a.,	„ (?).
(i)	'postage'	½a.,	„ (?).
(j)	'postage'	2a.,	„ 41, 77.
(k)	'postage'	½a.,	„ (?).
	„	2a.,	„ 73.
	„	4a.,	„ 87.
	„	8a.,	„ 87.
(l)	BA MRA	1a.,	„ 65.

N.B.—It is probable that the stamps were first set up in eight rows of 12 and one value printed, the native figures of value were then changed and this would lead to the loosing of the formes and give rise to some of the misplacements of the letters. For some reason or other when the 2a. came to be printed the two right vertical rows were taken away, and when the 1a. was printed the next right vertical row was taken away and the error in the bottom row, third stamp from the left, 'postage' was corrected. The 'postage' in the first stamp of the fifth row of the 2a. was noticed and in trying to correct it, the 'g' was removed and when replaced was inverted.

Our reason for thinking that there was only one real setting up is that the scroll (said really to be an Elephant's trunk, the State crest) points in various directions but are similarly placed on similar portions of the sheet in each value. Again, the third stamp in the second row of each value has the 'p' of 'postage' to the left of the 'B' of 'BAMRA.'

Same type re-set with the scroll all the same way.

Coloured wove paper. Imperforate.

- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. BLACK ON YELLOW, 16 varieties, (8 rows of 2).
 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " " RED, 16 " "

Varieties.

- (a) 'RAMRA' $\frac{1}{2}$ a. Types 7, 15.
 (b) 'postage' $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " 5.

Reprinted in 1891, the Stamps being reset and the size of the sheets altered.

On coloured wove paper. Imperforate.

- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. BLACK ON YELLOW, 20 varieties, (5 rows of 4).
 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " RED, " "
 10 1a. " BLUE, " "
 11 2a. " GREEN, " "
 12 4a. " YELLOW, " "
 13 8a. " ROSE " "

Varieties.

- (a) Double impression, 1a.
 (b) 'RAMRA' $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 8a., Type 7.
 (c) 'BAMRA' $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Type 10.

SEPTEMBER.—Type set with the Elephant's Trunk in centre and the whole surrounded by a single line frame. There are three sizes of the Trunk on the Stamps small, medium and large, and the position varies. All the types have a 'P' to 'Postage.'

On coloured wove paper. Imperforate.

- 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. BLACK ON LILAC-ROSE, 20 varieties, (5 rows of 4).
 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " GREEN, " "
 16 1a. " YELLOW, " "
 17 2a. " LILAC-ROSE, " "
 18 4a. " RED, " "
 19 8a. " LILAC-ROSE, 10 varieties, (5 rows of 2).
 20 1r. " " " "

Varieties.

- (a) 'Quatrer' $\frac{1}{4}$ a., Type 3.
 (b) 'Postage' $\frac{1}{4}$ a., " 7.
 (c) 'Postage' $\frac{1}{4}$ a., " 10.
 (d) 'Postage' $\frac{1}{2}$ a., " 16.
 " 4a., " 16.
 (e) 'Postage' 1r., " 8.
 (f) 'Postage' 2a., " 16.

Some Big "Finds" of Rare Stamps.

Many of our philatelic friends have fallen on hard times recently, and have reluctantly parted with their treasures, packed up their few belongings, and started off to Coolgardie, or other places where there is gold, hoping to pick up "specimens" that shall exceed in value a complete set of Mauritius, or an original sheet of Sydney views. While they have been toiling in new fields others have taken fortunes out of the claims they have deserted, showing that there is as much depending on luck in stamp collecting as there is in gold-seeking.

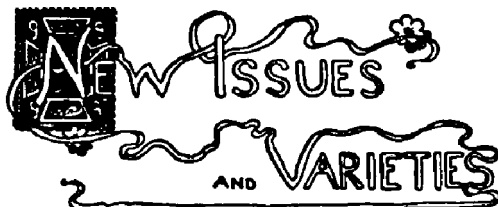
Some of the particulars of stamp finds which have come under our notice during the year make interesting reading, and while we can vouch for the truth of those we mention, no doubt there are many more equally lucky ones.

A pale-faced young man called on a few of the Melbourne collectors some months ago, and exhibited a package of envelopes on each of which was one or more of the 6d. bronze 1857 issue of Western Australia. He stated he resided in Perth, and had been in bad health for some time. His medical adviser recommended a sea voyage, but his finances would not permit of the expenditure. Having a brother-in-law in one of the Government offices, he was in the habit of calling on him at times, and on one occasion noticed the piles of old correspondence on the shelves. Being a collector, he managed to get one or two rare stamps, and his relative promised to procure some more, if they were of any value to him. Permission was obtained, and a search resulted in about 200 fine specimens being handed to the invalid, about half of them being the rare 6d. bronze. With this stock-in-trade he proceeded to Adelaide, and disposed of a few copies, which paid the expenses of his trip. He also visited Melbourne, Sydney and Hobart, where he obtained good prices for some more of his specimens, and returned home later on improved in health, the stamps having paid for his tour, and as he still had a number of them left, he expected to realise a good sum by their sale.

Early in the year it became necessary to remove the staff of one of the Government offices to newer and more commodious buildings, and about a ton of old documents were ordered to be overhauled and destroyed. This work was supervised by an old civil servant, who was drawing a pension from a grateful colony. The "destruction" was not so complete as the wise heads of the department probably intended, for the ancient one soon discovered that there were many stamps on the papers, nearly as ancient as himself, and a visit to sundry dealers further convinced him that he had struck a gold mine if he worked it right. A gladstone bag accompanied him next day, the "ould woman" came round with a portmanteau, and the work of "destructing" went on famously. A spare room was required to hold the spoils, and one heap, which was shown to a philatelic acquaintance, was valued on a rough estimate, at about £600. Altogether, the old party must have obtained over £1,000 worth of stamps which have high market prices, and as he is a person of independent means, it is a matter for regret that the Government were not sufficiently alive to their own interests to submit their old papers for public competition, and return the value of them to the Treasury. To look at the number of envelopes and wrappers stored in the room it would not appear old colonial issues were likely to be scarce for some time to come.

At last accounts the lucky owner was packing them off in small consignments to various continental dealers, and receiving top prices for each lot.

In one of the large provincial towns of Victoria, a senior-constable was recently placed in charge of the police station. He wasn't a philatelist. The only stamps he knew anything about were 5s. ones, mounted on blue paper, varied sometimes by an addition to his collection of a genuine unwatermarked habitual drunk with dotted ornaments about his profile, or an obliterated specimen that had fallen into a water-hole. He had, however, noticed that there were people in the metropolis foolish enough to buy old stamps, so, in clearing up the correspondence of his predecessors, he forwarded a few of the envelopes that had occupied the pigeon-holes since the '50's on to them and received a postal note by return, which decided him to gather up all the old wrappers, apply for leave of absence, and proceed to Melbourne without delay, before the market eased, where he sold his find. The amount received did not run into hundreds, but it paid for the trip with a trifle over, and shows that even a policeman can sometimes pick up "something worth something" outside the ordinary way of business.



Antioquia. The *A.J.P.* chronicles:—

1892. 1c. brown, horizontal pair, imperf at top.

Barbados. The hand stamp "PAID AT BARBADOS" and crown at top has been used to show that the local rate ($\frac{1}{4}$ d.) on Newspapers has been paid. We may thus shortly expect a farthing stamp, the first of a value under $\frac{1}{4}$ d. issued by any British Colony, except Newfoundland.

Belgium. The 10c. Parcel Post Stamp of the new type with figures in black has appeared.

P.P. 10c. black and brown.

British East Africa. In our list last month we mentioned the Indian 1 rupee green and carmine as being surcharged, it should be the 1r. grey. We also hear of the 12a.

The *M.J.* has received one of the 2½a. envelopes with surcharge mentioned last month, it has the rounded flap but measures 139 × 77mm.

E. 2½a. black on green, rounded flap, size 139 × 77mm.

12a. black on brown on red.

1r. " grey.

British South Africa. In addition to the 2d. mentioned last month we have seen another value, and hear that the 6d. has been seen on the thicker paper but with the old perforation.

4d. black and yellow-brown on thick paper, perf. 12½.

6d. blue on thick paper, perf. 14.

Bulgaria. We have received from M. Georgieff the stamps issued in commemoration of the Baptism of Prince Boris. The stamps have the arms in centre with curved scroll above inscribed '2nd February, 1896,' in Slavonic characters, and the name in the same on a straight label at top, the value in figures is in a white circle below the arms.

The Post Cards have the current stamps, but special inscriptions, on the 5s. all being in the native characters, while on the 10c, the inscriptions are in French. There is also a portrait of the young prince in the space above the lines for the address. The inscriptions, stamps, etc. are placed so that when held properly, the long sides of the card are vertical.

1s. green.
5s. blue.
15s. violet.
25s. red.
P.C. 5s. green on buff, portrait blue.
5s. " " " rose.
10s. rose " " violet.

Chefoo. We have received from Mr. Benjamin some very handsome stamps issue here principally for Parcel Post use. The shape is oblong with a central design giving a view of the Signal Station, and a frame with name above and value below.

15c. brown and green, Perf. 11½.
20c. " violet "
25c. violet and carmine "

Congo (French). The *Avenir* notes a copy of the 40c. surcharged in two lines, 'Congo Français' — '10c,' in which the word 'Congo' is spelt 'olgo' with the 'C' on the margin,
10c. in black on 40c. red, error 'COLGO.'

Confederate States, Uniontown. The colour of the newly discovered 2c. is blue.

Costa Rica. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the fiscal stamp of 2c. surcharged 'CORREOS' with a further surcharge 'Guanacaste' measuring $2 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
2c. blue and black.

Cuba. We have seen copies of the new issue here, type of baby King.

½m. blue-green	1c. lilac-brown.
1m. "	2c. claret.
2m. "	2½c. rose.
3m. "	5c. slate-blue.
4m. "	10c. emerald.
8m. "	20c. violet.

Curaçao. The Postage Due stamp of 5c. has been issued with the word 'CENT' in three varieties of type.

P.D. 5c. green and black, Types i. ii. iii.

Eritrea. We have received copies of the Italian lately issued in the new type surcharged for use here, and we hear that the 25c. will shortly be issued.

20c. black on orange.
25c. " blue.

Falkland Islands. We have received the following values of the current design on paper water-marked Crown C.A.

2d. plum.
9d. vermilion.
1/- yellow-brown.

France. The *Avenir* notes an envelope of 5c. with a slit to insert the flap, its special use being for visiting cards. Another Journal also notes a Post Card with two stamps side by side at left, another in lower right corner and a fourth with heading at back. This is possibly a spoil card from the mint.

F. 5c. green on white laid, small size with slit.

Gt. Britain. The following has been issued with the new formula at back.

R.E. 2d., blue, size H.

Guatemala. According to the *Courrier* the 5c. Envelope has been surcharged '6 cent.' with a shield bearing the arms of the Republic.

E. 6c. in black on 5c. blue.

Hawaii. The following has been seen:—

E. 1893. 5c. with double surcharge.

Holland. The 20c. Postage Due has been issued in the new colour. The only value now to come is the 1 gulden.

P.D. 20c. ultramarine, type iii.

Honduras. A new set has been issued here with head in oval with a horse shoe above inscribed 'CORREOS DE HONDURAS,' value below. In upper angles are small circles, inscribed 'U.P.U.' at left, '1896' at right. Lithographed on white wove paper, perforated 11½.

1c. blue.	20c. green.
2c. bistre.	30c. blue.
5c. violet.	50c. carmine.
10c. red.	1p. brown.

Hong Kong. We have received the 4c. printed on Crown C.A. paper.

4c. grey, wmk. Crown C.A.

India. We have seen a copy of the 1st issue of 8a. cut diagonally on part of original, and post-marked was "Hong Kong, Feb. 29, 1860," in red.

18a. rose on blue = 4a.

Jhind. The *T.P.* has received some new stamps of of the 1882 type. The sheets of 50 stamps, which, except the 2a., show signs of retouching, are without any marginal inscriptions.

½a. blue on bluish white and blue laid paper.
1a. brown " " "
2a. blue " " "
8a. vermilion on yellowish white wove paper.

Korea. The *T.P.* has received the following:—

5p. yellow-green, imperf. horizontally.

10p. blue

Macau. According to the *Daily Item* a quantity of the 30 reis stamps were surcharged '5 avos,' and sold to a speculator in Hong Kong. The only rate that this value could be used for is that of Reply Cards, but probably an extra supply of stamps was surcharged. The 30r. stamp is probably the old 200r. embossed head surcharged '30' in lower corners.

Mauritius. The following cards are chronicled with the stamp of the new type.

P.C. 6c. purple on pale buff.

6 + 6c. " "

Montenegro. According to the *Austria Philatelist* the following has been seen:—

15n. brown, Jubilee surch. in red.

Morocco, French. It is said that the Postage Due stamps of France are to be surcharged for use here. The following have been surcharged with the new value in 'centimos.'

P.C. 10 x 10c., in red on black on blue.

L.C. 25c., in black on rose.

New South Wales. According to the *T.P.*, the stamp on the 1891 Post Card has been changed. The figure of value '1½' in centre is thicker and smaller, and the 'd' is small. The value is in a tablet at bottom 'PENNY, HALF-PENNY.' The size of the card is also less.

P.C. 1½d. deep blue on straw, size 147 x 81 mm.

New Zealand. The *London Philatelist* reports that two copies of the 2d. in slate-blue, with star watermark have been discovered with postmarks of an earlier date than any yet known. On copy is imperf. and is postmarked December 3rd or 23rd, 1862, the other has a serrated perforation, the date being Nov. 6th, 1862.

1862. 2d. slate-blue, star wmk., serrated perf.

Nicaragua. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the following: Off. 1893, 20c. without surcharge.

Norway. The following has been issued with the name in the new type (Roman letters)
35c. dark green.

Philippines. The following have been issued with head of Baby King.

- 2c. ultramarine.
- 5c. green.
- 10c. orange-brown.
- 15c. blue-green.
- 20c. orange.

Porto Rico. The following are new colours of the current type (Baby King).

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1m. violet. | 3c. ultramarine. |
| 1m. chocolate. | 4c. bronze-brown. |
| 2m. yellow-green. | 5c. ultramarine. |
| 4m. blue-green. | 6c. mauve. |
| 1c. carmine. | 8c. rose. |
| 2c. brown-red. | |

Portugal. We have seen the Post Card with stamp of the new type.

P.C. 10r. green on buff.

Portuguese Indies. A new value is about to be issued here.

9r. lilac.

Salvador. We have seen two more makeshifts on the 1895 stamps, both being surcharged "UN" 'centavo' in two lines.

The *A.J.P.* announces the receipt of some of the 1896 series of a design similar to the 1894 series, but the figure looks towards the right. These stamps are inscribed 'CORREOS DEL SALVADOR' so that it looks as if the set with various designs which was inscribed 'CORREOS DE EL SALVADOR' was rejected. Perhaps we are to have two sets again this year.

- 1c. in black on 12c. red.
- 1c. in red on 24c. mauve.
- 2c. dark-brown.
- 5c. olive-brown.
- 10c. yellow.
- 30c. orange.

Samoa. *Mekeel's Weekly* describes a Post Card with stamp of the current type impressed in right upper corner, and inscriptions in three lines.

P.C. 1d. green on greenish.

South Australia. The following value is reported to have visited the new perforation machine.

1d. green, perf. 13.

Spain. The following of the 'Boy King' type are said to have been issued, perforated 14.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1c. green. | 30c. grey. |
| 2c. blue-green. | 40c. dark brown. |
| 5c. pale blue. | 50c. rose. |
| 10c. red. | 75c. yellow. |
| 15c. violet. | 1p. light violet. |
| 20c. light green. | 4p. carmine. |
| 25c. blue. | 10p. flesh. |
- P.C. 5c. green on buff.
 10c. carmine "
 15c. blue "

Tasmania. We have received what looks to be a locally printed impression of the 9d. value. The shade is quite different to the old one being much paler.

Timor. It seems doubtful if the 2 avos on 10r. green, that was mentioned in October last, occurs except on the Post Card of 10r.

Transvaal. A new issue is being prepared here so it is stated.

Turks Islands. *Die Post* announces a Registered Envelope with stamp similar to the regular envelopes.

R.E. 2d. blue, size 150 x 94 mm.

United States. According to the *A.J.P.* the following have been discovered.

- E. 1c. blue on manila, penalty wmk., size 149 x 85mm.
- 70c. black " " " 224 x 99mm. 1886 issue.
- 2c. violet on heavy linen paper, no wmk., size 1, (258 x 110mm) Columbian issue.

Uruguay. We have seen copies of the high values of the new issue.

- 50c. black and blue, head of Mercury.
- 1p. " brown, arms.
- 2p. green and violet, view.
- 3p. blue and carmine, Cathedral.
- Off. 5c. black on red.

Victoria. The Letter Card has been surcharged in centre 'PRICE : TWO PENCE.'

L.C. 2d. in blue on rd. rose on bluish.

Western Australia. The lately issued surcharges were on the 3d. watermark Crown C.C., 90 copies were surcharged first in red and then in green and 11, 910, in green only. One half pane of these (in green only) has been found with double surcharge. Owing to the demand for the double coloured surcharge the postmaster decided to print a further large supply. This was done, but by some mistake the stamps with CA. watermark were operated on (the C.Cs. having probably been used up). It having been pointed out that the reprint was not required, they were withdrawn after 120 had been sold, and it was said they were to be destroyed.

- 3d. in green on 3d. brown, C.C., double surcharge.
- 3d. in red and green on 3d. brown, C.A., reprint.

Zanzibar. We have seen the 8a. and 12a. which we queried last month, but the 1r. carmine and green has not been surcharged as these stamps have not been supplied to the Zanzibar Office owing to the 1r. grey not having been exhausted. There appear to be at least four varieties in the surcharge due to the second 'z' in 'Zanzibar.' In one type it is the same size as the other letters, in the other types it is smaller, and either above, below, or on a level with the letters before and after.

There is also an error 'Zanzidar' which we have seen on the 1/2a. and hear of on the 6a. It possibly occurs on all values.

- 1/2a. green, error 'Zanzidar.'
- 6a. bistre " "



MARCH, 1896, REPORT.

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- Rev. W. BELL, Cork.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Assistant Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

S. C. SKIPTON, 78, Castle-street, Salisbury.

Hon. Librarian—

B. W. WARHURST, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

W. HADLOW, 1, Exeter-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s 6d and annual subscription of 5s is payable on election.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above.

William John Alexander, 2, Manor-road Upper Twickenham. Proposed by R. H. W. Batley, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

J. S. Allen, 105, High Holborn, W.C. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by C. T. Reed.

H. W. Major, 35, Blue Boar Row, Salisbury. Proposed by W. Brown, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

W. E. Jeff, Coleshill, Birmingham. Proposed by W. Brown, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

B. Phillips, 97, Gower-street, London, W.C. Proposed by Alex Buchan, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

Subscriptions.

Members who have not yet remitted their subscriptions for 1896 to the secretary are requested to reply to notice sent herewith as soon as convenient.

Library.

The receipt of the following is acknowledged with thanks:—

From Messrs. Buhl & Co., Limited, The Philatelic Record and Stamp News for January.

From Mr. Nunn, Stamp Collectors' Journal (February).

From the Publisher, "Le Courier des Timbres-Poste."

From Buenos Ayres, "Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina."

Notice for Members' Exchange and Wants Column.

I wish to Exchange with Collectors of all countries either for Postage or Revenue Stamps. I especially want Railway Stamps, both English and Foreign.—O. Holman, Clifnook, Newark, England.

Notices.

There not being a sufficient attendance of members at the meeting held on Thursday, February 27th, various urgent matters were postponed to another meeting to be held in March, when it is hoped that a larger number of the Committee who can do so will make a point of attending. Due notice of date and place of meeting will be forwarded to each member of the Committee.

Annual General Meeting.

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will take place in May next (date and place of meeting will be announced in April report), and nominations for election of Officers and Committee for ensuing year are now in order and can be sent to the Hon. Sec. Having regard to circumstances which have occurred in connection with the Exchange Packets, and with a view to improve the working of the same, Mr. H. R. Oldfield gives notice that he will move the following alterations of the Statutes of the Society at the Annual General Meeting:—

(1)—That the word "Rules" following the words "Article 14" be struck out, and that in lieu thereof the following words be inserted:—

"No member of the Union shall be admitted to join the Monthly Exchange Packets unless and until his name has been submitted to and approved by the Committee (or such sub-Committee from among their number as may be appointed for the purpose) and he has complied with such regulations and conditions as to admission as the Committee may from time to time lay down."

"These provisions shall be retrospective.

"The following rules shall regulate the management of the "Monthly Exchange Packets."

(2) That the words "entitled and" shall be inserted between the words "member" and "desiring" in the first line of Rule 1.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square, Chelsea,
London, S.W.

March 5th, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the February General Packet, 42 members sent sheets and for the Colonial Packet, 14 members sent sheets.

S. C. SKIPTON,

78, Castle-street,
Salisbury.

Assistant Secretary.



CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.—Committee for Season 1895-96: Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane; Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Joslin; Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes; Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, L. Rockliffe, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops, and Percy C. Bishop; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London.

The Sixth Meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., on Monday, February 10th, at 7.30 p.m., the chief item of interest being the second of our recently-organized Auction sales; many rare stamps, chiefly English and English Colonials, were put up for sale by the various members, and sold at good prices. Owing to the great success of these auctions, the Committee have decided to make them a regular feature of the Club, and they will be held in future the first

meeting night in each month, until further notice, the next sale being on Monday, March 9th, at 8 p.m. Country members having Stamps they would like to dispose of, through the medium of these sales, can do so by sending the stamps to the Secretary, and as all bids must be paid for on the night of the sale, stamps not sold will be returned, together with a remittance for those sold, within three days from date of Auction. 2½ per cent. commission, to go to the funds of the Club, will be charged on all stamps sold. Special sheets for mounting stamps for these sales will be sent to any member free on application. The next meeting will be held on Monday, the 24th inst., at 7.30 p.m., when Mr. H. Hilckes will display the Stamps of Uruguay (postponed from last meeting owing to the time occupied by the auction). Members having collections of this country will kindly oblige by bringing them.

Gifts of books and papers for the Library, should be sent to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

Application for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, Vernon Roberts; Vice-Presidents, W. Dörling Beckton and J. H. Abbott; Hon. Secretary, W. W. Munn; Assistant Hon. Sec., C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, F. Barratt; Committee, G. F. H. Gibson, W. Grunewald, and E. Petri.

The Sixth Meeting of the Session was held on Dec. 6th, at the Grand Hotel, Mr. W. D. Beckton in the chair. Mr. D. Ostara read a paper on the "Stamps of Spain, 1850-53," describing method of printing, varieties, and number issued. Of the 2 reals (1851), only 1,432 stamps were sold, thus, accounting for the great rarity of the stamp. The early stamps of Spain were printed very carelessly, and the government were much troubled with forgeries, intended to defraud the revenue. These stamps were also largely for sale to collectors. One forgery, by a Leipzig printer, is produced by photo-engraving, and it is difficult for an expert to distinguish it from an original.

The Third Annual Dinner of the Society was held at the Grand Hotel, on Dec. 20th, Mr. Vernon Roberts presiding. There were present a large number of members and friends. A novel menu card, decorated with the Postage Stamps of various countries, had been prepared for the occasion. After dinner, the Chairman proposed the toast, "The Queen," which was duly honoured. The remainder of the evening was devoted to music and songs, contributed by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. V'vian, Petri, Murray, Wallace, Harrison, Gibson, and Dr. Williams.

The Eighth Meeting of the Session was held on Jan. 17th, at the Grand Hotel, Mr. J. H. Abbott in the Chair. Messrs. H. C. M. Bolsted and J. W. Etherington were elected members. Mr. G. B. Duerst read a paper on "Aerial Post." The first part dealt with the history and construction of Balloons, and the second part with their use as a means of communication during war. The first French Republic used a Balloon at the siege of Condé in 1793, and established a school for aeronauts 1794. The study and practice went on, but it was not until the siege of Paris in 1871 that war-ballooning was fully utilized. It was necessary to keep in touch with the outside. A decree of September 27th ratified that the Post was authorized to send, by means of Balloons, ordinary letters for

France, Algiers, and foreign countries (weight of letters not to exceed four grammes, ⅓oz.), charge, 20 centimes. Altogether 64 Balloons were despatched from Paris, of which five were captured and two lost at sea. They conveyed 64 aeronauts, 91 passengers, 343 pigeons, five dogs, and 9,000 kilos (nearly 9 tons) of letters. This would mean about 8,000,000 letters.

An Exhibition of the Stamps of Bavaria was held on Jan. 31st, Mr. W. D. Beckton presiding. The Chairman alluded to the death of the Earl of Kingston, one of the Honorary Members of the Society, and a vote of condolence with the family was passed. Mr. A. H. Harrison read a paper on "The First Three Issues of the Stamps of Bavaria," giving a short historical sketch of the country and describing the various Stamps. Mr. G. B. Duerst also contributed some notes on the Bavarian Stamps.

W. W. MUNN, Hon. Sec.
Ashfield, Peel Causeway, near Altrincham.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. V. Lundeblad, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton, Mr. W. F. Wadams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address, 208, Birchfield-road, Birmingham.

January 16.—Messrs. R. F. Albrcht (New York), J. A. Schiedt (Germantown, U.S.A.), A. Obregon (Mexico), A. Norman (Natal), B. Oxehnfund (Sweden), C. Fendelow (Birmingham) were unanimously elected members.

Dr. G. H. Hart then read his paper on the Minor Varieties of the Stamps of Great Britain—a most interesting subject and it was treated in a very able manner. Dr. Hart afterwards gave a lantern display of scarce stamps, which was very instructive as in the case of minor varieties they were placed side by side. This is the first lantern display we have had, but we trust they will be repeated, owing to the success it achieved.

Extraordinary General Meeting called to give effect to the recommendations of the Special Committee called to arrange for the large increase in the exchange packets. It was decided that in future three packets be circulated each month.

A—to be conducted exactly as on present lines—all countries—all colonies—members see it first in turn. B—British and British Colonial stamps only—position by value of sheet. C—all countries except British and British Colonials. It is expected that this will be strong in Europeans and U.S.A.—positions by value of sheet.

Positions in B and C will be decided by the value of the member's sheets sent to those sections—no notice of course will be taken of any stamps priced ridiculously high, whether by mistake or on purpose.

These and other proposals were ordered to be printed and sent to all members, and although it was so late in the month, it was decided to divide the packet for February. No foreign member could receive the notice in time to send sheets, and many other members could not make them up for this month at such short notice, but nevertheless three nice packets were started. A—£813 15s 5d; B—£1093 18s 3d; C—£226 6s 11d; Total, £2,134 0s 7d.

Accounts for Sept. Quarter were all made up, and all cash due to members was paid within 4 days of the return of the last packet. More than 24 o/o of the total value of all the packets had been purchased.

February 6.—Messrs. C. H. Grell (Dominica) A. K. Aftandiloff (Persia), H. C. R. Bell (South Australia), J. H. Parry (New South Wales), J. M. Moses (India), G. T. Macdougall (Tobago), A. Hogan (Epsom), Mrs. Simpson (Bath), Lieut. T. E. Madden (India), were

unanimously elected members, bringing the total of active members up to 122. Two applications were postponed and one refused.

A vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. Th. Buhl & Co. for a copy of the "Stamp News Annual."

The subject for the evening was "A Debate on Reprints—for and against." Some time was taken up in classifying the various Reprints—Government and Private, also in distinguishing between these and Government and other forgeries. It was the opinion of the majority—that no reprints should be placed in a general collection—that they were however necessary for the student and specialist of any particular country—that the reprints made by private parties were absolutely worthless to anyone whether general collector or specialist—that all interest is gone as soon as the proper authorities have let go the dies and materials—that no reprint of any kind whatever should be sold or circulated without its being marked as such.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Session 1895-6—President—A. R. Barrett; Vice-President—R. Tyeth Stevens; Exchange Secretary—H. Tucker, Junr.; Assistant Exchange Sec.—E. Millman; Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—W. J. W. Miller; Committee—J. Milton, E. Millman, W. E. Harvey.

The Eighth Meeting of the Session was held at 9A, Princess Square, on Wednesday, February 5th, at 7.30 p.m., there being 9 members and 2 visitors present. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. James Paterson, of Shamannan, Scotland, was elected a corresponding member of the Society. The rules of the Society which had recently been revised and amended by the Committee were presented and read. It was resolved that the same should be adopted as the rules of the Society. Mr. A. E. L. Westaway gave the third of a series of papers on the United States stamps. He said that it was essential that anyone who intended to classify the stamps of the 1872-84 issues should be able to easily distinguish the early hard paper from the later porous paper and pointed out that there were no secret marks to be found on any of the stamps of a higher value than 15 cents. Mr. Westaway and the Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) both exhibited their very complete collections of the stamps in question. Mr. Westaway and the Vice-President afterwards kindly sorted a considerable number of these stamps belonging to different members of the Society. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Cocks, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Westaway for his interesting paper. The Vice-President was also accorded a vote of thanks for the assistance he had given. Mr. Westaway will read the fourth paper of the series at the next meeting, and will deal with United States stamps up to 1890.

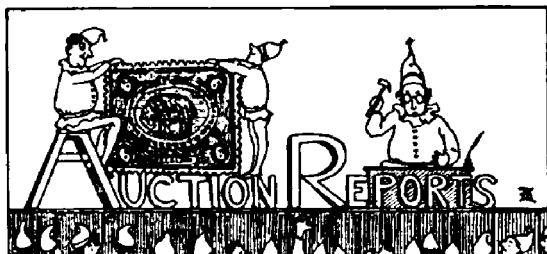
The Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held at 9A, Princess Square, on Wednesday, 19th February, at 7.30 p.m., their being eight Members present—the President (Mr. A. R. Barrett) taking the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary read the correspondence, including a letter from Messrs. Buhl and Co., Limited, promising to supply the Society regularly with a gratis copy of the *Philatelic Record and Stamp News*. The Hon. Sec. also reported receiving copies of the latter paper, and a copy of the *Stamp News Annual* from the same firm. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Buhl & Co., Limited, for the above. Mr. George S. S. Lowe was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society. Mr. A. E. L. Westaway gave the fourth and last of a series of interesting papers on "United States

Stamps." He said that the blue-surfaced paper, some times found on the 5 cents blue (Taylor), was only due to the plate from which the Stamps were printed having been badly wiped. He also explained that the frequent changes in the method of printing the Stamps in question were due to the fact that two kinds of paper were used (brittle and porous), and that, while the hand-roller press gave good impressions on the former paper it gave poor ones on the latter. The case was exactly the opposite with the steam-roller press, it giving good impressions on porous paper and bad on hard brittle paper, so that a hand-roller press was substituted for the steam-roller press at first used; and, when the change of paper came, it became necessary after a time to revert to the steam-roller press. The collections of Mr. Westaway and the Vice-President (Mr. Stevens) were exhibited, and served to illustrate the former's remarks.

W. J. W. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

5, Athenæum Terrace, Plymouth.

THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—During February, 177 sheets were received of the aggregate value of £1 154 17s 2d. These were made up into four packets, and punctually despatched on their rounds. In future, the first two places in each list will be ballotted for. Six new members were enrolled, and enquiries are being made in three other applications. It is hoped that December Quarterly Accounts will be submitted within a fortnight. For full information as to rules, etc., apply to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.



* used. † on original.

Mr. HADLOW held his sixty-eighth sale on January 13th (which we have not yet reported.)

	£	s.	d.
86 Basle, 2½r.	4	15	0
91a Vaud, 4c.	14	0	0
94 Afghanistan, 1293, ½r. black, value in tablet	5	15	0
176 Mexico, 1872, 100c. green, surch. '47, '68' postmarked	5	5	0
211 Newfoundland, 1/- carmine...	8	5	0
213 " 6½d. carmine*	5	5	0
239 St. Vincent, perf. 11½, 1/- deep brown*	5	10	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL and COOPER held their sixty-eighth sale on January 30th and 31st.

25 Italy, 1st issue, 40c., block of 4*	5	0	0
39 Naples, Arms, ½t., defective, used with ½g. †	11	0	0
42 Parma, 5c. yellow*	4	4	0
51 Servia, 1st issue, error, 2p. green on rose*	9	17	6
98 Zurich, 4r., cut close	4	4	0
104 Tuscany, 2s. brick-red	5	2	6
111 Ceylon, imperf., 4d., margin two sides	3	17	6
112 " " 8d. brown	5	0	0
123.4 India, long Service, 8a.	£8	and	9 0 0
144 Labuan, CA sideways, 6c.	3	15	0

184	Mauritius, 1848, very early, 2d.	...	31	10	0
186	" large fillet, 2d.	...	31	0	0
197	Natal, 1/- buff...	...	4	0	0
207	Newfoundland, 1/- orange	...	18	0	0
210	" " 1/- carmine	...	10	10	0
222	B. Guiana, 1862, 1c., pearls, defective	...	5	7	6
271	Sydney, Plate V., 2d., apparently *	...	4	8	0
306	N.S.W., laureated 3d., wmk. 2	...	18	0	0
318	N. Zealand, no wmk., 6d., serrated perf.	...	6	0	0
406	Victoria, 10d. grey*	...	3	10	0
411	" 5/- blue on yellow	...	7	10	0

Mr. CHEVELEY held his eighty-second sale on February 6th and 7th.

11	Gt. Britain, oct., 6d.*	...	4	0	0
50	Zurich, 4r.	...	13	0	0
62	Vaud, 5c.*	...	4	16	0
74	Tuscany, 1q. black on blue, pair*	...	5	5	0
218	Sydney, Plate ii., 1d.*	...	4	15	0
424	Mauritius, Env., 1/-, cut square	...	10	10	0
514	Virgin Isles, 1/-, single line frame*	...	4	15	0
515	" ditto, no gum*	...	3	17	6
548	Dominica, CA., 1/-, violet	...	5	10	0
554-87	N. Brunswick, 1/- violet, £17 10s. od.	...			

557	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-	...	11	10	0
558	U.S., 1869, 90c., superb*	...	6	10	0
588	Nova Scotia, 1/- plum	...	10	10	0
598	Nevis, perf. 15, 1/- yellow-green	...	4	4	0
605	St. Lucia, 1885, 1/- orange-brown*	...	5	5	0
606	" ditto, no gum*	...	3	12	6
623	U.S., 1869, 90c., no gum*	...	4	12	6
647	Nova Scotia, 1/- cold violet, creased	...	7	15	0
662	Nevis, 1/- violet†	...	4	15	0
684	U.S., 1847, 5c., strip of 3*	...	6	5	0
694	Turks Islands, 4d. on 1/- prune (S G. type 9)*	...	4	7	6

Mr. HADLOW held his seventy-first sale on February 6th.

226	Nevis, litho., 6d.,* but damaged	...	3	3	0
228	" " 4d., imperf., used	...	3	3	
233	Newfoundland, 1/- orange	...	8	12	
265	U.S., 3c., grill all over†	...	2	10	

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held their sixty-ninth sale on February 11th and 12th.

16	Lubeck 2½ s. brown, error, used	...	6	0	0
30	Gt. Britain, V.R., no gum	...	6	6	0
89	Naples, Cross, ½t.*	...	4	8	0
178	Sydney, Plate ii., laid, 1d., pair with error, no clouds	...	6	17	6
268	Canada, 7½d. green*	...	10	10	0
273	" 10d.*	...	6	15	0
280	" perf., 6d.*	...	8	15	0
322	U.S., 1857, 10c.*	...	4	4	0
343	Sydney, Plate ii., 2d., pair	...	8	10	0
367	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow	...	4	0	0
371	W. Australia, 1st issue, 2d. roul. on 3 sides*	...	20	10	0
372	" " 6d., roul. at bottom*	...	7	15	0
373	" " 1/- roul. all round*	...	8	0	0
413	St. Lucia, 1st issue, set*	...	5	0	0
425	" 1885, 6d. lilac*	...	3	15	0
426-7	" 1/- red-brown* each	...	4	0	0
449	St. Vincent, 1d. on ½ 6d.†	...	4	4	0
454	" 4d. on 1/-	...	7	7	0
486	Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d.*	...	5	15	0

Mr. HADLOW held his seventy-second sale on February 13th, principally wholesale lots.

48	Gt. Britain, Telegraph, 3/-, wmk. Crown.	...	3	0	0
244	Nevis, 4d. rose.	...	3	3	0

Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON held a sale on February 17th, and 18th.

170	India, long Service, 4a.	...	3	5	0
207	St. Helena, imperf., 1d., block of 18*	...	8	0	0
208	" ditto, block of 17*	...	7	10	0
245	Nova Scotia, 1/- violet	...	19	0	0
328	Nevis, 6d. green*	...	8	10	0
359	Tobago, CC., 6d. ochre, used	...	4	4	0
365	Trinidad, litho., blue, fine.	...	4	10	0
407	N.S.W., large square, imperf., 5d., pair	...	11	0	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on February 24th.

16	Gt. Britain, oct., 10d.*	...	4	0	0
79	Cape, woodblock, 4d. blue, repaired	...	25	10	0
81	" " 1d. red, defective	...	18	10	0
91	St. Helena, imperf., 1d., block of 17*	...	9	0	0
92	" ditto, block of 14*	...	7	0	0
93	" ditto, block of 6*	...	3	10	0
115	Newfoundland, 1/- carmine, defective	...	6	0	0
121	U.S., St. Louis, 5c. damaged, mended	...	6	5	0
169	B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta, repaired	...	5	0	0
171	Buenos Ayres, ship, 3p.	...	5	10	0
172	" " 5p., mended	...	5	0	0
176	Colombia, 1863, 50c. red	...	17	1	0
186	N.S.W., laureated, 1d., no leaves* (? cleaned)	...	4	15	0

223 Victoria, fin. border, 2d* ... 3 10 0

Mr. HADLOW held his seventy-third sale on February 24th.

25	Gt. Britain, 2/- brown*	...	4	15	0
66	A'ghanistan, 1299, 6 shahi purple	...	4	0	0
67	" " 1r. purple	...	4	0	0
109	Selangor, 2c. on 24c., pane of 60*	...	7	12	6
256	N.Z. Zealand, wmk. NZ., 1d. brown	...	14	10	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER held their seventieth sale on February 25th and 26th.

213	France, 1fr. orange, ...	...	9	0	0
214	" 1876 15c. + 10c. in a pair*	...	6	6	0
224	Naples, Cross, ½t.	...	3	5	0
242	Spain, 1852, 2r. pair†	...	22	0	0
251	Basle, 2½r.	...	4	4	0
260	Tuscany, on white, 9c.	...	3	12	6
274	Canada, 7½d. green*	...	8	10	0
278	" 10d.*	...	6	10	0
303	Newfoundland, 6d. carmine...	...	4	4	0
348	N.S.W., laureated, 8d.	...	3	5	0
415	Transvaal, 1878, 1d. red on blue, error 'TRANSVRAL' damaged	...	3	5	0
430	B. Guiana, 1862, crossed ovals, 1c.	...	3	15	0
463	St. Lucia, 1st issue, blue*	...	4	8	0
468	" 1885, 6d. lilac	...	3	5	0
477	Virgin Isles, perf. 12, 6d. rose, variety large V.*	...	4	8	0
481	Antioquia, 1st issue, 5c., tear,	...	5	17	6
487	Buenos Ayres, ship, 3p.	...	4	4	0
499	Tolima, 1st issue, 5c. on quadrillé two strips of 5, forming sheet...	...	16	0	0

New Leaves to Cut.

A.B.C. DESCRIPTIVE PRICE CATALOGUE.

We have received a copy of the above catalogue. The printing is most excellent, the type being of good size and very clear. The price is a marvel of cheapness. Several innovations are made, among which are the placing of Great Britain at the beginning of the catalogue, and pricing of some stamps at ½d. each. The work

*Messrs. Bright and Son, Bournemouth, price 1/9 post free.

is profusely illustrated but unfortunately in many cases photographic blocks have been used and the great majority of these have come out very badly. We think the use of this kind of illustration is a mistake in a work of this sort. To be of any use the blocks must be carefully printed on good paper, which it is impossible to use in a catalogue owing to the thickness and cost. We are sorry to see that the arrangement into Adhesives, Envelopes, and Post Cards has not been adopted. The lists are not quite clear in many cases, and there are a good many omissions. With regard to the pricing, the greater number of stamps have been priced, and as many of the great rarities have figures put to them, we cannot see why others have been omitted. Is it any use, however, pricing such things as the B. Guiana 2c. rose, the New Haven and sundry others, the copies of which can be numbered on the fingers? But even in ordinary stamps there are numberless instances where it would have been better to omit a price altogether than to give one that is quite misleading. Still, while it has these faults (and no work of this kind can be perfect) the catalogue is on the whole a creditable production and cheap at the price.

More Reprints.

While efforts have been urgently made to stop the authorized sale of postmarked reprints in New South Wales, which efforts have drawn the serious and effectual attention of "Mr. Secretary Chamberlain," another British Colony, Newfoundland, has fallen victim to the disease, though in a milder form. We have no reason to suppose that these reprints are *authorized*, though they may be official. They are not obliterated, and the shades are quite distinct from the originals. Old brown gum has been used, and the perforation, 12, is correct. The paper is close wove, and bears evidence of having been printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Montreal.

The shades are as follows:—

	1880.		1887.
ORIGINAL.		REPRINT.	
1c. lilac to deep violet.		1c. yellowish brown.	
2c. light yellow-green.		2c. dark blue-green.	
3c. amber.		3c. dark brown.	
½c. carmine.		½c. orange-red.	
3c. dull blue.		3c. dark blue.	

The other values have not appeared as yet, and we trust that measures will be taken to put a stop to the whole procedure.

The following paragraph from the *South African Philatelist* appeared in our issue of December last:—

"It now only remains for me to warn both collectors and dealers against Swaziland stamps *with full stop after the surcharge*. I have seen a large quantity of these on the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 10/-. The surcharge, with the exception of the full stop, is perfectly identical with the

original. I am not at the present moment in a position to give further information as regards these stamps, but though I may not yet designate them forgeries until I have made further enquiries at Head Quarters (it being too late to do so for this issue), I again warn readers against purchasing Swaziland stamps with the above described."

It is now shown that the Postmaster General of Pretoria himself, authorized this reprinting, which took place in July, 1894, "on account of political reasons which cannot be divulged."

I WANT FOR MY COLLECTION
BETTER CLASS

English Colonial Stamps

Not under 3/- each.

—:—

I give in exchange rare stamps of Parma, Tuscany, Sicily, Naples, Greece 1st issue.

—:—

COMMON STAMPS I RETURN UNPAID.

—:—

LINGI SEITNER,
BANCA COMMERCIALE, TRIESTINA,
TRIESTE, AUSTRIA.

— BEREN —

STAMP COMPANY.

43. BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA, INDIA.

SET of 12 INDIAN STAMPS (9 pies, ¼, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12a, and Re 1), 3s. Set of 25 Faridkots, 2s. Set of 10 Poonch ord. and Ser., 1s 6d. 100 Variet. 8s 6d per packet.

CASH WITH ORDER. [4-62-65]

WANTED.—The loan of any pairs, strips and blocks of the Great Britain 1840 2d. (no lines), in order to plate these stamps. Stamps will be returned next day with postage. Also wanted to Purchase or Exchange, the following of the same issue, Red Postmarks preferred:—BE, BF, EB, HD, JE, KF, NC, QC, RA, SA. Black Postmarks only—AC, AD, CB, CC, CH, DE, DF, HG, HJ, IC, KA, LI, LJ, LK, LL, MA, MB, MC, ME, MG, OC, OF, PD, PG, PH, QB, QE, RK, TG, TK, TL. Also in pairs or strips BF, HH, JA, and MA. Good copies only. Send all you have with these letters, as there are two varieties, though I only want one.—S. C. SKIPTON, Castle-street, Salisbury.

GRATIS.—Set of 12 Finland to every purchaser of our special MARCH Packet, containing 95 different Stamps, including Nabha Service (scarce), Iceland, Persia, Eritrea, N.S. Wales (centennial), Austrian Levant, Hong Kong, Greece, Brazil Journal, Belgium (Chemin de Fer), N. Zealand ¼d., Obock (oblong), Dutch Indies, Reunion (surcharged diagonally), Russia, Puttalla Service, Italy (Pacchi Postali), Antwerp (Exhibition Stamp), Luxemburg, Soudan, &c. Free 1s. 1d. Selections sent on approval. Liberal discount. 36 pp. Illustrated Catalogue for Collectors, FREE. 16 pp. Exchange Circular 3d. "Monthly Offers," or Album Prospectus, 1d.—**FISHER, TITLEY & Co., Stamp Importers, BATH.**



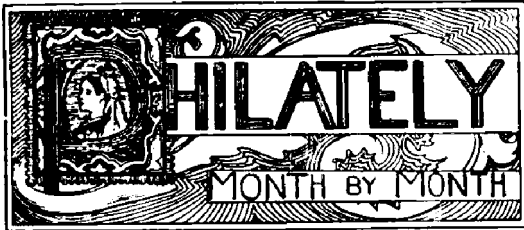
The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 6.

APRIL 10, 1896.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 64.



APRIL 10th, 1896.

There is to be an important philatelic exhibition at Geneva next August, open from the 8th to the 23rd, of Swiss stamps first and foremost, but not exclusively. M. de Reuterskiöld is to be president both of the Committee of Management and of the Jury. Of the latter Mr. M. P. Castle (Brighton) is also a member.

The Société Philatélique Française has been merged bodily in the Société Française de Timbrologie.

His Honor Judge Philbrick, Q.C., has accepted the post of President of the Salisbury Philatelic Society.

On behalf of the Society, we tender our earnest thanks to the eminent lawyer who thus increases the profound debt of gratitude we stamp men already owe him.

Of deep learning in stamps as in his own great profession, Judge Philbrick has—we know—always disliked all personal references to himself or others. But he will, we trust,

forgive us if on this occasion we so far transgress as to say a few simple words.

For his philately is a teaching and training of the highest kind. A keen power of observation which nothing escapes; a trained eye and an impartial mind; an ever courteous bearing to his opponents; an ardent lover of that highest kind of Philately which thinks nothing too small and fears nothing as too great; such is Judge Philbrick. We wish him many years of his judicial functions, and we hope that the Salisbury Society may long enjoy the honour and profit of possessing such a president.

Major Evans cannot resist a punning allusion to Prince Boris in the current number of the *Monthly Journal*, and hits out at the little Prince's Papa, catching him (philatelically speaking) straight between the eyes. However, he gives a pleasant little portrait of Boris itself, so the pun and the attack on poor Papa are toned down after all. But, *mon bien cher Major*, supposing these cards, etc., become permanent issues you will have to say some pretty things to make up for these melinite cartridges of yours. Sofia so good, as the hon. and gallant member for Sydenham would say!

There is hardly a paragraph in Major Evans' *New Issues and Varieties* which does not contain some kindly humcurous flash, lighting up the dull land where the too-too earnest philatelist mopes and measures.

Of making many perforation-gauges there is no end.

But the Ideal Perforation Gauge is hard to beat.

"Salisbury Brown, Esq."—as a boy correspondent lately addressed him—has been lately overwhelmed with business in connection with the growing demand for sterling New Issues and enquiries as to the New Collector boom.

For the New Collector is booming, whatever the soured critic may say.

A young friend of ours, who is safely in his teens, insists on an answer to the question "Does a foreign Postmark on a British stamp turn it into a separate collectable variety?"

And those of whom the question was asked all adjourned for refreshment.

But the Office Boy, a youth with what are called "philatelic leavings" and its sister variety "literary tastes," came to the rescue. Said the Office Boy to the Client Boy, not unwisely: "If I knew what you wanted me to say, Master Verdant Collector, I'd say it. But I don't know. I can tell you, though, what I've thought when sweeping out the shop in the early morning, and you have to get up precious early if you want to know anything about stamps nowadays."

"I have wondered," said the O.B. to the C.B., measuring the latter's intellect with an Ideal gauge of which only the acute office boy or sub-editor has the secret, "I have wondered why in the name of original gum these fellows take notice of these things. They take no heed of surcharges (say British E. Africa, Oil Rivers and British Bechuanaland) which are surely more important. When I grow up and become an English Specialist, and have completed my collection of hairlines. . . ."

"Ah, you don't know about hairlines. I see you are 'nt one of the best in Philately. I'm going to make a complete list of hair-lines, showing which are due to the hair, beard, moustaches or whiskers of the workman. Four separate headings, or hairings, my boy!"

"Well, when I've finished my hairlines in four volumes, young Master Verdant, I'm going to make all these old gentlemen sit up with a list, a real list, mind you, not of English stamps marked with foreign Postmarks, but of Foreign Stamps used in Great Britain."

"Look here, I mean what I say and if you look so astonished and let your young hair stand so on end you'll be hairling some of old Brown's stock in a truly original manner. But I myself have known of French Stamps found used at Southampton and stamps of the Old German States used at the 'London Docks.' You can put that in your pipe and smoke it."
Curtain.

There is what Brother Castle would call "a tangible residuum of philatelic sense" in the youngster's remarks, and we recommend them to the Great and the Good in Philately,

The *P.J.G.B.* "Special" is going to have a quiet talk with friend Hadlow if he can catch him, and will report the result next month.

Mr. M. P. Castle, one of the acutest observers of the day in stamp matters, makes in the current *London Philatelist* two most important hits. He emphasizes, as the result of his recent travels in Europe, what has so often been urged in these pages, that is the extraordinary Freemasonry of Philately. "Those only are foreigners," says the world-known Editor, "whose general conduct is not approved by their compeers." But far more important, as bearing directly on the wholesome and popular movement we have so much at heart, are the results of Mr. Castle's travelled experience given in his words as follows. The italics are those of the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society:—

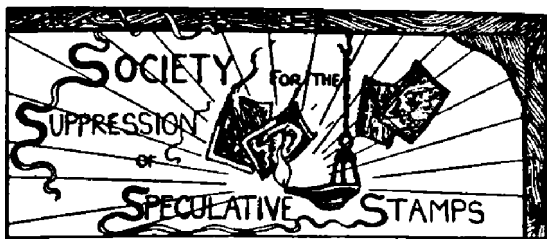
"The broad result of the writer's experience "in some dozen prominent cities of the Continent, "inclusive of the capitals of France, Germany, "and Belgium, is that in all these three great "branches of philately there is an ever-growing "demand for rare stamps and fine specimens, "and an ever and *most rapidly decreasing* "supply."

Quite so, dear Mr. Castle. You have exactly touched the spot. There is a *most rapidly decreasing supply* of high priced Philatelic gems. There is not enough of these rubies and diamonds and pearls of high price to feed one tenth of the number of honest, earnest, hardworking students of Philately, even if each of them had the wealth of a Ferrary backed by the means and science of a Castle. But there are, for all sufficient purposes of true Philatelic study and training, plenty of honest useful and genuine Philatelic stones which the million may and should buy.

Philately should not be, and shall not be, the educated amusement simply of the wealthy.

And finally, if we believe—as indeed we all do—that our hobby is a science as well as a pastime, it is our duty to point out to all willing workers how they may learn and collect within their modest means.

We end with two tiny maxims. The truest Philatelist is by no means the wealthiest. The Philatelic stones of to-day may be the Philatelic gems of to-morrow.



Circular No. 5. 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

The Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the Stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of Philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

21. ECUADOR. The Government of this Country is an old offender, and its delinquencies were referred to in a previous circular. (See No. 4, paragraph 17).

From a Circular Notice in four languages, dated 5th December, 1895, it appears that a special postage stamp is to be issued on the 5th June, 1896, which will be available for postal purposes only on the day of issue, and ten following days. This issue is to commemorate the Esmeralda Incident. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to advise dealers to beware of it.

22. INDIAN NATIVE STATES. The postal departments of several of these States either have been or are about to be taken over by the Central Government. In the case of Jhind and Cashmere this has already been done, and it is reported that a similar course has been, or is shortly to be adopted with regard to Bamra, Bhopal, Poonah, Wadhwan, Nowanugger, Bhor, Nangaon, and Faridkot.

It appears that the issues of some of these States have been reprinted, and are now being offered for sale. Collectors and Dealers should therefore be on their guard.

23. REPUBLIC OF CUBA. Stamps of an issue prepared in 1877 are now being offered for sale.

The values are 2, 5, 10, and 25 centavos.

In the Third Circular, under the heading No. 13, reference was made to a contemplated speculative issue of Grecian Stamps to commemorate the Olympian Games. From a recently published notice, the issue appears now to be an accomplished fact, and to consist of twelve stamps in value from 1 lepta to 10 drachmas.

BULGARIA. An issue has appeared in commemoration of the conversion of Prince Boris.

Collectors and Dealers should exercise discretion with regard to these stamps, unless they are intended permanently to supersede the current issue.

By order,

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Hon. Secretary to Special Committee, London Philatelic Society, and Acting Hon. Sec. (pro tem.) to S. S. S. S.

April, 1896.

New Leaves to Cut.

THE DESIDERATUM ALBUMS.*

These are blank albums with detachable leaves, the leaves being released by a new method, extremely simple and ingenious in its working. There are no screws or spikes, nor is there any threading and unthreading, yet the fastening is perfectly sure, and catches infallibly. The albums also open flat, and lie satisfactorily.

The catch consists of a spring fitting into a V shaped space at top and bottom of the pages, which are shaped accordingly. A single page can be detached by itself, or as many as are wanted, with equal facility.

The pages themselves are of good paper, with linen joints, and are covered with faint lines, forming spaces the exact size of the common-shaped stamp (1d. English). These are not obvious enough to be unsightly, and are merely what they are called, *i.e.*, "Indicators." Thus they simply form guide lines, which can be used as the basis for arranging stamps even when they are of other shapes. A key to the indicators is supplied with each album, enabling the collector at once and unerringly to find the exact centre of the page, the central vertical and horizontal lines, and the quarter-page distances, without trusting to his eye.

Mr. White Stevens' Desideration Albums are of a convenient size, and yet have space for a very large number of stamps. Each book has a gold frontispiece finely printed, and contains some 80 leaves. The albums may be had in two qualities, and either upright or oblong. We strongly recommend them to careful philatelists who have stamps worth good mounting and preservation.

BRITISH EAST AFRICAN 1ST ISSUE, PROVISIONAL, ON ENGLISH STAMPS.

Dear Sir,—I have recently met with a forgery of the 1 anna on 2d, and give the following particulars to put collectors and others on their guard:—

The most striking difference is the colour of the surcharge, which is a dull brownish black, spotty and irregular in appearance, whereas the genuine is a bright deep black; the serif of the "I" is more sloping and comes to a finer point than in the genuine, and the "O" in "Company" is much too large. If an accurate millimetre scale is placed vertically from the bottom of the second upstroke of the second "N" it will give the following measurements to the tops and bottoms of each letter of the surcharge:—

	Genuine	Forgery
BRITISH	16 7/8	16 1/2
"	16	15 1/2 full
"	15 1/4	15
EAST AFRICA	14 3/4	14 1/3
"	13 1/8	12 3/4
COMPANY	12 1/2	12 1/8
"	11	10 1/2
1 ANNA	3 1/3	3 1/4

Yours faithfully,

W. T. WILSON.

March 24th, 1896.

*R. White Stevens, 15, The Parade, and 21, South-street, Plymouth. Or through Mr. Brown, Salisbury. 35/- and 2/6.

ADVERTISING RATES.

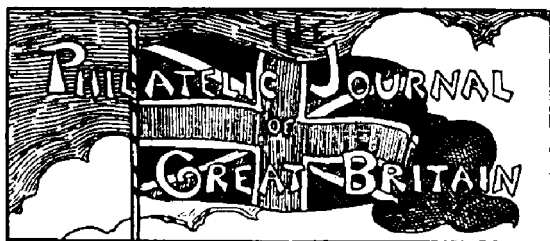
PRICE PER INSERTION :—

	Once.	3 times.	6 times.	12 times
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 page	40 0	36 0	30 0	22 6
½ page or 1 column	22 0	19 6	16 6	15 0
¼ page or ½ „	12 0	11 0	9 0	8 0
⅛ page or ¼ „	6 6	5 6	4 6	4 0
1/16 page or ⅛ „	4 0	3 8	3 0	4 0

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-16th of a page.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



APRIL, 10th 1896.

The Common-sense Collector. Again, at the risk of repeating ourselves and of boring the higher intelligences in the world of stamps, we must return to old ground. This is all the more necessary because of the childish mis-statements and twistings of fact which are served up time after time to the public, on a subject so simple that we really should have thought no man woman or child of average intelligence and decently instructed in the earlier rudiments of the English language, could possibly have misunderstood us. Yet in spite of plain adjectives and articles served up in simple sentences, we find that it is necessary again to make a plain profession of faith.

We are not giving advice to the wealthy, who may still indulge in their laudable pursuit after what is great and costly in Art and Philately. It is of course quite clear that such a pursuit, as prices rule at present, can be only the luxury of the few. You can almost house without indecent crowding in the ordinary Pullman car of commerce the men who can really afford to buy the costlier old issues which are (with a difference) the Murillos, the Raphaels, and the Turners of Philately. But outside that Pullman car are the great willing, thinking crowd of passengers along the path of stamp lore, who have to be catered for by sane men or else told to look on and limit their travels to flattening

their unaristocratic noses against glass cases in the British Museum. For to tell most of us, men of moderate means, that we are only to take to ourselves stamps which we cannot afford is to discourage and in time to destroy Philately. By all means let Cræsus and Castle have their fifty guinea specimens; we are proud to have men among us able and willing to devote to this admirable study money which the majority of rich men waste on far less innocent pursuits. It is a good and healthy sign that there are such men among us, and we have been among the first to applaud their public spirit and acknowledge the deep indebtedness that all philatelists owe to these collectors of philatelic pearls of great price. So far, surely, that is clear enough.

But we, the hundreds and the thousands who care for this thing, and have but modest pence to spend instead of the guineas, the "ponies," and "monkies" of Cræsus, where do we come in? To listen to some writers and talkers, one would really think we were outcasts. But that is all arrant bosh. We are all—whether rich or poor—philatelists in the truest and best sense and we intend to "come in" very much indeed.

So we say to those who are tempted to believe stamp-collecting beyond their means: "Good people, just do quite simply and straightly what your fathers did. Collect, as they did, good modern stamps. A few modern issues, no doubt, have hardly a right to be called postage stamps at all. But the great majority of the modern issues have as much right to be called philatelic specimens as those which your fathers bought and wisely added to their collections. Do the same. And if you are in doubt as to which particular stamp or stamps should find a fitting place in your Albums we will help you to come to a commonsense conclusion."

Surely this advice is plain enough. We do not advise our young friends to collect useless stuff, but to select from the large battalion of properly hall-marked stamps issued by responsible countries and Governments since 1889. Nor do we advise this "New Collecting" merely in the light of a profitable business investment to our clients, though it is perfectly certain that carefully collected new specimens would undoubtedly produce an excellent return with heavy interest. We do not insist upon the undoubted advantages of what eloquent writers call the "commercial side"; but in a commercial country, where no one but an idiot buys to lose, we should be fools indeed if we refused to look facts in the face. And the facts tell with overwhelming plainness that if an intelligent boy or man or even journalist had in 1889 or 1890 stocked his album with a prudent selection of the despised "New Issues" of that day, he would have made something like cent. per cent. for his money. What is there to be ashamed of in this? We do not urge it on our new collectors to take up philately for money's sake; but we feel sure they will be none the worse students for buying "where money is." And just as the boy or man

in 1889 who could not then afford expensive stamps would have become—within his limits—an excellent and scientific Philatelist by collecting the genuine New Things of his day which he could have got for a few pence, so the man of common sense but modest purse in 1896 will do the sanest and most scientific thing by confining his attention for the present to such stamps of the present and of the past six years as are within his present means. And we say “for the present” advisedly. For when a man begins collecting within his means, and perseveres in so accurate and exacting a study as true philately for a term of years, he acquires knowledge and a drilled capacity for judging, and a power of accurate search, which may often bring the highest prizes of stamp-collecting within his reach. For earnest careful stamp-collecting is a training and an education, in itself its own reward; to say nothing of the material advantages which are certain to follow.

**The New Collector
and
The London Philatelic
Society.**

We are glad to see that the premier Philatelic Society of England, the London Philatelic Society, has found it worth its while to discuss the question of the new School of Collectors, and is generally of opinion that “the movement is from many points of view worthy of support.” It is indeed; and we will quote from the official report:—

“Mr. E. J. Nankivell, in opening a discussion on ‘the collection of new issues,’ called attention to the movement in favour of a new School of Collectors, confining their studies to the stamps issued since 1890, and invited comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of this system, both from the educational and financial standpoints. Many of the members present took part in the discussion, and the opinion was generally expressed that although the collection of new issues only could not compare in interest with the collection of the stamps of any country or countries from the time of the first issues, the movement was from many points of view worthy of support, provided it could be freed from the principal dangers and objections pointed out by Mr. Nankivell and other members.

On the motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Maycock, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Nankivell for introducing the subject for discussion.”

Of course the London Philatelic Society is too cautious and conservative to give unqualified approval to any new movement; but we hold it a great gain that they have considered the subject in so fair and temperate a manner. And this is all the more large-minded of them in that most, if not all, the members of this great society are men whose philately is of long standing, and who have unusual advantages in the higher pursuit of stamp-collecting. We quite see that there are possible dangers; and that is exactly why we offer our advice and assistance to the New Collector; an assistance of which he has not been slow to avail himself.

There are mistakes to be made in this as in every other accurate study, and it is our object to put heart into the New Collector by showing him how to avoid these mistakes and dangers, and so lay the foundation of a New Collection into which nothing shall enter which will not stand the plain test of time. We want to kill the ridiculous and stupid fallacy that no man can be a good philatelist without spending a great deal of money. We wish to cater for the many who have pence, and pence only, to spend. Those who have pounds can well afford to take care of themselves.

The people whose memories are so conveniently short that they forget that we immaculate English—who are always thanking God that we are not as other stamp-issuing countries—were amongst the first to create a commemorative issue of stamps, will do well to read, mark and digest, so far as their weak digestions are able to assimilate healthy food, the following plain words of a very remarkable writer:—

No copy of the special stamp understood to have been issued at Sofia on the occasion of the “conversion” of little Prince Boris to the Greek Orthodox confession, has as yet reached us. But we will not wait for the stamp itself to say some things which we feel ought to be said on the subject.

Presumably the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps will pronounce against its philatelic validity. The committee has taken sweeping ground against commemorative issues. It condemned on this ground the oblong penny stamp with which the Transvaal celebrated the adoption of penny postage and if it went to such lengths as that it is, of course, logically bound to decree a boycott against this Bulgarian issue, which has even no such indirect connection with postal matters.

We say in advance that we cannot sympathise with or uphold such a boycott. It is perfectly feasible to make a distinction between big sets of commemorative stamps which are issued solely to raise money from collectors such as the San Marino, the St. Anthony of Padua, the Greek Olympian, and the Cairo fête series, and single stamps issued to mark in the public mind some auspicious, or at least noteworthy, event. It is well enough, and even needful, to discourage the former sort of thing, but it is not fair or wise to confound with it in a common anathema the latter kind of issue.

In fact, the whole agitation about Speculative Issues, in which we confess to have borne our full share, turns out to have produced results which no one could have foreseen. It has undoubtedly done a good deal of good in discrediting Seebacks, and keeping St. Anthony and similar trash out of the market, but on the other hand it has enormously cut down the usual volume of new collectors. Beginners are being frightened off, and the trade in the commoner stamps which they ordinarily buy to start with is in a very bad condition indeed.

It is enough at the moment to point out that most philatelic papers are owned by dealers who have rare old stamps in stock. It is plain that they can make larger profits (for a time) by heavy rises in the value of these old stamps than by ordinary commissions on

the sale of new stamps. Hence it may seem good business to them to howl down new issues, and raise a cry of "Speculative!" whenever fresh provisionals appear.

But we put it to them that if by so doing they scare off the boys who are just starting to collect, it won't be many years before the whole fabric of the stamp trade comes tumbling about their ears. How plain this danger is may be seen by the fact that one of the largest firms in England sold only 750 copies of the most popular set of beginners' albums in 1895, whereas as long ago as 1887 the annual sale was 6,000.

We call attention to one point which Mr. Frederic makes most clearly. And that is that one must distinguish between a stamp issued for the simple purpose of squeezing money out the pockets of collectors, and the commemorative stamp, i.e., *the stamp issued, like our Jubilee Postage Stamp and the Prince Boris Stamp, to commemorate some noteworthy event.*

We have linked the English and Bulgarian Stamp together, for they are the same in kind. Rightly or wrongly, and without entering into the grave fields of theological and political controversy, this Prince Boris business marks a critical turning point in the history of Bulgaria, and may be the factor which will influence the course of European history for the next decade. If we may commemorate with City fuss and turtle, old champagne and new Jubilee issue, the fact that for fifty years we have sent letters for a penny, we take it Bulgaria has an equal right to celebrate an event of more than ordinary political significance to the whole of Europe. This is a free country, and any man is welcome to call the Bulgarian Commemorative Stamp a "downright speculative issue"; but in so labelling it, he shows an ignorance of contemporary history. And Philately, if it is to teach at all, should teach us something of the countries themselves where men and stamps are born. Perhaps it is intended that we New Collectors are to discard all stamps issued till we receive the Old Collectors' sanction. If this be so, we trust the dear old Collector will, in charity, take the trouble to get up some decent Child's History of Europe! Perhaps this is rather unkind to the Old Collector, to whom we later people owe it that we are collectors at all, so we will just note that as regards Bulgaria S.S.S.S. does *not* unreservedly condemn the issue but begs "Collectors and dealers to exercise discretion with regard to these stamps." Just so. In our opinion and in that of Mr. Harold Frederic, they are not to be condemned.

Greece.

BY MR. W. DORNING BECKTON.

By the kindness of the author we are enabled to reproduce the following paper, read before the Manchester Philatelic Society, on February 21st. and 28th., Mr. William Brown being present on the first of these two occasions. Mr. Dorning Beckton professes himself to have attempted but a slight treatment of a vast subject. He intends

following this up later on by a series of articles, which we shall hope to see in due time.

After an opening declaration that the choice of this country, as the topic of the evening was not his own but another's, and that Greek had been an object of abhorrence to him at school, but that the difficulties of the language were a trifle compared with those of the stamps, Mr. Beckton went on:

"Even at the commencement of my paper I am faced by difficulties. The members of this society have got into a groove, and expect a considerable amount of history and other information relating to the countries dealt with in their papers, before touching upon the stamps. Well, it is not for want of materials for an historical sketch that I am grumbling, for as you already know Greece *has* a history, a history which, as the *Reviews of Reviews* Editor would say is spelt with a capital H.

I don't know whether you will think I am altogether lost and past rescue for neglecting to follow precedents laid down for so long that they form part of the traditions of the Society, but be this as it may, for reasons the outlines of which have been already suggested, I must disappoint my hearers to-night who have an historical bent.

Suffice it to say that Greece is a maritime kingdom in the South East of Europe, comprising an area of 21,977 square miles, and having a population of 2,157,000. The country is composed of a Continental portion, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea; and the Ionian Islands. The Continental portion is almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east.* the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea, and the Ionian Islands. It is divided into sixteen provinces or nomarchies. Fruit trees abound, it being the land of olives, vines, currants, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and almonds.

The capital of Greece is Athens, noted for Maids and Prints. Of the former much has been heard, of the latter you will hear hereafter.

The absence of official decrees regarding the various issues makes the study of Greek stamps additionally difficult. With the exception of the decree authorizing the issue of stamps in the first instance, there are no decrees at all available for the 1860-70 issues. This solitary document reads as follows:—

DECREE.

FOR THE (ENACTMENT) OF THE LAW CONCERNING POSTAGE STAMPS.

OTHO.

BY THE GRACE OF GOD:
KING OF GREECE.

Regarding the law, dated 21st May, ult. (1861) for Postage Stamps, and the fulfilment thereof

* Mr. Dorning Beckton will forgive our saying that without a glance at the map his description does not call up a very lucid picture of the formation of the Greek Peninsula. Those of our readers who cannot see the lie of the land in their mind's eye will doubtless consult an atlas.—ED.

on the proposals of our ministers of the Interior of the Finances, we have decided and order.

Art. 5—Postal charges have to be paid in advance conforming to E 9 of the law by the affixing of Postage Stamps, the form, kind, class, as well as the colour of each have been fixed by our decrees, dated 8th June and 24th August of last year.

Art. 19—The General Post Office will publish detailed instructions to all employés of the Post of the Kingdom, before putting in force the strict fulfilment of the law concerning the Postage Stamps and their relative decrees.

Art. 20—The law concerning Postage Stamps will be put in force from the 1st October of this year. After that date all orders contrary to this law will be null and void. Our Minister of the Interior will publish and execute this Decree.

Athens, 5th September, 1861.

In the name of the King,

The Queen

Amalie.

Countersigned : E. A. Simos,

Ch. Christopoulos.

ISSUE I. 1ST OCTOBER, 1861.

This, the first issue, is well known as the Paris print issue, by reason of the plates having been prepared in Paris and the first supplies printed there.

The die for the stamps was designed and engraved by M. Barré, who at the time was the engraver of the dies for the French stamps. This undoubtedly accounts for the striking resemblance the Greek stamps bear to the French and the Roumanian of 1870, also printed in Paris.

The original die, or matrix as we call it, was engraved in relief on steel which afterwards was hardened. From this matrix a number of clichés were struck in copper and clamped together to form the plates, which consisted of 150 stamps in 15 rows of 10.

The first batch of stamps was printed in Paris, after which the plates, paper, printing ink, etc., were sent to Athens. French workmen also were sent to instruct the natives in the art.

For this reason you will readily see what difficulties we shall have to face presently.

It has been represented to me on what I am led to believe is good authority, that there was only one printing made in Paris of each of the seven values constituting this issue, but that subsequent printings of these values or the major portion of them were made afterwards at Athens upon the French paper, with the French ink, and of course still without the numerals of value at the back of the stamps. If this be so, it is of course perfectly evident that no difference can be possible between the

stamps printed in Paris and those printed in Athens, assuming the workmanship to be of the same high order. In regard to this class, I think you will agree with me that they must as heretofore be placed and classified as Paris prints.

We now come to a second class on somewhat similar lines, yet differing slightly, to wit the stamps printed from the Paris plates at Athens, still without figures at the back, but which vary in one, two, or all of the following peculiarities :

- A. With Athen instead of Paris ink,
- B. On Athens instead of Paris paper.
- C. Coarser workmanship.

The stamps belonging to this class must be classified as Early Athens, and although it is extremely difficult at first to distinguish them, yet it is astonishing what a little practice will do, and the more you study these stamps, the more you will enjoy hunting for specimens belonging to this particular set.

Let us now examine the three landmarks by which the Early Athens can be distinguished. In order to enable you carefully to follow the observations I have to make on this head, it will be necessary first of all to give you the values and peculiarities of the Paris issue. This consists of seven values :—

In bygone days it was always considered sufficient to say that the values over 2 lepta could be distinguished from the Athens prints by the absence of the figures on the back, and that the 1 lepton and 2 lepta could be known by reason of the fine execution and the light shading of the neck. After what has been said it will appear to you that this description is now by no means sufficient.

Those who have grasped the synopsis I have just read will have observed that I have only given one colour to each value. In omitting the secondary colours generally attributed to the 11., 21., 51., 201., and 801. of this issue, I have departed from all hitherto recognised authorities.

My reason for this has been already explained by the fact that I believe only one printing of each value to have been executed in Paris, and that although it is possible the shades may have varied slightly in consequence of more or less ink having been applied, yet the predominating tone is the same.

This question of tone or colour forms the first of my landmarks labelled A.

In these days of colour-charts and tintometers, it would be out of place to dive very deeply into the question of shade, but the best colour-chart for the Paris prints is a trained and practised eye. All the values are struck in a tone which is peculiar to the particular value of this series, the tone being one which is delightfully soft to behold, and gives the Paris prints that characteristic look which is familiar to the philatelist and can soon be recognised by the collector.

Now as to the paper, which is landmark B.

The Paris paper is as peculiar and marked as the Paris ink. It is highly finished, causing it

to have a smooth, glazed surface. In the 2l. especial notice must be paid to the tint (the paper always being tinted in Paris) which is yellowish, whereas the Early Athens 2l. is on what would be more accurately described as yellowish bistre (a curious colour I hear some one say!) This latter stamp has always hitherto been included under Paris, incorrectly as I hold.

Now lastly as to landmark C, the execution. In the Paris issue it is as near perfection as possible, the printing having been most carefully done by skilled hands, with the best materials, and from newly made plates. The lines of shading in the neck are very faint, so faint indeed as to appear more like a series of dots than anything else.

We will now pass to the Early Athens, a synopsis of which may be given thus:—

You will observe first of all that the 40c. is wanting. As yet I have not discovered it. In reference to the 10l., this is easily told by the large numerals of value on the back. Later on I will give my reasons for placing this among the Early Athens.†

The other values can be distinguished in each case, first of all by the colour (landmark A).

The 1l. is in a lighter and warmer tone altogether than in the Paris print.

The 2l. is quite distinct.

The 5l. is sometimes difficult to tell by the colour, but by landmark C, the execution, it can be told. I will deal with this presently.

The 20l. in the first shade is difficult to distinguish, but landmark C again comes to our aid, and in the dark blue on nearly white it is easily told.

The 80l. is very distinct in colour, being carmine against the Paris pink. This stamp is also occasionally found on thick white Athens paper.

As to landmark B. This is most important in the 2l., which as we have seen is quite distinct. I have already pointed out that a consignment of Paris paper as well as ink was sent to Athens from Paris with the plates. Sometimes, as with the 2l., the paper gave out first, and sometimes the ink. Specimens of all values are found on thick paper, although as has been shewn it is not essential that the stamps should be on thick paper to be Early Athens.

Finally as to landmark C, the execution. This is particularly noticeable in the 2l., 5, and 20l., and in many cases in the 1l. and 80l. The printing although still very good is not equal to that of Paris, consequently the French work retains its high state of finish as a marked characteristic.

The shading of the neck is more distinct in the Early Athen prints, the lines appearing slightly thicker. The different inks employed may account in some measure for this, and it may also in some measure be due to imperfect cleaning of the plates.

† Mr. Dorning Beckton specially asks us to defer publication of his valuable note on this highly interesting point, as he has not yet entirely completed the chain of argument in defence of his position.—E.S.

Mr. William Brown on His Travels.

(By George.)

I did my best to collar the Head of the Firm when he stepped out of the train from Plymouth, in time for our March number. But you might as well have tried to interview Cecil Rhodes and Jameson rolled into one.

"Why," he said, "it's the 6th now. All matter for insertion has to be in by the last day of the month hasn't it—I can't encourage late copy."

"If it comes to that," I replied blandly, "I suppose nobody read the proof of the February cover, but I'll answer for it my copy shall be in by Feb. 30th, which is what it says." (Our printers get that little gag typed every year it seems to me). "We'll delay the issue for you for once with pleasure."

"Could't hear of it George," was Mr. Brown's response. Consider the International Philatelic Union, consider our candid friends and our constant readers, consider anything only don't—"

"Oh, all right," said I, seeing he was determined, "if I *must* run and play, of course, I will. But you'll let me have some talk for April?"

"That's so," came from inside the publisher's cab as it drove off. "I'll send for you next time I've nothing else to do."

"Hang it," I remarked to myself as I pocketed my stylo, "I'm glad other fellows can't get out of it quite so easily as one's own chief."

By watching my opportunity carefully, I got my revenge at St. Thomas' Square one morning, after Mr. Brown had worked off the worst of the inevitable accumulation that gets on to a man's table when he's away, no matter how able his partner.

"So you want to know about my trip?" he began. "Well, I didn't go round the world you know, or find the North Pole, or even get to Obock on a camel, but then I suppose what you want is philately."

"And you did philat., some?" I ventured.

"I believe you!" said Mr. Brown warmly. "Though my orbit cut no further north than Glasgow, nor south nor west of Plymouth, and if the company would have served me with a bee-line to Birmingham I should never have got east of Salisbury itself—still I struck stamps and stamp-people, and just of the right sort too, and kept doing it all the while."

"You left Salisbury, I think, on Monday the 17th, for the "Grand," at Birmingham?"

"Ah, I was advertised to do that, wasn't I?" Mr. Brown continued, "but I did better—much better, I got to Birmingham on Saturday evening the 15th, and stayed till Monday with my friend Mr. W. T. Wilson, the president of no mean society, and one of the ablest philatelists in this country. His son is following in his steps, and gives valuable help in Mr. Wilson's business, which includes the sole English agency for the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York. I had the pleasure of looking through his very fine stock of choice rarities arranged with great

care and skill. Altogether, I have the most delightful recollections of my stay in Mr. Wilson's hospitable house."

"You went to the Grand on Monday?"

"That's correct. Amongst other friends, that week, I saw Mr. Empson more than once, both in town and at his country house at Whitacre. West Indians, of course, are his speciality. To coin a phrase, it was a real treat to see his private collection, and his stock is also extremely fine. I likewise had a talk with Mr. Jeff, one of our standard authorities on English questions.

Then I saw a very fine wholesale stock, the property of Mr. T. Birch, and a choice lot of stamps belonging to Messrs. D. F. M. Davis. Mr. Davis won my heart by his cheery good-nature. As for Mr. Walton of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, he insisted on taking me to the pantomime, and a rattling good pantomime it was.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Wilson again took charge of me for the meeting of his society, and very much gratified I was with what I saw and heard. Although decidedly youthful compared with many of our societies, the Birmingham Philatelic possesses exceptional advantages and lives up to its president and secretary-treasurer—which is saying a great deal. The packets average over £1,000 in value every month, and Mr. Johnson's (the treasurer's) un-failing energy and success in managing this department is increasingly valued by the numerous membership. The all round work is likewise admirable.

From here I went almost straight to a meeting of the Manchester Society, on the 21st. Not, however, before I had been met by Mr. Fildes, the well-known and prosperous dealer of Eccles. He, in fact, it was who escorted me to the Manchester meeting. The event of the evening was the reading by Mr. Dorning Beckton of the first part of a paper on early Greek issues, which, by his kind permission, speaks for itself in our columns this month. When read we had the addition of several frames of Greek stamps belonging to various members, to illustrate Mr. Dorning Beckton's points.

The following day was a succession of delightful interviews."

"Interviews?"

"Oh, not for the *Journal*, I leave that to you!"

"Thanks."

First I saw Mr. North, who has a better collection of Cyprus than you will easily find. Then Mr. Petrie, whose superb copies of used and unused Sicily and Spain gave me a good idea of his collection generally. I was also very glad to meet again so eminent a timbrophile as Mr. Ostara. Messrs. Beckton and Duerst dined with me, and we had a regular stamp orgy, in which we were joined by Mr. Abbott.

On Monday, 24th, I went to Liverpool, with Mr. Pemberton, of King Street; (son of the pioneer Pemberton whose early work on the S. Louis stamps has received such striking

confirmation of late). I also met there Mr. H. G. Bradbury, and through him was introduced to the Liverpool Society also. Mr. Bradbury's unused English are worth a visit in themselves. I looked over Messrs. Taylor Brothers' new shop in Leece Street, mentioned in our opening columns last month, and was pleased to find the *P.J.G.B.'s* agents doing such a thriving trade.

Mr. Jaggard, who still does business at the old address in Lord-street where formerly he and the Brothers Taylor worked in partnership, is fortunate in his manager, Mr. Youds. I was very glad to meet Mr. T. Ridpath again, and he told me one or two events of his philatelic career that were new to me. He has been in the business longer than most of us, and has handed one or two *Rarissima Timbrologica* that we may sigh in vain to purchase, such as the British Guiana 1 cent. rose oblong, and 2 cent. rose circular; the 1d. Post Office Mauritius, and the first issue of Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Cuthbertson, of Kenshaw Street is working up a fine connexion, and evidently means to come to the front. It is a pleasure to do business with him, and he certainly ought to succeed.

Of each friend met in Liverpool it would be impossible to speak in detail unless you are going to make it a "publisher's double number." One and all received me most cordially, and I should like to thank them again all round.

I had to take leave for Glasgow, where I found things flourishing, not the least energetic philatelist being Mr. R. S. Gray, agent for the *P.J.G.B.* and all my publications.

On Saturday I ran home for a couple of nights, and started once more on Monday for Bath, where I had a very pleasant time with Mr. B. T. K. Smith, (of the firm whose name is inseparable from the city of Buns), and Mr. P. J. Lloyd of Bristol, a well-known member of the London Society. Mr. Smith has a humorous vein that does one good, and I was almost sorry to leave for Plymouth on Wednesday. A hearty welcome from Mr. R. T. Stevens, however, and an introduction to Mr. Barrett, the president of his Society, soon reconciled me to my new surroundings. Nor was this all. At a meeting of the Society I had the pleasure of hearing a paper from Mr. Stevens himself on Queensland, most of which appears under the Plymouth Society's report.

The "Desideratum" album for advanced collectors which Mr. Stevens has just brought out, struck me as the best I have seen for the mechanical perfection of the moveable leaves and the general get-up. It is more fully described under "New Leaves to Cut," and in our advertisement columns. Mr. Stevens also showed me his beautiful collection, from which the extent and accuracy of his researches are very evident.

Time was all too short for the attractions Plymouth offered, and I would gladly have had another day with Mr. Asher Levy, one of the originators of the Plymouth Society. His own stock is in admirable order, and he always has

more than enough to do, though he does it with at least apparent ease.

Wherever I went, in fact there were hard-working capable men, sparing no pains to keep the study of stamps up to a high level, and an increasingly high level, and everywhere I found a kindly and cordial sense of fellowship in addition to the personal warmth of feeling of which there was no lack.

§ Stamps and Sea-Urchins.

(By an Old File).

"I am meditating" said Jim, as his long bamboo shot up through the water, and the empty prongs at the end proved him a better philatelist than fisherman, "I am meditating, you dear simple Old File, on the Vanity of Human Wishes. Let us pull."

This invitation, which in its tone, had somewhat of the flavour of the Muezzin about it, sounded not unlike the well known call to prayer. And indeed, on the little low ledge of rocks which runs out into the sea from the Cape of Antibes there is a miniature Mosque, the last flickering freak of a doomed consumptive man who built the old Moslem edifice in the purest air in the world; and, dying, left it untenanted save by strange legends, to which time has added weird and impossible traditions. No man lives there; no man ever will. Hard by a diminutive hut shelters the bronzed and innocent faced *gardien*, whose one duty in life is to keep alive at night-time the little warning light where the rocks run out into the Mediterranean.

For we were in the land of the blue Mediterranean, of snowcapped distant mountains, of grey old fortified towns threatening on peaks of distant hills; the land where the sky is blue and the earth smiles with sweet smelling flowers. We had left Florence and were here at "The Cape." For all who have ever been to Antibes know this as "*The Cape*." Other spots there may be, which the text-books tell of as laying some scholastic claim to this name, such as one Cape of Good Hope for instance, or the angry headland known to storm-tossed mariners as that of Horn. But for us who have come and seen and been conquered, there never can be but *one* Cape any more—the Cap d'Antibes. An thou doubtest me, brother Slave of the Stamp, go and see. Eastward of Cannes and to the west of Nice, flanked on one side by the quiet anchorage of the Golfe Juan, and protected by the high antique battlements of one of the oldest towns in the South of France, the old, old Antibes, there stretches some three miles into the Mediterranean a tongue of land which hides in itself more beautiful scenery and suggestions than all the stock Bœdeker-puffed and Cook-filled resorts of the Riviera. Here is God's air and sea and sky. Here may we breathe and live when in that dread England of ours we can but freeze, shudder, shiver, droop and die. They

know not what it is really to live who have never been to our dear Cape. It is good to be here.

And then as to our "lower selves." Our "lower selves," in the jargon of the unenlightened Philistine, are in the safe keeping of Signor Sella of Andorno, mine host of the Hotel du Cap, and they could not be in more capable hands. But this is not philately.

* * * * *

When Jim made the remark which heads this paper we were quietly drifting in old Father Soisson's boat, hunting with long light bamboos for sea-urchins. That charming but spiky creature elects to live quietly some twenty feet or so down below the water-line, on the rocks at the bottom of the sea, and you catch him by aiming at him the stout end of your bamboo, which has been slit up some dozen inches, so as to form a triangular three-pronged fork. If you plunge straight on your sea-urchin the prongs grip him, and you haul him up. It seems so simple till you try, and Jim, who could see his sea-urchins through the calm clear water on the rocks below was moved by his repeated failures to utter his melancholy philosophic chestnut. So for a time he gave it up, and with a caporal cigarette between his lips resigned himself to an urchinless life, but not for long. For old Father Soisson himself set to work, and soon the boat was strewn with these curious spined "fruits of the sea," as the Italians call them, with their wonderful purples and greens and reds, of which it would seem sea-urchins alone have the secret.

"This man," said Jim musingly, "is no doubt a New Collector."

I ventured to tell Jim I thought he had forgotten all about stamps among these great surroundings, but the young fellow only smiled.

"There is a fiction, dear old Boss," said Jim, "that among beautiful surroundings a man may only think the thoughts of Robert Browning if the scenery be sufficient glorious, or at the worst the words of the present English Poet Laureate, if the scenery be sufficiently flat and tame. But I am not so prettily in tune with things as that; or rather I find that great air and sky are not unfitting frames for any simple set of ideas that may be chasing themselves round my skull."

"You mean," said Flossie, whose homely feminine intellect had been devoting itself to devouring the "works" of the sea-urchins while we two men were moralising about them. "You mean, my young friend, that you'd like to "talk stamps."

"And if I did" retorted Jim, "what of that? There is nothing debasing, I take it, in the study of stamps, nothing that a fellow . . ."

"Well, fire away," said Flossie, "what can you have to say that's new? I should only eat the red urchins, if I were you, the marine S.S.S.S. of these parts condemns all but the red ones as unnecessary . . ."

"What a fellow you are, Flossie (!) But I'll humour you for once. I *was* just thinking what queer cranks some of these fellows are who criticize and worry us. You know all the

fuss they make about unnecessary issues ; it is all so gloriously illogical. Take the Columbus issue for instance of my own United States. Well, now, in sober truth, if ever an issue was entirely unnecessary and quite speculative this one was. Why, you could buy the 1890's at the same time and at the same office. Purely speculative and absolutely unnecessary ! I do think the smug self-satisfied collectors are gorgeously absurd when they thunder against Portugal for issuing commemorative stamps while all the time they are cornering Columbians for a rise ! How many sorts of a fool do they take me to be ? How many"

"Jim," broke in Flossie, "You must have been eating the green ones. For Heaven's sake !"

Jim laughed. "The green ones—you have used a very appropriate term, Miss Flossie, in this connection. But take another instance, a simple one. Look at the Oil Rivers and Niger Coast stamps. The provisionals are very scarce and yet people condemn them and the lovely childish reason given me is that there are so many. Be that as it may, they are all precious rare and in years to come will be valuable. What about all the varieties in Orange Free State ? These are old stamps and in my humble opinion had the Oil Rivers surcharges been as common there would have been no grumbling. It is only because there are such a lot of them and that they are all very rare that people object to them, and also for that silliest of all reasons, that they are recent issues. I contend—and I believe every man who dare speak his mind will agree with me—that they are quite as legitimate as the Transvaal V.R. Stamps. If not, why not ?"

"I must write to Nankivell" I ventured, "and make a note of this. One can perhaps explain. . . ."

* * * *

But Flossie was equal to the occasion, "You can explain everything, my dear Dad, or you wouldn't be a journalist. But one thing I can't explain is that you two scientific males know so little of the track of the sun that you have'n't noticed it is past midday and my lower self craves for lunch. Lunch will be but a poor speculative issue if we don't soon pull into shore. We are out of our depth. And Jim, dear boy, put your back into it and pull your thumb hand, or the altruistic woman who sits next to me at table will have annexed my portion of Russian sardines as well as her own. Philately is not the only study in which one must look out for oneself."

* * * *

That evening, Jim confided to me that he had drawn up a set of rough notes on these and kindred matters and had it in his mind to publish them. Philately is paved with good intentions. We shall see.

§NOTE.—Old and earnest Collectors are warned not to peruse this article, which contains but the *irreducible minimum* of Pure Philately, and shows signs of senile philatelic decay.—(Ed. P.J.G.B.)

Correspondence.

TOGIAN ISSUES.

Ipswich, (England) March 26th, 1896.

William Brown, Esq.,

St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.

Dear Sir,—We enclose copy of a letter which has been sent us for publication in the Philatelic press by the British Vice Consul at Tonga.

In asking you to publish it, we desire to say that we entirely agree with Mr. Leefe, and whilst we are as anxious as anybody to put a stop to really unnecessary and speculative issues, like those of the Chinese treaty ports, Brunei, &c., we think that in condemning *bona fide* issues like these Tongans, the S.S.S.S. is making itself ridiculous, and is moreover doing more harm than good, by frightening off beginners.

Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING & Co.

[COPY.]

Auckland, New Zealand.

February 11th, 1896.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a notice grounded on insufficient data, and emanating from the S.S.S.S. to the effect that late issues of Tongan stamps have been unnecessary and speculative, and perhaps my evidence as an official of the Imperial Government resident in Tonga, and therefore entirely disinterested may be believed when I state most emphatically that they have been neither one nor the other.

Upon the accession to the throne of his present Tongan Majesty he was, like other youthful monarchs nearer home, anxious to see his own features on the stamps of the country, and he commissioned the late Premier of Tonga who was resident in Auckland, to superintend the execution of the new stamps, which was all the more necessary, as the lower values of the 1892 issue were nearly sold out.

This commission resulted in the abortions referred to in the notice first referred to, but as those could not be at once available the various surcharges of the latter end of 1895 were resorted to.

It further appears that a large number of essays were sent in to the late Premier, some fifteen I believe, and he knowing that the post office in Tonga was very short of stamps, on his own authority I believe had the surcharges in red and the 1½d blue set struck off and sent on to Tonga.

Native governments are slow to move, and since the dismissal of the late Postmaster the Premier has been more than ever distrustful, he will take no action himself, and will not authorize the present Postmaster to do so either, but to accuse him of speculating, or knowing what it means, or how to set about it, is the wildest imagination and utterly without foundation, and I am positive that the Tongan Government not only has never heard of the "S.S.S.S." but would not let the knowledge if they had, interfere in the least with the even tenour of their somewhat lethargic way, and had it not been for the eagerness of dealers to obtain these very stamps, the various supplies would not have run out so fast, and in consequence the surcharges would not have been nearly so numerous.

When I left on leave a few days ago the supply of ½d 1d and 2d had entirely run out, and the 2½d nearly so.

The Postmaster was at his wits ends to know what to do, therefore more surcharges will, in all probability, be resorted to, and the object of the Post Office being primarily to meet the convenience of the letter writing public, and not the dealers.

I cannot see the enormity of using up the old stamps in stock with the denominations necessary to meet the convenience of that same public pending the arrival of the permanent issue, which I will now refer to.

His Majesty not being flattered with his portrait as delineated on the new stamps has, for the last month had the services of a first rate photographer from Auckland; that gentleman returned with me from Tonga, and is now arranging and designing the stamps for a new issue, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 4/-, which are to be printed in England (if meanwhile the Tongan Government does not forget all about it).

I am not at liberty to say what the designs are, but I believe that before the end of this year Tonga will possess, as works of art, one of, if not the most beautiful set of stamps in the world, but meanwhile the unfortunate Postmaster has a very hard row to hoe.

Let the "S.S.S.S." in mercy bear this in mind and not be in too great a hurry to condemn. "Audi alteram partem" is very applicable.

(Signed) R. B. LEEFE,
Vice. Consul.

(We fully agree with Messrs. Whitfield King's letter of March 26th, and are much obliged to them for putting Mr. Leefe's communication at our disposal.—*Ed.*)

COLOUR NAMES.

15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, S. W.
30 March, 1896.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Excuse my worrying you again about my pet "Colour Dictionary" with or without a chart, which I should so much like a Committee of I.P.U. with any outside dealers, &c., to take up. I am quite willing to do the secretarial portion of the work, and very few meetings would be necessary to put the matter of colour nomenclature on a fair understandable basis. The tintometer might help in "analysing" certain shades of doubtful hue, but it cannot per se give an intelligible name. Perhaps you can find a corner for the enclosed.

Yours truly,
BEN W. WARHURST.

Kindly allow a few words more on this subject, for it appears that the *real* difficulty has not yet been grasped even by you, Mr. Editor, and that is—what is the actual shade of colour intended to be represented or expressed by a given name? The Tintometer—an explanation of the use of which and its value for carefully *measuring* the precise shade of stamps or any coloured medium was so well given last month by Mr. Wall at the City of London Philatelic Club—would be very useful for fixing a precise shade among very advanced collectors when comparing notes with each other or when ordering from a dealer who may have such an instrument, but it gives no more intelligible name to the mass of people who collect than is now to be obtained on the happy-go-lucky style apparently so common among dealers in designating the colour of a stamp.

For instance, the so-called lilac-rose of Dominican 1d issue was described in Tintometrical language as a "saddened orange-red" by the lecturer who omitted to tell us on the other hand what a "gladdened apple-green" would be like in common parlance understood of the people. Even the very analysis given by Miss Lovibond does not explain what *colour* is meant by violet, and it is much more complicated when she goes on to speak of red violets and blue violets. My contention as to the 'red violet' is that it is a misnomer altogether, because violet as a colourname ought to have some connection with the colour of the flowers called violets which are of a distinctly blue shade (except when they are a dirty white)—though the viola or pansy varies from what most people call violet to a deep purple.

From my point of view of fixing definite shades of colour by simple names it is possible with a very near approach to certainty to describe every ordinary shade between or combination of red and blue, thus:—red, purplish red, reddish purple, purple, purple mauve, mauve, violet mauve, violet, blue violet, violet blue, and blue; with the additions of light and dark, or deep, according to the depth of shade produced by heavy printing or a lightly engraved design. So from yellow to brown, and brown to red, about which last there is as much fog as with the poor violets, etc., as witnessed in the description of the good old red penny English so frequently spoken of as red-brown, when there is not a particle of brown about it either in its original printing ink or in its present 'saddened' shade not even by Tintometer test. Brownish-red if you like, to distinguish from the brighter and rosy-red printings, but certainly not red-brown.

B. W. WARHURST.

(We fear Mr. Warhurst's "near approach to certainty" is as far off as ever, and can still see no shorter way to real accuracy than the Tintometer affords.—*Ed.*)



APRIL, 1896, REPORT.

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S. C. SKIPTON, 78, Castle-street, Salisbury.

Hon. Librarian—

B. W. WARHURST, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

W. HADLOW, 1, Exeter-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s 6d and annual subscription of 5s is payable on election.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above.

Tomas Torrabadella, Pelayo 11, Barcelona, Spain. Proposed by W. Brown, seconded by S. C. Skipton.
Rayden C. Hopkins, Woodbank, Harringay Park, Crouch End, N. Proposed by W. Hadlow, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

Marian Knaster, 82, Ferozolimoocka, Warsaw, Russian Poland. Proposed by Ignatius Knaster, seconded by E. Leader.

New Members.

William John Alexander, 2, Manor Road, Upper Twickenham.

J. S. Allen, 105, High Holborn, W.C.

H. W. Major, 35, Blue Boat Row, Salisbury.

W. E. Jeff, Coleshill, Birmingham.

B. Phillips, 97, Gower Street, London, W. C.

Subscriptions.

Members who have not yet remitted their subscriptions for 1896, are again requested to reply to notice sent them in last month's Journal, without delay.

Library.

The receipt of the following is acknowledged with thanks:

From Mr. Nunn, Stamp Collectors' Journal, for March.

From the publisher, Le Amrier des Timbres Postes for March.

From H. L'Estrange Ewen, English Specialists' Journal, for March and April.

Messrs. Bright for A B C Catalogue.

Notices.**Annual General Meeting.**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting for election of Officers for ensuing year, and other business, will be held at 63, Chancery Lane (Arbitration Room on first floor.) On Thursday, May 28th, at 7 p.m. The president has kindly promised to give the continuation of his paper on Great Britain, and it is hoped that all members who can possibly do so will make a point of attending.

Committee Meeting.

Prior to the General Meeting, the Committee will meet at 6.15, when all members of the Committee are requested to attend.

Attention is drawn to notice given by Mr. W. Oldfield in last report.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square, Chelsea,
London, S.W.

April 8th, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the March General Packet, 32 members sent sheets and for the Colonial Packet, 12 members. In answer to numerous questions about the item of 'sheet money' on members accounts, in order to pay off some bad debts (Coelho's among others) and to provide a fund in the future, the Committee have decided to charge all members sending a sheet to any of the packet 2d.

S. C. SKIPTON,

78, Castle-street,
Salisbury.

Assistant Secretary.



BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton, Mr. W. F. Wadams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address, 208, Birchfield-road, Birmingham.

Feb. 20th.—Major G. S. Lowe (Devonport), Capt. C. L. Norris-Newman (South Africa), H. Edelmüller, Esq. (Birmingham), were unanimously elected members. One application was postponed.

A vote of thanks was given to the Sheffield Philatelic Society for their invitation to the exhibition in Sheffield which was accepted.

A display of "Novelties and New Issues" was then given by Mr. W. Brown and other members. A large number of rarities was shown, and the exhibit was especially interesting, because, in the case of the recent surcharged stamps they were mostly shewn in complete sheets to allow the minor varieties to be more clearly noticed.

March 5.—Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart. (Dublin), Messrs. F. E. Wilson (Birmingham) and A. E. Griffiths, (London) were unanimously elected members.

A vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Bright and Son (Bournemouth) for a copy of their catalogue.

It was decided to hold no meeting on April 2nd. Then followed the "Display of the Stamps of Tasmania, in which several members exhibited a very fine lot of the early issues and rare varieties used and unused.

Exchange Packets for March.—The total value of these beat our record of last month for the highest amount ever circulated in one month by any society:

	£	s.	d.
"A" ... Colonials & Foreign ...	599	12	10½
"B" ... Colonials only ...	1292	2	0½
"C" ... Foreign only ...	314	11	7½
Total ...	2206	6	6½

One sheet in "B" contained the ordinary stamps of Turks' Islands complete, and the surcharged ones in good variety. "C," although the smallest in value, contained some very nice sheets of unused Europeans, etc., and as a number of our Continental and United States members have promised to send regularly to this, we hope that very shortly it will rival the Colonial in value as well as interest.

THE SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—Contributions for March were quite up to the average, two A and two B packets being punctually dispatched. Their aggregate value was nearly £1,320. The supplementary round of December A packets was completed in good time, and quarterly accounts submitted the following day. In future the first two places on each list will be balloted for, and more suitable boxes for holding will be provided. Collectors sending satisfactory references are welcomed as members. Secretary:—H. A. Slade, Tudor House St. Ablans.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.—Committee for Season 1895-96: Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane; Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Joselin; Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes; Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, L. Rockcliffe, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops, and Percy C. Bishop; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

The eighth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., on Monday, March 9th, the evening being principally occupied by our third Auction Sale.

The meeting was very largely attended, proving the popularity of our system of selling stamps by auction for ready cash.

Many fine copies of rare stamps were put up for sale, and sold for good prices, principally English, English Colonials, and old Europeans.

Blank sheets for mounting stamps for the Exchange Packets or Auction Sales can be had free on application to the Secretary.

List of new members elected since the commencement of the present Session:

- No. of Club.
4. Mr. G. B. Broome, Lee, S.E.
 6. " C. J. Smith, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
 14. " P. Newton, Kensington, W.
 35. " D. T. Nops, Clapham.
 36. " T. H. Thompson Kilburn Park, N.W.
 47. " T. Buhl, London, E.C.
 51. " J. M. Moses, Bombay, India.
 58. " J. Robinson, Darlington.
 68. " J. W. Stooke, Clifton, Bristol.
 71. " A. Hogan, Worpole Road, Epsom.
 93. " R. Bathurst, Rugby.
 94. " J. Perrett, Sea Mills, near Bristol.

The ninth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., when a very instructive lecture was given by Mr. Wall on the Tintometer and Spectrum Analysis, followed by an interesting and descriptive magic lantern display of forgeries and varieties of English and Colonial Stamps by our Vice-President, Mr. H. Hilckes. At the close of a very pleasant evening, a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wall and Mr. Hilckes.

The number of members present, including visitors, was fifty-six, and it was noted that this is the largest

attendance recorded at any of our meetings. (A full report of the lecture and display is given in another part of this paper).

Two and a half per cent. commission is charged on all Sales, which amount is placed to the funds of the Club.

Will new members who do not receive a copy of the Official Organ, the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* kindly notify the Secretary.

On Monday, April 20th, a discussion on "English Stamps Used Abroad" will be held, under the following headings:—

(A) Under what conditions were these stamps issued by the General Post Office in London to the various foreign countries, towns, &c.?

(B) Is there any difference, from a philatelic point of view, between an English stamp used and post-marked at Malta, and one used and postmarked Manchester?

It is hoped that all members interested in the above will make every endeavour to attend the meeting.

Will publishers of books and papers on philately kindly send a copy to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

All books and papers received are laid on the table for the use of members at our meetings.

Applications for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

Collectors and Dealers will find the Club forms an excellent reference, as every care is taken in electing new members.

The Annual Subscription to the Club is now 10/- for London, and 5/- for Country and Foreign members; this includes a copy, as published, of the Official Organ.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Session 1895-6—President—A. R. Barrett; Vice-President—R. Tyeth Stevens; Exchange Secretary—H. Tucker, Junr.; Assistant Exchange Sec.—E. Millman; Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—W. J. W. Miller; Committee—J. Milton, E. Millman, W. E. Harvey.

The tenth ordinary meeting of the Session was held at 9a., Princess Square, on Wednesday, March 4th, at 7.30 p.m., there being 8 members and 2 visitors present, the president in the chair. The Hon. Sec. reported having received a copy of Bright's A.B.C. Catalogue as a donation to the library, and was instructed to convey the best thanks of the society to Messrs. Bright and Son for the same. The following resolution was then passed "That the Hon. Secretary be instructed to so amend the rules as to convey the restriction that, in the future, corresponding members living within Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, or Mannamead, should not be entitled to the reduced subscription."

The Vice-President (Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens) gave what he termed a "conversational paper" on the Stamps of Queensland having especial regard to the Reference Lists lately published by Mr. W. Hadlow and Messrs Stanley Gibbons. Assisted by his collection he went through the various issues up to 1879. In the earlier issues he pointed out the differences in the sizes, etc., of the two star watermarks which will probably be known hereafter as large and small star, and in the latter case should not be confounded with the truncated star, and gave as the result of his investigations that the perforations of these issues were (a) clean cut, (b) rough cut, (c) square cut—these, of course, agreeing with both Hadlow and Gibbons—and (d) round holes perf. 13.

In the (a) clean cut perforations he found that perf. 14 was obviously a distinct issue, but that the others varied from 14½, 15, 15½ to 16, and were usually compounds of two or more of these gauges, and expressed his opinion that the arbitrary perfs. mentioned in Gibbon's Reference List should have been more elastic and include all from 14½ to 16.

In the (b) "rough cut," his experience was that in the majority of the stamps it was almost impossible to correctly gauge the perfs., and that where gaugeable the measurements varied from 14 to 15½.

In the (c) "square cut" (which he grouped for collecting purposes with the other star wmk. stamps) he found the 12½ in compound with the 13 in the 1d. value, and the 12½ was, as in the no wmk. issue, always the clean cut perf.

In the (d) round holes (perf. 13) Mr. Stevens exhibited a fine copy of the 2d. value, which must be rather a rara avis as, although recorded by Mr. Bassett Hull, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons say they have never seen a specimen. In referring to the no wmk. series Mr. Stevens confessed himself perplexed at the descriptions of the perfs. given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons; but stated his investigations quite coincided with Mr. Hadlow's list. He found the perfs. to be

(a) square cut rough—13, (b) compound of square cut clean by square cut rough, and (c) round holes, 13.

Of these issues he said the (a) and (c) called for no special remarks, but that in (b), the compound square, the clean cut perf. was always 12½, and the rough cut always 13, as previously mentioned in the compound square of the small star issue. He had seen no copies of the compound of square and round holes mentioned in Gibbons' list, but did find in the subsequently issued litho. 4d. a perf. that might answer this description. In the "Script Capitals" issue both Reference Lists agreed with Mr. Stevens' experience, and in the succeeding truncated star issues he had also no differences to report, and almost the same might be said of the two perfs. of the Crown and Q. issue, except that he showed a copy of the 4d. yellow perforated distinctly 11½ x 12, which he had not seen recorded. Mr. Stevens also showed unused and used copies of the 4d. Cr. and Q. perf. 13, and a used copy of the 1/-, while his shades of colours of the same series of both 12 and 13 perfs. were very carefully arranged, and showed the varieties of shades most distinctly.—W. J. W. Miller, Hon. Sec., 5, Athenaeum-terrace, Plymouth.

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top x bottom x left x right.

BRAZIL.

JANUARY.—Southern Cross in centre.

Wove paper of various thickness, Perforated variously.

- 1 20r. GREEN.
- 2 50r. „
- 3 100r. CRIMSON.
- 4 200r. PURPLE.
- 5 300r. PURPLE-BLUE.
- 6 500r. OLIVE, SLATE.
- 7 700r. BROWN.
- 8 1000r. OCHRE YELLOW.
- 9 ½ of 200r. used as 100r.
- 10 ½ of 300r. used as 150r.

JUNE 15th.—Die re-cut.

The Pearls in the outer oval are more irregular in size and position; one of them just above the 'S' of 'REIS,' and one below the 'C' of 'CORREIO' touches the inner white line, and one under the second 'R' of 'CORREIO' touches the outer line.

- 11 100r. PALE CRIMSON.

N.B.—The 50, 200 and 300r. are said to have also been recut but we have failed to find any differences.

Prominent Shades.

20r.	(a) GREEN.	(b) EMERALD.
50r.	(a) GREEN.	(b) OLIVE-GREEN. (c) BLUE-GREEN. (d) SLATE-GREEN. (e) GREY-GREEN.
100r.	(a) CRIMSON.	
200r.	(a) PALE.	(b) DEEP.
300r.	(a) PALE.	(b) DEEP.
500r.	(a) OLIVE-BISTRE.	(b) YELLOW-BISTRE. (c) GREY. (d) GREENISH-GREY.
700r.	(a) PALE BROWN.	(b) CHESTNUT-BROWN.
1000r.	(a) PALE YELLOW.	(b) YELLOW-BISTRE.
100r. recut	(a) PALE CRIMSON.	

Varieties of Paper.

(A) very thin,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, — — — r.	100r. re-cut
(B) thin,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, — — — r.	100r. „
(C) thinish medium,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, — — — r.	100r. „
(D) medium,	20, 50, — 200, 300, 500, 700, 1000r.	100r. „
(E) thickish medium,	20, 50, — 200, 300, 500, 700, 1000r.	100r. „
(F) thick,	20, 50, — 200, — 500, 700, 1000r.	
(G) very thick,	20, 50, — 200, — 500, 700, 1000r.	

Varieties of Perforation.

(A) Imperforate,	— — 100, — — — — — r.	100r. re-cut
(B) Perf. 11,	20, 50, — 200, 300, 500, — 1000r.	100r. „
(C) „ 11½,	20, 50, — 200, 300, 500, 700, 1000r.	100r. „
(D) „ 12½,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, — — r.	100r. „
(E) „ 13,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, — 1000r.	100r. „
(F) „ 13½,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, — 1000r.	100r. „
(G) „ 14,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, — — r.	100r. „
(H) „ 11 × 11½,	— — — — — — — 1000r.	
(I) „ 11 × 12½,	— — — 200, 300, — — — r.	100r. „
(J) „ 11 × 13,	20, 50, — 200, 300, 500, — — r.	100r. „
(K) „ 11 × 13½,	20, 50, — 200, 300, 500, — — r.	100r. „
(L) „ 11 × 14,	20, — — 200, 300, — — — r.	100r. „
(M) „ 11½ × 11,	20, — — — — — — — r.	
(N) „ 11½ × 12½,	20, — — — 300, — — — r.	
(O) „ 11½ × 13,	— — — — — 500, — — r.	
(P) „ 11½ × 13½,	— — — — — 500, — — r.	
(Q) „ 11½ × 14,	— — — — — — — — r.	
(R) „ 12½ × 11,	— — — — — — — — r.	
(S) „ 12½ × 11½,	— — — — — — — — r.	

(T) Perf.	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 700, — r.	100r. re-cut
(U) „	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$,	20, 50, — — — — — r.	100r. „
(V) „	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$,	— — — — — r.	100r. „
(W) „	13×11 ,	20, — — 200, 300, — — — r.	
(X) „	$13 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$,	— 50, — 200, — — — 1000r.	
(Y) „	$13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$,	20, 50, — 200, — 500, — 1000r.	100r. „
(Z) „	$13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, — — r.	100r. „
(AA) „	13×14 ,	20, — 100, 200, 300, — — — r.	100r. „
(AB) „	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 11$,	— — — — — r.	100r. „
(AC) „	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$,	— 50, — — — — — r.	
(AD) „	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$,	— — — — 300, — — — r.	100r. „
(AE) „	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, — — — r.	100r. „
(AF) „	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$,	20, 50, — 200, 300, — — — r.	100r. „
(AG) „	14×11 ,	— — — — — r.	
(AH) „	$14 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$,	— — — — — r.	
(AI) „	$14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$,	— — — — — r.	
(AJ) „	14×13 ,	20, — — 200, 300, — — — r.	100r. „
(AK) „	$14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$,	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, — — r.	100r. „

Mixed Perfs. 20r. $11 \times 11 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, $11 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, $11 \times 14 \times 13 \times 13$,
 $11 \times 14 \times 14 \times 14$, $11 \times 13 \times 11 \times 11$, $11 \times 11 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$,
 $13 \times 11 \times 13 \times 13$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

„ 200r. $11 \times 13 \times 11 \times 11$, $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, $13 \times 14 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$,
 $14 \times 13 \times 13 \times 13$, $14 \times 14 \times 13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

„ 300r. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

„ 100r., recut, $11 \times 13 \times 13 \times 13$, $11 \times 11 \times 11 \times 13$, $11 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$,
 $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 13$, $11 \times 13 \times 11 \times 11$, $11 \times 14 \times 13 \times 13$,
 $11 \times 14 \times 14 \times 14$, $11 \times 14 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$,
 $13 \times 11 \times 13 \times 13$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 11 \times 11$, $14 \times 11 \times 13 \times 13$,
 $14 \times 11 \times 14 \times 14$.

N.B.—Some of these values, though announced as being issued in 1890, were not issued for some time afterwards, but we have kept them together for the sake of convenience. The 700r. was the last to be issued and had only a very short currency.

We think that the thin papers were the first used.

With regard to Perforation, we have given those we have seen and heard of, from reliable sources, though, no doubt, others exist, but it is not likely that full sets will be found as the printing of the 700r was only a small one.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

JUNE.—Figures of value in centre.

On tinted paper. Perforated variously.

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 12 | 10r. BLUE. |
| 13 | 20r. GREEN. |
| 14 | 100r. CARMINE. |

(A) Perf. 11	10, — —r.
(C) „ 12½,	— — 100r.
(D) „ 13,	10, — 100r.
(E) „ 13½,	10, 20, —r.
(F) „ 14,	10, — 100r.
(I) „ 11 × 13,	— — 100r.
(J) „ 11 × 13½,	— — 100r.
(K) „ 11 × 14,	— — 100r.
(Z) „ 13 × 14,	— — 100r.
(AE) „ 13½ × 14,	— 20, —r.
(AK) „ 11 × 13 × 13 × 13,	— — 100r.

Papers.

- (A) very thin
 (B) thin
 (C) medium
 (D) thickish
 (E) thick

N.B.—Probably many other perforations exist, and possibly full sets of all the perforations that occur in the ordinary stamps, but we have not had very large numbers to measure, only hundreds, whereas in the ordinary stamps we have measured thousands.

The shades are very slight and probably due to atmospheric or other irregular causes.

SEPTEMBER.—Southern Cross in upper centre.

On thin buff paper. Perforated variously.

15 10r. BLUE.

Perf. (A) 11, (E) 13½, (F) 14, (J) 11 × 13½, (P) 12½ × 11,
 (V) 13 × 11, (Y) 13 × 13½, (Z) 13 × 14, (AA) 13½ × 11,
 (AE) 13½ × 14, (AJ) 14 × 13½,
 (AK) 13½ × 11 × 11 × 11.

N.B.—Here again, more perforations probably exist than those mentioned.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Figure of value in centre.

Wove Paper. Rouletted.

- 16 10r. ORANGE.
 17 20r. BLUE.
 18 50r. OLIVE.
 19 200r. LILAC.
 20 300r. GREEN.
 21 500r. GREY.
 22 700r. VIOLET.
 23 1000r. VIOLET-BLACK.

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.



* used. † on original.

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on March 2nd and 3rd.

	£	s.	d.
38 Gt. Britain, Telegraphs, 3/-, wmk. Crown.	5	0	0
79 Geneva, 5+5c., severed	7	15	0
149 Labuan, C.A., sideways, 12c.	4	0	0
227 Nova Scotia, 1/- violet	18	0	0

Messrs. CHEVELEY held their eighty-fourth sale on March 4th, 5th and 6th.

1 Gt. Britain, oct., 6d. pair*	7	5	0
13 " " 8d. brown*	5	0	0
19 " " 5/-, plate 4, on bluish*	8	0	0
23 " " orbs, £1*	4	15	0
41 Spain, Madrid, 3c.*	15	10	0
42 " 1850, set*	9	0	0
58 Geneva, 10c. ...	30	0	0
61 Vaud, 4c. ...	24	10	0
62 " 5c.*	4	0	0
65 Basle, 2½r. ...	5	5	0
66 Zurich, 4r. ...	17	10	0
67 " 6r. ...	4	0	0
72 Naples, arms, ½t. ...	15	0	0
73 " cross, ½t. ...	5	0	0
75 Saxony, 3pf. ...	5	5	0
86 Wurtemberg, 7ok. ...	3	2	0
109-10 Ceylon, imperf., 4d. £16 and ...	15	10	0
111-2 " " 8d. £23 10s and ...	21	10	0
145 India, ½a. red, pair, corner of sheet*	13	10	0
179 Sydney, Plate ii., 1d., hill unshaded	4	7	6
184 " Plate i., 2d., superb. ...	8	0	0
186 " ditto fine ...	4	10	0
323 S. Australia, imperf., 1/-, strip of 3...	5	15	0
338 Tasmania, 4d. yellow*	3	17	6
339 " 4d. orange*	3	10	0
387 Cape, woodblock, 4d. dark blue, ..	6	5	0
423 " 1/- emerald* ...	4	0	0
432 Gold Coast, 20/- carmine and green*	9	10	0
439-42 Mauritius 1848, 1d. £11 15s. £10 10s., £6 10s. and ...	8	5	0
443-6 " ditto 2d., £12, £12, £13 10s. and ...	9	15	0
450-1 " Greek border, 1d., £4 10s. and ...	2	4	0
455 " Britannia, 4d., black on green*	4	10	0
463 Natal, 1st issue, 9d. ...	23	0	0
475 Transvaal, 1877, 1d. red, small roul. and surcharge inverted	5	15	0
549 B. Guiana, 1853, 1c. ...	4	15	0
556 " 1851, 1c. ...	5	10	0
557 " 4c. ...	3	15	0
558 " 1856, 4c. magenta ...	21	10	0
577 " 1863, 6c., perf. 15* ...	3	4	0
578 " 1862, 4c., hearts & pearls	6	0	0
617 Nevis, 4d. rose* ...	3	16	0
624 " 6d. green* ...	9	10	0
625 N. Brunswick, 1/- violet ...	19	10	0
628 N. Scotia, 1/- violet ...	20	10	0
653 St. Lucia, star, blue*	4	4	0

659 " 1/- black and orange ...	4	15	0
660 " 1885, 6d. lilac* ...	3	12	6
661 " 1/- orange* ...	6	5	0
687 St. Vincent, 1d. on ½ 6d., severed pair... ...	4	4	0
688 St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-† ...	12	15	0
689 " star, 5/-* ...	16	0	0
691 " C.A., perf. 12, 4d. ultra-marine* ...	4	12	6
694-5 " C.A., perf. 14, 4d. bright blue* £4 12 6 & 4 15 0			
725 Virgin Isles, single line, 1/-, torn* ...	4	0	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER held their seventy-first sale on March 11th and 12th.

15 France, 1f. vermilion, ...	3	3	0
85 Spain, 1850, 10r. green* ...	4	15	0
116 Great Britain, I.R. Official, £1, pair	7	10	0
143 Hong Kong, 96c. yellow-brown, cut one side* ...	3	0	0
169 Ceylon, star, perf., 8d. brown* ...	7	15	0
172 Dutch Indies, Postage Due, 5c. yellow, pair ...	5	10	0
177 India ½a. red... ...	4	0	0
178 Labuan, 6 in red on 16c., slightly damaged ...	3	0	0
186 Cape, woodblock, 1d. fine ...	4	7	6
238 U.S., 1855-60, set* ...	6	0	0
299 St. Lucia, star, blue* ...	4	4	0
301 " 1885, 6d. lilac* ...	3	10	0
303 Mexico, Eagle, 3c., surcharged* ...	5	10	0
307 N. Brunswick, 1/- violet ...	16	0	0
311 N. Scotia, 1/- violet ...	14	0	0
314 Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine* ...	12	0	0
323 Nevis, 1st issue, 1/- green* ...	4	10	0
325 " Perf. 15, 1/- blue-green* ...	4	17	6
348 Virgin Isles, single line, 1/-* ...	4	0	0
359 Newfoundland, 6d. carmine ...	3	3	0
383-4 St. Vincent, imperf., 1d. rose, pair* ...	£9 & 7	15	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on March 16th and 17th.

46 Gt. Britain, I.R. Official, £1 ...	4	4	0
81 Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½gr. ...	3	3	0
224 N. Brunswick, 1/- mauve ...	13	0	0
240 N. Scotia, 1/- deep violet ...	17	0	0
241 " ditto, mended ...	3	3	0
327 St. Christopher, 6d. olive-grey, used	4	0	0
363 Turks Isles, 1/- prune ...	14	14	0
459 Victoria, beaded oval, 6d. orange ...	3	3	0

Messrs. CHEVELEY held their eighty-fifth sale on March 18th and 19th.

2 Gt. Britain, 2/- brown* ...	3	10	0
3 " 2d., Plate 6, perf. 16* ...	4	15	0
27 Naples, cross, ½t. † ...	4	5	0
29 Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½gr.* ...	5	0	0
36 Saxony, 3pf. ...	4	10	0
43-4 Wurtemberg, 7ok. ...	£3 2 0 & 3 6 0		
107 Ceylon, imperf., 4d., not fine ...	4	0	0
109 " 2/-* ...	10	0	0
115 " no wmk., 9d.* ...	4	4	0
155 Natal, 1st issue, 9d., cut small† ...	3	5	0
157 " 1d. yellow, fiscal, used ...	4	0	0
170 Mauritius, large fillet, 2d. ...	5	10	0
206 Sydney, Plate 2, 2d., no 'crevit' ...	3	15	0
207 " 2d., no pick and shovel	3	15	0
221 N.S.W., laureated, on blue laid, 1d., 'Wale' ...	3	7	0
222 " " on blue laid, 1d., two leaves ...	3	3	0
243 " large square, 6d., wmk. 5* ...	3	7	6
275 Victoria, too late* ...	3	7	6
292 " beaded oval, 6d. orange ...	4	7	6

502	B. Guiana, 1851, 4c. ...	4	5	0
528	B. Honduras, Perf. 12½, 2c. on 6d. pair*	3	0	0
532	Colombia, 1862, 1p* ...	3	0	0
533	" " 1p, on bluish ...	4	0	0
535	Bolivar, 10c. green* ...	3	15	0
549	Nevis, litho., 6d.* ...	12	10	0
554	N. Brunswick, 1/- violet ...	14	10	0
566	St. Lucia, Star, blue ...	2	10	0
567	" 1885, 1/- orange ...	4	12	6

Mr. RIDOUT held a sale on March 20th.

Tuscany, 2 soldi ...	6	6	0
Moldavia, 24 paras ...	14	14	0
" 108 ...	31	0	0
St. Vincent, 5/-, Star... ...	17	10	0
" 4d. on 1/* ...	12	0	0
St. Lucia, 1885, 6d. lilac* ...	3	4	0
Virgin Isles, 1/, thin line* ...	3	12	6

Mr. HADLOW held a sale on March 20th, and included a number of useful wholesale lots.

109	Ceylon, imperf., 4d., cut close ...	3	0	0
204	Montserrat, C.A., 4d. blue, thin at top ...	2	6	0
219	U.S., 1855, 90c.* ...	2	8	0
236	" Periodicals, 12\$* ...	2	0	0
244	" 1869, 24c., reversed centre ...	14	0	0

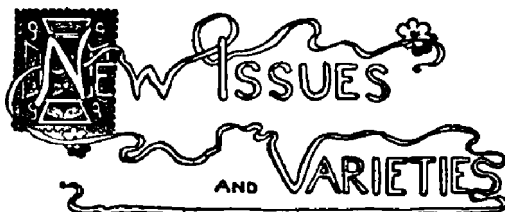
Messrs. VENTOM, BULL and COOPER held their seventy second sale on March 24th and 25th.

11	Oldenburg, 2nd. issue, ½ gr.* ...	3	12	6
34	Gt. Britain, 2/- brown ...	2	10	0
40	" £5 ...	2	4	0
41	" £5, pair ...	4	0	0
46	" I.R. Official, £1 ...	3	0	0
72	Spain 1852, 2r. ...	12	12	6
78	Basle, 2½r. ...	3	10	0
84-5	Tuscany, 60c. £9 and ...	7	0	0
101	Afghanistan, 1293, value in tablet, sunar purple † ...	4	10	0
129	India, ½a. red* ...	3	12	6
131	" 2a. green* ...	2	10	0
156	B.E.A., 1a. on 3a., pair † ...	4	10	0
228	B. Columbia perf. 12½, 10c.* ...	3	0	0
246	Newfoundland, 1/- carmine ...	16	10	0
262	U.S., 1855, 90c. ...	2	16	0
263	" ditto, on yellowish ...	5	0	0
312-3	St. Lucia, 1885, 6d lilac* £2 7s 6d and ...	2	6	0
314	" " 1/- orange ...	4	15	0
321	Trinidad, litho., 1d. blue, fine ...	3	15	0
376	N.S.W., registered, imperf., red and blue, strip of 3* ...	5	10	0
386	Queensland, imperf., 1d., pair † ...	6	10	0
402-3	Victoria, 5/- blue and yellow £3 12s 6d and ...	4	0	0

Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON held a sale on March 30th and 31st.

26	Bulgaria, 1882, 5s. rose, error* ...	4	0	0
51	Great Britain, I.R. Official, £1 ...	4	15	0
78	Lubeck, brown, pair including error* ...	2	12	0
91	Naples, arms, ½t. ...	13	0	0
92	" ditto* ...	18	10	0
156	Geneva, 5 + 5c. ...	12	15	0
157	" 10c. corner mended ...	5	5	0
158	" ditto, left half † ...	3	0	0
170	Zurich, 4r., mended ...	10	0	0
184	Tuscany, 60c. ...	4	5	0
200	Ceylon, imperf., 4d. ...	12	12	0
220	" C.A., 16c. lilac* ...	10	10	0
314	Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., mended... ...	6	15	0
315	" ditto ...	4	4	0
342	B. Columbia, imperf., 5c. rose ...	5	15	0

347	Canada, perf., 6d., a few perfs. cut... ...	3	5	0
348	" " 6d., on thin vertically laid paper ...	6	17	6
349	" 1868, 1c. red-brown on laid* ...	4	15	0
361	U.S., State, 5\$, damaged ...	6	0	0
363	" Periodicals, 36\$* ...	3	5	0
364	" " 48\$* ...	4	5	0
365	" " 60\$* ...	5	5	0
383	Tobago, C.C., 6d. ochre* ...	4	0	0
391	Trinidad, Lady McLeod ...	12	0	0
392	" ditto, repaired ...	3	7	6



By S. C. SKIPTON.

Abyssinia. A set of Postage Due Stamps are announced in the French Journals. The colours and values are the same as the ordinary stamps but the design in all cases is that of the head of Menelek. The surcharge is in Ambratic characters.

P.D.	¼g. black and green.
½g.	" rose.
1g.	red and blue.
2g.	" brown
4g.	black and red-brown.
8g.	" violet.
16g.	red and black.

Argentine. The following has been issued with the new watermark.

5c. carmine.

A new value 80c. is promised, and there are rumours that some of the designs are to be changed.

Belgium. We think that it has been mentioned in other parts of the paper that only the 1 franc of the 1865 was printed in London by Messrs. De La Rue. The plates of the other values were forwarded with ink and paper and English workmen, who printed the first supplies for the instruction of their Belgium confrères. The London 1fr. was perforated 14, and the fine impressions (so called London prints) of the other values have the perforation of the Belgian machine 14½ × 14. The *A.J.P.* mentions as a peculiarity of the Parcel Post Stamp mentioned last month, that the brown colour is affected by benzine.

Brazil. The *Echo* chronicles the errors following, and we hear that the stamp on the Letter Card is now rose instead of carmine.

E.	100r. (current), with embossed head reversed.
	100r. " without embossed head.
L.C.	100r. (current) 'edereco' for 'endereco'
	100r. rose, dark blue and black on grey.

British East Africa. The *Monthly Journal* notes that varieties of the surcharge of name now in use have been seen. Some are due to the relative positions of the three words and the others to the difference (wide or narrow) of the 'B' of 'British' and to two varieties of the 'a' of 'Africa.' Those that we have seen, at any rate on the old BEA Company's stamps have appeared to us to have been handstamped. Those on some of the Indian stamps are more regular and probably printed a pane (?) at a time. We have full sets of the small stamps to 1r. with the two sizes of 'B.'

British South Africa. The stamps on thick paper are presumed only a temporary issue as we hear from the *London Philatelist* that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. have prepared a new issue of which the 4d. has already been printed. The design consists of the arms and motto in a circle inscribed with the name, and with a crown above. Figures of value in small shields in each corner.

4d. ultramarine and red-lilac, perf. 14.

The current £2, £5, £10 are also said to have been surcharged £50, £100 and £200, but these are not intended for Postal use.

Bulgaria. The Boris stamps are printed on sheets watermarked with the arms in a shield with an inscription in Russian letters above.

We have received two new values of the Postage Due Stamps similar in design to the current type but smaller.

P.D. 10s violet, perf. 13.
30s. green, "

Cashmere. The *T.P.* notes receiving the 8a in eight fresh types. These must have had a very short life as it is some time since the special stamps were done away with here.

8a. dark blue on white wove, 8 fresh varieties.
8a. ultramarine " "

Chamba. The following are reported as having been surcharged in black with the name.

1a. 6p. black and brown.
2a. 6p. " green.
1r. " carmine and green.
2r. " carmine and brown.
3r. " brown and green.
5r. " blue and violet.

Chin Kiang. We have seen the following varieties of the Postage Due Stamps surcharged on 1st issue and current.

P.D. 4c. rose, surch. in black DE for DUE.

4c.	"	"	inverted.
1c.	blue	"	"
2c.	brown	"	"
4c.	yellow	"	"
5c.	green	"	"
6c.	violet	"	"
4c.	rose surch.	in red	"
4c.	"	"	inverted
2c.	brown, surch.	in red and black	"
4c.	rose, surch.	in red and black.	"
1c.	blue	"	"
4c.	yellow	"	"
5c.	green	"	"
6c.	violet	"	"
10c.	orange	"	"
15c.	rose,	"	"
4c.	rose	"	both inverted
1c.	blue	"	"
4c.	yellow	"	"
5c.	green	"	"
6c.	violet	"	"
15c.	rose	"	"
4c.	rose, current issue,	imperf.	"
6c.	violet	"	"
10c.	orange	"	"
1c.	blue, imperf.	horizontally.	"
6c.	violet	"	"
4c.	rose imperf.,	impression on back.	"
6c.	violet	"	"

Cochin. The *Indian Philatelist* notes the following:—

½p. imperforate.
2p. "

Colombia. The *I.B.J.* chronicles and illustrates the 1c. of 1883 surcharged '10'—'centavos' in block letters. It is rather late for it to appear, and we look on it with great suspicion.

Cuba. Two new cards have been issued without frames and with stamps of the current type.

P.C. 2c. blue-green on buff
4c. dark blue " "

The Republicans are trying to raise a little money by the aid of stamps. The old design has been looked up and their agent in New York has had four values printed and these are being freely offered in exchange for cash. Whatever the result in Cuba may be we certainly do not think that at present the stamps are of the slightest philatelic value.

Curacao. The Postage Due Stamp of 15c. has been issued in the new type with the word 'CENT.'
P.D. 15c. black and green, Types i, ii, iii.

Fernando Po. We have received two new values with head of baby King.
2c. carmine.
5c. blue-green.

French Colonies. We hear that the issues of Nossi Bé, Diego Suarez and Ste Marie will probably be abolished as these places have been placed under the Authority of the Governor of Madagascar.

Grenada. We have lately had a pair of the first issue imperforate between but perforated all round.

1860 1d. green, horizontal pair, imperf. between.

Guatemala. There appears to be a second surcharge of the '1'—'CENTAVO'—'1895' on the 5c. with the '1' smaller and thinner 'CENTAVO' measuring 15½ instead of 11mm. and 1895 smaller.

2c. in red on 5c. lilac, and setting.

Levant. According to the *I.B.J.* the 1k. stamps has been surcharged '40 PARAS' in block type.

40p. in black on 1k. orange-yellow.

Luxemburg. The following are stated to have been issued perforated 11½.

1s1, 20, 30, 37½ & 50c.

Malta. The *M.J.* chronicles the ½d. Watermark Crown C.C. perforated 14 × 12½ as well as 12½ × 14.

Mexico. The *Avenir* says that during the first four days of January the current 2c. stamps were divided in half and used as 1c. at Monterrey.

½ 2c. carmine 1c.

Morocco French. We have the current Postage Due Stamps of France surcharged for use here.

P.D. 5c. in red on 5c. blue.
10c. " 10c. brown.
30c. in black on 30c. rose.
50c. " 50c. lilac.
1p. " 1p. red-brown.

Natal. The *M.J.* notes a pair of the 3d no watermark imperforate between, but perforated (imperfectly) all round.

1862 3d. blue, horizontal pair, imperf. between.

Newfoundland. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the error of perforation and the *T.P.* some changes of shade in the colours of the old ½, 1 and 2c. which we understand is due to reprinting these stamps. We do not know if they are still available for postage, but we presume so.

3c. slate, imperf. vertically.
4c. vermilion, instead of red.
1c. brown, instead of chocolate or grey-brown.
2c. green, instead of yellow-green.

New South Wales. The *R.P.B.* notes the 1864 stamp and the *Australian Philatelist* the issue of a Post Card stamped to order for a Sidney firm. It is inscribed 'Special Post' (Arms) 'Card'—'Issued by authority of the Postmaster General.' Stamp of current type in purple, Inscriptions in red.

1864 1d. red, no wmk., perf. 11 × 12.
P.C. 1d. purple and red on white.

Nicaragua. The 1896 stamps have appeared, the design on the regular adhesives is a map. The Official stamps are the same printed in red and surcharged in red 'FRANQUEO' — 'OFICIAL.' The Postage Due Stamps have the figure of value in centre, while the Officially sealed is large oblong shape and has the arms in centre. The Officially sealed is perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, the others 2.

1c. mauve.	50c. blue-grey.
2c. green.	1p. slate
5c. rose.	2p. claret.
10c. blue.	5p. blue.
20c. brown.	
Off. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 5p. red.	
P.D. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50c. orange.	
Off. S.—deep blue.	

Norway. Of the new type.
50 ø red-brown.

Peru. We have received the new stamps except the official and the Post Card mentioned in February. We have, however, received another Post Card similar to the current one but with the word 'UN' larger and the inscription in the octagon reduced to three lines.

According to the *T.P.* the 1 sol of 1874 exists with the Burmendez surcharge.

1s. black and rose.
P.C. 1c. in red on 5c. black.

Philippines. To the stamps mentioned last month. The following can be added the 2 and 5c. in brown being for foreign postage.

1m. blue.	2c. brown.
2m. brown.	5c. lilac-brown.
3m. blue-green.	6c. rose.
½c. slate-blue.	8c. red-brown.
1c. green.	
P.C. 2c. blue on buff.	
3c. grey "	

Porto Rico. To these can be added.

20c. grey-green.
40c. flesh.
P.C. 2c. green on buff.
3c. red brown "

Queensland. From the *Australian Philatelist* we hear that Crown and Q paper has again run short and the 1d. has been printed on secret mark paper.

The *L.P.* notes a copy of the 2d. on thick no watermark paper.

2d. blue on thick no wmk. paper.
1d. vermilion on secret mark paper.

Roumania. The 60b. Postage Due in green has at last been issued. We also hear from the *Austria Philatelist* that some of the current stamps have been surcharged in paras and piastres for use in the Levant.

PD. 60b. green, wmk. arms, perf. 13½.
Levant. 10 para in violet-blue on 5b. blue, perf. 13.
20 para " 10b. green, "
1 piaster " 25b. violet, "
L.C. 20p. " 10b. rose on buff.

Salvador. With the inscription reading 'DEL,' and the standing figure the following values may be added to those mentioned last month:—

2c. blue.
3c. green.
15c. violet.
1p. gooseberry.

Sierra Leone. We hear that the 6d. is now printed in red-violet instead of brown-violet. The watermark Crown C.C. remains unchanged.
6d. red-violet.

South Australia. The *A.P.* announces the change of colour of the ½d. and that the 2½d. chocolate(?) and 4d. have been perforated 13. The 2d. and 5d. have been surcharged 'O.S.' in the fancy type.

2½d. perf.
4d. deep mauve, "
½d. brown, perf. 12½ x 12½.
Off. 2½d. black and blue-lilac.
5d. " brown.

Spain. The *M.J.* notes a vertical pair used of the 10c. of the 1889 in which the '1' is entirely absent on one stamp.

oc. pale brown, error.

Timor. We have received some of the surcharges, and find that the 'V' of 'AVOS' in some of the values is very like a broken Y. We have also seen a double surcharge.
3a. in black on 20r. rose, double surch.

Tonga. We understand that a new series which is promised to be 'permanent' is shortly to be issued. The designs are to be Tonga Scenery and subjects, and they will probably be produced in London.

Transvaal. We have received copies of the new issue. The design, etc., is the same as the current set, the only difference being that the value is printed in a different colour.
1d. rose, value in green.

Uganda. We have a very primitive stamp that we believe was issued here. It is a very primitive affair, and looks very much as if produced by a typewriter. It is almost square with 'U' 'G' in upper angles and '50' in the centre of the stamp. The stamps are separated by a row of small dashes, and are of course imperforated. The coinage we believe is expressed in cowries and there are other values than the one we have.
50 cowries black on white horizontally laid paper.

United States. The following we cull from various American papers:—
1851. 12c. black, printed on back.
E. 2c. green on manilla, penalty wmk.
1c. dark blue on amber, 1894 wmk., size 150 x 87mm.
Local, Frazer, 2c. black on green, and type.

Uruguay. The following current stamps have received the surcharge 'OFICIAL.'

Off. 2c. black and blue.
10c. " brown.
20c. " green.
25c. " red-brown.

Victoria. The *Record* notes a copy of the 1d. Wrapper, with the word 'Duty' spelt 'DUTW.'
W. 2d. brown, error DUTW.

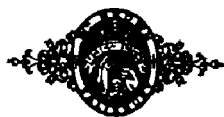
Zanzibar. The 'Zanzidar' error occurs we have reason to believe on all values except the 2, 3 & 5r. The *Indian Philatelist* and the *I.P.J.* note the errors following.

2½ in red on 1½a. black and brown.
2½ " 1½a. " error Zanzibar.
1a. plum, with surch. in blue.
E. 1a. brown, surch. in blue.
4a. 6p. yellow, surch. in blue.

Zululand. Of the current type there has been or shortly will be issued
2/6 green and black.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Mr. G. H. Howe informs us that he has removed from 432, Strand to Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London, W.C., where he will be pleased to see all his old customers.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

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MAY 11th, 1896.

The eighth German *Philatelisten-Tag* or philatelic congress is to be held at Cologne in June, opening on Saturday, the 20th, and concluding on Monday, the 22nd, with an excursion up the Rhine by saloon-steamer to the famous Sieben Gebirge.

Old-world Cologne, the most accessible of German towns to Britishers, has always fresh attractions to offer, besides the charm of old association, no matter how often you have been there already.

The sale and exchange of stamps will hold an important place at this year's gathering, both Saturday and Sunday evenings being devoted to the business.

The Committee warmly invites philatelists from all parts of England. Full particulars may be had from the Hon. Secretary, Herr B. Stratmann, 143-147 Severin-Strasse, Cologne, Germany.

So Mr. C. J. Phillips will really be back among us on the 10th, our paper's publishing day. This is good news for all (and they are very many), to whom C. J. P. is always ready to impart from his big stock of philatelic information.

Log-rolling, is it, say you? Well, if it be so, it is a mighty good log indeed!

Talking of "logs" we intend to make a raid on the Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons about lunch-time "one day next week," and ask His Excellency whether he will be pleased to give up some chips from the "log" of his latest travels. For he is fast becoming the Ulysses of Philately who "saw many men and cities."

Talking of Ulysses flings us back into classical days, and then with a jerk forward into the Greek Olympian Games Issue!

But, says a French contemporary, this is "un fruit défendu."

Forbidden fruit! well perhaps not altogether forbidden, for the eating of it would not quite drive us out of the Paradise of Philatelists; let us then say, discouraged fruit

Anyhow to the classical boy, that is to a large audience of young philatelists, these Olympian stamps cannot fail to possess very keen interest, whether they be pure philately or not.

For they are a revival of Great old Greek stories.

See, for instance, the five and ten Lepta with the Discobolos of Myron, an "old issue" indeed with some three and twenty centuries behind it!

Then the 10 Drachmas with the picture of that old citadel the Acropolis; the Hermes of Praxiteles, one of Athens' greatest sculptors, on the 2 Drachmas. These, and many others, may have little of necessary to do with the letter-carrier, but they cannot fail to call up

great memories in the minds of those to whom the noble story of Greece is not altogether unknown.

As to boys, we have been asked to start a Boys' Column.

We shall be very glad to hear from any of our boy friends whether they would care for this.

It seems to us the Boy Beginner has been somewhat overlooked of late months and years.

We have been so keen on specializing and on microscopic varieties that the novice, who cares nothing about hairlines, has been a bit left out in the cold.

There is indeed almost an opening for the "Boy's Own Philatelist"; and there are less unlikely things than its appearance.

Those who heard Mr. Hansford's very charming "Ladies Empire Band" at 40, Jermyn-street, on the last day of April, were almost all of them quite sure they were the "New Philatelist," of whom so much has been heard. So young, so much in tune, such excellent workers!

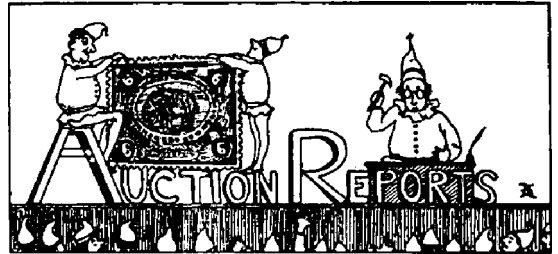
But the "greatest rarity" (to use our stamp language) of a collection in which all the specimens were rare, was the Cornet Solo, which all who heard wished to hear once more.

And is Frank Celli—that great big good natured man with the beautiful voice—also among the Philatelists? Certainly he was there on Thursday evening. When next I see the burly Frank on the confines of Bohemia I must really ask to see his collection.

We should like to say a word or two respecting the representative stamp-paper of the Argentine Republic. There are so many English people who have business relations and interests in Argentina that they will doubtless be grateful to us for calling attention to the very interesting *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*, a monthly review published at Buenos Aires (P.O. box 1108). It is well printed on excellent paper and contains, besides matters of special Argentine interest, much that is worth reading on general philatelic subjects.

Persia and the Transvaal, these are the two countries which, with their past and possible tragedies, have arrested our attention in these later days. From our own modest point of view it may be said that with the new Shah, whoever he may be, will come a new Issue which the strictest of us may collect. But as to the Transvaal, who shall say what the future holds?

Mr. F. R. Ginn, of the Strand, has just bought a very fine collection from an ex-member of the London Society. The collection (a general one) consists of 40,000 stamps in seventeen volumes, and the price paid was £3,000, so that there should be some good things in it.



* unused.

† on original.

Mr. CHEVELEY held his eighty-sixth sale on April 8th and 9th.

	£	s.	d.
45 Ionian Isles, blue†	3	0	0
64 Basle, 2½r.*	5	12	6
69 Neuchatel, 5c.*	3	12	6
81 Gt. Britain, oct., 10d.*	3	0	0
102 Ceylon, imperf., 8d., cut close one side	9	10	0
129 " " 1/9*	3	3	0
181 Cape, woodblock error, 1d. blue, chipped	18	10	0
184 Mauritius, 1848, 1d., very early	5	5	0
185 " " 2d., medium	3	12	6
186 " " large fillet, 2d., tear	5	5	0
260 S. Australia, £1, £4, £5, £20, postally used	9	0	0
289 Victoria beaded oval, 6d. orange	6	5	0
290 " " 5/- blue on yellow	4	15	0
421 B. Guiana, 1851, 4c.	4	6	0
422 " " 1856, 4c. magenta	11	5	0
423 " " ditto, corners clipped but apparently*	4	5	0
427 Buenos Ayres, 5p. orange, tear	7	5	0
477 New Brunswick, 1/- purple, margins	21	10	0
478 " " ditto, no margins	13	10	0
480 " " Connet, no perfs. two sides*	13	10	0
482 N. Scotia, 1/- plum	12	0	0
485 Newfoundland, 1/- carmine	6	10	0
500 Peru, ½p. rose	12	5	0
510 St. Kitts, 6d. olive*	3	4	0
519 St. Lucia, 1885, 1/- orange red*	4	17	6
520 " " ditto, no gum*	2	16	0
529 Tobago, C.C., 6l. ochre*	4	2	0
555 Virgin Isles, 1/-, single-lined border*	4	0	0
564 " " C.A., 1/- brown†	5	0	0

Mr. CHEVELEY held his eighty-seventh sale on April 15th.

11 Vaud, 5c.*	3	10	0
12 Winterthur, 2½c.	3	0	0
30-2 Ceylon, imperf., 9d., 50/-, 82/6, and	3	12	6
33-4 " " 4d., £15 and	15	5	0
35-6 " " 8d., £20 and	18	10	0
44 " " perf., 8d.,	3	4	0
64 Sydney, 2d., Plate ii., no 'crevit'	3	6	0
208 Mauritius, 1848, 2d., early, P'ENOÉ	11	10	0
209 " " 2d., very early	7	15	0
224A " " 1d., very early	5	15	0
232 B. Guiana, 1853, 1c. brown red*	3	16	0
252 Canada, perf., 6d.	10	15	0

258	Nevis, 4d. rose*	...	...	...	4	0	0
264	N. Brunswick, 1/-, violet	...	...	...	18	10	0
266	N. Scotia, 1/- violet	...	...	...	18	15	0
284	St. Vincent, star, 5/-*	...	...	...	14	5	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held their seventy-third sale on April 16th and 17th.

38	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4/4 s., roul.	...	...	...	5	10	0
73	Basle, 2 1/2 r.	...	...	...	5	0	0
77	Ceylon, imperf., 4d.	...	...	...	14	0	0
85	" " 2/-	...	...	...	4	10	0
114	Shanghai, 1 cand in blue on 3c. rose on pink	...	...	...	3	12	6
117	" " 1 cand in blue on 9c. blue	...	...	...	4	0	0
173	Newfoundland, 1/- orange, damaged	...	...	...	3	5	0
232	Montserrat, C.A., 4d. blue	...	...	...	3	15	0
278	St. Lucia, 1/- black and orange	...	...	...	4	0	0
285	Trinidad, litho., blue*	...	...	...	4	0	0
302	Bolivia, 50c. blue, 2 copiest	...	...	...	7	10	0
306	Dominican Rep., 1r. black on green	...	...	...	4	4	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on April 20th and 21st, being the continuation of the collection sold on March 30th and 31st.

395	N. Brunswick, 6d.	...	...	...	3	15	0
402	" " 1/- mauve, cut close	...	...	...	9	10	0
403	" " 1/-, tear and pin-hole	...	...	...	14	10	0
406	Newfoundland, 4d. carmine*	...	...	...	4	4	0
410	" " 1/- orange, creased	...	...	...	7	10	0
416-7	N. Scotia, 1/-, mended, £3 10 and	...	...	...	5	5	0
420	Antioquia, 1st issue, 5c.	...	...	...	9	0	0
421	" " " 1p.	...	...	...	4	0	0
435	Bolivar, 10c. green*	...	...	...	5	15	0
458	Buenos Ayres, 3p., small tear	...	...	...	3	10	0
460	" " 4p*	...	...	...	19	0	0
461	" " 4p., defect	...	...	...	8	0	0
462	" " 5p., repaired	...	...	...	9	9	0
472	Colombia, 1862, 20c., very fine	...	...	...	7	15	0
475	" " " 1p.*	...	...	...	4	0	0
510	Mexico, eagle, 3c., surcharge*	...	...	...	3	17	6
522	Peru, 1/2 p. yellow*	...	...	...	4	5	0
529	Tolima, 1st issue, 5c. on buff batonné	...	...	...	4	4	0
627	New Caledonia, 1st issue, sheet of originals*	...	...	...	18	0	0
645	Philippines, 1863, 1r. violet, surch. HpN, £3 and	...	...	...	4	5	0
647-8	" " 2r., ditto, 25/- and	...	...	...	4	0	0
772	Victoria, beaded oval, 6d. orange	...	...	...	4	0	0
821	W. Australia, C.C., 12 1/2, error, 2l. mauve*	...	...	...	8	5	0

Mr. HADLOW held his seventy-fifth sale on April 27th.

27	Tuscany, 3l.	...	...	...	50	0	0
39	Vaud, 4c., damaged	...	...	...	7	5	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held their seventy-fourth sale on April 28th and 29th.

53	Spain, 1851, 2r., creased	...	...	...	10	0	0
59	Vaud, 4c., damaged	...	...	...	7	5	0
60	Tuscany, 1q., on bluish, pair but*	...	...	...	5	0	0
61	" " 9c., on white	...	...	...	3	12	6
68	Gt. Britain, oct., 1/-, die 2*	...	...	...	5	0	0
151	Lagos, 5/- blue*	...	...	...	17	7	0
158	Zululand, 5/-†	...	...	...	3	5	0
209	Guatemala, 1881, 5c., centre inverted	...	...	...	3	5	0
223	Barbadoes, 1d. on 1/2 5/-, pair	...	...	...	17	10	0
255	Nevis, litho, 6d.	...	...	...	10	0	0
270	St. Lucia, star, blue*	...	...	...	4	0	0
273	" " 1/- black and orange*	...	...	...	4	15	0
277	" " 1885, 1/-	...	...	...	5	0	0
279	St. Vincent, imperf, 1d., pair*	...	...	...	5	0	0
284	" " 1/- indigo, perf. 11-12 1/2*	...	...	...	5	5	0
298	" " 1d. in red on 1/2 6d.*	...	...	...	6	0	0
308	Tobago, 1880, 1d. on 1/2 6d.†	...	...	...	4	10	0

317	Trinidad, litho, early, bright blue	...	...	...	7	7	0
320	" " " late, blue	...	...	...	6	0	0
324	" " " imperf., 6d. green	...	...	...	4	0	0
337	Virgin Isles, 1/-, single-lined border	...	...	...	4	0	0

Mr. CHEVELEY held his eighty-eighth sale on April 30th and May 1st.

18	Gt. Britain, 1d. black, strip of 12 from bottom of sheet	...	...	...	5	5	0
32	" " 5/-, Plate 4*	...	...	...	8	10	0
82	Spain, Madrid, 1c., pair	...	...	...	4	15	0
97	Tuscany, 1s., on bluish, block of 4†	...	...	...	8	0	0
120	Ceylon, imperf., 4d.	...	...	...	12	0	0
218	Lagos, 2/6 brown	...	...	...	3	10	0
225	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., pair and single†	...	...	...	8	10	0
406	Bahamas, 4d. on 6d., surch. inverted†	...	...	...	9	0	0
430	Confederate, Fredericksburg, 5c., block of 4*	...	...	...	4	5	0
466	Nevis, 6d. green*	...	...	...	8	0	0
474	N. Brunswick, 6d., superb	...	...	...	4	0	0
491	St. Kitts, fourpence on 6d., block of 15*	...	...	...	5	5	0
494	St. Lucia, 1/- black and orange	...	...	...	4	4	0
511	St. Vincent, star, 4d. ultramarine*	...	...	...	3	10	0

English Minor Varieties.

In last month's number I made some remarks on English stamps that seem to have raised the ire of one of our contemporaries. I repeat again what was then said; our contention was and is, that "many of the so called 'hair-lines' are quite accidental." This by no means denies the fact that hair-lines do exist and occur always on certain stamps of a plate.

With regard to my question as to how the plates were made nothing has been said, but I am glad to say that I have received a communication from one of the greatest authorities on English stamps, and he informs me that the roller consisted of only *one* impression, and a fresh roller was prepared for every plate. The roller was impressed on the plate 240 times, and in some cases guide lines were first placed on the plate to aid the workman in placing the roller in a proper position. One plate that undoubtedly had these guide lines is plate 3 of the 2d, but I cannot find any evidence in my own plates that there were any guide lines on plates 1, 2, or 4.

Here is another query for English specialists. How many sets of punches were used for the corner letters? In the twopence there were at least the following: plates 1 and 2, plate 3, plate 4, plate 5, and plate 6—5 sets. An examination of the penny stamps might reveal others. Again was only one set in use at a time or was there more than one? In other words have any stamps been seen with letters from two different sets of punches as the two J of plates 3 and 4 of the 2d?

One more word re poor Bamra, and we have only altered the words *underlined* in our contemporary's paragraph. 'No Philatelist worth the name would dream of regarding *English stamps used abroad* as on the same Philatelic level as the *stamps of Bamra*.'

Postmarks are interesting, but they are not Philately.

S. C. SKIPTON.

ADVERTISING RATES.

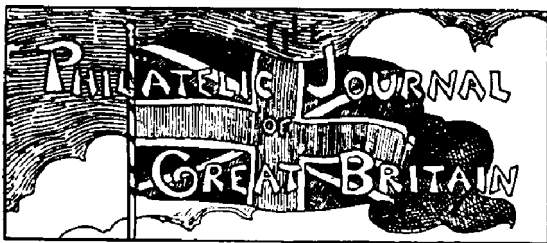
PRICE PER INSERTION :—

	Once. s. d.	3 times. s. d.	6 times. s. d.	12 times s. d.
1 page	40 0	36 0	30 0	22 6
½ page or 1 column	22 0	19 6	16 6	15 0
¼ page or ½ "	12 0	11 0	9 0	8 0
⅛ page or ¼ "	6 6	5 6	4 6	4 0
1/16 page or ⅛ "	4 0	3 8	3 0	4 0

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-16th of a page.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



MAY 11th, 1896.

We know very well how difficult **Our Boys**. it is to dissociate these simple words, **OUR BOYS**, from the memories which, perhaps, linger more round the boards of the Vaudeville Theatre than of any more serious Temple of Philately. For "Our Boys" suggest more a flavour of David James and "inferior Dossit" than the calm atmosphere of S. Thomas'-square and superior Wiltshire. But it is not on reminiscences such as these—more sacred, may be, to the old fogies than the New Collectors—that we wish to dwell. It is just this. In the days of old, in the Consulship of the Philatelic Plaucus, the Boy was the Philatelist. The greybeards of those days trifled with stamps, and possibly helped on Sunday afternoons young Hopeful to paste (woe is me!) his specimens in one of those tawdry early spangly publications which the modern high-and-dry specialist would shudder to call an Album. The boy was the Stamp Collector; parents and guardians were but graceless and unwilling cashiers, needing much persuasion before they honoured drafts on the Bank of Philatelia.

Nous avons changé tout cela. After years of earnest study of perforations, water-marks, hair-lines, secret marks, and open errors, a man is lucky if he becomes a genuine and competent philatelist before those evil days when his wife or daughter forces him to use his first bottle of

hair dye. The boy no longer stands on the burning deck of Timbrology, or, if he does, he runs a cruel risk of getting blown up. What was a toy once has become a serious investment; the Lowther Arcade of yore is the Philatelic Stock Exchange of to-day.

But what a Stock Exchange! Thousands of pounds change hands every day; collections are sold for small fortunes, and single specimens for sums which would keep an honest German family on its country's savoury sausages for a decade. But the boy, where does he come in now? That is just our point. Like those terrible "grown-ups" that have no time to play, the saddened Olympians of later years have practically discouraged and kicked out the boy. He should be, and must be, encouraged to return to the early loves of those that were boys before him.

Perhaps the New Collector will do something for the boy. He will frighten him less than the Old Collector, with his cheque-book, his safe, and his array of unintelligible words. Can we not do something, we who believe in collecting honest new stuff, towards helping our boys? We can but try.

An old worker in literature not Clubs. wholly of a philatelic kind, gave utterance lately to a few quasi-philosophic reflections on that delicate and difficult point—the use of Clubs. "I belong," said he "to half a dozen Clubs. I hardly ever go into them; I don't know why I stick to them. Why the best one I belong to, the Parthenon, only sees me about a dozen time a year, and then for half an hour at a time. Were I of a calculating and economic turn of mind I might prove to you with perfect accuracy that every cup of tea I have had at the Parthenon has cost me a sovereign, and I think it is fair arithmetic to say that practically I paid at the Junior Balfour Club (which I only visited once in 1895) the sum of five guineas and eightpence for a sandwich and a glass of thin ale. And yet I go on paying these subscriptions as if my salvation in this world depended on it."

This is a melancholy view, no doubt, which will not commend itself to the healthy-minded and cheerful giver. Yet in homely words, the number of Clubs has of late years increased beyond all measure, and a new one has to be very sure of its ground if it is to take any permanent root. We have not as yet, until comparatively the other day, had any attempt in this country to combine the business or traffic side of philately with the convenience of a Social Club. It would be beyond our province to say whether the latest venture will meet with a sufficient patronage to justify its continued existence, but one thing is beyond doubt. No Club worth the name can be of any real use to the great general body of London Philatelists, if it be the Club of one man or of one set, or one party or one clique. We do not say this New Establishment is such a place;

it has not yet had time to shew of what it is made, or how it proposes to work. It would be most unfair to judge it at present. A new Social Club, is a delicate thing, and its parents can easily make it or mar it by a good or bad choice of its godfathers. We shall be very pleased to see the list of eminent philatelists drawn from all shades of social and Commercial Philately, who are, we are given to understand, to form the Working Philatelic Sub-Committee in Jermyn-Street. Till then we can but suspend judgment, with perhaps a vote of thanks to the Capitalists who have thus placed their resources at the command of the Philatelic public.

The Philatelic Club and Exchange.

In obedience to a courteous summons from the directors of the *Philatelic Club Exchange Company, Limited*, a representative of the *P.J.G.B.* attended the opening soirée of this club at 40, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, on the 30th ult. The directors and the obliging secretary, Mr. R. Lawrence Harris, received their guests in the pleasantly furnished and well lighted rooms on the first floor, which have, if we mistake not, already served the purposes of a club; and none of their hundred or so of visitors can complain of a lack of hospitality. It may be said at once that although Philately was in the air it was not present in any very concrete manner at this gathering. But Mr. Hansford of Greenwich had provided his most tuneful and well-drilled Hungarian band. Frank Celli (always delightful) charmed an audience only too pleased to hear him again. Miss Maud Watson gave a plantation song and dance which we are sure even the S.S.S.S. would not condemn as unnecessary. Mr. Patrick Munro recited; Miss Eva S. Days was the very capable accompanist, while Mr. Davies (who, if he be a Philatelist, must be an adept in Old File's Ocean Philately), gave "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." It was all very pleasant and kind and bright, and the overworked philatelists and journalists will no doubt have very pleasant memories to feast upon.

It may be asked, "Where does the Philately come in?" Now this question has been asked so often, even touching the heaviest copy in so-called Philatelic Journals, that it may not unfairly be asked here again. So we will give, in the fewest words, what we believe to be in the mind of the Managing Body of this institution. We do not understand, but we shall be glad to be corrected if we are mistaken, that they themselves claim to be Philatelists. But as business men who see the needs of the time and cater for them, it is their opinion that a small and comfortable social club, in the very heart of social London, is at the present moment needed by Philatelists. The directors, so far as we can understand, are forming a General Committee from which certain specialist sub-committees shall be chosen. Of these sub-committees one of the most important in the life of the New Club will be the Philatelic Sub-Committee, composed (we are informed) of known expert Philatelists of good standing, but of no one party or profession. Practically, this Sub-Committee will do all the stamp management of the Club, and the Directors wish them to do this in their own philatelic way, interfering with them as little as possible.

Now it is beyond the province of this journal to prophesy how far this scheme is feasible. We shall be glad however to inform our readers when the proposed Committee is formed, and to give them any other information which Mr. Harris or his Directors may place at our disposal.

Correspondence.

MR. BISHOP ON THE NEW COLLECTOR.

Sir,—I have read with mingled feelings of amazement and amusement the two paragraphs of Mr. Bishop's, anent the "New Collector" in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, for April 2, 1896. It seems strange that a personage of whom it can be said, in elegant phraseology, that "There won't never be no sich pusson," should have caused "all the talk here (in London)"—if he is to have no existence he will trouble us less than "little." But I venture to think Mr. Bishop is playing the well known ostrich trick—he burrows his head in the sand of prejudice, and then exclaims "I can see nothing." But inability to see is due to defective or obscured vision—the thing to be seen exists nevertheless. To disparage or attempt to ignore a fact does not, as many seem inclined to think, disprove its existence.

"The New Collector" exists, and will, I feel sure, produce developments in the demands the "New Philately" will have to supply.

Mr. Bishop would have done better if he had adduced arguments in support of his contention, instead of asserting, as a mere *ipse dixit*, "In the inner circle of London Philately it is quite understood that this 'New Philately' is a somewhat astute dodge on the part of a ring of dealers who are deeply interested, (in a strictly commercial sense of the word) in 'modern' stamps, as distinguished from the rare old issues."

I presume that stamp dealers like all other business men, traffic in their wares for profit, and not simply or primarily for the good and pleasure of their customers. The principle of business is very simple, and remains the same whether dealers offer boots, bread, new issues, or obsolete rarities—but the application of the principle is wider in the dealing in new issues, for here the mutual profit of buyer and seller extends over a far greater area. Some uncharitable person might make a similar statement to that of Mr. Bishop with reference to other dealers, and assert that the prices of some stamps are kept up, and the interest in the acquisition of them maintained by an astute dodge on the part of a ring of dealers who are deeply interested (in a strictly commercial sense of the word) in rare stamps, as distinguished from the cheap modern issues.

Personally I should strongly advise any one who is thinking about beginning to form a collection to confine his attention entirely to stamps issued on and from Jan. 1st, 1896, he would find

it very easy to get many hundreds of stamps at a comparatively low price, and would be able without difficulty to obtain many complete issues. Few things are more disappointing to a stamp collector than to gaze year after year at blanks in his album which he knows can never be filled up. This sense of dissatisfaction need never be felt by those who can afford to place an order with a firm of good standing to procure all stamps of a certain country, or countries, issued since a certain date.

It might be argued that such a collection would not be worth having, because it contained no rarities, but surely this would be absurd—the very essence of making a collection is that the collector collects something, whereas it seems to be the very essence of the attempt of the ordinary collector to try to collect what he can never obtain!

The "New Collector" can certainly attain his object—the ordinary collector who collects everything in general, and nothing in particular, is confessedly aiming at an object which retreats as he advances.

The New Collector is constantly animated by the hope of fruition of his efforts in the enjoyment of his treasures in their completeness—and he knows that this is possible to attain; the ordinary collector is always depressed by the knowledge that there are stamps, which for him are practically non-existent.

If the "New Collector" brings business to the doors of dealers so much the better for both, but I see nothing in this to warrant the employment of such terms as "astute dodge," and "ring of dealers."—If I dealt in brass buttons I should be extremely delighted if people would collect them and I should do my utmost to encourage such collectors, but I should not think I had been guilty of an "astute dodge."

Mr. Bishop writes:—"It is buncombe to argue that *all* the old stamps are beyond the reach of the young collector" (*italics are mine*). Of course, such a statement would be ridiculous if it were made, for there are numbers of old stamps, which can be bought for a penny or twopence each; but if a collector collects *generally* stamps issued from their very introduction, he will find his task hopeless. If he specializes he will soon be in despair unless his banker's balance is able to supply his aspirations; the "new collector" is in every way far better off than the collector of all issues; to my mind the question admits of no discussion, the question, I mean, on its intrinsic merits.

Mr. Bishop surely writes at random when he takes (also "at random") certain countries and says that "their stamps are mostly (much virtue in his "mostly") within the reach of the humblest." The result of an examination of the stamps of Roumania, Holland, Austria, Brazil and Uruguay issued up to, and including, 1889, according to Bright's catalogue is as follows:—

	Stamps	Total Price.		Average.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
(a)	Roumania 142	1151	1	8	1
(b)	Holland 183	229	7	1	3
(c)	Austria 103	774		7	10
	Brazil 118	1037	1	8	9
(d)	Uruguay 91	948	5	10	5

E & OE

(a) This does not include 3 of the 1858 Moldavias (!) and several other stamps not priced.

(b) This includes "unpaid" stamps.

(c) This includes "Newspaper and Journal" stamps—does not include Austrian Italy nor 14 stamps unpriced.

(d) This does not include officials, nor unpriced stamps.

I am quite ready to accept Mr. Bishop's calculation that French stamps can be bought at an average of 5d. per stamp, but even so, I do not see that Mr. Bishop's statement substantiates his assertion that the stamps of the countries he takes at random can be obtained by the humblest collector.

But allowing for the sake of argument that the general collector could obtain all the stamps of all countries at a low price, he would still *have to buy all the new issues*, and would be at once an old and new collector, unless he drew the line somewhere. Where is he to draw it? Surely at that period from which he can get the most for his money, and this is the gist of the whole matter.

It may be argued that the "New Collector" will have quality rather than quantity. Quite so. It is impossible, save for the very wealthy, to have both, and the "New Collector" will be in this respect, no worse off than the ordinary collector whose album contains the stamps of Holland and France, averaging respectively 15d. and 5d. per stamp.

A man about to collect must specialize with reference to country, or with reference to issue, or with reference to both. I venture to state that the man who confines his attention to one or more countries and to the stamps issued by those countries from and after a recent date will do the wisest thing.

Yours philatelically,

A. H. HILDESLEY,

Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum,

Sanawar, India.

Shalbourne Vicarge, Hungerford,

April 25, 1896.

(We have much pleasure in publishing this testimony from an unbiassed though friendly critic.—ED., *P.J.G.B.*)

HULL & DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

St. Lukes-street, Hull,
8th April, 1896.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that a Philatelic Society is now formed in Hull, under the above title, and I herewith enclose report from the minutes of our first meeting which was held on Tuesday last, which you will perhaps kindly insert in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

Donations of Magazines, or other Philatelic publications towards the library, would be very thankfully received by the Society.

I shall be glad to give you any further information that you may require.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES BURN, Hon. Sec.

W. Brown, Esq.,
Salisbury.

BRAZILIAN AND OTHER STAMPS STOLEN.

75, Little Britain, London, E.C.
May 2nd, 1896.

Dear Sir,—You will perhaps have read in *S. C. F.*, (to-day's No.) that a theft has been committed on our premises, but the Editor omitted to say that amongst the stamps stolen were 22x Brazil, 700 chocolate 1890 in blocks, pairs, and singles, all used, and 8 x 1/- Falkland Island obsolete unused. If you thought you could devote a little space in your valuable paper to above we would be much obliged to you, as we think that if the stamps have been offered for sale to any dealer, the Brazils chiefly might lead to finding out the thief.

We thank you before hand and remain
Yours sincerely,
HOPE & Co.

Hill-top Sancies.*

(By an Old File).

"I think," said Flossie, "that this is good indeed. I cry a halt."

"Good," returned Jim, "but your awful Dad is a bit behind,"

And it was very good. We had started somewhat early from Farnham on this bright morning in the first days of May, tempered only (at least to those who have reached my meditative years) by a steady but light North-East wind, with an edge on it which others feel beside the late Mr. Jarndyce, of Bleak House. Flossie and Jim both had their bicycles, and Flossie's was a model of sweetness and lightness. I made the trifling mistake—for even a practical philatelist like myself is liable to be taken in, especially by the enemies of his own household—of riding my tricycle on this occasion, and that excellent piece of modern mechanism is fitted with a cleverly contrived luggage-carrying apparatus (a poor thing, but mine own) of which I am justly proud.

* Note.—We can only recommend this production as a Philatelic Opiate. Serious Philatelists will not "have it on their lists."—Ed. *P. J. G. B.*

Flossie and Jim both agreed that this would be an excellent opportunity for making a really useful practical test of this "fixing," so these hard-headed and hard-hearted young things packed the lunch on my carrier, and leaving me their blessing, went chortling ahead. I thought the lunch looked rather gigantic, but I had bragged so of the luggage-carrying power of my cycle that I hardly liked to suggest a division.

Brother Philatelist, hair-lined and worried, with thy feelings lacerated by unsatisfied longings for that unget-at-able 1856 1 cent B. Guiana, which that fool Jones swears he can put his finger on any day, knowest thou the Back of the Pig, as Flossie has it, or the Hog's Back, as the mapmen call it? Ten breezy miles from Farnham to Guildford on such a perfect road, high up above all fighting and worrying mortals in the valley, on either side of you—these ten miles would blow the ill temper and worse grammar even out of a philatelic journalist. Then the dip down into Guildford; (mind that last turn as you run into the town, or you'll knock over a child or a curate, of which two species, the week-day population of the outskirts of Guildford seems to consist), the old-world entrance into Godalming, the easy ascent and the wonderful road up to the Devil's Punch-bowl at the top of Hind Head; all these were great indeed on that early day in May, adding fresh stores to the picture gallery each one of us has, all his own, where, in moments of depression or sadness, or too-earnest philately, or as a refuge from talk of fools, he may roam at leisure; the memories almost bringing back that keen great air of the Hill-Top which we knew and loved before John Tyndall high-fenced it, or Grant Allen praised it in the many editions of which we have heard; and, hearing, envied. . . .

I said "Easy ascent" to the Devil's Punch-Bowl, but this must not be taken too literally. The North-East wind was at my back and helped me up "some" as they say in the enlightened West, still I had the eight hundred feet to climb, and the sun poured relentlessly on me in the great open stretches which lead to the summit. And my heartless family had taken "at the foot of the letter" my polite expressions of a desire not to delay them, and gone ahead. I heard of them at Guildford and found traces of them at Godalming, but I saw them not again, till turning a corner in the road just below the Punch-Bowl. I came upon the two bicycles stacked under a gorse-bush, and Flossie and Jim sunning themselves against a high South bank sheltered from any air of wind that might come from North or East. Leaving "the children" to unpack the lunch I threw myself on the slope in the sun, and watching them, learnt why my tricycle and I had had such a doing. Although not equal to the menu of the dinner of the Philatelic Society, I think the combined genius of Jim and Flossie had not been utterly wasted. The prominence given by the wealthy wise men of

Effingham House to their annual culinary splendours, encourages me to think that I shall not be altogether unphilatelic if I repeat the modest bill of fare on this occasion :—

Item : Two Spring Chickens, well roasted, with original livers.

Item : A Salad of Lettuce and Endive in a cloth ; a tender spring onion or two almost innocent of guile. The whole in an enamelled metal salad dish.

Item : The salad dressing made *secundem artem* in the early morning by Jim from real first-squeeze Olive Oil and true Malt Vinegar. The whole well seasoned and enclosed in a soda-water bottle carefully corked and wrapped in an odd number of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*.

Item : A big loaf of Hovis Bread.

Item : Butter in a lordly dish containing also a big lump of ice, which had not quite melted.

Item : A Potato Salad, dressed. Potatoes cooked by Flossie the night before : cut cold into slices. The dressing made by myself. [Very few Englishmen can make a potato salad dressing : it's one of the few things our cocky friends the Germans really can do when they're not wiring to Oom Paul.]

Item : Three bunches of Muscatel Grapes—white—thin skins. A present from a well-known philatelist, bless him.

Item : Two bottles of modest St. George, 1891, from dear W . . . agent to B . . . Frères of Bordeaux. A soothing and refreshing tippie.

Item : Four bottles of soda-water, not stoppered but corked.

Item : (And this was the cruellest weight of all). A gooseberry tart of green gooseberries from Fowey in Cornwall, with a little pot Cornish cream to mellow it.

Item : (The last). A small wickered bottle of Italian Chartreuse from the Certosa Monastery near Florence.

Now let any of my young friends try and pack this simple lot on the most Ideal luggage carrier in existence and toil up eight hundred feet with it, then he will be able to give what philosophers call "real assent" to the notion of foot-pounds. However, this modest meal of the philatelic wayfarer was perhaps—in that greatest of all great airs in our own good southern counties—well worth the labour. We had not forgotten the corkscrew.

"Dad" said Flossie, as she played with a pretty bunch of Muscatel, "don't you think philatelists are rather idiots?"

"My dear girl!" I gasped, the Certosa nearly going the wrong way in my astonished alarm, "what awful blasphemy."

"Perhaps" murmured Jim from behind a cloud of tobacco smoke (how good tobacco tastes in that tall air, after a frugal meal like ours), "perhaps the young lady is acquiring the rudiments of self-knowledge. Let it not baulk the progress of the New Woman."

Flossie pouted. "You're as bad, Jim," she retorted "as some of those vulgarian philatelic journalists who turn everything into childish personalities set off by bad grammar. "But, I say," she added, persuasively, "They are rather idiots, aren't they? Now really?"

I interposed, wisely. "Of course, my dear child, in a study so deep and wide and philately, as wide I may say as the whole of this *orbis terrarum*, there must be variations in type, and I've no doubt the variety to which you somewhat brusquely allude does occasionally obtrude itself, but more as a 'sport,' as Tom the gardener says, than a settled line of growth. Permit me . . ."

"No, my dear sententious, punctilious and philatelic Dad, I will *not* permit you, or you will treat Jim and me to a sermon after the manner of the leaders in our petty press. Just listen to me. You people are idiots (forgive me for once) in this, that you are losing hold of the very best and truest kind of stamp collectors in your blind and often useless searchings and gropings after the unattainable rarity or the *perf* that never was on sea or land. You are shoving aside, despising, ignoring the boys and girls; the clear-headed, bright-eyed boys and girls who first started this thing. Obscured by the fuss and fret of this hideous race for the high-priced; panting and exhausted, cheque-book in hand, you pass by that young element in which alone the germs of true artistic spirit would be preserved, if you took the slightest pains to preserve it. Philatelic Barbarians that you are, you are fast becoming with your cornering and bearings and bullings a mere crowd of philatelic stockbrokers at the best, philatelic gamblers at the worst. True, one of you has dared to do the one simple and honest thing by suggesting to young and modest collectors that they should collect *good* new things as their fathers did. He suggests this, and he is right. The New Collector is the one hopeful sign on the Philatelic horizon. And the boys, you other fellows are choking them off: you other fellows. . . ."

"You other fellows," murmured Jim, "will miss the last train from Haslemere. Let us gather up the fragments."

But that evening, in Camden Town the dingy, Flossie began a new and forcible essay, which may or may not be published in the days to come, yclept—"The Neglect of the Boy in Philately."

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

(IMPERIAL COMPANY).

Surcharged on British Stamps.

Watermark Crown. Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|---|-----|------------------------|
| 1 | ½a. | IN BLACK ON 1d. LILAC. |
| 2 | 1a. | „ 2d. GREEN AND RED. |
| 3 | 4a. | „ 5d. PURPLE AND BLUE. |

Arms of the Company in centre.

Wove Paper ; watermark Maker's name in the sheet.

Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|----|-----|---------------|
| 4 | ½a. | BROWN. |
| 5 | 1a. | GREEN. |
| 6 | 2a. | VERMILION. |
| 7 | 4a. | PALE BROWN. |
| 8 | 8a. | GREY. |
| 9 | 8a. | BLUE. |
| 10 | 1r. | GREY. |
| 11 | 1r. | ROSE. |
| 12 | 2r. | BROWN-RED. |
| 13 | 3r. | SLATE-VIOLET. |
| 14 | 4r. | BLUE. |
| 15 | 5r. | SAP-GREEN. |

Imperforate.

- 16 ½a. BROWN.
 17 1a. GREEN.
 18 2a. VERMILION.
 19 4a. GREY.
 20 4a. PALE BROWN.
 21 8a. GREY.
 22 8a. BLUE.
 23 1f. GREY.
 24 1f. ROSE.

Horizontal Pair, Imperf. between.

- 25 ½a. BROWN.

Vertical Pair, Imperf. between.

- 26 ½a. BROWN.

BRITISH GUIANA.

JULY—AUGUST.—The Current Postage and Revenue Stamps, surcharged 'One'—'Cent' in two lines with the old value obliterated by two bars.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1c. IN RED ON 1\$, BLACK ON GREEN. |
| 2 | 1c. " 2\$. " " |
| 3 | 1c. " 3\$. " " |
| 4 | 1c. " 4\$. " " |

N.B.—These stamps were surcharged in pairs of 60. Minute varieties exist, the most noticeable of which has the 'E' of 'One' broken.

DECEMBER.—Ship in centre. Value in tablet at bottom.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

- 5 1c. GREEN.
 6 5c. BLUE.
 7 8c. LILAC, VALUE AND TOP INSCRIPTION IN BLACK.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

(COMPANY).

Arms of the Company.

Wove Paper.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----------|
| 1 | ½c. | ROSE. |
| 2 | 1c. | ORANGE. |
| 3 | 4c. | CARMINE. |

Varieties.

- (A) Perforated 14, ½, 1, 4c.
 (B) Imperforate, ½, 1, 4c.

Surcharged 'Two' 'Eight' or '8'—'Cents' in two lines.

Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|------|--------|
| 4 | Two c. | IN RED ON | 25c. | SLATE. |
| 5 | Eight c. | " | 25c. | " |
| 6 | 8c. | " | 25c. | " |

Varieties.

- (a) Surcharge inverted—2c. on 25c.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.


(COMPANY).

JULY.—Arms and Supporters of the Company in centre.

Wove Paper. Watermark Maker's name in sheet. Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|----|------|---------------|
| 1 | 1d. | BLACK. |
| 2 | 6d. | ULTRAMARINE. |
| 3 | 1/- | BROWN. |
| 4 | 2/6 | VERMILION. |
| 5 | 2/6 | LILAC. |
| 6 | 5/- | YELLOW. |
| 7 | 10/- | GREEN. |
| 8 | £1 | BLUE. |
| 9 | £2 | ROSE-RED. |
| 10 | £5 | OLIVE-GREEN. |
| 11 | £10 | BRIGHT BROWN. |

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list? Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.



By S. C. SKIPTON.

Argentine. A new value similar to the current 50c. was issued on April 1st. It has the new watermark, and is perforated 11½.
80c. slate-violet.

Bavaria. The Re-engraved stamp on the 5p. Post Cards occurs on the following.

P.C. 5p. green on buff, dated '95'
5p. " " " '96'
5 + 5p. " " " '95'

British Guiana. The following errors are chronicled.

2c. in red on 1 \$. green, double surcharge.
2 in red on 2c. black on lilac, '2' inverted.

British South Africa. The following are said to be the colours and values of the new issue in addition to the 4d. mentioned last month.

4d. black, value mauve.
1d. red, " green.
2d. brown, " lilac.
3d. red-brown, value blue
6d. mauve, " pink.
8d. dark-green, " violet, salmon paper.
1/- green, " blue.

Bulgaria. The following Boris Post Cards have been issued.

P.C. 5s. green, portrait lilac.
5s. " " black.
10c. red, without portrait

Confederate States. Beaumont, Texas. The *A. J. P.* chronicles a newly discovered local for this place. The design consists of 'BEAUMONT'—'PAID'—'10 CENTS' in three lines in a plain lined frame.

10c. black on yellow.

Baton Rouge. The same paper notes the discovery of the 2c. with error 'McCormick,' proving that the 2c was printed from the same setting up as the 5c.

2c. green, error 'McCormick.'

Cuba. The *Monthly Bulletin* notes an error of the Reply Card of 1882. The 2c. is stated to have been known for some time, but the 3c it appears is only just discovered.

P.C. 3 plus 3c. carmine on white, stamp on 1st half in right upper corner, on 2nd half in left upper corner.

Curaçao. The Postage Due Stamp with 'CENT' has been issued in three types.

P.D. 15c. green and black, Types i, ii, iii.

Denmark. Perforated 12½ instead of 13½.

40 blue and grey.
80 red "

Ecuador. It is said that only the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c. were issued with the date '1895.' We are promised a new set or sets for 1896, with the arms in centre in various frames and dated 1896. Also a set surcharged 'FRANQUEO'—'OFFICIAL' in a small oval and a set of Postage Due Stamps with figure of value in centre, besides Post Cards and Envelopes.

1c. dark green.
2c. orange-red.
5c. blue.
10c. brown.
20c. yellow.
50c. deep blue.
1s. brown.
5s. violet.
Off. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100c. olive-green.
P.D. 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 5s. olive-brown.
E. 5c. blue on blue wove, size 160 x 92 m.m.
10c. " " " "
P.C. 2c. red on rose. " " "
3c. green n bluish.

Finland. The *M. J.* notes as being in a celebrated St. Petersburg collection the following:—
1st issue, 10c., on vertically laid paper.

German East Africa. The current German stamps have been surcharged diagonally with three lines: 'figure of value'—'Deutsch-Ostafrika'—'Pesa.'

2p. in black on 3pf. brown.
3p. " 5pf. green.
5p. " 10pf. carmine.
10p. " 20pf. blue.
25p. " 50pf. brown.
P.C. 3p. in black on 5pf. green.
3 plus 3p. " 5 plus 5pf.
5p. " 10pf. carmine.
5 plus 5p. " 10 plus 10pf. carmine.

Great Britain. For the use of the Office of Works the Postmaster-General has authorised the surcharging of the ordinary stamps with 'O.W.'—'OFFICIAL.'

Off. ½d. black and vermilion.
1d. " purple.

Greece. The Olympian stamps have been issued. The designs are varied. The stamps are typographed on wove paper and are perforated 13½. The four lower values are small, the others being large, and either oblong or rectangular in shape.

1c. brown, Wrestlers.
2c. rose, " "
5c. violet, The Disc thrower of Myron.
10c. grey, " "
20c. brown red, Vase with Minerva.
25c. red, Four-horse Chariot.
40c. violet, Vase with Minerva.
60c. black, Four-horse Chariot.
1d. blue, Stadium at Athens.
2d. brown, The Hermes of Praxiteles.
5d. green, The Victory of Pausanias.
10d. brown, The Acropolis at Athens.

Guatemala. The *M. J.* notes that there appear to be at least 3 settings up of the surcharge '1'—'CENTAVO'—'1895' on the 6c. "The first has the word in a kind of narrow old style type, and measuring 16mm. in length, a bar between the word and the date. The entire sheet seems to have been printed at the same time. 2. Similar surcharge, but with the word in heavy, narrow letters (antique?), and measuring nearly 12mm. in length. This appears to have been printed 20 stamps at a time, 2 vertical rows of ten. 3. Surcharged '1895'—'1'—'CENTAVO' with bar between first and second lines; the word is in thinner letters than the last, but measuring about the same. We have only seen small blocks of this."

The 5c. Envelope has again been surcharged, and this time more elaborately than before. Above the stamp is 'CORREOS NACIONALES' in block capitals, and below is 'Seis Centavos' in thick letters. The stamp itself is surcharged '6' over the old value on either side, and the arms in centre and '1895' over the value in words.

1c. in red on 5c. lilac, 3rd setting.
E. 6c. in black on 5c. blue.

Hankow. We have received copies of the 20c. and 30c. surcharged '2 TWO CENTS 2' and '5 FIVE CENTS 5' respectively.
 5c. in black on 20c. vermilion.
 5c. " " 30c. lilac.

Hawaii. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles 1893. 5c. blue, double surcharge.

Holland. The following Envelopes with Stamps of the current type have been issued with stamp to left on white wove.
 E. 5c. blue, size 141 x 112 mm.
 12½c. grey " "

Honduras. The following Post Cards have been issued with stamp of the current type.
 P.C. 2c. black and blue on pink.
 2 plus 2c. " "
 3c. brown on grey. "
 3 plus 3c. " " "

Italy. P.C. 7½ plus 7½c. carmine, dated '96.'

India. The *A.J.P.* and *M.J.* note the following :—
 Off. ½a. blue, re-engraved, surcharged 'Service.'
 E. ½a. blue, white seal, on wove.

Japan. We find on looking through our Silver Wedding stamps that there are two perforations, 13½ and 11½.
 Some new stamps are being prepared in commemoration of the late war.

Johore. We have received the current set surcharged in small block capitals, 'KEMAHKOTAAN,' issued, so it is said, at the coronation of the new Sultan.

- 1c. black and lilac and mauve
- 3c. " " carmine
- 2c. " " yellow
- 4c. " " black.
- 5c. " " green.
- 6c. " " olive.
- 1½ " and green and carmine.

New South Wales. The Post Card has had the Waratah removed from the left hand side of the card and the words 'ONE HUNDRED YEARS' in the stamp replaced by an emblematic waratah and leaves.
 P.C. 1½d. blue on straw.

New Zealand. There is a variety due to a defective die on the 1d. It is known in the Colony as the 'slit ear' as the die shows a crate through the hair on to the ear.

The following varieties of perforation are noted :—

- 2d. lilac, perf. 10 x 11½.
- 3d. yellow, perf. 12½ x 10
- 8d. blue, perf. 10

Nicaragua. The following stationery has been issued for the year 1896 :—

- E. 5c. carmine, size 150 x 90mm.
- 10c. orange " "
- 20c. violet " 238 x 105mm.
- W. 1c. red.
- 5c. blue.
- 4c. violet.

- P.C. 2c. blue on rose
- 2 plus 2c. blue on rose
- 3c. blue on bluish
- 3 plus 3c. " " "

Peru. A new Letter Card has been issued inscribed 'Carta Postal' on an ornamental tablet, three lines for address, the third shorter and double, perforated top and sides.

L.C. 3c. vermilion on white.

Philippines. The *A.J.P.*, states that the Post Cards of 2c. and 3c. were issued in 1895 on yellow, while the 1894 issue were on buff.

- P.C. 1895. 2c. red-violet on yellow
- 3c. deep blue " "

Poland. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the adhesive.
 10c. blue and rose, on vertically laid paper.

Portugal. A commemorative issue is in contemplation here to commemorate the four hundredth year since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama.

Roumania (Levant). The surcharge on the stamps and post card (not letter card) mentioned last month exists in black as well as in violet.

Russia. The following are in the St. Petersburg collection according to the *M.J.*:—

- 1868, Horizontal laid lines.
 1k., 10k., imperf.
- 1879, On Fiscal Paper.
 7k. wmk. hexagon pattern.
- 1884. The 14k. divided diagonally and surcharged '7.'
- 1890. 14k. centre inverted, used 'St. Petersburg, Feb. 13, 1893.'

The Levant surcharge mentioned last month is according to the *T.P.* bogus.

Salvador. The following are the stationery supplies for 1896 :—

- E. 1c. green, size, 154 x 88mm.
- 2c. red " "
- 5c. blue " 160 x 90mm.
- 12c. grey " "
- 15c. green " "

Servia. A new value is reported here.
 1p. pale red.

South Australia. The following are reported :—
 2d. red. Crown S.A. close, perf. 11½ at bottom, 10 on other sides.
 2s. carmine, broad star, perf. 11½ at bottom, 10 on other sides.
 Off. 1d. black and green, perf. 13.
 2d. " " red " "

Tolima. A fresh set of Cubcertas in reported in the *Record*, but design is not stated.

- Cub. 20c. brown on white
- 30c. green " "
- 40c. red " "
- 60c. black on yellow
- 70c. brown.
- 80c. green.
- 90c. blue.
- 1p. magenta.

Transvaal. We have seen the new ½d. stamp, and hear of the post cards. The stamp has the design unchanged.
 ½d. green.

- P.C. ½d. green on buff.
- 1 plus ½d. " "
- 1d. plus 2d. carmine and green on buff.

United States. The following locals are from the *A.J.P.*:—

- Baltimore.*—The 10c. has been discovered on white on entire envelope.
- 10c. black on white.
- City Despatch Post.*
- 3c. black on scarlet.
- Boston.*—Subscribed 'BOSTON PARCEL POST'—'3 Cts. Paid,' in a fancy frame.
- 3c. black on green.
- Gordon's City Express.*
- 5c. black on red.
- Mason's New Orleans City Express.*
- ½c. blue.
- 1c. in black on ½c. blue.

Zanzibar. There appears to be several varieties of surcharge, as 'Zanzibar'—'Zanishar'—small z either above, below, or level with the other letters; 'Zanzibar' with the b an inverted q; besides the errors 'Zanzidar' and 'Zanizbar'; 'Zanzibar' with h thicker and from a different fount, and 'Zanzibai' with the final r upside down. In the large stamps the capital Z is found below the other letters.

- The Reply cards have also been surcharged for use here, and we believe that all the stationery has the surcharge in blue.
- P.C. ½ plus ½a. blue and red brown on buff.
- 1 plus 2a. on 1½ plus 1½a. blue and black on blue on buff.



MAY, 1896, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

*Vice-Presidents—*H. R. OLDFIELD, London.
E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.
VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.*Committee—*W. D. BECKTON, Manchester.
A. G. GARDNER, London.
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A. STICH, Paisley, N.B.
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Rev. W. BELL, Cork.*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—*

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Assistant Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

S. C. SKIPTON, 78, Castle-street, Salisbury.

Hon. Librarian—

B. W. WARHURST, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

W. HADLOW, 1, Exeter-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s 6d and annual subscription of 5s is payable on election.

The undermentioned are now proposed in accordance with the above.

New Members.

Tomas Torraladella, Pelayo 11, Barcelona, Spain.
Rayden C. Hopkins, Woodbank, Harringay Park, Crouch End, N.
Marian Knaster, 82, Ferozolimocka, Warsaw, Russian Poland.

New Address.

G. Semple, 9, The Cedars, Putney.

Subscriptions.

There are still a number of subscriptions for 1896 unpaid. Members are again requested to remit in reply to notices sent out in March.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledge the receipt of the following with thanks:

Stamp Collectors' Journal, for April, from Mr. Nunn.

Philatelic Record and Stamp News, for March and April, from T. Buhl and Co.

Auction Catalogue of Sale, for May 13, in New York, from W. F. Gregory.

Notices.**Annual General Meeting.**

Pursuant to notice given last month members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held at 63, Chancery-lane, London, W.C., (Arbitration Room, First Floor), on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 7 p.m., when a large attendance of members is hoped for. The Committee will meet on same date at same place at 6.15 p.m.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square, Chelsea,
London, S.W.

May 6th, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the April General Packet, 33 members sent sheets and for the Colonial 11 members.

S. C. SKIPTON,

78, Castle-street,
Salisbury. Assistant Secretary.



BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton, Mr. W. F. Wadams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address, 208, Birchfield-road, Birmingham.

March 19th—Major W. F. Anstey (Devonport), Messrs. A. Scheindling (Russia), and W. A. Riley (Belgium), were unanimously elected members.

The Hon. Sec. then read a paper on the stamps of Argentine, including those of Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Corrientes.

Exchange Packets for April again show a considerable increase on any previous month, and for the first time in the records of philately exceed £3,000.

Packet 'A'...Colonials and Foreign...£950 7s 11½d.
" 'B'...British Colonials only...£1768 5s 1d.
" 'C'...Foreign only...£307 8s 1½d.

£3026 1s 2d.

April 16—Messrs. W. Leigh (Birmingham), W. A. Walker (Devonport), J. P. Way (Bristol), H. A. Young (Queensland), A. Pulin (Spain), L. S. Charlack (South Australia), J. de Le Retord (Portugal), T. Torrabadella (Spain), were unanimously elected members.

An *Extraordinary General Meeting* unanimously decided that all accounts should be settled on the return of each packet instead of quarterly as heretofore. This will allow those members who have accounts due to them, to receive the same much quicker and will also be more convenient to those who purchase more than they sell. The new arrangement commences with the April packets.

The Hon. Treasurer was instructed to open a banking account for the use of the exchanges.

Ordinary Meeting—Mr. Hollick then displayed a very fine selection from his private collection and gave notes and particulars of the same which were extremely interesting and instructive, and were highly appreciated by the large attendance. The most valuable part of the display was the collection of Mauritius in which some very fine singles and pairs of the early issues were especially noticeable—Early Canadians, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in rows of shades and including some very fine 'shillings'—British Columbia and Vancouver's Island complete—A large number of complete sheets of Gambia—reconstructed sheets of Victoria &c.

HULL AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A meeting was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on Tuesday, March 31st, to consider the advisability of forming a Philatelic Society for Hull, when it was unanimously resolved that a Society under the above title be formed. The following were elected officers:—President, E. W. Drury, Esq.; Hon. Treasurer, A. P. Stephenson, Esq.; Committee, Mr. E. Kirkby, Mr. G. E. Pickering, Mr. W. T. Taylor, Mr. G. F. Wylde; Hon. Secretary, Mr. James Burn.

The meeting being of opinion that a good library of Philatelic literature was much needed, it was resolved to form one at once and that every endeavour should be made to make the same as complete as possible. Several members promised gifts towards its formation.

Meetings during the Summer will be held every four weeks, the next meeting being on Tuesday, April 28th.

The Society will be glad to receive copies of Philatelic publications. Anyone desirous of becoming a member should please communicate with James Burn, Hon. Secretary, 11, St. Luke's-street, Hull.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.—Committee for Season 1895-96.—Vice Presidents, Mr. Harry Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane; Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Joselin; Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes; Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops, and Percy C. Bishop. Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

The tenth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., on Tuesday, April 7th, the greater part of the evening being occupied by our Fourth Auction Sale, many fine copies of rarities changing hands.

The eleventh meeting of the season was held on Monday, the 20th April, at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., when a very important and interesting discussion on "English Stamps Used Abroad" took place.

The general opinion of the members being that although the postmark on a stamp does not alter its nationality, yet it is collectable from a philatelic point of view as being an interesting variety of an English stamp.

The Secretary would like to call the attention of country members having rare stamps in duplicate to the facilities offered by these sales for their disposal, as all stamps must be paid for on the night of the sale.

Blank sheets for mounting stamps for the Auctions and the Exchange Packets can be had on application.

Will publishers of books and papers on philately kindly send a copy to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

All books and papers received are laid on the table for the use of members at our meetings.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Applications for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, London, E.

Collectors and Dealers will find the Club forms an excellent reference, as every care is taken in electing new members.

The Annual Subscription to the Club is now 10/- for London, and 5/- for Country and Foreign members; this includes a copy, as published, of the Official Organ.

SALISBURY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—His Honour Judge Philbrick (the President of this Society) met the members for the first time on Thursday evening, April 16th, when he kindly consented to give an address on Philately in general. Some 15 members and friends were present to hear his remarks. He first began by showing how the study of postage stamps was a capital training in accuracy and observation, and declared that from his experience in certain marble halls it was a training that was omitted frequently in the bringing up of children some years ago. Even the youngest collector could often teach the oldest something. He also gave some reminiscences of how the London Phil. Soc. was started by himself and others, and of the causes that led up to its formation. He told the members many of his experiences in the olden days when £2 was thought an unexampled price to pay for the very rarest stamp, and how he obtained many of the gems that were in his own collection, and refused many stamps that are at the present time gems of the first water. Mr. Philbrick's remarks, coming as they did from a man who was one of the earliest collectors in this country, and whose collection was at one time probably the finest in existence, and who has never given up the pursuit, was listened to with interest by everyone present. The secretary of the society, Mr. H. W. Major, Blue-Boar-Row, Salisbury, will be glad to receive names of any new members.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Session 1895-6.—President, A. R. Barrett; Vice-President, R. Tyeth Stevens; Exchange Secretary, H. Tucker, jun.; Assistant Exchange Sec., E. Millman; Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, W. J. W. Miller; Committee, J. Milton, E. Millman, W. E. Harvey.

The eleventh ordinary meeting of the session was held at 9A, Princess Square, on Wednesday, March 18th, at 7.30 p.m. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to convey the best thanks of the Society to Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, for Vol. V, and the January, February, and March numbers of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. A paper which was to have been read on this evening was at the last moment unavoidably

postponed and consequently the remainder of the evening was passed in the examination of collections and exchange of stamps.

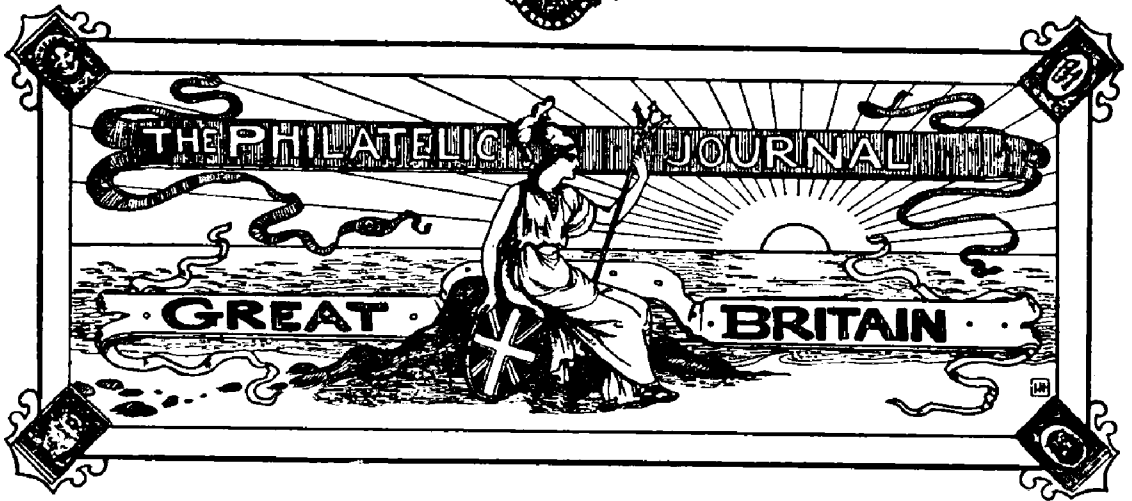
The twelfth ordinary meeting was held at 9A Princess-square on Wednesday, April 1st, at 7.30 p.m., six members being present, the President (Mr. A. R. Barrett), in the chair. Mr. A. E. L. Westaway, who had compiled a large amount of information relative to the stamps of Tasmania, then gave the members the results of his investigations, dealing with the different issues up to 1870. He said that of the 1st issue both the 1d. and 4d. were printed in plates of 24 stamps each, and that each stamp was separately engraved, so that it was possible to obtain 24 varieties of the 1d. value, and of the 4d., there having been 2 plates, 48 varieties. It was an important point to remember that stamps obliterated with penmarks before Oct. 1863 were postally and not fiscally used, as there was no Stamp Duty Act before that date. Of the 1856 issue, Mr. Westaway said that owing to the absence of size in the paper the gum penetrated through the stamp, giving it a semi-transparent greasy appearance this however disappeared if the stamp were soaked in hot water. In August 1857 the first stamps with watermark double-lined numeral were issued. These, which consisted of the 1d., 2d., and 4d. values, were printed locally, and can be distinguished from the later printings by the water-marks, which is invariably inverted and also often reversed. In Jan., 1858, the 6d. and 1s. values were introduced. A consignment of these was sent out with the plates from England, and they can generally be distinguished from the local prints by their clear outlines and alto-

gether superior appearance. The St. George and Dragon series of 1863, 1864, and 1865 was not available for postage until after the passing of the Stamp Act of 1881. At this time collectors unearthed all unused copies in order to get them postmarked. Of the remaining issues, up to 1870, Mr. Westaway gave an exhaustive description, dealing in detail with the different perforations.

The thirteenth ordinary meeting was held at 9A, Princess-square, on Wednesday, April 15th, at 7.30 p.m. There were six members present, the Vice-President taking the chair. Mr. Westaway continued and finished his paper on the stamps of Tasmania. He dealt with the stamps of the new and smaller design—from 1870 up to the present date—and gave an exhaustive description of the distinguishing characteristics of each issue, as well as particulars as to the numbers issued. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Westaway for his interesting paper.

The fourteenth ordinary meeting was held at 9A, Princess-square, on Wednesday, April 29th, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Mayne, Mr. Honeysett, and the Hon Sec. exhibited numerous Philatelic Curiosities and unchronicled stamps. Mr. Honeysett exhibited five British ½d. wrappers, on different coloured papers, viz.:—on white, pale pink, rose pink, greyblue, and bright green. They were inscribed "On Her Majesty's Service," 'Enrolment Form.' The Hon. Sec. then exhibited his collection of British postcards, and gave some explanatory remarks respecting the ½d. post card from 1878 to the present day, of which he had fifteen distinct varieties, exclusive of reply cards.—W. J. W. Miller, Hon. Sec., 5, Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth.





The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 6.

JUNE 10, 1896.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 66.



JUNE 10th, 1896.

The Philatelic Exhibition at the Hague will be open from the 17th of July till the 22nd. Mr. Theodor Buhl is a member of the jury and offers information on the subject to intending exhibitors and visitors.

Another new paper, and an English one. Published by "the Philatelic Syndicate," the *Stamp Collector* starts modestly, and guarantees itself for six months. "If at the end of that time the paper is not successful we shall drop it, and no subscriber will be a penny the worse," says Mr. Henry Bagshawe, the editor. Mr. Bagshawe's address is Miller's Dale, Buxton. "All knowledge necessary to young collectors" is to be imparted by Mr. Paul Marriott.

Captain Luard, of Demerara, has secured an unsevered pair of the 1851 2c. British Guiana, circular, rose, on original envelope addressed to "Miss Rose, Blankenberg." The pair was presented to a Georgetown rector by an elderly parishioner as an Easter offering, and is well-preserved. Captain E. C. Luard has sent a photograph of his treasure to the London Philatelic Society. He does not say what figure the rector placed upon "the rarest stamp in the world."

Our good friend the *World* has discovered that there are such people as stamp collectors; but is so little convinced of our general usefulness that it prints our "harmless" hobby within the doubtful fences of inverted commas. To be noticed at all by *Atlas* is something, even to those who have fair doubts of the omniscience of the kid-gloved society paragraphist. Short as the journalist's memory is in these quick days, we well remember with what lofty scorn the *World* first treated bicycles and bicyclists, and its howls of holy horror at the notion of any woman in Society, "any of our set, you know," riding these accursed things. And now? Well, the *World* if it is anything, is a Society bicycling paper. We shall live to see it come out with the added glory of a Philatelists' page. For a word in thine ear, gentle *Atlas*! Royalty collects stamps and so do men and women "of our set." It is so, really. But let the *World* now speak for itself:—"The opponents of such "'harmless' hobbies as stamp-collecting will be "able to point a moral from the facts that in "one week a murder was committed in France "for the sake of a certain philatelic treasures, "and a burglary in London was designed for the "capture of a famous collection. Stamps, "although occasionally productive of crime, "have, however, proved the mainstay of many "a tottering State, whose frequent new issues "and surcharges have been snapped up by "collectors to the manifest advantage of the "revenues. 'Oom Paul' is fairly smart in this "direction, and a commemorative issue in connection with recent incidents in the Transvaal "would not surprise collectors who are acquainted with the vagaries of the post-offices "of the South African Republic. President "Kruger, as an angel of mercy, pardoning the "Pretoria prisoners, would make an effective "design for the higher values."

Luckily President Kruger has a little more sense than the average "light contributor" credits him with, or indeed knows enough to appreciate. As for this bright particular genius, what does he think he means by stamps being "*productive of crime*?" If he would like everything suppressed or condemned that may by any means be distorted into a motive for crime, we can only thank our beneficent asterisks that he has nought to do with the making of the vulgar world that lies beyond York-street, Covent Garden. We have indeed heard of little boys' schools where the children were forbidden to collect stamps because they cheated at "swopping" or stole from each others' album: but we were not seized with admiration for the wisdom of the masters on the occasion. Certainly collectors of all ages have temptations, and (let us hope) very strong ones. Think then how precious must be the training in self-control, if even two-thirds of them resist! It is the thief who makes the opportunity in nine cases out of a dozen.

The 1 and 5 lepta Greek stamps of 1889, Belgian printing, were never perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ unless to oblige collectors. Neither is the 50 lep. same issue perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ officially. All three are to be found in some of the leading catalogues. We learn this from the June *Timbre-Poste*.

Time was when Spain and the Netherlands were at deadliest strife. What have they now in common? This much, at least, that neither Alfonso nor Wilhelmina are babies any longer. New designs for their respective stamps will soon be not only legitimate, but necessary. The child-faces will always be favourites, however, even with those who scout Baby Boris.

Mr. Lewis Quackenbush, for long one of the ablest writers in the American Philatelic Press, has betaken his pen to Chicago on behalf of the cycle. No doubt there is money in most things connected with the wheel just now, and stamp articles are not over well paid in the States, but we hope Mr. Quackenbush is not giving up philately altogether.

The convention of the American Philatelic Association is to be held this year at Lake Minnetonka, and will be inaugurated on August 11th. It is an open question who will succeed Mr. Tiffany in the presidentship.

The *Ontario Philatelist* is struggling for existence. It has hardly proved its fitness to survive as yet.

A three years contract was entered into last November by the Victorian Government for advertisements on post-cards. This has now been cancelled, in consequence of protests from religious bodies and temperance advocates.

Mr. Hinton deserves to be highly congratulated on the state of affairs revealed in the report of the International Philatelic Union presented at the annual general meeting on 28th May. There is a balance in hand, and a solid membership of 175. The re-electors of Judge Philbrick, Q.C., as President and Mr. T. H. Hinton as Secretary and treasurer were carried by acclamation.

There was a large amount of discussion as to the manner of sending round the packets, but though many suggestions were made no definite alteration was settled.

The President read a short paper on the way the early plates (Bacon's) of English were made. It is a great pity there were not more members present to hear this paper. Perhaps something more can be done by us next year in the way of calling attention to the dates of these meetings. If any difference in day, or hour, or place would better suit the majority of members we are quite certain that Mr. Hinton, who is indefatigable in the interests of the I.P.U., will do everything in his power to meet the wishes of the majority.

*The Stamperies, 1897.

(By an Old File).

"I wish," said Flossie, "you would tell me what Mr. Castle, and Major Evans, and Mr. Nankivell said at that meeting. It would be much more interesting than what you yourself once called 'ponderous generalities about imponderable nothings'. Was there a row?"

Now if there is a thing on which I pride myself it is respecting the sanctity of the dining table and the Committee room. So I promptly (for her own dear sake) jumped on little Flossie.

"Quite impossible, my dear girl, even if I remembered. You see since that meeting last night—a most interesting meeting, my dear, admirable hit-the-nail-on-the-head speech from the Chairman—I've written nearly four thousand words of stuff of all kinds, from criticism of Mrs. Patrick Campbell to a not overpaid advertisement of the new Philatelic soap. Life goes too quickly to remember what even the best fellows say twenty-four hours after delivery. It's difficult enough to keep pace with what they write. No, I don't think I could tell you, and I'm quite sure I wouldn't, what these gentlemen said. But they had taken a lot of trouble and gone into the matter thoroughly, and . . ."

"And what?" answered Flossie somewhat petulantly, "you do prose so my dear old Dad! What an *Encyclopædia Philatetica* you could write, 14 volumes, bound in calf. But if you won't tell me about these, won't you," she added, coaxingly, "tell me what Mr. Secretary Tilleard said? Now he really knows all about it."

*Note.—Dedicated, with many apologies and the sincerest respect, to the Philatelic Sage of Sydenham.

But I would not be drawn. "A secretary, my dear child is doubly sacred, especially a legal secretary. No, I cannot tell you a word of what Mr. Secretary Tilleard said, without his express permission, which I haven't got."

"And Mr. Queensland Hadlow."

"Mr. William Hadlow," I retorted coldly "is not to be labelled by little girls."

"But you told me he was all Queensland, didn't you Dad? That he dealt in, sold, dreamt of nothing else. That he"

"Ssh, my dear, what I say after my evening Talisker should be kept within these four walls. Mr. Hadlow is a great friend of mine and a coming man."

"Well, but about Mr. Bacon now, what did he say?"

But it was no good, I was *not* going to be drawn. Luckily Jim, who hopes to go the Ardennes next week, and slide on through Aix la Chapelle to Cologne on the 21st, came to my rescue.

"What a fellow you are, Flossie! Don't you see that your awful Dad, who was only present at that Effingham House meeting by courtesy, being neither a great collector nor great dealer"

"He's a great ninny," murmured Flossie *sotto voce*

"Was not there" continued Jim unheeding, to report the words or the clothes or the brand of tobacco smoked by the gentlemen present, but to give the general outcome of the meeting. How was it, dear Old File, will they as we all wished so much—we smaller men of the evening half-pennies—will they hold it at the Crystal Palace and net a great draught of philatelic fish? It would be the biggest and most popular thing in Philately of this century, and give us the fillip we all need so much. Philately isn't falling, as fools say, but it's flagging for want of fresh air and fresh people."

I shook my head, perhaps somewhat sadly. "It's no go Jim, to think of the Crystal Palace. The Crystal Palace is off."

"Oh, the wretches! the wretches!" murmured Flossie.

"Child," I put in reprovingly, "philately is not made simply for the young person, or for little girls. It isn't built that way. It has got to be one of the best. It has two great main-springs: the big collector and the big dealer, and somehow, the big collector won't take his stamps to Sydenham, prefers showing them in London. You can't have an exhibition without exhibits. You see, it's just this. The only people who've got a right to a voice in this matter, except by the most gracious courtesy, are the owners of the quarter of a million pounds worth of stamps it is proposed to show. And if these owners prefer to show in London, I don't quite see, after all, what right we spectators have to say anything, or even to ask the reasons for their choice. No, we certainly have not that right. But I cannot help wishing"

"Now," said Flossie, "we are coming to it. Go ahead, dad, and skip the long words, like a dear man!"

"Well, we cannot help wishing, Jim and I, that the Higher Powers had been pleased to go Sydenham. It would have brought the stamps to the people, now they'll have to drag the people to the stamps. It would have given thousands the chance of being smitten by the graces of Philately, a chance which only limited tens will now enjoy with perhaps a stray unit or two, and an occasional unwilling chape-one stifling ill-repressed yawns behind a ten-button glove. The Palace, whatever may be said against it, is a great national playground. Its audiences, which it numbers by tens of thousands, are not as a rule fools or idiots. Thither flock the keenest and most critical musical audiences in the world, to hear some of the greatest choral music in Europe. It is the home of great air, of great plays, of beautiful scenery and of old associations. It is known throughout the inhabited globe. It is one of the sights of London, of England. Those who come from abroad would enjoy the brightness of it none the less because it has very good cooks.

"It has," echoed Jim, "and the whole thing is a pity. But perhaps it's not too late yet. It *was* such a chance of showing everybody and anybody what sort of thing this philately is. And after all, dear old File, precious few people know, and the reason of it is just as you suggest, because their exhibitions are held in special places of their own, in philatelic moated granges where no man pays his shilling to be ferried across the moat, unless he's already been in the fairy palace within, and knows its fascination, its beautiful delicate science of intricate tracery, its charm, its age, and its ever fruitful novelty. And next year we're going to do the same thing again. What we wanted was not a show for those who've already seen and been conquered, but something in the open as it were, so that men passing by might look for themselves, stop for a moment, and just as men catch the golf fever so might they catch the fever philatelic. We should make converts by the hundred, by the thousand."

"Oh, if you two are going to talk theology, I'm off!" burst in Flossie, "but what about dear Mr. Brock?"

"Mr. Brock?" we both shouted "What Mr. Brock? Is that the new collector of Transvaals, or the man who discovered the secret mark on the United States Stamps"

"Oh, Dad," retorted Flossie, "those are things of no importance Brock is . . . well Brock is Brock, the only one, the inevitable. Had the Exhibition lasted a fortnight we should have had two Thursdays and each Thursday would have been Firework Night. Think of the great set pieces, with a Philatelic centre, the giant stamps 50ft. x 50 with a final commemoration bouquet of Seebecks and S.S.S. doubtfully exploding in mid-air!"

"But," we again repeated in chorus, "what on earth have Fireworks to do with Philately?"

"Ah," said the young woman with feminine malice, "don't you remember the old adage, eh? Goes up like a rocket and comes down like a stick!"

And she bolted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

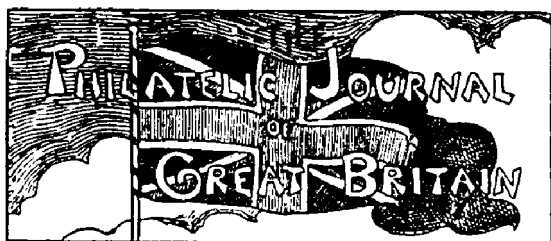
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⅙ page or ¼ "	6 6	5 6	4 6	4 0
⅛ page or ⅙ "	4 0	3 8	3 0	4 0

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-16th of a page.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



JUNE 10th, 1896.

**The Philatelic
Exhibition of
1897.**

A joint committee of the London Philatelic Society and the Stamp trade, has held two sittings within the past fortnight, for the purpose of consider-

ing generally whether it would be a good thing to hold a great International Philatelic Exhibition in England next year, and especially whether, all things considered, the Crystal Palace would be a fitting place for such an Exhibition. There can be no question that the time is very ripe for such a show as this, but the answer to the query, "Where shall we hold it?" appears to have its own peculiar difficulties. And the solution is not yet to hand.

For our own part, we regret any step that shall tend to narrow the publicity given to an Exhibition, which may be looked at from two points of view. Either you want a Show which only appeals to those who are already members of the body Philatelic, or you want an exhibition of stamps of all kinds placed in some great and attractive place of public resort, to show people—all people, not merely the specialists—what is this hobby of ours, of which many are at present so ignorant. Well, your first kind of Show you can get very well by hiring two big rooms in some London building, rigging up a turnstile, and charging a shilling at the door. The men who are already stamp-collectors will part with their shillings ungrudgingly; the outside public

will remain outside. For the purpose of giving exquisite pleasure to what is after all a restricted body of experts, nothing could be better calculated than such a plan; for the purpose of making recruits, or popularizing the study of Philately, its use is doubtful.

Now the second kind of show, the one which we hoped would have been adopted, would have been got at this way. You plant down your stalls and exhibits in a bright place, well-known to and frequented by Londoners, where the great numbers, who daily come to hear good music and take their pleasure in beautiful gardens, might in the course of their ramblings, see for themselves a practical proof of the high pitch to which the study of stamps has been elevated. Philately, in all its branches, would have been practically brought under the notice of thousands of people, to whom the name stamp-collector is but a synonym either for an idle boy or a busy lunatic. It just comes to this, that a great opportunity will shortly be given us of bringing home the realities of stamp-collecting to those outside, as well as inside the training ring of philately, and it does seem at first sight a pity to let such an opportunity slip. On the other hand, there are, in such a matter as this, certain people who have to be consulted, and whose decision is as final for the moment as that of a waterworks turnkey, who threatens to cut off your water. The stream of stamps at an Exhibition depends on those great reservoirs, the big collectors, and if the big collectors don't like exhibiting at such a place as the Crystal Palace, things seem to be at a deadlock. And the big collectors and dealers, whose collective interest in this matter is close upon a quarter of million of pounds sterling, have, without doubt, the right of saying where and under what conditions they will allow their treasures to be shown. This is self-evident; yet we wish, and wish again, that the owners of this £250,000 of stamps would lend them—under all possible guarantees against fire and fraud—to some place where their fellow-countrymen in pursuit of recreation or pleasure might see them without effort or special expense. Great as is the army of philately, we need recruits. The philatelic battles of the future cannot entirely be fought by veterans, and even an awkward squad were better than empty or fast-thinning ranks.

As everybody knows who Dickens v. Gill reads his paper, or knows another talkative fellow who daily gets up his *Times*, *Standard*, or *Chronicle*, the Court of Queen's Bench has upset what seemed to us laymen the very fair decision of Sir John Bridge, who refused to convict Mr. Upcott Gill of an offence under Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act. Now Section 7, if taken literally and applied unsparingly, is a very formidable weapon. Sir John Bridge, before whom the proprietor of the *Bazaar*, *Exchange and Mart* was charged with having in his possession a die for printing a representation

of a Cape of Good Hope Stamp, held that there was evidence of lawful excuse, seeing that the die was not clearly only to be used for purposes of illustration. But the Court of Queen's Bench holds that Sir John was mistaken in his interpretation of the meaning of the words "lawful excuse." Indeed the Solicitor General would appear to have declined to allow that any man unless he were an official could possibly plead "lawful excuse."

Mr. Gill's absolute *bonâ fides* in using the die is beyond all doubt, and it is greatly to be hoped that matters will not be pushed to extremities in his case. It is not yet clear whether he will appeal or not, but if he sees good legal reason for so doing we think it would be a polite and graceful act if he were relieved of the burden of the thing by say a syndicate of those most closely interested in this country. The result of this decision if harshly acted on will be disastrous, not to the stamp trade but to many worthy workers among us. For it will drive work and money out of England, which will be very slow to come back. It is only too easy to get printing and illustrating done across the Channel; unless indeed another sub-clause of No. 7 is put in force and all illustrating forbidden entirely. This will put all albums and stamp-collectors in mourning. After that nothing would be needed but a short Act rendering all accurate verbal description of a stamp illegal and enforcing strong penalties. It would be a pathetic sight to see a file of our prominent dealers marching down the Strand well guarded and flanked by a Black Maria bursting with prohibited literature, all on their way to doing six months hard! However, things have not got to that bad pass yet.

Seriously speaking we earnestly trust that the appeal, if made, may be successful, and that the Inland Revenue Authorities may find it inexpedient to use all the old but very deadly weapons they keep in the armoury of Somerset House, against a body of men whose good faith is above all question, and who have contributed so largely to swell the Revenues of the Post Offices of the World. Directly it is shown that any bad use is made of dies and illustrations, it will be found that Philatelists—who number in their ranks many law-givers in this and other countries—will be the first to point out the abuse. As things are now, perhaps the best and keenest preventors of fraud and forgery are the great Philatelists, who have often rendered signal services to the various Post Offices.

The Boys' Page. At the request of several friends we intend to devote a page of the *P.J.G.B.* beginning in the August number to the needs of our youthful readers. The page will not contain anything very recondite or scientific, but just such plain information about stamps and the making of collections as we may find our boy friend require. Of course much of it will be very well known to many of our readers. But we make no apology for this, for the elemen-

tary facts of stamp collecting are—we even find in so-called learned articles—not always known to or remembered by the grown-up. We shall be very pleased to hear from any boy, any suggestions he may have to make as regards these columns. Part of the space will be given to attempting to answer the questions sent us by our young reader. We say *attempting* advisedly, for an intelligent boy has often but posers in stamp matters, which not all the combined learning of half-dozen Philatelic Societies is able to solve. If we find that during the holiday month of August, September, this "Boys' Page" is of any service to our friends, we will continue it during the winter months.

Mr. Hadlow at 1, Exeter Street, Strand.

Mr. Hadlow, at a joint meeting of the London Philatelic Society and the Trade, has just been elected to serve on the preliminary Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in or near London in the early part of next year. This Committee, which includes among its members Mr. Charles J. Phillips, Mr. M. P. Castle, Major Evans, Mr. E. D. Bacon, Mr. Peckitt, Mr. Nankivell and others, and has for its secretary that most energetic man Mr. Tilleard, is lucky in having so young a member as Mr. Hadlow to aid in its practical work and decisions. I talk of W. Hadlow as young, for speaking in a Philatelic trade sense, he is not more than seven. But his young eyes are very keen, and his business very clearly conducted.

However, it was on the first of this month, before the Committee itself was born, that I turned into the Exeter-street about a quarter to six. If No. 1 Exeter-street is not actually in the Strand, it is so near it that standing on the pavement of that ancient thoroughfare you can almost shake hands—you can certainly shake umbrellas—with Hadlow standing on his own doorstep. There is his shop on the ground-floor, into which I plunged to find Miss Hadlow busy at work. Obeying this lady's instructions to seek her brother in his private office upstairs, I found Hadlow and an under-study busy packing up papers of stamps for his sale that evening at Essex Hall. The sale was to be at six, so he would literally only give me a minute or two. I will put in a few sentences the gist of our talk.

He has not done badly. Twenty sales this season, and the one on May 20th was the most successful auction of West Indians which has ever taken place, the St. Vincents alone realizing about £250. The total of that sale was over £700, record prices being in many instances obtained notably £42 for a 6d St. Vincent.

Asked what months he believed were the best for Stamp Auctions, Mr. Hadlow unhesitatingly replied "April and May." I may add my own impression—which I believe to be correctly founded—that he disposed of more *wholesale*

lots than all the other auctioneers put together. I complimented him on the style of his Auction Catalogues, and I ventured to agree with Major Evans that they are a decided improvement on any we have yet seen. He answered quietly that he had given a lot of time and thought to this matter, and hoped to make yet further improvements next season. His last sale until the autumn, by the way, is on June 18th. It includes a good many wholesale lots, and would very well repay the attendance of any country dealer.

As we walked towards Essex Hall he mentioned to me that he had disposed outright of all his stock *except British Colonials*, and means to keep to British Colonials only in the future. He has lately made several important purchases, and his books of some countries are (so a most competent expert informs me) well worth the examination of even the most advanced collector. "Tell them," he said, as he wished me good-bye "that I shall be very glad to show my collection of Queenslands to any collector who may favour me with a call. He will not be disappointed."

Then Hadlow and the understudy dived into Essex Hall. When I met him later he seemed well pleased.



JUNE, 1896, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.
VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.
W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
H. L. HAYMAN, London.

Committee—

F. EMPSON, Birmingham.
W. HADLOW, London.
W. G. HAWKINS, London.
J. E. JOSELIN, London.
W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Bournemouth.
W. MATTHEWS, London.
Dr. MARX, Ealing.
B. W. NEAVE, London.
C. T. REED, London.
W. SILK, London.
H. THOMPSON, London.
B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Assistant Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

S. C. SKIPTON, 78, Castle-street, Salisbury.

Hon. Librarian—

B. W. WARHURST, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

W. HADLOW, 1, Exeter-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s 6d and annual subscription of 5s is payable on election.

Subscriptions.

There are still some subscriptions for 1896 due, and members are again requested to remit without further delay. Resignations cannot be accepted without subscriptions for current year, and members not having paid are liable to be dropped from the roll for non-payment.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *English Specialist Journal* for May, from Mr. Ewen. *Stamp Collector's Journal*, for May, from Mr. Nunn.

WANTED, *P.J.G.B.*, Vol. 1.

Any donations to the library will be gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting was held on May 28 at 63, Chancery Lane, present, His Honour Judge Philbrick, Q.C., in the chair, S. C. Skipton, B. W. Neave, W. Hadlow, C. T. Read, W. Matthews, W. T. White, C. Forbes, H. Thompson, B. W. Warhurst, Dr. Marx, J. E. Joselin, A. Kay, Roy Hopkins, and T. H. Hinton, Hon. Sec. The chair was taken at 7.30 by the president who called upon the Hon. Sec. to read the report and balance sheet. The report showing 182 members on the roll, and a balance of £10 17s 6d in hand at December 31st, 1895, the president congratulated the society on the steady progress shown, and moved that the report be received and adopted subject to audit. This was seconded by Dr. Marx and carried unanimously, and Messrs. J. E. Joselin and W. Matthews were elected auditors. The Hon. Librarian next read his report, and regretted that his request for donations to the Library had met with so little response. It was moved by Mr. Kay, seconded by Mr. Thompson, and carried unanimously, that unbound vols. in hand should be suitably bound, and that Vol. 1 *P.J.G.B.* should be obtained if possible. The Hon. Counterfeit Detector reported that his services are at the disposal of any member who wishes for his opinion on doubtful stamps. The Exchange Superintendent's report on

exchange packets was next read, and in reference to the large balance still due from the French Club, it was moved by Mr. Hinton, seconded by Mr. Forbes, and carried unanimously, that the recommendations of the Committee to appoint a Sub-Committee of three members be adopted. The Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. S. C. Skipton, H. R. Oldfield, and Captain Ord, to call a meeting of the losers by the French Club to consider what course should be adopted in their interests, and in the interest of the I.P.U. generally. The Sub-Committee to obtain the sanction of the General Committee before incurring any expenses. The election of President, Vice-President, Committee, and Officers for ensuing year was then proceeded with, when those named at the head of this report were unanimously elected. On the re-election of Mr. Skipton as Exchange Superintendent, Mr. Oldfield's motion of alteration of rules, of which notice was given in March report, was moved on his behalf by Mr. Neave, seconded by Mr. Hadlow, and carried *nem con* as follows:—

(1) That the word "Rules" following the words "Article 14" be struck out and in lieu therefore the following words be inserted:—

"No member of the Union shall be admitted to join the Monthly Exchange Packets, unless and until his name has been submitted to and approved by the Committee (or such Sub-Committee from among their number as may be appointed for the purpose), and he has complied with such regulation and conditions as the Committee may from time to time lay down."

"These provisions shall be retrospective. The following rules shall regulate the management of the "Monthly Exchange Packets."

(2) That the words "entitled and" shall be inserted between the words "members" and "desiring" in the first line of rule I.

Some further discussion took place as to the conduct of the Exchange Packets and it was resolved to refer the suggestions made to the New Committee to deal with.

This concluded the formal business. The president next read his paper on the Line Engraved Stamps of Great Britain, of which a full report will appear later on, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the President.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING. 1895.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1894	...	5 8 3	Official Organ P.J.G.B., 12 monthly	...	19 6 4
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees, etc., 1894	...	48 19 6	Printing stationery and account books	2 3 6	
			Printing, postages statutes and rules	...	10 5 0
			Postages Hon. Sec. and Treasurer	2 9 11	
			Postages Ass. Sec.	1 3 6	
			Hire of Arbitration Room for General Meeting	10 6	
			Expenses of special meeting and Lantern Exhibition	...	7 11 6
	54 7 9				
	43 10 3				
Balance to 1896	10 17 6		Total	43 10 3	

Balance due from late Secretary, Mr. Bickers, as per last Balance Sheet	...	...	...	3 15 11
January, 1896, and March, by cash	...	...	...	0 12 11
Amount still due...	...	...	...	£3 3 3

THOS. T. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.
W. Matthews, }
J. E. Joselin, } Auditors.

Notices.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting will be held to confirm the above alteration of Rules etc., on Wednesday evening, July 15, at 7 p.m., at Messrs. Oldfield's Office (on third floor), St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C. A committee meeting will be held at same place on same evening at 6.15 p.m. Sub-Committee will meet as arranged by Mr. Skipton who will act as Secretary to it.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square, Chelsea,
London, S.W. June 4th, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the May General Packet, 33 members sent sheets, while 9 members sent sheets to the Colonial Packet.

S. C. SKIPTON,
78, Castle-street,
Salisbury. Assistant Secretary.



BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton, Mr. W. F. Wadams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address, 208, Birchfield-road, Birmingham.

May 7th.—Paper. The Stamps of Greece. Mr. P. T. Deakins. Mr. Deakin's elaborately and scientifically arranged collection, together with autotype enlargements of the chief varieties formed capital illustrations to one of the most carefully prepared papers ever given to the Society. There is no doubt that it is one of the most difficult countries to properly arrange, although at the same time one of the most interesting, and Mr. Deakin admirably succeeded in his work of distinguishing the numerous printings and varieties of the various issues. He afterwards presented the series of mounted autotypes to the society.

Messrs. W. B. Avery (Birmingham), E. Shorthouse, (Birmingham), R. H. Ridout (London), C. Forbes (London), H. N. Flewker (Wolverhampton), G. Samarakoon (Ceylon), were unanimously elected members.

A vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. J. Tchakidji & Co. for a copy of their catalogue.

Extraordinary General Meeting. — Decided that from Oct. 1st next, all subscriptions to the society shall be 5s per annum, thus placing all members on an equal footing. In the case of those who formerly paid 2/6, less than the fair share of expenses was left after paying for the official journal, but this slight alteration will enable the Committee to make such arrangements as will cope with the steadily increasing roll of membership and the consequent increase in the Exchange Packets. The rules as altered were ordered to be printed in the Annual Report, published on October 1st, and which will also contain lists of members, balance sheets, résumé, programme, with advertisements of members and the trade.

May 21—A Philatelic Display, by W. B. Avery, Esq.

M. P. Castle, Esq. (Brighton) was unanimously elected a member.

Mr. Avery commenced the display by first shewing his Collection of New South Wales, a page of picked specimens of each variety of early issue, used and unused, pairs and blocks in various stages of the plates, then the more recent issues, including all catalogued and many uncatalogued varieties in splendid condition, and, finally, his complete reconstructed sheets of every variety of Sydney View and laureated, the sheets of the various retouches being all there, together with occasional duplicate sheets for shades in paper and printing. The sheets are for the most part made up of overlapping blocks, strips and pairs, these in turn frequently covering up singles.

Passing on to Switzerland he showed a grand collection of the Cantonals, all types, used and unused, including many fine blocks, besides a very large number of reconstructed sheets of the Federal Stamps with a complete collection of postmarks used on the Cantonal and Federal issues. All the later issues were of course, shown complete in all shades, threads, paper, perfs., etc.

Italy and Italian States followed next, with all the rarities used and unused, originals. A grand block of 8 half-Tornese Blue on original being perhaps the most unusual. All the values of the 1858 issue of Sicily were shewn in complete sheets.

These were succeeded by West Indies, which were perhaps admired more than some of those preceding as almost every member present collected them, and more fully appreciated the difficulty of getting together such a fine lot in such grand condition. Every island was shewn complete but unlike most collections the rarer the stamp in many cases the more were shewn. Every variety of Nevis, except 1/- on laid, was shewn in uncut sheets, and in the case of those printed from plates, in reconstructed sheets also. No less than 3 complete sheets of the rare 6d. litho. were shewn, used and unused.

Although the evening was now getting late all were anxious for even a hasty look at West Australia with its grand pages of early issues in superb condition, inverted Swans and other such varieties.

Throughout the evening Mr. Avery interspersed the display with amusing anecdotes and a running commentary of prices given in good old days for some of his choicest specimens. At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was given to him for the great amount of trouble he had taken and the pleasure it had given all the members present. It was not known till afterwards that he had made a special journey from the Continent to fulfil his part on the programme.

The next meeting will be the Annual General Business Meeting for election of officers, etc., on Thursday, October 1st, not October 2nd, as stated on the programme.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.—Committee for Season 1895-86.—Vice-Presidents, Mr. Harry Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane; Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Joselin; Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes; Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops, and Percy C. Bishop. Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

The twelfth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., on Monday, 4th May, when the fifth of our series of recently organised Cash Sales was held, over £200 worth of rare stamps, including a fine lot of unused old Colonials, Europeans, English, &c., were put up for sale and many were sold at good prices.

The sixth Sale was held on June 1st.

A number of new members have been elected within the last few weeks, and a list will be published in the next report.

Will any new member who does not receive a copy regularly of the official organ, the STAMP COLLECTORS' FORTNIGHTLY, will kindly notify the Secretary.

The thirteenth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., on Monday, 18th May, when a philatelic treat was in store for the members who attended, as Mr. Carr (one of our Committee members) kindly brought his collection for the members to look over, which gave general satisfaction owing to the great care shown in mounting the stamps. The collection is especially rich in old Europeans, United States, and British Colonials, and at the close of a very pleasant evening a vote of thanks to Mr. Carr was proposed by Mr. Warden and seconded by Mr. Forbes.

The following new members were elected during April and May:—G. Cardinale, (Rome), E. Buhe, (London), J. Swinburne, (Guernsey), F. Vandembroucque, (Beckenham), Chas. Ratton, (Macon), Chas. de Grave Sells, (Cornigliano, Ligure), F. W. Ayer, (Bangor, Maine), A. Pulin, (Sevilla), T. J. Wise, (Crouch Hill, N.), F. Curtis (Camberwell), Dave Thompson, (Stoke Newington, N.), H. Chetwin, (Finsbury Park, N.), G. R. Francis, (Woodford), C. H. Grell, (Dominica), Dr. J. M. Barbour, (Earl's Court, S.W.)

Will publishers of books and papers on philately kindly send a copy to the Hon Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

All books and papers received are laid on the table for the use of members at our meetings.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Applications for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., M. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

The Annual Subscription to the Club is now 10s for London, and 5s for Country and Foreign members; this includes a copy, as published, of the Official Organ.

CAMBRIAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—A meeting called to consider the desirability of establishing a Philatelic Club for Swansea and District resolved upon the above title, and the following officers were unanimously elected:—President, Sir I. I. D. Llewellyn, Bart., M.P.; Vice-President, Victor Naerup; Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. Ford; Assistant Secretary and Valuer, R. I. Haberstraw.

There are vacancies for a few stamp collectors as corresponding members for the Exchange Packet.

Subscription 2s per annum to commence at any time. Copy of rules can be had from the Secretary at 8, Malvern Terrace, Swansea.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, Capt. G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.; Vice-President, R. Tyeth Stevens; Exchange Secretary, H. Tucker, Junr.; Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, W. J. Miller; Committee, E. Millman, W. E. Harvey, F. A. Cocks, R.N.

The Sixth Annual Meeting was held at 9A, Princess Square, on Wednesday, May 13th, at 7.30 p.m. There were 10 members present, the Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) being in the chair. Several alterations were made in the rules of the Exchange Branch. In the absence of the Exchange Secretary his Assistant (Mr. Millman) then read his report of the transactions of the Exchange Branch during the past year which was very satisfactory. The Hon. Secretary then read his report which showed that, during the past session, there had been, inclusive of the present meeting, 15 ordinary, 4 special, and 3 committee meetings. With one exception to avoid New Year's Day, the meetings had been held regularly once a fortnight—a thing which had never before been accomplished by the Society—and with two exceptions an instructive paper had been read at each of the ordinary meetings. The average attendance at the meetings during the year was 8.6 thus showing an improvement on the two previous years. The increased philatelic interest of the members was also exhibited by the fact that the number of books and papers borrowed from the library was double that of any previous year. Although there had been many extra expenses during the year, including the buying and fitting up of incandescent lights in the Society's rooms, the deficit of last year had been considerably reduced, and it was resolved to wipe it out entirely by means of a small whip round. The election of officers and committee for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. A letter was read from the President (Mr. A. R. Barrett) regretting that his removal from the district would not allow of his again becoming President, but expressing his desire to remain an ordinary member. The meeting then passed a resolution expressing its feeling of appreciation for the valuable services he had rendered the Society, and much regretting he could no longer retain his office. The Vice-President having declined to accept the post of President it was, on his motion, resolved that Capt. Stockdale, R.E. be elected the President of the Society. The Vice-President was re-elected as also were the Exchange Secretary, and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and hearty votes of thanks were accorded to these officers for the services they had rendered. Mr. E. Millman, Mr. W. E. Harvey, and Mr. F. A. Cocks, R.N. were elected members of the committee, the latter taking the place of Mr. Milton who retired.

W. J. W. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

5, Athenæum Terrace, Plymouth.

THE SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—Four packets were made up, and despatched in May, the stamps on 191 sheets being valued at £1,041 14s 11d—a satisfactory total considering the lateness of the season. Old Europeans and Australians were specially well represented. Members leaving home during the holiday season are requested to notify their absence to prevent delay in circulation of packets. Collectors can obtain full information as to working of Club on application to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.

English Minor Varieties.

BY S. C. SKIPTON.

We are glad to see that the *English Specialists' Journal*, in an article on minor varieties in the May number, gives a description of the various varieties that may be found on English stamps, and entirely upholds our views that the majority are accidental and unworthy to be collected as *varieties*, though anyone can keep them as *curiosities*. The last paragraph we cordially agree with:—"In future, we shall only chronicle in the *E.S.J.* the most prominent minor varieties of English stamps, and shall draw the line at dot, circle, and hair-line varieties." In the same paper is a note on the perforation of the English stamps. We read that Perkins, Bacon and Co. perforated their own stamps, while the early De la Rue stamps (up to 1880) were perforated at Somerset House. We may be wrong, but we certainly think that Somerset House performed the operation of perforation on the Perkins Bacon stamps.

Our reasons for this opinion are many:—Firstly, Archer sold his perforating machines to the Government not Perkins Bacon, and the improvements and experiments were carried out at Somerset House. Secondly, Perkins Bacon perforated many of their Colonial Stamps, and we do not believe that any of these are known which could have been perforated by the same machines that perforated the early English 1d. and 2d. stamps. The perforation of Colonial Stamps is most irregular quite different from the regular 16 or 14 of the English. We know that Perkins Bacon had several machines in use, probably at least six, and yet they never used these for the English stamps or *vice versa*. Why did they keep on using these irregular machines if the much better ones were on their premises?

Correspondence.

VENEZUELA.

We have received the following from Mr. Harwood:

Gaceta Oficial, May 14, 1896.

In conformity with decree passed 7 inst., authorizing the making of a postage stamp to commemorate the Apoteosis del Generalissimo Francisco de Miranda, the

President of the Republic has authorized the printing in the national printing office 4 millions of the said stamps in the following manner:—

B o. 05 Green	...	...	...	750,000
o. 10 Blue	...	...	...	750,000
o. 25 Yellow	...	...	...	1,500,000
o. 50 Red	...	...	...	500,000
1. 00 Violet	...	...	...	500,000

4,000,000

New Leaves to Cut.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 6TH EDITION OF SENF'S
POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.*

This supplement contains places for all stamps issued from September 1893, to August 1895, and is arranged on the same plan as the well-

*C. F. Lücke, Leipzig, price 2/6 unbound, 4/- bound.

known Senf Albums. By the help of these supplements the "New Collector" can arrange his stamps, and can commence his collection when he likes, especially as we are informed that supplements to editions previous to the 6th can be obtained.

Notice.

Owing to our Annual Stocktaking from July 1st to 10th, we must ask the indulgence of our correspondents if there is some little delay in answering their communications.

W. BROWN.

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

BULGARIA.

MARCH.—Lion in upper centre.

Wove paper. Perforated 13.

1 10s. RED.

CANADA.

Head of Queen to right.

Wove paper. Perforated 12.

1 6c. CHOCOLATE.

2 15c. BRIGHT VIOLET.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Seated figure of Hope.

Watermark Foul Anchor. Perforated 14.

1 4d. BLUE.

CASHMERE.

Indian characters in oval.

White wove paper. Imperforate.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|----|-----------|----|-----|--------|
| 1 | ¼a. | RED, | 12 | varieties | in | the | sheet. |
| 2 | ½a. | BLUE, | 15 | „ | „ | „ | „ |

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Similar designs.

Thin white wove paper. Imperforate.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|--------|----|-----------------|
| 3 | ¼a. | BLACK, | 15 | varieties. |
| 4 | ¼a. | „ | 12 | „ (re-setting). |
| 5 | ½a. | „ | 15 | „ |
| 6 | 1a. | „ | 20 | „ |
| 7 | 2a. | „ | 20 | „ |
| 8 | 4a. | „ | 8 | „ |
| 9 | 8a. | „ | 8 | „ |

Thin greyish-white laid paper. Imperforate.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|--------|----|-----------------|
| 10 | ¼a. | BLACK, | 15 | varieties. |
| 11 | ¼a. | „ | 12 | „ (re-setting). |
| 12 | ½a. | „ | 15 | „ |
| 13 | 1a. | „ | 20 | „ |
| 14 | 2a. | „ | 20 | „ |
| 15 | 4a. | „ | 8 | „ |
| 16 | 8a. | „ | 8 | „ |

CAUCA.

Inscription in four lines in a fancy frame.

Thick wove paper. Imperforate.

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1 | 5c. | RED |
|---|-----|-----|

Eagle and figure of value in oval ; issued at Almaguer.

Coloured wove paper. Perforated.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----------------|
| 2 | 1c. | BLACK ON BLUE. |
| 3 | 2c. | „ PINK. |
| 4 | 5c. | „ YELLOW. |

N.B.—All these stamps of Cauca were issued by Postmasters without any authority.

CEYLON.

MAY.—Surcharged 'POSTAGE'—'Five Cents'—'REVENUE' in three lines.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| 1 | 5c. | BLACK on 15c. OLIVE. |
|---|-----|----------------------|

Errors.

- (a) Surcharge inverted.
- (b) 'POST AGE.'
- (c) Broken 'T' in 'POSTAGE.'
- (d) Broken 'S' in 'POSTAGE.'
- (e) 'Flve.'
- (f) Broken 'i' in 'Five.'
- (g) 'REVENUE' omitted.

JUNE.—Surcharged 'Two Cents' and bar.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforate 14.

- 2 2c. IN BLACK ON 4c. LILAC-ROSE.
- 3 2. „ 4c. ROSE.

Errors.

- (a) Surcharge inverted { 2c. on 4c. lilac-rose.
2c. on 4c. rose.
- (b) Surcharged twice, 2c. on 4c. rose.
- (c) Surcharged twice, once inverted, 2c. on 4c. rose.

Surcharged 'Postal'—'Commission'—'3 Cents' or 'Three cents' in three lines.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

- 4 3c. IN BLACK ON 4c. LILAC-ROSE.
- 5 3c. „ 4c. ROSE.
- 6 Three c. IN BLUE ON 4c. LILAC-ROSE.
- 7 Three c. „ 4c. ROSE.

Errors.

- (a) 3 Ceuts in black on 4c. lilac-rose.
- 3 „ 4c. rose.
- (b) Broken T to Three on 4c. lilac-rose.
- „ 4c. rose.

CHAMBA.

Surcharged on Indian Stamps.

Watermark Elephant's Head. Perforated 14.

6c. BLACK ON BISTRE.

Watermark Star. Perforated 14.

12a. BLACK ON BROWN ON RED.

Varieties.

- (a) 'C' broken.
- (b) 'M' broken.
- (c) Small 'A' in 'STATE.'
- (d) 'T' broken.

OFFICIAL STAMPS,

With additional surcharge 'SERVICE.'

Watermark Elephant's Head. Perforated 14.

6a. BLACK ON BISTRE.

Watermark Star. Perforated 14.

- 3a. BLACK ON ORANGE.
- 12a. „ ON BROWN ON RED.

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list; Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.

© Man of the Right Stamp.
AND THE RIGHT STAMP THAT DIDN'T GET LEFT.

[By W. A. H.]

From the *Australian Stamp Collector.*

CHAP. I. SCENE I.—*In the Castle Library.*

The son stood erect.

"Go!" thundered the Earl. "No son of mine shall ever disgrace these ancestral halls by advertising himself as an amateur stamp dealer and collector!"

"But, Father—"

"Not a word, sir! I have cut you off with a shilling. Here's your passage money to China;" and flinging down a post-dated cheque, the Earl rushed from the room.

SCENE II.—*Deck of an Ocean Steamer.*

The son gloomily paced up and down. "Life is of no use to me," he soliloquised, so he jumped over-board.

Rising to the surface, and remembering the quotation, "Life is sweet," he swam to a distant island, the inhabitants of which allowed him to dry himself in the sun, and, in return for their kindness, he instructed them in the art of making stamps.

SCENE III.—*Return of the Prodigal.*

The Earl had lost all his money in an anti-bimetallic scheme; the Castle was about to be sold; ruin stared him in the face; his creditors were at the door.

Suddenly a man on a bike dashed up to the door, and father and long-absent son were locked in each other's arms. Taking a bundle of notes from his breast, the son paid off the most importunate creditor, and kicked him down the steps.

Then says the Earl to him,

A-weeping all the while,

"Oh! where did you get those notes?"

And how did you make your pile?"

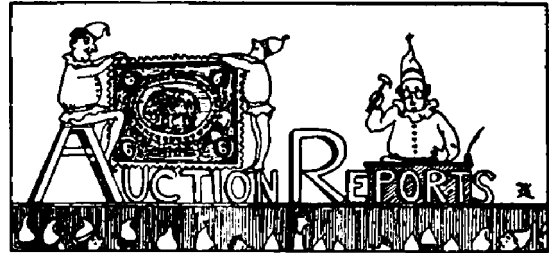
CHAP. II.—*The Narrative.*

"Turned adrift on a cold, un pitying world, I thought life would have no further attractions for me, oh! my father, and therefore as soon as I got into latitudes where the water was of a temperature to make the shock to my nervous system less acute, I sought a suicide's grave. Had I succeeded in my rash purpose, even now my bones might be bleaching at the bottom of the sea, a martyr to the glorious cause of philately. But it was not to be. I reached land. I will not narrate the many strange and wonderful things I saw—perchance they wouldn't be true. Before leaving home I had invested in a plentiful supply of cigarette papers, which I had when I got ashore, but left my tobacco on the steamer. Having no use for my nickel match-box, I passed the time engraving a series of stamp designs on it with my pen-knife, and using the dark-coloured juice of some trees growing on the island, I succeeded in impressing all my cigarette papers.

Having now a plentiful supply of stamps, I naturally desired to establish a post on the island, and with this in view I took the leading natives into my confidence. The chief ordered twenty stalwart savages to proceed

with me to the forest, where we cut down a tree, which was carried down to the beach. The branches having been chopped off, a hole was dug, and the trunk was set up. This was the post. A convenient hollow in the old log permitted some of my stamps to pass through the post, and these the natives disposed of to some collectors on a German steamer.

Little remains to be told. You already know the rush that set in for specimens from all over the world, and it is even whispered that a dangerous forgery of my stamp is in the market. I could not supply the demand for them, so left the island by the first ship, came to London, sold my plates and remainders for a fabulous sum, and now, having rescued the family estates, I must crave permission to be allowed to indulge my philatelic fancy to its fullest extent."



* unused. † on original.

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON sold the collection of the late J. J. Williamson, Esq., and others on May 4th and 5th.

29	Gt. Britain, oct., 6d. pair*	...	8	0	0
81	Switzerland, Vaud, 4c.†	...	24	0	0
116	Ceylon, star, perf., 8d. yellow-brown	...	5	5	0
137	Labrian, 6 in red on 16c. blue	...	5	5	0
167	Cape, woodblock, 1d. blue, repaired	...	25	0	0
183-4	Mauritius, 1848, 1d. medium, each	...	5	0	0
190-3	" " 2d. £7 10s od,				
		£8 2s 6d, and	8	0	0
242	Canada, perf., 6d*	...	7	10	0
247	N. Brunswick, 1/-	...	18	0	0
248	" 1/-, repaired	...	7	10	0
249	" Connell*	...	17	15	0
252	Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine	...	13	15	0
256	" 1/- orange	...	11	0	0
263	N. Scotia, 1d., strip of 3	...	5	6	0
269	" 6d. yellow-green*	...	4	2	6
271-2	" 1/-	£9 15s od and	10	10	0
324	Dominica, C.A., 1/- pair*	...	9	15	0
325	" C.A., 1/-*	...	5	0	0
334	Nevis, litho., 6d.	...	12	5	0
336-7	" 6d. green	£8 5s. od. and	7	5	0
352	St. Lucia, C.C., perf. 12½, 1d. lake	...	3	5	0
354-5	" 1/- black and orange, each	...	4	0	0
356	" 6d. lilac	...	4	12	6
357	" 1/- orange	...	4	5	6
364	St. Vincent, 1d. in red on ½ 6d., pair*	...	14	5	0
365	" 4d. on 1/-	...	10	10	0
366	" 4d. on 1/-*	...	16	5	0
370	Tobago, C.C., 6d. ochre	...	4	0	0
377	Turks Isles, 1/- prune	...	21	0	0
378	" ditto, cut at top	...	16	10	0
386	Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d.*	...	7	0	0
406	B. Guiana, 1862, 1c., grapes	...	13	13	0
458	N.S.W., large square, imperf. 5d., pair,		11	10	0
492	Tasmania, 4d. orange, reconstructed	plate	10	10	0
518	Westralia, C.C., perf. 12½, error,				
		2d. mauve	10	10	0

Mr. HADLOW held his seventy-seventh sale on May 12th.

219	St. Lucia, 1st issue, 1d.* and 6d.*	4	0	0
258	Trinidad, imperf., 6d. green*	2	0	0
266	Turks Isles, C.A., 4d. blue*	2	0	0
279	Zululand, 5/-*	2	10	0

Mr. HADLOW held his seventy-sixth sale on May 13th.

18	Hanover, 1ogr.*	3	12	6
36	Afghanistan, 1290, shahi purple, block of 4*	6	0	0
189	Nevis, litho, 4d., imperf.	5	5	0
200	St. Lucia, 1st issue, 6d.	3	0	0
238	Queensland, imperf., 1d., pair	5	12	6

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held their seventy-fifth sale, disposing of the collection of Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.

13	Hanover, 1ogr.*	3	0	0
17	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1/3gr.*	5	5	0
24	Wurtemberg, 1st issue, 6k.*	6	0	0
31	" 70k., on yellowish	3	12	6
74	Spain, 1852, 2r., pair...	16	5	0
75	" 1853, 2r.	5	5	0
77	Basle, 2 1/2r.	5	0	0
81	Zurich, 4r.*	25	0	0
92	Gt. Britain, 1840, 2d.*	5	15	0

100	" 4d., medium garter, on white, strip of 3*	37	0	0
103	" 2 1/2d., plate 3, orb*	3	0	0
122	" 2/- brown*	5	0	0
124	" Anchor, 10/- on blue, 'Specimen,'	5	5	0

141	Gibraltar, 1st issue, set in pairs*	7	5	0
145	Ceylon, imperf., 4d.	12	0	0
155	India, 1a red, pin perf.†	8	0	0
156	" 1/2a. red, pair, bottom margin*	12	10	0
162	" Provisional Service, 2, 4, 8a.*	14	0	0
163	" Service, 6a. 8p.*	3	6	0
177	Cape, woodblock, 1d.	4	0	0
178-9	" " 4d. blue, £4 and	1	18	0
180	" " 4d. dark blue	8	0	0
197	Mauritius, 1848, early, 1d., pair	23	15	0
200	" " 2d.*	22	10	0
203	" large fillet, 2d.	10	0	0

221	Zulu, 5/-*	2	10	0
225	U.S., 1856, 90c.*	4	0	0
226	" 1861, 5c. mustard*	6	12	6
227	" ditto, no gum*	4	5	0
230	" 1869, set*	13	15	0
233	" set, without grill*	20	10	0
234	" no grill, 30c., used	3	10	0
243-4	" Periodicals, set* £15 15s and	17	0	0
245	" Agriculture, set*	4	0	0
246-7	" Executive, set* £7 15s and	7	10	0
248	" Justice, set*	13	5	0
249	" State, set 1-90c.*	5	15	0
252	" \$5*	18	15	0
253	" \$10*	10	15	0
254	" \$20*	9	15	0
258	B. Columbia, perf. 14, 10c.*	5	10	0
260	" " 1\$.*	6	0	0
269	Canada, 7 1/2d*	12	5	0
273	" perf., 6d*	16	10	0
275	N. Brunswick, 1/-	17	0	0
278	Newfoundland, 2d. carmine	4	0	0
279	" 6d.	4	0	0
286	N. Scotia, 1d., strip of 3*	4	4	0
293	" 1/- violet	20	0	0
295	Antigua, no wmk., imperf., 6d., block of 4*	14	0	0

297 Bahamas, no wmk., perf. 15, 1d* ... 3 0 0

298 " " 4d* ... 8 5 0

299	" " perf. 13, 6d*	9	5	0
300	" " perf. 15, 6d*	8	2	6
306	Barbados, 1d. on 1/2 5/-†	5	12	6
307	B. Guiana, 1851, 1c.†	5	2	6
308	" 1853, 1c., strip of 3 and single†	6	2	6

312	B. Guiana, 1862, 1c., crossed ovals	4	0	0
319	Dominica, C.A., 1/- pair*	9	0	0
320	" " 1/- used	4	2	6
321	" " 1/- used	6	10	0
336	Nevis, litho, 6d.*	12	0	0
340	" 6d. green, pair*	17	0	0
341	" used	6	0	0
345	Montserrat, C.A., 4d. blue	3	12	6

351	St. Lucia, star, 4d. blue*	4	12	0
357	" 1/- black and orange*	4	10	0
358	" 6d. lilac*	2	10	0
359	" 6d. " used	3	5	0
360	" 1/- orange*	5	0	0
368	St. Vincent, star, 5/*	15	15	0
369	" 1d. in red on 1/2 6d., pair*	15	0	0
370	" ditto on 1/2 6d. blue-green, pair, used	4	10	0

371	" 4d on 1/-	10	0	0
372	" C.A., perf. 12, 4d ultra-marine*	4	4	0
373	" C.A., perf. 14, 4d. red-brown	6	5	0

383	Tobago, C.C., 6d. ochre*	4	0	0
384	" C.A., 6d. ochre*	12	0	0

387	Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d*	7	10	0
398	Bolivar, 1st issue, 10c. green*	7	0	0

399	Dominican Rep., 1865, 1r. black on yellow, laid*	5	10	0
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412	N.S.W., Sydney, 3d*	5	0	0
417	" laureated, 8d., gum*	18	18	0

419	" 1854, 1d., strip of 4*	6	0	0
435-6	Queensland, imperf., 2d. £5 10s and	3	0	0

437	" 6d*	11	15	0
454	Victoria, 5/- on yellow, strip of 3	12	0	0

459	Westralia, 1st issue, 2d.*	4	4	0
461	" 6d. bronze	6	0	0

Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., held their eighty-ninth sale on May 18th and 19th.

5	Gt. Britain, V.R., pin holes	5	0	0
125	India, Provisional Service, 8a.	6	15	0

206	Lagos, 2/6 brown	3	7	6
210	Mauritius, 1848, medium 2d.	5	5	0

211	" early 2d.	4	8	0
347	N. Zealand, pelure, perf., 1d.*	3	15	0

341	" " 1/-, block of 4*	4	15	0
513	Brazil, slanting figures, 600r.*	4	15	0

525	Buenos Ayres, 4p. brown*	3	5	0
530	Dominica, C.A., 1/-, pair*	10	10	0

604	U.S., Justice, set, 1-30c.	4	7	0
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Mr. HADLOW sold a very fine collection of West Indians at his seventy-seventh sale on May 20th.

14	Bahamas, no wmk, perf 12, 4d.*	3	0	0
36	Barbados, large star, 1d., pair*	6	6	0

37	" " 1d., imperf.	2	10	0
43	" 5/-*	4	0	0

45	" 1d. on 1/2, 5/-, pair, showing both types of "I" and "D"	21	0	0
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62	Dominica, C.A., 1/-*	3	12	6
88	Montserrat, C.A., 4d., blue*	10	15	0

109	Nevis, litho, 6d.*	13	0	0
110	" 6d., used	11	11	0

120	" 6d., green*	8	8	0
121	" used	7	10	0

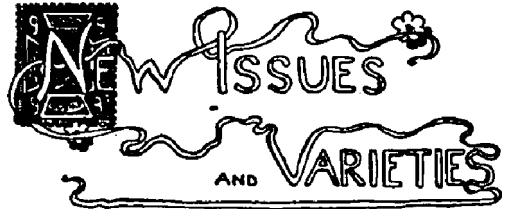
133	St. Christopher, C.A., 1d., lilac-rose, on so-called laid*	6	10	0
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135	„	C.A., 4d., blue*	...	4	15	0
138	„	6d. sepia*	...	2	15	0
139	„	„ used	...	6	10	0
146	St. Lucia, star, 4d. blue*	4	0	0
148	„	„ 6d. green*	...	5	5	0
162	„	1/- black and orange*	...	5	0	0
166	„	1/- orange*	...	5	10	0
167	„	„ used	...	3	3	0
175	St. Vincent, no wmk., perf. 15—15½	6d. yellow-green (Gibbon's 8)*	...	42	0	0
183	St. Vincent, perf. 11½—12½, 1/-	indigo*	...	4	12	6
184	„	„ 1/- brown	...	4	8	0
187	„	perf. 11½—12½ × 14—15	1d. rose-red	11	11	0
191	„	perf. 11½—12½ × 14—15	1/- rose-red*	4	8	0
195	„	perf. 11½—12½ × 14—15	1/- vermilion*	4	0	0
190	„	perf. 11½—12½, 1/-	rose-red*	4	10	0
197	„	„ 4d. dark	blue*	7	0	0
204	„	„ 6d. yellow	green*	5	5	0
199	„	1d. in red on ½ 6d. blue-	green, pair*	16	0	0
202	„	star, 5/-*	...	16	10	0
203	„	„ 5/- used	...	17	10	0
205	„	½d. in red on ½ 6d. yellow	green, pair*	3	10	0
207	„	4d. on 1/-*	...	14	10	0
210	„	perf. 11½—12½, 1d. drab*	...	3	17	6
211	„	„ 4d. ultra-	marine*	4	0	0
212	„	C.A., perf. 14, 4d. bright	blue*	6	6	0
213	„	„ perf. 12, 4d. bright	blue*	4	15	0
214	„	„ 4d. deeper	blue*	6	10	0
218	„	„ Perf. 14, 4d. red-	brown*	5	5	0
227	Tobago, 1d. on ½ 6d.†	...	...	5	10	0
228	„	C.C., 6d. ochre*	...	3	0	0
248	Trinidad, perf. 11½, 6d. green*	...	...	4	17	6
261	Turks Isles, 1/- prune	...	...	19	10	0
265	„	4d. on 1/- prune, type 9*	...	5	0	0
267	„	2½ on 1/- prune, type 6*	...	7	0	0
279	Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d.*	...	...	8	0	0
282	„	1/-, double lined frame*	...	5	10	0
283	„	1/-, single lined frame*	...	4	4	0
284	„	ditto used	...	4	12	6
289	„	C.C., ½d. yellow, used	...	4	10	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, held their seventy-sixth sale on May 21st and 22nd.

32	Gt. Britain, oct., 10d., 'Die 2, block	of 4*	...	21	0	0
33	„	ditto, vertical pair*	...	6	0	0
69	France, 1f. orange, dotted postmark	...	...	8	5	0
70	„	1f. grill postmark	...	6	10	0
113	Ceylon, imperf., 4d. ...	...	...	11	0	0
114	„	„ 8d. ...	...	8	10	0
115	„	„ 8d. ...	...	4	4	0
118	„	„ 2/- ...	...	4	0	0
124	„	no wmk., 5d.*	...	4	0	0
203	B.C.A. on B.S.A., £10, used	...	...	8	10	0
218	U.S., 1861, 5c. mustard*	...	...	7	2	6
240	„	Executive set ...	...	6	6	0
241	„	Justice, set, 1—30c. ...	...	4	17	6
242	„	„ 90c., torn ...	...	6	0	0
244	„	State, 1—90c. ...	...	5	0	0
265	Nevis, litho., 6d.*	...	...	12	0	0

275	St. Vincent, ½d. on ½ 6d., strip of	4*	12	12	0
288	Virgin Isles, perf. 12, 6d., with large	V, used	4	0	0
298	Brazil, slanting figures, 600r	...	4	0	0
386	N.S.W., large square, 1/-, wmk. 8*	...	6	10	0
398	Queensland, imperf., 2d †	...	5	0	0
441	Westralia, 1st issue, 2d.†	...	5	5	0



By S. C. SKIPTON.

Austria. The Breitfuss collection contains the following:—
1867, 50s. pink-brown, vertical pair imperf. between

Barbados. We have received from Mr. Ellis the new 'One farthing' stamps. The design is the same as the current set with usual watermark and perforation.
½d. grey, value in carmine

Belgium. The *Timbre Poste* chronicles the following. The 40c. being in the Breitfuss collection on the original letter.
1865, Belgium print, 10c., imperf.
" " " 40c., "

Benin. Envelopes of 5, 15, and 25c., with stamps of the current French Colonial type have been issued with 'BENIN' in the lower label instead of 'GOLFE DE BENIN.'

Brazil. The *Monthly Journal* notes the following:—
P.D., 1890, 10r. orange, vertical pair imperf. between

British East Africa. The following is noted in the *M.J.*:—
E. 2½s. in black on 4½s. orange, name surcharged in blue

British Guiana. The same Journal is informed that when the 3c. cards were surcharged '2'—'CENTS' some of the 1879 cards, with arms in centre were surcharged
P.C. 2c. in black on 3c. carmine on buff (1879)

British South Africa. The *London Philatelist* notes a variety of the Post Card which is without the word 'vid' of the surcharge.
P.C. 1+1d. red-brown on buff, variety.

Bulgaria. The *T.P.* notes having received used copies of the 25s. Postage Due of the new type as noticed last year with regard to the 5s.
Two new high value stamps of the current design have been issued.
2l. rose and salmon, perf. 13
3l. black and buff, "
P.D. 25s. red-brown, new die.

Canada. The *M.J.* doubts the issue of any Envelopes with the stamps lithographed, instead of embossed in the usual way.
The following cards are noted:—
P.C. 1c. black on amber, size 140 x 85 mm.
1 + 1c. " very smooth buff, size 127 x 76 mm.

Cape of Good Hope. The first stamp of the colour chosen for use throughout South Africa has been received. Design, watermark and perforation unchanged.
¾d. blue.

Ceylon. The *Echo* notes the following, with surcharge 'On'—'Service.'
Off. 11. 12c. black and rose.

Cochin. Envelopes have been issued with 'COCHIN GOVERNMENT' embossed on the flap.

E. ½p. orange, name on flap
1p. magenta, " "

Costa Rica. The *M.J.* notes the following.

Off. 1887 10c. black and orange, 'OFICIAL,' double surcharge.

Danish West Indies. The 1c. has now the centre in brown-red.

1c. yellow-green and brown-red

Gibraltar. Registered Envelopes with space for address on the flap side have been issued.

R.E. 20c. red, sizes F, G, H2, I, K.

Greece. We have come across copies of the Athens printed stamps pin perforated about 13½ quite different to the clean cut perforation of the same guage.

10l. orange-yellow, pin perf.
20l. carmine, pin-perf.

Gwalior. It is said that copies of ½ and 1a. have been seen in which the last character, but one of the official surcharge is missing, showing a blank space in the word.

The Post Card has been surcharged for Official use.

Off. P.C. ¼a. black and red-brown on buff

Haiti. The colours of the current set are about to be changed. The following has already been seen.

2c. maroon

Honduras. The *A.J.P.* notes

Off. 1891, 1p., vertical pair imperf. between

Hungary. To celebrate the Millennium some 32 varieties of illustrations have been placed on the backs of the cards. The 2k. card is inscribed 'MAGYAR KIRALYI POSTA'—'LEVELEZO—LAP' with four lines for the address the first headed '*Czím.*'

The 5k. is similar to the 1889 issue. Both cards have the date '96' in left lower corner.

P.C. 2k. brown on buff, dated '96'
5k. carmine " " "

Iceland. A new issue to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the present organisation of the Post Office is under consideration for next year.

India. The current ¼a. Envelope has been surcharged 'On H.M.S.'

Off. E. ¼a. black and green.

Labuan. The *Record* chronicles the Borneo Post Card 4c. on 8c., with additional surcharge 'LABUAN.'

P.C. 4c. in black on 8c. green, name in black

Madagascar. Sundry paper chronicle some surcharges used by the Military Authorities, in whose hands the Post Office was before the arrival of the specially surcharged stamps from France. There are three values, a hand-stamp being made for each. The surcharge consists of the figure of value 5, 15, or 25, followed by a small 'c,' all in an oval. The '25' figures are larger than the others, and the oval is rather larger than the stamp. The surcharge is on the current French stamps.

The surcharge French stamps have been replaced by a set of the current colonial type inscribed 'MADAGASCAR' in the tablet.

This set also supersedes the sets inscribed 'NOSSI BE,' 'DIEGO SUAREZ,' and 'STE MARIE.'

5c. in black on 10c.

15c. " 2c.

25c. " 3c.

25c. " 4c.

25c. " 40c.

5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50, 75c., 1f. usual colours.

We have not seen the 1, 2, 4, 20, or 30c.

Morocco French. We have seen copies of the lately issued Postage Due Stamps with the surcharge in vermilion instead of carmine.

Natal. The *M.J.* notes the

5/- carmine-rose on bleuté, Crown C.C., perf. 14.

Newfoundland. The 3c. has been reprinted in a brighter blue, and in a brown similar to the tint of the 1c.

The following is taken from the *T.P.*

3c. slate, imperf. horizontally

New South Wales. Mr. Marsden has a block of the following:—

9d. on 10d. brown, perf. 11, double surcharge

New Zealand. We have seen a few copies of the

8d. blue, perf. 10, with advertisements on back

Various stamps with double perforations are mentioned in the *M.J.*, and also a new wrapper with the instruction in five lines.

W. ¼d. rose on yellowish, fresh inscription.

Norway. The colour of the railway card has been changed, it is now

Off. P.C. — red on white

Persia. *Der Philatelist* chronicles of the following: W. 1888, 1s. with Persian inscription inverted

Philippine Isles. According to the *M.J.* the colour of the new 3c. Post Card is brown and not grey.

Roumania. The following of the current design has been issued.

1b. chestnut.

W. 1b. chestnut.

St. Vincent. The *T.P.* has seen

5/- dark claret, Crown C.A., perf. 12.

Salvador. The colour of the Postage Due Stamps is red. The following values may be added to the set with standing figure and the following Post Cards with various designs on stamps.

3c. deep green

12c. Prussian blue

20c. magenta

50c. dark olive-brown

1p. rose

P.C. 1c. dark blue on pale green

1+1c. " " " "

2c. violet-brown on straw

2+2c. " " " "

3c. dark blue on salmon

3+3c. " " " "

The *A.J.P.* mentions

1894, 2c., vertical pair imperf. between.

Samoa. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the following cards with stamp of the current palm tree type.

R.C. 1d. blue on green.

1+1d. rose "

Siam. The 12a has been surcharged with new value in English and Siamese.

4 atts in black on 12a. pink and purple

Sirmoor. It appears that the current set does not exist with the 'On S.S.S.' surcharge.

The *A.J.P.* chronicles

1893, ¼a. ultramarine, vertical pair imperf. between

South Australia. The *T.P.* chronicles without giving the Perforation or type of surcharge (O.S. in thin fancy capitals probably).

Off. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. black and violet
5d. " " brown-violet

Spain. The Deputies do not seem to like their special stamp 15c. yellow, so another has been prepared with design consisting of the arms of Spain crowned, and inscribed 'CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS' in a horseshoe.

Off. — rose on white wove, perf. 14.

Suriname. The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* notes a variety of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. Postage Due in which the '1' of ' $\frac{1}{2}$ ' has dropped, making it read ' $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Switzerland. The wrapper has been changed in size, it is now

W. 2c. black, size 350 x 81 mm.

Sweden. We hear that a sheet of the 10c. stamps lately escaped perforation.

Tolima. The differences in the Cubiertas mentioned last month are described in the *T.P.* There are also some new varieties. First, we have a set with figures of value in a circle at right. They have the date '18,' the difference being that the arms are modified, the wings of the eagle being more open, the cords of the flags are longer, and 'I ORDEN' is changed to 'Y ORDEN.' There is also a variety on the sheet of the 5c. which has only a pretence of a cord at left.

Cub. 5c. brown
10c. vermilion
50c. blue
5c. brown, variety

In the set mentioned last month the arms have the flags below the point of the shield 'Salio de...en...de...de 189...' is more sloping 'Remite' is in single lined letters instead of double. The correct colours are :—

Cub. 20c. brown on white
30c. blue-green on white
40c. orange on white

60c. black on yellow
70c. " brown
80c. " green
90c. " blue
1p. " rose

Tolima, Honda. This town, in the department of Tolima, about the middle of March, ran out of 1c. stamps, and took the current 2c. of Colombia and surcharged them vertically in three lines reading from top to bottom, 'Habilitado'—'Vale \$0.01'—'Honda.' Of course there is a holder of these provisionals who is offering them at \$1 each.

1c. in black on 2c. green

Transvaal. The following of the new bicoloured series have been issued.

2½d. blue, value in green.
1/- brown, value in green

Trinidad. The *M.J.* notes that a Registered Envelope has been issued with place for address on the flap side. On the back is the usual Trinidad notice how to open the envelope and the special notice.

R.E. 2d. blue, size G.

China (Empire). An Imperial Edict has been issued entrusting to the Inspector General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., the organization of a complete and universal Postal Service, for the whole Empire, and appointed him virtually the Postmaster-General of China. I think therefore that China will soon join and enter the Universal Postal Union. Chinese Locals ought then to cease to exist, and I think even the Shanghai Local Post Office, will close up, as this establishment does not show any profit now, in fact they lost about T300 on last year's working. All the various foreign post offices in China I think will also close up, as there wont be any more need of their services now. The present Chinese Post Office, is also under the Customs, hence the name "Customs" stamps, and the new service is only an enlargement of it. Of course it will be some months before new stamps will be issued, etc., etc. You may notice these facts in your Journal.— I remain, yours very truly, David Benjamin.



New and Important Announcement !!!*NOW READY !!***IN TWO VOLUMES, OBLONG QUARTO.**

THE

British Empire Postage 

 **Stamp Album.**

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY S. C. SKIPTON.

WITH a view of meeting the often expressed desire of a large section of those Philatelists who confine themselves to the collection of the STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES, WM. BROWN has now the pleasure to announce the publication of the above very desirable work.

Inasmuch as no efforts have been spared to render this Album as complete and correct as possible, WM. BROWN can confidently recommend it to the attention of all those who specialise in this important branch of Philately, as the most comprehensive and elaborate work of the kind published. The arrangement of the pages is in accordance with the most ADVANCED AND MODERN IDEAS OF SPECIALISM, at the same time the system of designated detached spaces, with accompanying letterpress, and corresponding numbers on the opposite side, renders the work equally suitable for the less experienced collector. Any anxiety as to errors in classification is immediately dispelled, and the practical value of the work as an educational means of increasing the knowledge of the earnest collector must at once be apparent. All varieties of watermark and perforation are, of course, fully provided for, plate numbers, in the case of Great Britain, being included. The insertion of a very large number of blank pages permits of the optional inclusion of entire plates, new issues, postal fiscals, or any other varieties, at the discretion of the collector. The absence of illustrations will no doubt commend itself to those using this Album, as their insertion in a work of this kind is of a very doubtful value. Specimen pages free on application.

The Album can be obtained either bound in two volumes, or loose in sheets.

PRICES.

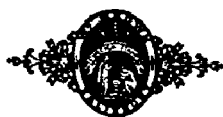
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**WM. BROWN, STAMP IMPORTER, ST. THOMAS' SQUARE,
SALISBURY.**



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 6.

JULY 10, 1896.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 67.



JULY 10th, 1896.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been graciously pleased to consent to be nominated President of the London Philatelic Society.

The marked approval thus given to Philately from the very highest quarters is at the present moment of the very greatest importance to our study.

It is an all-sufficient answer to those who still talk and write of stamp-collectors as maniacs at large. And the number of such talkers and writers has not been small of late.

Of course, that most sensational crime, the murder of M. Emile Delahaef in Paris by Aubert, has furnished copious texts for sermons against stamp-collecting.

The same sermons would equally apply had the unfortunate victim collected rare prints or precious stones. But anything serves the general Press as a peg on which to hang a tirade—full, as a rule, of glorious inaccuracies and pathetic ignorance—against the harmless lieges who indulge in “the mania of collecting, which, like other forms of madness, leads to crime.”

But the tide is on the turn, and we shall have these same papers within a year or two preaching and puffing up Philately as the one sane thing (bar bicycling) in the senile decay of this century.

We should like to recommend to our readers the report by Mr. J. A. Tilleard of the year's work of the London Philatelic Society, as it appears in the current number of the *L.P.*

It is everything that such a report should be. The literary condensation and yet admirable clearness of its phrasing, are worthy of the careful and prolonged study of all secretaries of similar societies.

It looks such an easy thing to say much in a few words, so that all men can understand . . . until you try.

The Inland Revenue Authorities having gained their point before the two judges, Mr. Upcott Gill has appeared again before Sir John Bridge.

Sir John, who pointed out that Justices Grantham and Collins only went into the question of law without entering into the facts of this particular case, added the following words: “I therefore repeat, without being supposed to differ from the judges, that there was nothing in the conduct of Mr. Gill which showed any desire to do wrong to the public or to do wrong in any way.”

Mr. F. Hoffmann, of Paris, has put himself in the wrong by his attack on Messrs. Puttick & Simpson.

The facts are very simple. Mr. Hoffmann sent stamps, many of them quite poor copies, to Messrs. Puttick & Simpson for sale, expecting no doubt to get top catalogue prices at the least.

But he neglected the common business precaution of putting a reserve price on his treasures, which went for less than he expected. Nine out of ten of his stamps were by no means in perfect condition, according to the statement of one of the best authorities in this country.

In the first flush of his disappointment, Mr. Hoffmann showed but little wisdom or discretion. He is however quite capable of seeing the matter in its true light, and our previous experience makes him known to us as an honourable and substantial man of business. The terms in which some of our contemporaries have spoken of him would be ludicrous if they were not so unfair and injurious.

A curiosity in the stamps of Spain, which we trust the Higher Powers will allow us to collect, is the new stamp for the exclusive use of the Chamber of Deputies. It bears no indication of value on the face of it, is, in fact, a kind of blank cheque in Postage stamps.

This opens the way to pleasing possibilities. The old system of franks will never be revived, but is it true that we are to have a similar stamp in this country for the exclusive use of members of the House of Commons?

Whether our poor country will ever be able to afford it, we know not, but what we should dearly like to see would be a special stamp bearing no indication of value issued for the exclusive use of our soldiers and sailors, and especially for those serving in distant and dangerous parts of the British Empire!

It could not cost so very much, and Jack and Tommy Atkins have deserved well of their country.

According to the daily press, the first step in this direction has already been taken. We read:—"From September 1 the cost of postage of letters at home military stations, now borne by the public, will be defrayed by means of postage stamps marked with the words, "Army—official." This really is a little funny. How will the stamps defray the cost? We presume the public will still pay.

The Congress held at Cologne was more largely attended than any of the previous *Philatelisten-Tage*. Most of the public business was accomplished at a single sitting, begun at nine in the morning. The event of year was the formation of a league to include all German and Austrian Clubs at their option, with a view to securing unanimity in putting down all unfair and fraudulent dealing from whatever quarter, and to settling all disputed points by arbitration.

The statutes were drawn up, and an executive committee appointed for 1896-97.

The Philatelic Congress at Cologne.

The leading lights of Philately in the twin Empires of Germany and Austria were well advised in selecting Cologne as the place to hold their annual re-union this year. Cologne has not inaptly been called by Englishmen the Clapham Junction of Europe, and the facilities of travel in these days make it easy for all who desire it, to gather together there from Scandinavia on the north, Great Britain in the west, Russia in the East, and Italy in the South, with almost equal ease.

This is the eighth year that this assemblage of foremost men (and women, too) in the stamp world has taken place, and the continued success of previous meetings makes it grow in importance each year. The *Philatelisten Tag* is not, however, what an irreverent Britisher described as the "Philistine tag-rag-and-bob-tail" of collectors and dealers, but a friendly meeting of many, who, from one year's end to another, rarely get an opportunity of grasping each other by the hand and comparing notes on the important philatelic questions of the day and exchanging stamps with each other. It can hardly be said that the congress occupies itself with the dry bones of the art of philately, but is rather given over to those arts of good fellowship and comaradie which do so much to link together those who are engaged in the same pursuit, and who are separated as a rule by many hundreds of miles.

On this score, at any rate, the visitors cannot complain of the warmth of their reception by the Cologne Society (who were organisers of the meeting), or of the cordiality displayed during the three or four days that they spent in that ancient city. Certainly, nowhere is the act of goodfellowship so well understood, or so thoroughly carried out as by our brothers in philately of the German speaking nationalities. The official programme extended over three days, but was confined chiefly to two days, the first commencing with a meeting in the Hall of the *Lese gesellschaft*, a business meeting in the

afternoon, and a dinner in the evening, and the next day to an excursion up the Rhine by special steamer to Königswinter. On arriving there, the ascent of the Petersberg was made by the cog-wheel railway; the spacious restaurant on the summit provided the mid-day dinner, and the returning boat to Cologne in the evening concluded the day's outing, and a very delightful day it was, especially on the heights where the panoramic view of the Rhine was spread out like a map beneath. The dinner, of course, was in the usual German style, the toasts coming in between the different courses, with the special songs written for the occasion, sung with much gusto and great clinking of glasses and "hochs" all round.

But what about stamps will be asked? Where do they come in! Why they came in everywhere at all times, and a great quantity, both in numbers and in value changed hands. Amongst those whom we had the pleasure to meet, we may mention Messrs. Richard Senf, Rudolf Friedl, Stock, Stötzer, Schafer, Decker, Dr. Franz, Reinheimer, Kohl Kreitz, Rosenberg, Sohn Walladt, and a host of others, not forgetting the ladies Madame Larisch and Fräulein Lehmann. Besides these were Messrs. Dr. Wiedl and the brothers Ruben from Copenhagen, Gelli, from Brussels, Schmidt de Wild, from Paris, Henry Calman and Albrecht from New York, Steudel, from Moscow, and many of the rising men from all parts of Europe. The British contingent was fairly strong, mustering sixteen, and without enumerating them all it is enough to say that Mr. Chas. J. Phillips represented the dealing, and Mr. M. P. Castle (the vice-President of the London Society), the collecting portion of the community and neither branch could have desired better representatives. The gulf which is supposed to exist in this country between dealer and collector is almost imperceptibly bridged over on the Continent, for there it may be fairly said that every dealer collects and every collector deals.

However that may be it makes no difference, and one and all seemed bent on being happy and contributing to the happiness of others. And if the philatelic millennium is yet along way off when the dealer shall lie down with the collector, and both shall play with property of the speculator, it must nevertheless be admitted that it is in the interests of all when one sees the head of the leading firm in England, and the head of the leading firm in Germany greeting each other and doing business together, and if the hatchet has not quite been laid to rest, at least, the way seems prepared to attain that object, which to collector and dealer alike is truly a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Perhaps the most sensational transaction which took place (and which we are permitted to mention), was the purchase by Mr. Castle of the celebrated complete sheet of the 3 pfennig

Saxony, which, after having been for many years pasted on a screen and covered with varnish was at last carefully rescued from its unworthy position. Mr. R. F. Albrecht was the lucky man who sold it to Mr. Castle.

Next year the Congress will be held at that cosmopolitan city, Hamburg, where Britons can always find themselves at home, and we confidently assert that any philatelist on this side the Channel who takes the trouble to go over and intends to enjoy himself will have a real good time, be he collector or dealer, and will not regret his excursion when he returns to his native shores.

GORDON SMITH.

The Wily Collector.

THE FOLLOWING IS GOING ROUND :

Some alienists claim that collectors of postage stamps, posters, curios and the like are in the strictest sense of the word, monomaniacs. It would seem from a case that this belief might have excellent foundation. A young man had been collecting postage stamps for years and the passion had so grown upon him that he began to care more for the quantity than the quality of his bits of stamped paper. He accordingly inserted in the *Times* one day the following announcement :

MARRIAGE.—A handsome brunette, twenty years of age, possessing £100,000 in her own right and an expectancy of half a million, would marry an honest man, even though he had no fortune. Letters will be received until the end of the month and should be accompanied with stamps for return postage to secure attention.

The result may be guessed. From all parts of Europe, and even Asia and Africa, the responses came. The result was that the young man's collection of stamps was augmented by over 25,000 specimens, from nearly every country in the world.—*Agents' Guide*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. R. S., REDHILL.—The French Stamps were in use in Madagascar without any surcharge while the post was under the authority of the Military Officials. Now that a civil government has been established there are special stamps. Personally we should call them French stamps as all the cost of the post was borne by France. The Denmark is a colour variety. Many of these are unnoticed in catalogues. The N.S. Wales you mention show for watermark portions of the margins of the sheets, and are due to the sheets being improperly placed under the plates when the stamps were printed.

ADVERTISING RATES.

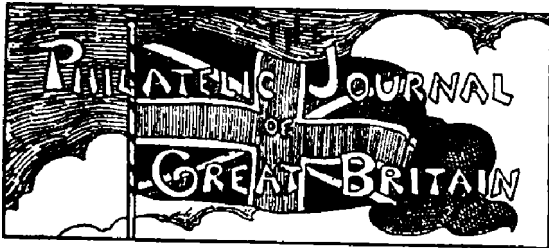
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⅛ page or ⅛ "	4	0	3	8	3	0	4	0

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-16th of a page.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



JULY 10th, 1896.

Pedals
v.
Philately.

A Philatelic Journalist, who is given to working off on his Humber such superfluous energy as still remains to him after satisfying the often conflicting claims of the collector and dealer, recently paid a short summer visit to one of our best-known "provincial providers of Pure Philately." And in the course of conversation touching on such widely different subjects as H.R.H., the Tintometer of the Future, the S.S.S.S., the boycotting of the Crystal Palace, the Stamperies of 1897, and the one Philatelic murder of which an enemy hath said that we Philatelists are justly proud, the two lighted on that old but ever new subject—the decline of Philately. Both journalist and dealer were anxious to convince each other that there was no such decline, and pelted each other with facts and figures showing that stamp-collecting had never — well, hardly ever — been in such a prosperous and paying condition. And yet *surgit amari aliquid*, there was just a something to which both had to plead guilty, and that is that at present the bicycle is running the postage-stamp pretty hard.

It would be wonderful indeed if this were not the case. For the present—and these words should be carefully and clearly emphasized—the bicycle craze is swamping everything. In the United States it is playing Old Harry with the book trade and causing the vendors of

sewing-machines to talk of joining the nearest suicide club. In the England of 1897 the man or woman who has not a bicycle will be as rare as the English Philatelist who never heard of Stanley Gibbons of the Strand, or William Brown of Salisbury. We doubt whether such an English Philatelist exists.

Yet soon the time will come when all have bought their "bikes," men, women and children. Then the books (a necessary evil), the sewing-machines, and the stamps will have a look-in once more. And we shall have the first look-in. For winter rides are short and winter evenings are long, and punctured tyres are a thorn in the flesh. The bicycle craze is, in the main, a healthy one, and all healthy movements are indirectly favourable to each other. And there is no healthier movement than that which, cultivated as a pastime by the many, and elevated to a science by the few, finds its votaries in the palace and the cottage alike, and is honoured among us by the name of Philately.

"The *Monthly Journal*" said
A True Word. an eminent Collector to us the other day, "is the sublimated common-sense of Philately." It is indeed, and something more. But it is not to praise the *Monthly Journal*, which has nothing to do gain or lose by any poor words of ours, that we write these few lines, but to call attention to the clear common sense of Major Evans' *dictum* in the number before us.

"We were amused at seeing" said the learned but human Editor, "that a protest was raised against English stamps used abroad being classed as *non-collectable*." Of all the foolish questions which are submitted to editors of stamp magazines, the question of whether this is collectable, or whether that is collectable, is the most foolish and the most unanswerable. In the first place, everything is collectable, from one point of view or another; in the second place, what does it matter what other people think about it, if the person in question finds some interest in it? If we want to *collect* certain varieties, it is all to our own advantage that they should not be too eagerly sought after by others; if we want to *speculate* in them, of course, it is another thing."

To coin a phrase, there is more in this than meets the eye. You may collect anything you like, provided your methods of collection are such as are approved by the modest limits of English custom and law, and provided you respect that old saw about *meum* and *tuum*. But if you want to sell what you collect, the matter is in quite another street. And the much abused New Collector may take heart, for not only are many New Issues good to collect, but unless we are very much mistaken they will in the years to come be very excellent to sell. But be that as it may, what on earth does it matter what other people think about it? This should be really the text-word of the question.

The Philatelic
Exhibition
of 1897.

It seems that, although a large sum of money has been guaranteed for the purpose of holding an Exhibition in London in 1897, no place has yet been fixed upon. The Joint Committee have done a good deal of work in this business, but so far as we are informed at present, have not yet come to a definite conclusion. The decision is not easy, in view of the very great money value of the exhibits, and the necessity of obtaining a site which shall afford the fittest guarantee of security against thieves, fire, and direct sunlight, the three great enemies of valuable stamps. We have heard talk of St. Martin's Hall, a central position offering very many advantages. We suppose the Imperial Institute is too far off, and that the majority of international stamp-worshippers would not care to be sloping "slowly to the West" like the great Orion. But there is something very taking in the notion of using for a great international Philatelic display, one or more of the possibly unused rooms in the building which gathers its interests from the whole habitable world. Have any of the Committee approached Sir Somers Vane on the subject, or are there possibly excellent reasons why the Imperial Institute is out of the question? It would be a good advertisement for both sides, and possibly many Fellows are also Philatelists.

A recent occurrence, when an angry client unwarrantably abused an eminent firm of Auctioneers for not getting to price for his (the client's) somewhat over-priced wares, reminds us of the unreasonable expectations the noble army of the unskilled indulge in as regards the benefits to be expected from Auctions. Our Auctioneers are men of integrity, and several of them highly skilled in many branches of Philatelic knowledge, but they are not responsible if clients have sometimes too great expectations. If a man at a show or an auction sets a high value on his goods, he has only to tell the Auctioneer that he will not take a penny below a certain fixed sum for either his ox or his ass or his postage stamp, and the thing is done. But if men send their lean kine or poor copies of 1/- Nova Scotia to an open market, they must be prepared for serious disappointment. And even if either cattle or stamps are good, there is never any certainty of high prices obtaining at any given Auction, however honest and skilled the Auctioneer may be. So many factors have to be taken into consideration: the people present, the state of their purses and their temper, and perhaps most of all, their present needs and the needs of their clients.

The First Types of the 1861 Issue of
the United States.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

(From the American Journal of Philately.)

"It may be assumed that the majority of collectors in the United States are interested in the stamps of that country. Those whose interest extends beyond merely filling the spaces in a printed album are probably aware of the existence of proofs of certain values of the 1861 issue, which lack the usual ornaments at the corners. But I think that few know that these designs were issued as stamps—gummed, perforated and complete in every way—that they have done postal duty and that there is a full set of them, each differing in some way from the corresponding value of the regular issue. After some study of this subject, I am prepared to assert these facts, and also that this set constitutes the first printing from the first plates of this issue. In Europe—where the set is slightly better known than here—they are always referred to as *premières gravures*, and the term has been adopted by the few collectors in this country who are familiar with the stamps.

The differences between these first engravings and the normal types may be described as follows:—

One Cent. From the numerals in the upper corners arabesque ornaments extend downward and also across the top, resting upon the curved frame-line of the stamp. The extreme tip of the upper left-hand ornament is directly above the P of POSTAGE. In the first type this tip rests upon the curved line but does not extend below it. In the second type there is a strong dash under the tip and below the line. Other, though lighter, dashes appear further down the curve, above the S and opposite the U of U. S. There are also shading lines under the upper ornament on the right. None of these marks appear on the first type.

Three Cents. The first type of this stamp is probably better known to collectors than any other value in the set. Outside the irregular rectangle of lathe work there are only some trifling ornaments and the stamp looks bare and unfinished. In the second type this has been remedied by the use of more elaborate ornaments, especially at the corners, which have been built out so that the outline of the design is now approximately rectangular.

Five Cents. The two types of this stamp differ but little. The delicate leaf-like ornaments at the corners lack, in the first type, the leaflet (if we may so term it) which projects farthest. The variation from the ordinary type is so slight that it would probably escape the attention of many collectors. I have seen proofs of this stamps which lacked entirely the foliations at the corners and the outer line which frames the mat of lathe work. I presume these are proofs taken in the course of making the die and I do not think any plate was made from the design in this condition.

Ten Cents. The first engraving of this stamp is the type I of the catalogues, which was brought to the attention of collectors last year. In the upper part of the stamps are five white stars on a background of ruled lines. This background is separated from the label containing U. S. POSTAGE by a curved white line. In type II a heavy line of color has been cut along the lower ends of the background lines, above and following the curve of the white line. An outer

line has also been added to all the ornaments above the stars. It is strange that this extra line has escaped the sharp eyes of philatelists while the less prominent one has been pointed out.

Twelve Cents. The first type of this stamp differs so materially from the second, that at first glance one scarcely recognizes it as a prototype. There is nothing outside the mat of lathe work except a thin wavy line following the outline. In appearance it is even more unfinished than the three cents of the first type. To make the second type, small ovals and arabesques were added at each corner and little scrolls at the sides. These additions, as in the case of the three cents, made the outline of the stamp about rectangular.

I have not been able to find any variations in the twenty-four and thirty cents stamps. As there was but one plate for each value, I doubt if any changes were made in the designs. The colors differ very decidedly from those of the ordinary stamps as will be noted later. A few slight retouches may be found on some or the twenty-four cents stamps, but I think they indicate late touching up of the plate, rather than alterations on the die.

Ninety Cents. Above the ribbon with U. S. POSTAGE the lines of the frame meet in a sort of gable, made by parallel lines of color, separated by a white space about one half millimetre wide. To form the second type a strong point of color is added at the apex of the lower lines of the gable and a series of little dashes drawn through the centre of the white space, making a broken line of color, between and parallel to the other lines. On many of the stamps this broken line is too faint to be seen, but the colored point usually stands out clearly. I think it will be agreed that the appearance of the stamp would have been improved if, instead of these microscopic marks, something more elaborate had been added to fill out the very bare upper part of the stamp.

Beyond doubt the eye is best pleased by stamps whose outlines fill out a rectangle. The designers of our earlier stamps either failed to appreciate this idea or to carry it out. Thus we find in many of the stamps of the older issues an unsatisfactory bareness and lack of completeness, notably at the corners. At the same time many of our later issues appear painfully plain and lacking in variety when compared with the graceful designs and elaborate ornamentation of the earlier issues.

The paper of the *premières gravures* is very thin, hard and extremely brittle. The stamps must be handled carefully, for they are easily broken. The paper is also quite transparent and much of the designs may be seen from the backs of the stamps. The gum is very dark brown, sometimes staining the paper. The perforation is 11, as adopted for the 1861 issue. The colors are very dark and rich and the ink heavily applied, occasionally giving a blurred appearance, though as a rule the impressions are very fine and clear. The unworn condition of the plates is pleasingly apparent.

The color are :—

FIRST TYPES.

One cent.	Indigo
Three cents.	Brown red
Five cents.	Yellow brown
Ten cents.	Dark yellow green
Twelve cents.	Gray black
Twenty-four cents.	Violet
Thirty cents.	Red orange
Ninety cents.	Dull blue

SECOND TYPES.

Pale blue, blue, dull blue
 Pink, rose
 Brown, red brown, black brown
 Yellow green, blue green
 Gray black, jet black
 Grey, lilac, red-lilac
 Yellow, orange
 Pale blue, blue, marine blue

I have seen proofs in all the above colors and also the following: One cent, ultramarine; three cents, scarlet and vermilion; five cents, marine blue, green and black.

It has been my good fortune to see some large blocks of proofs of both the first and second types of the 1861 issue, and from them and some other information, I am able to quote the following list of plate numbers:—

FIRST TYPES.

One cent.	Plate 1.
Three cents.	Plate 2.
Five cents.	Plate 3.
Ten cents.	Plate 4.
Twelve cents.	Plate 5.
Twenty-four cents.	Plate 6.
Thirty cents.	Plate 7.
Ninety cents.	Plate 8.

SECOND TYPES.

Plate 9, 10, 22, 25, 27, 56.
 Plate 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, etc.
 Plate 17, 58.
 Plate 15, 26, 59.
 Plate 16, 60.
 Plate
 Plate
 Plate 18.

Any numbers not given in this list between 20 and 56, belong to plates of the three cents value. For the twenty-four and thirty cents stamps there was only one plate each, as I have previously mentioned.

It is said to be a matter of official record that, when these stamps were delivered to the government, the designs did not give satisfaction, and alterations were ordered to be made at once. This was promptly done and impressions from the altered dies were entered over those upon the original plates. I have seen evidence of this in blocks of proofs of the two types of the twelve cents, both from the same part of plate 5 and, by certain peculiarities of the imprint and plate number and their relative positions, proving the impressions to be from the same plate.

It has been claimed that the *premières gravures* were not regularly issued as stamps and are only essays. But it is known that the sample book of the contractors contains a sheet of the twelve cents. And still better evidence that they are stamps is supplied by used copies. The ten cents is well-known in a used state, the five and twelve cents used are reported by reliable collectors, and I have a used copy of the twenty-four cents in my own collection.

Collectors who have sought these stamps have soon learned that they are excessively rare. The Postmaster-General, in his report dated December 2nd, 1861, says: "It was the design of the Department that the distribution of the new stamps and envelopes should commence on the first of August, but, from unavoidable delays, that of the latter did not take place until the 15th of that month." Tiffany gives August 14th, 1861, as the date of this issue. Accepting this as the date of issue of the stamps of the first types, we have yet to

learn the date for the second types. If official records were not inaccessible, we might learn something from the dates at which supplies of stamps were delivered by the contractors. But we must seek elsewhere for the needed information. I have been able to examine a large number of letters, franked by stamps of the 1861 issue, and have found one, dated September 20th, 1861, bearing a five cents yellow, a ten cents of the second type, and a thirty cents of the second color. This limits the issue of the stamps of the first types to a very brief period, not exceeding five or six weeks, at the most liberal estimate. Knowing this, we can readily understand their scarcity.

I wish to offer my thanks to Mr. J. M. Andreini, Mr. F. W. Ayer, and Mr. H. G. Mantel, for information and assistance."

(Illustrations to the above may be found in the *A.J. of P.* for June.)



JULY, 1896, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.
VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

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W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
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Hon. Assistant Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

S. C. SKIPTON, 78, Castle-street, Salisbury.

Hon. Librarian—

B. W. WARHURST, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

W. HADLOW, 1, Exeter-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s 6d and annual subscription of 5s is payable on election.

Subscriptions.

There are still some subscriptions for 1896 due, and members are again requested to remit without further delay. Resignations cannot be accepted without subscriptions for current year, and members not having paid are liable to be dropped from the roll for non-payment.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *Philatelic Record*, May to June. *Stamp Collector's Journal*.

Any donations to the library will be gladly received and duly acknowledged.

New Address.

Rev. W. Bell, Kilmeen Rectory, Ballineen, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Notice of Meeting.

As notified last month—The Committee will meet at 6.15 p.m., and General Meeting at 7 p.m. at Messrs. Oldfield's offices (on third floor), St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C., on July 15th.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paulton's Square,
Chelsea, S.W.

July 6th, 1896.

It is with much regret that we have to
announce the death of

Mr. J. Walsb,

one of our old members.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the June General Packet 27 members sent sheets and for the Colonial Packet 7 members.

S. C. SKIPTON,
78, Castle-street,
Salisbury. Assistant Secretary.



CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.—Committee for Season 1895-96.—Vice Presidents, Mr. Harry Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane; Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Joselin; Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes; Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops, and Percy C. Bishop; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

AN UP-RIVER TRIP FOR CLUB MEMBERS.

It is proposed to organize this summer, an Up-River Excursion under the auspices of the Club, and on the lines of the very enjoyable outing of two years ago. August is thought to be the most suitable month, and Saturday, August 22nd, has been suggested as a good date for the trip. At an informal gathering of some of the Committee Members of the Club, the programme was to some extent outlined, tentatively of course. It was suggested that members and others participating in the outing should meet at Waterloo Station at 8.30 a.m., proceed by train to Windsor, and thence by steam or electric launch up-river. Lunch would be taken on board, and tea either at Marlow or on the return journey. The cost of the trip, including railway fare, steam launch, luncheon and tea, would be 12s 6d per head, or for double ticket (lady and gentleman), £1 1s. As it is desirable to know at once how many would like to take part in this excursion, applications to that effect (which would not be in any way binding at this stage), should at once be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, E. Any philatelist, member of the Club, or otherwise, will be cordially welcome.

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The fourteenth meeting of the Season was held on Monday, 1st June, at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., when the fifth of our Auction Sales was held. Although many good stamps were put up for auction, sales were not up to the usual average—the fine weather no doubt being responsible for the absence of many of the best buyers.

IMPORTANT.

Members will kindly note that during June, July and August the meetings will be held once a month only, the next meeting being on the 29th inst., when our Sixth Auction Sale will be held. Mr. Wall has also kindly promised to exhibit the Tintometer, so as to allow interested members to personally examine it.

Will publishers of books and papers on philately kindly send a copy to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

All books and papers received are laid on the table for the use of members at our meetings.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Applications for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

The Annual Subscription to the Club is now 10/- for London, and 5/- for Country and Foreign members; this includes a copy, as published, of the Official Organ.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, Vernon Roberts; Vice-presidents, W. Dorning Beckton, J. H. Abbott; Hon. Sec., W. W. Munn; Assistant Hon. Sec., C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, F. Barratt; Committee, G. H. F. Gibson, W. Grunewald, E. Petri.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday, May 8th, 1896. The President in the chair supported by 21 members.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting. The President then called for the secretary's report of the session, which was briefly in the following terms:—The meeting to-night brings to a close the fifth session of the society. During that session 15 ordinary meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 17 members. Papers highly interesting and instructive have been read upon the following countries: Queensland, Greece, Alsace and Lorraine, Modena, Egypt, Spain, Cyprus, as well as articles upon the Aerial Post and History of the Penny Postage. The paper on Greece, by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, and Alsace and Lorraine, by G. B. Duerst, have been printed in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* and the *Philatelic Record* respectively. At the intervening meetings exhibitions have been held and discussions upon subjects of general philatelic interest. The most important of these was upon the "Measurements of Perforations." The resolution that a uniform standard for the measurement of perforations be adopted by philatelists was forwarded to the London Philatelic Society. The committee beg to express their thanks to the editor of the *Manchester City News* for the very precise reports he has allowed to be inserted in that paper. The thanks of the members are also tendered to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, R. F. Albrecht & Co., H. L'Estrange Ewen, Bright and Son, Buhl & Co., Ltd., and Wm Brown, for gifts of books and other assistance for the good of the society. Upon the motion of the President the above report was adopted and directed to be entered in the minutes. The Hon. Treasurer then submitted the balance-sheet duly audited, which showed a satisfactory surplus. It was resolved that the balance-sheet be passed. The Hon. Secretary of the Exchange Packet submitted his report which was passed. Mr. Vernon Roberts having expressed his great regret, being compelled to resign the office of President, in a short speech, reviewed the past history of the Society, laying great stress upon the debt the members owe to Mr. W. Dorning Beckton for his untiring energy and great interest in their well-being, and also assured the members of his (Mr. Roberts) continued interest in the society in the future as in the past.

A special vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Gibson and seconded by Mr. W. D. Beckton, to the President and carried with acclamation.

The election of officers and the committee for the ensuing session was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, W. Dorning Beckton; vice-presidents, J. H. Abbot, and F. Barratt; Hon. Secretary, A. H. Harrison; Assistant Hon. Secretary, C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, W. W. Munn; Committee, W. Grunewald, E. Petri, and R. H. W. Whapham.

After the usual votes of thanks had been passed, the business of the meeting ended, and Mr. J. H. Abbot

gave a highly instructive and enjoyable lantern exhibition.

A. H. HARRISON, Hon. Sec.
Grasmere, Whitefield, near Manchester.

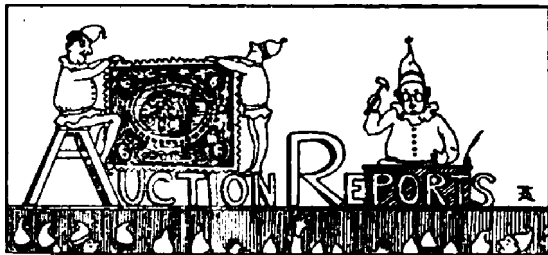
The Annual Picnic of the above society took place on Saturday, June 20th. The places selected were Chatsworth and Haddon. The drive from Bakewell to Chatsworth, through beautiful Derbyshire country, the inspection (by special permit) of the kitchen gardens at Chatsworth, and the visit to Haddon were greatly enjoyed. After tea the subject of the proposed exhibition in 1897 was discussed, and upon the motion of the President, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society consider the offer of the Crystal Palace Authorities to be so advantageous in every respect that it strongly recommends the offer be accepted."

A pleasant evening was spent. The stamps to be offered at the coming auction (the first held in Manchester) were discussed.

The trip was marred only by one or two heavy showers of rain.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, Hon. Sec.,
Grasmere, Whitefield, Lanc.

THE SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—Thanks to some exceptionally good selections received, the June packets maintained the previous high standard of excellence, their total value amounting to £1,121 13s 7d, this is very satisfactory, as many members are away from home just now. The last quarterly accounts have been submitted, and are in due course of settlement. April packets are expected back very shortly. Collectors proposing to join the club are requested to communicate with the secretary, H. A. SLADE, Tudor House, St. Albans.



By S. C. SKIPTON.

* Used. † On Original.

MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON held a sale on May 28th and 29th.

92	Spain, 1850, 10r.*	...	...	4	5	0
93	" " 10r.†	...	...	4	0	0
98	" " 1851, 2r.	...	...	20	10	0
103	" " 10r.*	...	...	8	8	0
109	" " 1852, 2r., pair†	...	...	24	0	0
115	" " 1853, 2r. and 6r.†	...	...	7	0	0
123	" " 1854, 1r. pale blue	...	...	9	0	0
140	" " 1865, 12c., centre inverted	...	...	8	0	0
188	Switzerland, 10r., frame to cross	...	...	4	12	6
190	Tuscany, 2s. red	...	...	4	17	6
214	Ceylon, star, perf., 8d. yellow brown	...	...	4	4	0
218	" ditto, 1/9"	...	...	4	0	0
265	Mauritius, 1848, 1d. orange, early†	...	...	11	0	0
301	Confederate, Athens, 5c.	...	...	6	10	0
304	" Spartanburg, 5c. black, cut round†	...	...	5	0	0

335	Barbados, on white, imperf., 4d. red, pair*	...	...	5	5	0
352	St. Vincent, 1/- indigo*	...	...	4	0	0
361	Virgin Isles, perf. 12, 6d. rose, sheet of 25*	...	...	24	0	0

Mr. HADLOW held his 79th sale on June 1st.

53	Schleswig, 1st issue, pair,*	...	...	2	4	0
76	B.S.A., set ½, 2, 4, 8d., surcharged*	...	...	2	0	0
83	Cape, 1/- emerald*	...	...	2	10	0
113	Ceylon, imperf., 2/-	...	...	2	4	0
135	Natal, 1/-, 'Postage' 13mm...	...	...	2	14	0
188	Colombia, 1862, 20c....	...	...	5	10	0
216	Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine*	...	...	5	0	0
237	Tobago, C.A., 4d. green, pair*	...	...	4	4	0
279	Queensland, small size, 2/6 scarlet*	...	...	2	8	0

MESSRS. T. BUHL held their 7th sale on June 12th.

108a	Mauritius, 1848, early, 2d. 'PENOE'*	...	...	51	0	0
128	N.S.W., Registered, imperf. red and blue, original*	...	...	3	3	0
184	Peru, ½ peso rose	...	...	4	17	6

MESSRS. CHEVELEY held his 90th sale on June 13th.

22	Basle, 2½r.*	...	...	5	5	0
23	Switzerland, 10r., border to cross	...	...	4	0	0
102	Ceylon, perf., 1/9"	...	...	3	5	0
157	Lagos, perf. 12½, 1/-, large inscription*	...	...	2	18	0
305	Confederate, Mobile, 2c. black†	...	...	5	15	0
310	Bahamas, no wmk., perf., 1d.*	...	...	3	0	0
313	Nevis, 4d. rose*	...	...	5	5	0
356	U.S., 1856, 90c*	...	...	3	6	0
361	" Justice, 15c., 30c.	...	...	2	6	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on June 15th and 16th.

25-6	Great Britain, 3d., secret mark, imperf.,* £3 16s and	...	...	2	2	0
28	" " 4d., medium garter on blue, mended*	...	...	3	12	0
30	" " oct., 6d., block of 4*	...	...	9	9	0
33	" " 1/-, secret mark, imperf., pair*	...	...	9	9	0
34	" " ditto, single*	...	...	3	15	0
36	" " 2/- brown, pair	...	...	5	0	0
68	Naples, arms, ½t. blue, mended	...	...	9	9	0
69	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½gr...	...	...	3	15	0
82	Russia, Oustsyzolsk, 1872, 3k., used	...	...	3	17	6
96	Spain, 1851, 2r., small tears	...	...	12	12	0
99	" " 1852, 2r., poor	...	...	6	10	0
102	" " 1853, 2r., post-mark heavy	...	...	5	5	0
110	Basle, 2½r.	...	...	4	18	0
111	" ditto, mended	...	...	3	3	0
112	Geneva, 10c., torn across and mended	...	...	11	10	0
118	Zurich, 4r., vertical lines	...	...	17	5	0
119	" " 4r., horizontal lines, mended	...	...	5	10	0
128	Tuscany, 60c., small defect,...	...	...	5	7	6
129	" " 2nd issue, 2c. blue, block of 4*	...	...	8	0	0
132	" " 3rd issue, 1c., block of 4*	...	...	6	0	0
149	India, 1st issue, 4a., with blue line*	...	...	5	5	0
173	Azores, 150r. blue†	...	...	4	5	0
186	Cape, woodblock, 1d., cut close*	...	...	8	5	0
187	" " 1d., very fine	...	...	3	15	0
190	" " 1d. blue	...	...	25	0	0
202	Mauritius, 1848, 1d. orange, early medium	...	...	5	15	0
203	" ditto, very fine, used with 2d., very fine†	...	...	22	0	0
204	" ditto, vertical pair†	...	...	11	10	0
212	" " 2d., very fine†	...	...	19	0	0
213	" ditto	...	...	9	10	0
221	Sicra Leone, C.C., ½d. on 1½d., pair*	...	...	10	0	0

271	U.S., Periodicals, set, 1c. to 60¢* ...	16	0	0
302	Barbados, C.C., perf. 14, 4d., strip of 6*	6	0	0
315	Nevis, perf. 15, 1/- yellow-green ...	4	5	0
316	„ litho., 6d.*	7	16	0
351	Turks Island, 1/- prune	22	0	0
356	Virgin Isles, perf. 12, 6d. rose, sheet of 25*	26	0	0
371	Brazil, slanting figures, 600r....	3	15	0
389	Fiji, 2d. on 12c. on 6d., Gothic V.R.*	6	0	0
442	S. Australia, 1/- rose-red, apparently imperf.	5	0	0
458	Westralia, 6d. bronze... ..	3	3	0
463	„ roul., 6d. green*	3	17	6

MESSERS. VENTOM, BULL and COOPER held their 77th sale on June 17th.

42	Wurtemberg, 70k.	3	10	0
63	Naples, cross, ½t. blue †	4	4	0
69	Basle, 2½r.	3	19	0
95	Cape, woodblock, 4d. dark blue ...	5	10	0
105a	& b Natal, 1st issue, 9d. † £24 & 20	0	0	0
114	Oil Rivers, 10s. on 5d*	7	5	0
121	Canada, 7½d. green*	6	0	0
124	„ 10d., on thick paper*	4	10	0
125	„ perf., 6d.*	9	15	0
141	U.S., 1869, 24c., centre inverted ...	23	10	0
154	Barbados, 1d. on ½ 5/-, pair	25	0	0
170	Nevis, 6d. green*	9	0	0
180	St. Vincent, star, 1/- rose-red* ...	4	12	6
186	Trinidad, litho, blue, superb † ...	8	5	0
187-8	„ ditto,	£5	5s	and 2 12 6
194	„ perf. 11 ½-12, 6d. dark green* ...	4	10	0
200	Virgin Isles, single-lined border, 1/-*	4	8	0
207	Fiji, Times, quadrillé, 3*, 6d., 1/-	6	0	0
246	Queensland, burélé, 1d., 'QUEENS- LAND'	3	5	0
328	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow, pair ...	9	0	0

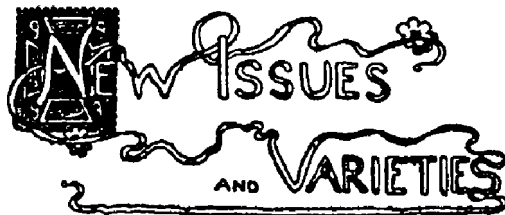
Mr. CHEVELEY held his 91st sale at Manchester on June 24th.

15	France, 1f. orange	5	15	0
18	Gt. Britain, Oct., 6d., pair*	5	0	0
70	Wurtemberg, 70k.	3	8	0
105	Ceylon, imperf., 8d. brown	19	0	0
106	„ „ 9d.	4	0	0
161	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., very early ...	8	5	0
162	„ „ 2d., PENOE, early	8	10	0
163	„ „ 2d., very early	7	5	0
210	Sydney, 2d., Plate II., 'CREVIT' omitted	3	10	0
265	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow	5	5	0
267	Westralia, 1st issue, 2d.	3	10	0
332	Dominica, C.A., 1/-*	5	5	0
341	Nevis, 4d. rose*	4	0	0
348	„ litho., 4d. orange*	7	10	0
349	„ „ 6d.*	13	10	0
358	N. Scotia, 1/- violet	20	0	0
363	Newfoundland, 6d. orange*	7	0	0
389	St. Vincent, star, 5/-*	15	0	0
396	Tobago, C.C., 6d. ochre	3	12	6
417	Virgin Isles, single-lined border, 1/-*	4	15	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on July 2nd.

27	Naples, arms, ½t. blue, repair ...	10	10	0
92	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., early	5	2	6
99	Natal, 1st issue, 9d.	10	5	0
146	Bahamas, no wmk., rough perf., 4d. rose*	7	0	0
154	Dominica, C.A., 1/-*	3	5	0
172	St. Lucia, star, 4d. blue, pair* ...	7	5	0
173-4	„ 6d. green*	3	3	0
	£3 12s 6d and			

177	Trinidad, pin perf., 4d. grey, pair* ...	10	10	0
178	„ „ 6d. green*	6	5	0
182	Turks Island, 1/- prune, perfs. cut 3 sides	12	0	0
204	Sydney, Plate I, 1d.*	5	0	0
247	N.S.W., diadem, imperf., 1/- red, block of 6	5	0	0
261	Westralia, 3rd issue, 1/- green* ...	4	4	0



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

Abysinia. According to M. Maury post cards are to be issued here. The values will be ¼, ½ and 1 guerche. Why does M. M. rest here? When are the Envelopes, Letter Cards, Official Stamps, Return Letter Stamps, etc., to be ready? It would save much time if they were all issued together.

Argentine. M. Sobrino sends us a copy of the new stamp to be used on all the stationery. The design is circular with the head of the Republic embossed in centre, with name above and value below. The embossed parts are without colour.

E.	5c. pink on cream laid, size 150 x 87 mm.
5c.	„ „ „ 148 x 125 mm.
W.	¾c. blue on straw wove „ 116 x 280 mm.
1c.	„ „ „ „
2c.	green „ „
4c.	grey „ „
P.C.	3c. orange on buff, „ 132 x 80 mm.
4c.	grey „ „
6c.	mauve „ „
6+6c.	„ „ „
L.C.	3c. orange „ „ 140 x 85 mm.
4c.	grey „ „ „

Bavaria. The *Timbra-Poste* notes a special card issued privately in commemoration of the Nuremberg Exhibition. At right stamp of 5pf., at left arms, in upper centre 'POST-KARTE' date '96.' The front of the card is covered with an ornamental design with a view of the Exhibition in the centre.

Benin. Messrs. Whitfield King have copies of the 75c. with paper coloured on both sides. The Envelopes with 'BENIN' only have appeared. 75c. black and red on yellow, coloured both sides

E.	5c. green
	15c. blue on bluish
	25c. black on rose

British Central Africa. Mr. Martin has shown us some of the Revenue Stamps used postally. The stamps are of large size with the B.S.A. stamp design in centre above 'REVENUE' and below 'B.C.A.' and are on wove paper perforated.

1/-	in black on 10/- blue, value in red
6/-	„ „ £10 orange „
10/-	green, value in red
£2	blue „ „

British East Africa. The permanent set is said to be ready and to have been issued. The design consists of a small head of Queen in centre with a lion on either side and crossed spears behind, 'BRITISH EAST'—'AFRICA' at top, 'PROTECTORATE' at bottom. The stamps are also inscribed 'POSTAGE and REVENUE' and value in words. They are printed on wove paper and are perforated 14.

There is a variety of the surcharge on the Indian Stamps according to the *Monthly Journal* the 2a. being seen with the word spelt 'British.'

The *Monthly Journal* and the *Record* give the colours as follows. The Office Tintometer is out of repair.

2a. black and blue, error British	
<i>Monthly Journal.</i>	<i>Record.</i>
½a. yellow-green	yellow
1a. carmine-rose	lilac-rose
2a. chocolate	chocolate
½a. deep blue	blue
3a. grey	slate
4a. deep green	deep green
4½a. orange-yellow	orange
5a. bistre	dark ochre
7½a. lilac-mauve	lilac
8a. stone-grey	olive-green
1r. ultramarine	ultramarine
1r. vermilion	orange
3r. violet-mauve	deep purple
4r. carmine-lake	lake
5r. deep brown	dark brown
E. 2½a. blue on white laid, size 141 x 78mm.	

British South Africa. The troubles in this Country have caused the issue of a set of Cape stamps surcharged in small block capitals 'BRITISH'—'SOUTH'—'AFRICA.' Also the Company's stamps, surcharged 'One Penny' and three bars on the 3d. and 4/- and 'THREE'—'PENNY' in Roman capitals on the 5/-. We have received the above all on one Envelope from Mr. Maunder to whom the envelope was addressed.

The reason for their issue, which is a perfectly legitimate one, is that Bulawayo has run out of stamps, and owing to its being cut off from Salisbury, the capital, where the stock of stamps is kept, has had to apply to the Cape for a loan. We give the numbers sent from Cape Colony, and the numbers that were surcharged at Bulawayo of the 1d. stamps.

1d. in black on 3d. grey and green, 1200
1d. " 4/- grey and red, 1200
1d. " 4/- " error "y" of "Penny" inverted
3d. " 5/- orange
½d. black on black (Cape), 24,000
1d. " rose " 36,000
2d. " brown " 18,000
3d. " claret " 2,640
4d. " blue " 9,000
6d. " violet " 3,960

Of the errors with 'Penn' only one sheet was printed containing four of the errors, but on which value it was is not stated.

Cape of Good Hope. The 1/- in the new colour has been issued and the *A.J.P.* mentions a change in the 5/-

- 1/- yellow
- 5/- brown-orange

China. Dr. Bishop, R.N., sends us a list of errors he has seen during his travels.

1st issue, 3c., imperf.
current, 3c., "
" 9c., "
" 3c., imperf. vertically
" 3c., imperf. horizontally
" 4c., "
" 6c., "
" 24c., "

Eritrea. We hear that the Reply Card has been surcharged for use here.

P.C. 7½ + 7½c. black on carmine on rose

Great Britain. Messrs. Ridpath & Co. have a copy of a proof of the current 10d. that has passed through the post, the colours being green and violet.

Grenada. Of the new bicoloured series the following have been issued with usual watermark and perforation

- ½d. lilac, name and value green
- 1d. " " " carmine

Guyane Francaise. The *Avenir* chronicles the 5c. Envelope in the size of the largest 15c. E. 5c. green and rose on white, size 146 x 112 mm.

Gwalior. Messrs. Whitfield King informs us that the following have been issued with name surcharged.

- 1r. black and carmine and green
- 2r. " brown and carmine
- 3r. " green and dark brown
- 5r. " violet and ultramarine

Haiti. There seems to be a lot of doubt as to the colour of the new 2c. We copied it from an English paper as maroon. The *A.J.P.* gives it as ochre and the continental papers now say it is marron (or chestnut) so that the colour should probably be dark brown.

The colours of the other values are said to be

- ½c. brown-red
- 1c. pale blue
- 3c. lilac
- 5c. olive
- 7c. grey-black
- 20c. orange

They will be put in use as the present stocks are exhausted. The 3c. seems to be the same colour as those we received directly the issue came out but which have been unattainable since as the old 3c. were not exhausted.

Hankow. We have received from Mr. Benjamin a few copies of the current 10c. surcharged '1. ONE CENT I.' in block letters. xc. in black on 10c. blue

Holland. In the May number we chronicled some Honduras Post Cards. The *A.J.P.* copied the information, giving us as the authority, but headed it NETHERLANDS. We are always glad to be able to chronicle things as soon as possible and for others to copy from us, but we would prefer to be copied correctly. However the *A.J.P.* having mentioned these Dutch Post Cards, the *Post Office*, another American paper, comes out with the same mistake, evidently copied bodily from the *A.J.P.* without referring to our paper to see if the reference was correct. Finally the *Timbre Poste* comes out with the same, commencing 'We are assured', without mentioning by whom. When such a staid and solid old paper as the *T.P.* makes this sort of mistake we hug ourselves.

Italy. The 10c. Card with the oval stamp is now dated '96.' The card for the Deputies is about to appear with the oval stamp.

A special card of a very handsome design will be issued to commemorate the unveiling of the statue of Victor Emmanuel which will shortly be performed at Rome.

- 10c. carmine '96'
- 10c. carmine, black and gold
- Off. P.C. 10c. carmine

M. Cavallini informs us that the workshops at Turin are busy preparing a new issue of 1, 2 and 10c. The 1 and 2c. will be the same type as the current 5c. in dark brown and red-brown respectively, while the 10c. will be of the type of the last 45c. or of the current post card and will be rose instead of carmine.

Madagascar. Envelopes and Letter Cards have been issued of the ordinary Colonial type.

E. 5c. green
L.C. 15c. blue on grey
25c. black on rose

Mexico. According to *Mexico's Weekly* the current 5c. stamp has been seen pin perforated, the measurement being the same as the ordinary perforation (12), but the holes are very small and only punctured not punched out.

5c. blue, pin perf. 12

Norway. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a Military card, similar to the 1884 issue, but printed on light buff card. The word 'Portofrit' measures 19½ mm., instead of 14 mm., and the last word of the first line of inscription at the left is now 'Tjeneslesager' instead of 'Tjeneste.'

Off. P.C. — blue on light buff

Paraguay. Two of the telegraph stamps have been surcharged with a large doubled lined circle, with '5' in centre and in block letters 'CORREOS' above, 'CENTAVOS' below the figure in a curve. 60,000 are supposed to have been sold in two days, and they are now quoted on the spot at 1\$. The stock is probably held by speculators.

5c. in black on 2c. brown
5c. " 4c. yellow

Portuguese Indies. The *M.J.* has the following:—

We have been shown a copy of the 20c. of May, 1872, No. 12 in the *Philatelic Handbook*, surcharged '1½' as in the issue of May, 1881. The specimen is used, and the surcharge has been pronounced genuine by good authority.

1½ in black, on 20c. red, of May, 1872

Queensland. The same paper chronicles a portion of a sheet of the ½d. on thick paper with the blue band at back, in which one vertical row of stamps is without the blue band.

½d. green on plain paper, error without buré

Roumania. The Levant stamps according to the *T.P.*, were first issued on March 16th and withdrawn on May 25th.

The following were the numbers surcharged, the black being the first issued:

10pa.	on 5b. surch.	in black	750,	violet	3,300
20pa.	10b.	" "	6,300,	" "	7,200
1pi.	25b.	" "	3,900,	" "	3,900

In addition, some 80 50b. stamps were used without any surcharge. The Post Cards were not surcharged in black.

Salvador. The *A.J.P.* notes the following:—

1890 1c., vertical pair, imperf. between
50c. " " "

Siam. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the 8a. surcharged 4 atts and 6 atts in Siamese characters, and states that the two stamps were used in June, 1893, in the Praket District during the Franco-Siamese difficulties.

4a. in black on 8a. green and yellow
6a. " 8a. " "

Spain. The current 1p. is reported to have been found forged in various places on letters. We fancy that this country has suffered more than any other in having their stamps counterfeited in order to defraud the Post Office. The only issue of which no forgeries were ever found was that of 1876, which was printed in England. The work apparently was too well done.

Timor. We have a copy of the 300c. Ma au surcharged 'TIMOR' and '30' in the bottom corners with additional surcharge '5 avos' and 'PROVISORIO' in small block letters.

5a. in black on 30 in black on 30c. orange

Transvaal. The colour of the 1/- mentioned last month is yellow, not brown. Messrs. Whitefield King sends us the new 2/6.

2/6 lilac, value in green

Uruguay. The following of the current type may be added to the list of official stamps.

Off. 50c. black and blue and black
1p. " orange and black
2p. " lilac and green
3p. " carmine and blue

Victoria. The large 5/- stamp duty has been issued in a new colour, watermark crown and V sideways, perf. 12½.

5/- carmine-red

Wurtemberg. New official envelopes will shortly be issued.

Off E. 20pf. blue

Zanzibar. We have received the India 1a., surcharged with name and '2½' in two varieties, the '2' having either a straight or curly tail.

2½ in black on 1a. black on brown, 2 varieties.

Zanzibar (French). The following are said to have been issued surcharged in 'Annas' on the French stamps.

7½a. in black on 75c. black on yellow
50a. " 5f. lilac
E. 4a. in red on 5c. green
P.C. 1a. " 10c. black on blue
1+1a. " 10+10c. " "
L.C. 2½a. in red on 25c. black on rose

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

COLOMBIA.

Arms in centre.

Coloured wove paper.

No rays over eagle.

- 1 2c. RED ON ROSE (March).
- 2 5c. BLUE ON PALE BLUE (September).
- 3 5c. BLUE ON DEEP BLUE „
- 4 10c. BISTRE ON YELLOW (January).

With rays over eagle.

- 5 10c. BISTRE ON YELLOW.

White pelure paper.

- 6 20c. VIOLET (March).

Varieties.

- (a) Perforated 13½, 2, 10, 10, 20c.
- (b) Perforated 10¼, 5, 5c.
- (c) Imperforate 5, 5c.

CUBA.

JANUARY.—Head of Alphonso XIII. to right.

Wove paper. Perforated 14

1	½m. RED-BROWN.
2	1m. „
3	2m. „
4	3m. „
5	4m. „
6	8m. „
7	1c. BROWN.
8	2c. SLATE-BLUE.
9	2½c. EMERALD.
10	5c. DARK OLIVE.
11	10c. VIOLET-BROWN.
12	20c. DARK VIOLET.

CURACAO.

Figure of value in centre.

Wove paper. Perforated 12½.

1	2½c. GREEN.
2	3c. BISTRE.
3	5c. ROSE.

DENMARK.

RETURN LETTER STAMP.

OFFICIALLY SEALED.

JANUARY.—Crown and inscription in centre, large oblong.

Wove paper. Perforated (? 12 or 14).

1	—BISTRE.
---	----------

DUTCH INDIES.

APRIL 13TH.—Figure of value in centre.

Wove paper. Perforated 12½.

1	3c. VIOLET.
---	-------------

FIJI.

Surcharged 'Four Pence.'

Wove paper. Perforated 10.

- 1 4d. IN BLACK ON 1d. MAUVE.
-

FINLAND.

Arms in centre.

Wove paper. Perforated 12½.

- 1 2p. GREY (January 15th).
 2 5p. GREEN "
 3 10p. CARMINE "
 4 20p. YELLOW (January).
 5 1m. ROSE AND GREY (August).
 6 5m. " GREEN "
 7 10m. " BROWN "
-

FRANCE.

Allegorical Figures.

Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

- 1 30c. YELLOW-BROWN ON YELLOWISH.
 2 50c. ROSE ON ROSE (March 7th).
 3 75c. BLACK ON YELLOW (October 25th).

LEVANT.

French Stamp surcharged '2 PIASTRES 2.'

Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

- 4 2 pi. IN BLACK ON 50c. ROSE ON ROSE.
-
-

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list ; Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.

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The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 6.

AUGUST 10, 1896.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 68.



AUGUST 10th, 1896.

The *Philatelic World* (Calcutta) for June has various suggestions to make for the philatelic celebration of the Empress Victoria's sixtieth year on the throne.

Besides a paragraph or two on the home suggestion of an International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in London under Royal Patronage, we find the following among other notions.

"The coming auspicious event in the history of the British throne should be made the occasion for the appearance of a really satisfactory album for general Collectors.

Mr. Skipton has already given us the 'British Empire' Album. The more we see of this magnificent work, the more we admire it. Its lack of illustrations adds wonderfully to its attractiveness, and could its gifted compiler see his way to its extension to the rest of the globe, we believe that in 1897 up-to-date edition of the entire work would woo and win a wondering and admiring world."

In the same paper we read that a new variety of the 6d. Victoria blue of 1865 has lately been discovered, with a double-lined 2 as watermark. Only one copy is known.

For further and curious particulars of the Argentine stationery chronicled in our last number, see "Article of the Month." The Republic would seem to have indulged in a remarkable, if not unique vagary.

The *English Specialists' Journal*, after being published on July 7th, takes a needed holiday until October. Annual subscribers will of course receive twelve numbers for their money.

The *Rocky Mountain Stamp* comes out with a midsummer number (July) in red and blue on white paper. The alternate blue and red pages make an original and striking effect.

Mekel's Weekly for July 10th, announces a great increase in the interest taken in stamps during the past season, and predicts for the near future "an era in philately that can hardly be conceived of;"—and this both in Europe and America. Three cheers for everybody, and may we all live and prosper!

In the same number we find a half-tone engraving of a 10 cent. Baltimore stamp, white paper, on original cover, lately found by a Washington lady among her father's old correspondence. It is in beautiful condition, and there has been no price set on it as yet by Mr. Townsend, the present possessor.

The stamp is no doubt a great rarity, but we fancy some of the sensational figures suggested as its value are a good deal over-rated. The *Philatelic Monthly and World* says this copy is the third which has been brought to light during the past year.

The *Australian Stamp Collector* for April is not at all pleased with us, and for two reasons. It complains that we habitually omit to acknowledge receiving it at all, and also that we reproduced an article from its pages in our March number, and said nothing of the source from which we took it.

We should not give prominence to complaints of this kind, if it were not that we really do take exceptional care to give credit where credit is due, and expect others to do the same. It is a very great pity when people living so far away from one indulge in petty and ridiculous spite to avenge an oversight of this kind. The chances are that the wind will be taken out of their sails by a few words of courteous apology, uttered before their ill-considered messages can reach. In this instance we owned ourselves in fault in a note in the *May Review*, page 32.

As for the occasional lapses in our list of journals received, the fact is when we are pressed for space we do not always care to set up headings to acknowledge a single paper, when there is nothing for review under the same title. We confess freely that our South American contemporaries especially, often have grounds for complaint here. It may sometimes happen with our own colonies also.

Some very curiously constructed sentences appear among the "American Notes" of our friend the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* for July 15th. We should like to set them in a journalists' examination paper, to be turned into intelligible British.

"All classes of manufacturers are complaining of bicycles hurting trade and stamp dealers in the same line."

This is fairly baffling, but may be called lucidity itself compared to the following—

"Several philatelic buttons are already on the market, as button rage seems to be the craze, being started by cycle snobs, and now it is on the Presidential campaign."

The Geneva Exhibition is now on. It is held in the great hall known as the School of Clockworks, in the Museum of Decorative Arts, and is open from August 8th to 23rd.

My Old Dutch.

(By an Old File).

"Dad," said Flossie after one of those quiet pauses which temper the talkative evenings of Camden Town, "I am converted."

My spirits fell. Visions of little Flossie at some penitents' bench at a revivalist meeting surged gloomily before me, and I bethought me of that marvellous scene in Harold Frederic's "Illumination," where the Soulsbys work the congregation of Octavius up to such a pitch of hysterical emotion that Theron from the pulpit sees his own good simple Alice, pale and transformed, march up to the penitent

form. But Flossie, my bright little Flossie, whose greatest sin of old was that in the almost remote past she sold that drawerful of S.S.S.S. doubtfuls, what had she to do with penitent forms, flowerless bonnets, fastings and the like?

* * * *

"I am," repeated Flossie, "converted!"

"Good gracious my child," I ventured, what on earth will your mother say?"

"Better late than never," muttered Jim, who was poring over a plan of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours and making secret notes with different coloured pencils on odd slips of paper, "Better late than never, my girl. Wire in!"

"Why," said Flossie, lifting up those eloquent little eyebrows of hers, "what on earth do you think I mean?"

Jim laughed, whistled, opened his mouth and then . . . shut it again.

I braced myself for an effort and began, picking my way deftly through the rocks and eddies which render the strong stream of conversion so dangerous to the unskilled spiritual mariner, and began:

"My dear child, may I ask on what particular stream of tendency you have embarked? Is it anything Eastern, or any cult which will not too grievously shock your dear mother? Now, for instance, the Mahatmas may be very respectable old gentlemen, but your . . ."

Flossie burst into a roar of laughter. "O my dear old Dad," she cried when she could find breath enough, "when will you look at the light side of Nature? All I wanted to tell you was that after thinking it over and touring with Jim this afternoon, I am really and squarely converted to the Piccadilly site for next year's exhibition. Henceforth I go solid for Water Colours."

"Hooray!" ejaculated Jim.

"Yes," went on Flossie, "the rooms are really excellent: good light, good wall space, good position: in fact, good everything. I make my bow to the genius (he can have been no less) who discovered them. They are within hail of the nicest shops and the most comforting confectioners. I can easily drop in from the Pioneers in Bruton Street, and its nothing of a walk for Jim from his wigwam talking-house, while what Daddy calls his 'pot-house' is just round the corner."

"Your reasons, my dear?" I put in timidly.

"Got none," retorted Flossie, "at least none that would bear putting into words without boring you dear people. Then, too, I've already given them. The fact is, we just went and saw and were conquered, Jim and I. We lunched at a little place Jim knows, where you get Chianti in an original flask, and olives and nice little fixings before lunch, and Russian anchovies and *Marinierte* herrings, and little cakes you can blow off your plate, and a delicate *omelette soufflee* that quivers like an old collector at an auction. Then we toddled on to the Piccadilly home of the Water Colours, and peered in every

corner. If there had been any fault I should have spotted it."

"True there," put in Jim.

"But there wasn't. And now Dad that I've come round, as you call it, *will you try and forget all about those wretched Dutchmen?* I did it for the best."

Did it for the best! Was there ever a woman that could resist upsetting the apple-cart of brother, husband, or friend, with the poisonous formula? Did it for the best! There is nothing these good women do, from disjuncting your manuscript to hiding your slippers, that they don't do for the best! These are the two great weapons of offensive warfare, that the women of one's household (Heaven save their dear and tender souls), use against one with deadliest effect day by day. They do things for the best, and then, if that does not finish you, they "put your things in order." Few men survive this latter visitation, or if they do it is with shattered and enfeebled intellects, and they become mere idiot shadows of their former sane selves. But I am digressing.

It came about this way. Flossie is real, Flossie is earnest, like life in Master Longfellow's poem, when any new and quickening idea strikes this young woman. Now Flossie had been reading under Jim's tuition a lot about the New Collector, and the idea had fairly bitten her. So she cast about among her acquaintance for a fit subject to turn into a New Collector: Most of her girl friends had their own hobbies and resented the idea of being new in anything but womanhood and the latest bicycle, but at last Flossie found her victim and dragged her—somewhat protesting—to Camden Town. Flossie and Bluebell [this was the Newest Collector's name] were for days inseparable. They were doing things for the best and putting things in order, with a result which was hardly less than tragic.

It came about this way. Some ten years ago when cruising with my friend Tower in the "Violet" (now peacefully resting in Norwegian waters), through the quaint old-word canals of Holland, we were brought up for over a week near one of the locks which was under repair and, for a time, impassable. So we made friends with a hearty old Dutch miller who unearthed from his treasures, in return for some modest civilities on our part, a perfect little mine of earlier Dutchmen. Quite a little pile of the 1852, 15 cent orange, the 1864 of the same value and colour, and I'm really quite afraid to say how many of that curious, golden 50c. of 1867 *unused*—a gold mine in every sense. These, amid many others, I had in secret, sacred keeping in a long homœopathic medicine box labelled simply of late years "My Old Dutch." They were to have helped to take Jim and myself to Zermatt in September. I held it to be fine irony that the flat-country stamps should feed us in the mountains. But Fate and Flossie had other irony in store.

She was a dear little woman, was Bluebell.

She would play by the hour with little Dorothy (aged two), and would look at you with peaceful wonder if you hinted she might be tiring herself. She could work wonderful garments of quite impossible shape in worsted work, things that looked like coverings for a plump old Roman amphora or jar, but really were homes for human beings. She could read you two books through in an afternoon, and is known to have won a school prize essay on the 'Crusades' when all that she knew about them was that she knew nothing at all. Kind, truehearted, omnivorous in literature and a constant knitter, yet (alas) knowing little of the value of my Old Dutch.

So when Flossie, moved by the Furies of best doing and ordering, tempted good little Bluebell to start life as a new collector with my long pill-box of Old Dutch, what wonder that our little friend should hold council on this new discovery with a still newer collector than herself, none other than the restless ever-moving Dorothy (aged two)? What wonder then that on visiting little Dorothy's cot one night I found my Dutch orange and gold and my almost priceless jewels of unpaid letter stamps scattered in shapeless fragments about the tiny coverlet, crushed in the dear little coral fingers, or squeezed into the one eyeless socket of a broken pet doll, Hannibal by name, which Dorothy loves better than all the new collections I can ever gather from the Lowther Arcade? Gone, irretrievably gone, were my Old Dutch, and Zermatt must do without Jim or myself till the Year of Grace, 1897.

American Societies.

During this month the two largest American Societies, namely the American Philatelic Association (*A. P. A.*), and the Philatelic Sons of America (*P. S. A.*), will hold conventions at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., for the purpose of electing the officer holders for the next year. Magazines, with one or two striking exceptions, are filled with electioneering matter that has very little to do with Philately. At present there seem to be two chief parties (and we are bound to say that both make noise enough), namely, Mr. Kissinger and his opponents. To read only the articles in favour of Mr. Kissinger (mostly appearing in his own journal *The Penny*) one would think that it is simply wicked to propose any other candidate, while on the other side one wonders how anybody could possibly support him. We hope, for the sake of American Philatelists that most of what is said on both sides must be taken with a grain of salt.

On looking through the lists of candidates we feel bound to say that with few exceptions they appear to be names of collectors very little known to those outside their own cliques. There are plenty of well-known American Collectors who have done good work, and whose names would honour any society, and we think it a pity that the electioneering methods at present in use prevent them coming forward.

We write these remarks in quite an impartial spirit. We are not a member of any society, and we know none of the candidates. If we might offer any advice it would be to do away with the Cumulative Ballot system. This would do more than anything else to shut up noisy nobodies.

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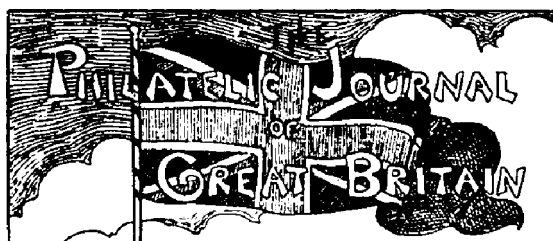
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CASH IN ADVANCE.



AUGUST 10th, 1896.

August. There is a season for every purpose under heaven, and in August the hour of freedom strikes for all but a few of the thralls of civilization. It is the month of the do-as-you-likes; and after well-nigh 333 days of do-as-you-must, what a blessed thing that is! To get up when you like, catch no train unless you like, and to have time for your meals, is almost happiness enough to many of the slaves of rush—for a day or two.

But nowadays many of us cannot be content unless we take even our pleasures at speed, so the wheels of life run down but little after all. Away—away! to Scotland, Norway, Prussia, Bavaria, Hungary, Switzerland—half the world lies open before us, and

“With voiceless calls the Ancient Earth
Summons us to a daily birth.”

A morning face and a light heart to all our readers; and if any of them are at Geneva the week we go to press, as no doubt they will be, let them not forget that in the Editorial Sanctum philatelic “thoughts from abroad” are always welcome.

Geneva, more than any city in Europe, has opened her arms from of old to refugees from tyranny and pioneers of liberty. May her guests this summer, though seeking relief only from petty cares and minor ills, come home renewed and vigorous, refreshed and free.

Work will be brisk next winter.

And next summer. For the **Stamps in Piccadilly.** International Philatelic Exhibition of 1897 has found a local habitation, and its name is the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, a few doors west of Piccadilly Circus (not “Regent Circus,” as the *London Philatelist* hath it, by a curious slip).

Here be three spacious galleries, with fair great walls, and lighted to perfection from the top. The Site Sub-Committee have done their work thoroughly and well. Their report has been accepted, and the rooms engaged for July 15th, 1897. The exhibition will probably be opened on the 19th. An earlier date could not be secured, and this need be no great reason for regret.

Our Calcutta contemporary, the *Philatelic World*, would have us aim, under Royal patronage and sanction, at special features commemorative of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria’s most happy reign. We commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Exhibition Committee.

We have much pleasure in publishing in another column a letter from Mr. J. A. Tilleard. We ourselves felt and wrote strongly in favour of accepting the Crystal Palace offer, but the view of the London Society is based on such thorough practical experience and all round knowledge of the less obvious essentials to the success of a philatelic exhibition, that we have not the slightest hesitation in accepting their decision now it is made. We can only echo Mr. Tilleard’s hope that harmony and concord may make the work flow smoothly to a triumphant issue.

We make a modest beginning **Our Boys.** this month with a Boys’ Column.

Once upon a time there was a race of boys who thought it “too much fag” to keep their specimens or albums clean, or mount their stamps carefully, or pay them close enough attention to distinguish even the worst fakes. Then were surcharges too greedily and unthinkingly sought after, and heavily cancelled copies believed more certainly genuine than the finest unused. Common sense and the pleasures of accuracy have changed all this, and we fully anticipate an inrush of intelligent questions from the “new” boy; for even original gum (M. Victor Flandrin to the contrary notwithstanding) is of recognised importance now, and not to be ignored.

Correspondence.

THE COMING EXHIBITION.

4, Lombard Court, London, E.C.
27th July, 1896.

Dear Sir,—The letter from “G,” published in the issue of *The Stamp Collectors’ Fortnightly* of Saturday last is so calculated to convey a wrong impression as to the action of the Philatelic Society, London, and

the views and intentions of the promoters of the proposed exhibition, that I think it desirable to explain what has actually been done.

Some time before any communication from the Crystal Palace Company, the idea of holding an Exhibition in London in the coming year had been discussed between some of the leading Collectors and Dealers, and steps had been taken with the object of initiating the movement.

While the matter was thus under consideration, the *London Society* was invited by the Authorities to arrange and organise for the Crystal Palace Company an Exhibition at Sydenham. The suggestion was brought before a General Meeting of the Society, and was referred to the Council to be dealt with.

Feeling the necessity of securing the co-operation of the Dealers, a large number of the principal Members of the trade, and of the Philatelic Press, were invited to meet the Council. After a full discussion, representatives of both bodies interviewed the Manager of the Crystal Palace and ascertained in detail what arrangements could be made, and only after full enquiries had been instituted as to the cost of Insurance (an expense which had to be provided for), and other matters of vital importance for ensuring success, it was decided that the Crystal Palace would not be a suitable place for the exhibition.

None of the very great advantages of the offer of the Crystal Palace Company were by any means overlooked, and it was only with very great reluctance and regret that an adverse decision was arrived at.

The principal reasons for this decision—there were many minor ones—were: The heavy cost of insurance; a doubt as to the possibility of sufficiently guaranteeing the safety of exhibits; and the fact that several of the largest collectors, whose co-operation is absolutely necessary to the success of any philatelic exhibition, were so strongly opposed to the idea that their stamps would not have been available.

Under these circumstances the Council had no alternative but to decline the offer, as the Society could not be expected to organise an exhibition without the certainty of being able to make it a success.

At the same time, as there was a generally expressed opinion that an exhibition should be held in London, it was felt that the meetings afforded an opportunity of taking the preliminary steps for securing this object.

Enquiries were accordingly made as to the most suitable places, and almost every available place in London was visited and inspected, with the result that the Galleries of the Royal Institution of Painters in Water Colours were found to be the most suitable under all the circumstances which had to be considered.

In order to make a beginning a provisional General Committee was formed, consisting of persons who had attended any of the meetings, with power to add to their number, and, although possibly this committee is not yet thoroughly representative so far as collectors are concerned, the trade is already strongly represented.

A start having been made it is intended at the first meeting to be held this week, to propose that the president and secretary of each of the principal provincial societies, together with other prominent collectors and dealers who have not yet promised their support, should be invited to join the committee, and the members will, I am sure, gladly welcome suggestions as to any other well-known philatelists willing and able to help them in the exceptionally heavy work which the Exhibition will entail.

I think I have said enough to show that there is no intention that the exhibition should be "confined to a few members of the London Society," and that there is no foundation for the suggestion of "autocratic measures."

In conclusion I trust that there will be an end to recriminations, and that all lovers of our hobby will heartily co-operate to make the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1897 the great success which I feel sure it will be.

Yours truly,

J. A. TILLEARD.

The Editor, *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

The Boys' Column.

We have received so many letters from our young friends that we find we must depart from our original intention of printing them in full, merely appending such simple answers as we hope will meet the needs of our young correspondents. We make an exception, however, in the case of Mr. V. Rightheth, as it is possible some other boy, learned in heraldry, may be able to enlighten us as to the possible heraldic meaning of the "thunderbolts" on the Russian stamps (just above the double horn at foot of central design). They first of all appear in the stamps of 1889, not before, and are said by a competent authority to be mere ornamentation. As to the other question, there are triangular-shaped ornaments in the upper angles of the present issue of U.S. stamps, which are otherwise the same as the 1890-93 issue—before the Columbians.

Mr. Rightheth's letter is as follows:—

34, Stafford Road, Brighton.

July 15th, 1896.

Dear Sir,—In the June number of the *P.J.G.B.* you invite boys to ask information on stamps. I should be very much obliged if you would explain the "thunderbolts" on the Russian stamps. Also if you will tell me whether there is an 8c. U.S. present issue with triangles?

Wishing success and a long life to the Boys' Page.

Yours faithfully, V. RIGHETH.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ernest H.—You will find the tiger's head in the centre of the earlier Afghan. Many thanks for good wishes.

A.K.L.—There is no difficulty in learning the Russian alphabet, especially if, as we understand, you know a little Greek. You would learn the pronunciation of Russian consonants and vowels better in half-an-hour from a Russian friend than from weeks of book study. Yes, Russian locals are no joke.

Harry and Arthur.—We are obliged to you both. You are right in saying "Correos" is the Spanish for "post" or "post office," but it is a serious jump from that to assume that all stamps with "Correos" on them are Spanish. See for instance those of the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands.

A Sydenham Boy.—We will give your message to "Old File," and no doubt the old gentleman will be highly gratified, but the 1897 exhibition will *not* be at the Crystal Palace. The Higher Powers have settled that. Look out for information in this and future numbers.

Edward V.—Unfortunately the number you want is out of print, but we will see if we can borrow you one.

J.S.S.—It is a copy, sadly disfigured we fear, of the blue "Government Statistician" stamp, one of the official Frank Stamps of Tasmania.

J.H. and E.S.M.—Both ask the same question as to which is the best Catalogue for Stamp Collectors? This is not so easy to answer as it seems, but for all practical purposes Stanley Gibbons' (391, Strand) is the Catalogue which can most be relied upon. There is no such thing as a *perfect* Catalogue, either in or out of the British Museum.

W.L., E.H.F., and C.S.—We have forwarded your letters to Mr. William Brown, at S. Thomas' Square, Salisbury, who will by this time have sent you the stamps you ask for.

A Very New Collector.—Get Major Evans' "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," an admirable book, which many old collectors' would do well to study. Read the Introduction carefully.

Helen S.—In 1890. The Seychelles 96c. violet and carmine is, in a used condition, by no means what your friends call a "common stamp." No, we never heard of an 1887 Seychelles; but pray send us the stamp about which you are so positive.

N. F.—Give the horizontal gauge first, and the up and down (vertical) second. It would save a lot of trouble if people always stuck to this rule.

English Notes.

By S. C. SKIPTON.

This month we are able by the kindness of Mr. Mackey, of Birmingham, to chronicle a new variety, namely the 1d. black on Dickenson paper. We have not seen the stamp in question ourselves, but are assured by Mr. Mackey that it is all right.

The same gentleman has an entire uncut sheet of the 1d. red-brown printed from Plate 10. This we believe is an earlier plate in this colour than has hitherto been known, Plate 12 being the earliest preserved at Somerset House. We have never heard of an entire sheet being seen before (out of Somerset House), though some years ago we saw a block of 216 (18 rows of 12) the two bottom rows having being cut off. This block has also appeared once or twice at auction.

The official stamps are gradually, we are sorry to say, increasing in number. We have already the 'I.R. Official,' 'Govt. Parcels,' 'O.W. Official,' and now we are promised a set on September 1st surcharged 'Army Official.' We

sincerely hope that the various other departments will not demand special sets.

The special articles on Great Britain in our contemporaries this month do not call for special notice. The *English Specialist's Journal* is small, and gives notice, we are sorry to say, that it will be discontinued for the next two months.

The *S.C. Fortnightly* gives us two instalments of a list of stamps found with special postmarks of the English offices in various colonies, etc.

The *Revue Philatelique Francaise* reprints the article of M. Raffalovitch on the 1d. of 1864, from *Questionneur Timbrophilique*, trying to prove that there were two plates of each number made. Some notes are added by M. Mabé, insisting on the correctness of the position taken up, and an enlarged illustration is given to show the two varieties in the case of the letter 'G.' but it fails to convince us. We see nothing to alter in our remarks on the subject in the February number of the *Review of Reviews*.



AUGUST, 1896, REPORT.

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His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

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Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s. 6d. and annual subscription of 5s. is payable on election.

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—

Francis Arthur Pendlebury, 8, Fernhill Road, Bootle, Liverpool. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

Subscriptions.

There are still some subscriptions for 1896 due, and members are again requested to remit without further delay. Resignations cannot be accepted without subscriptions for current year, and members not having paid are liable to be dropped from the roll for non-payment.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *Philatelic Record*, July. *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, July.

Any donations to the library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

General Meeting.

In accordance with notice given a General Meeting was held at Messrs. Oldfield's offices on July 15th, when there were present, H. L. Hayman in the chair, J. E. Joselin, W. Matthews, H. Thompson, Dr. Marx, W. Hadlow, B. W. Neave, W. T. White, B. W. Warhurst, and T. H. Hinton. The alteration in Rules of Exchange Packet proposed by Mr. Oldfield at the Annual General Meeting were confirmed and carried. It was proposed by Mr. Joselin and seconded by Mr. Matthews, and carried unanimously, that a social gathering of the I.P.U. be held in October next. A small Sub-Committee was appointed to carry out the details. Due notice of date and place of meeting will be given in a future report.

Members' Exchange and Want Column.

Will sell or exchange Philatelic Papers and Stamps for others not in my collections. Send Lists of wants and offers. Quantity of English Cards, lilac border, for exchange.—MONTBETH, Southport.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paulton's Square,
Chelsea, S.W.

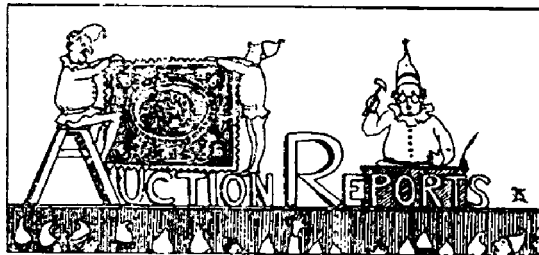
August 6th, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the July General Packet, 24 Members sent sheets. Only four sheets were sent in for the Colonial Packet, so no packet was sent out.

S. C. SKIPTON,
Assistant Secretary.

78, Castle-street,
Salisbury.



By S. C. SKIPTON.

* Used. † On Original.

Messrs. CHEVELLY held their ninety-second sale on July 17th.

	£	s.	d.
18 Oldenburg, 1860, 1/3gr., error DRITTE	4	7	6
101 Ceylon, imperf., 4d. ...	7	0	0
102 ,, perf., star, 8d., yellow-brown, slight tear ...	3	15	0
212 Transvaal, 1878, 3d. lilac on buff, block of 25, two varieties of V.R.*	5	10	0
224 Mauritius, Env., 1/- yellow, cut square*	5	0	0
401 Nevis, 1/- purple, block of 4*	7	10	0
408 St. Christopher, 6d. olive, pair*	4	8	0
462 Montserrat, C.A., 4d. blue ...	4	0	0
464 Nevis, engraved, 4d. orange*	3	3	0
498-9 B. Guiana, 1862, 2c., crossed ovals	£4	5s	od & 3
501 Buenos Ayres, 4p. red ...	9	5	0
502 Colombia, 1862, 20c. red, fine ...	4	12	6

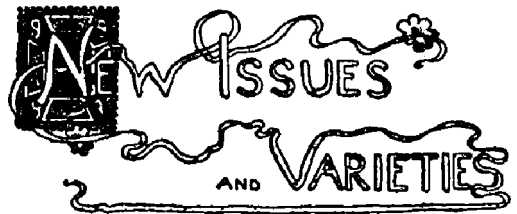
Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on July 20th and 21st.

41 Naples, cross, 1/2t. ...	4	0	0
42 ,, arms, 1/2t. ...	14	5	0
43 Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1/3gr. ...	4	10	0
55 Moldavia, 8p., cut square, but poor, guaranteed ...	82	10	0
56 ,, 108p., cut square, but torn across ...	10	0	0
66 Geneva, 5 + 5c. ...	6	0	0
87a Ceylon, imperf., 2/-* ...	10	0	0
96 India, 4a., with blue line* ...	3	5	0
182 Newfoundland, 6 1/2d. carmine, slightly damaged	9	0	0
188 ,, 1/- orange ...	16	0	0
249 Dominica, C.A., 1/- mauve, pair* ...	7	0	0
261a Montserrat, C.A., 4d. blue £2 10s & 3	2	10	3
281 Nevis, engraved, 1/- yellow-green ...	3	4	0
285 ,, litho., 6d. pair* ...	20	10	0
285 ,, ditto, single* ...	10	10	0
322 St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-* ...	15	12	6
329 Tobago, C.A., 6l. ochre, minute tear	10	0	0
340 Turks Isles, 2 1/2 on 1/- prune (Gibbons)	25)*	7	15
341 ,, 4 on 1/- prune (Gibbons)	28)*	4	10
346 Virgia Isles, single lined border, 1/-*	4	18	0

Awards at the Postage Stamp Exhibition.

LA HAYE (HOLLAND).

- A. For the largest number of varieties.
1st prize silver gilt medal, A. M. Van Hoek.
2nd " " " Th. Lemaire.
3rd " bronze medal, J. A. Wreesman.
4th " honourable mention D. de Heer.
5th " " " P. C. V. Kinschot.
- B. For the most complete and important collection of a single country with or without colonies (except Holland).
1st prize silver gilt medal, J. Lossau (Hamburg).
2nd " " " A. Wulbern (Mauritius).
3rd " bronze medal, Th. Lemaire (Port Indies).
4th " honourable mention H. de Jongh.
- C. For the largest and most important collection of a Division of the world.
Not awarded.
- D. For the largest and most important general collection.
1st prize silver gilt medal, A. Beddig.
4th " honourable mention, W. Heyligers.
- E. For the largest and most important collection of Holland and Colonies.
1st prize silver gilt medal, G. F. Leliman.
2nd " " " H. de Jongh.
- F. For the largest and most important collection of entries.
1st prize silver medal, J. J. Post.
4th " honourable mention, W. Heyligers.
- G. For the largest and most important collection of the entries of Holland and Colonies.
1st prize silver medal, J. L. Van Dieten.
2nd " bronze medal, H. de Jongh.
- H. For the largest and most important collection of stamps on originals.
1st prize silver medal, O. Friese.
- I. For the largest and most important collection of postal curiosities.
1st prize silver medal, Th. Lemaire.
- J. For the largest and most important collection of essays of Holland and Colonies.
1st prize silver medal, G. H. Leliman.
2nd " bronze medal, H. de Jongh.
- K. For the best and most complete bound album (any language).
1st prize silver medal, C. F. Lucke.
2nd " bronze medal, E. Heitman.
- L. For the best and most practical *Permanent* Album.
1st prize silver medal, H. Kröttsch.
2nd " bronze medal, Whitfield King and Co.
- M. For the largest and most important collection of Philatelic Books and Journals.
1st prize silver medal } J. Moens.
 } J. P. C. L. V. Kinschot.
2nd " bronze medal } H. Kröttsch.
 } H. Calman.
3rd " honourable Mention, Dr. E. Diena.
- N. For *objects d'art* made from stamps.
1st prize bronze metal, H. G. de Smit.
2nd " honourable Mention, Mlle. A. Sliedregt.
3rd " " " Mde. E. Van Gelder.
- O. For ornamental objects.
1st prize bronze medal, H. N. Campbell.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

Abyssinia. Post Cards have been printed in Paris with stamp at left (head of Emperor), and a lion at right. There are also cards (with two varieties of the lion) without stamps that are said to be for the use of the Italian prisoners.

P.C. $\frac{1}{4}$ g. green, inscriptions black on buff.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. red, " "
1g. ultramarine, " "
" " " (2 varieties).

Belgium. The following Parcel Post Stamps have been seen:—

P.P. 1879 10c., vertical pair, imperf. between.
60c. lilac and black, perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

The *Echo* chronicles a copy of the 10c. 1851 imperforate, L. L. watermark, and with additional watermark 'B.E' in double lined letters 5mm. high.

British Central Africa. The *Timbre Poste* chronicles the Post Cards without the words 'Protectorate,' 'internal' and 'external' and with the letters of the words 'POST CARD' shaded.

P.C. 1d. black and black,
2d. " " stamp yellow.

British South Africa. According to the *Philatelic Chronicle* there are small varieties of the surcharge on the Cape stamps. The A, K, H, being broken and a long T on one stamp in each pane of 60.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the following high values of the new issues.

2/- blue and green on rose
2/6 brown and purple on yellow
3/- green and lilac on blue
4/- red and blue on green
5/- red and green on white
10/- slate and carmine on rose

Bulgaria. We have received copies of the new issue of the 5s. Postage Due in the same type as the lately issued 10 and 30s.

P.D. 5s orange, perf 13.

Canada. Dr. Mitchell in the *Meehel's Weekly* says that the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. has been retouched, and the whole stamp lightened up.

Cape of Good Hope. According to the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Post Card Society the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. card has appeared with 'Union Postale Universelle' above the name.

P.C. 1d. slate on buff.

Ceylon. The following have been changed in colour the Post Card being in the type of the 1885 2c.

E. 2c. green on green, size 135×80 mm.
P.C. 2c. brown-yellow on white, size 123×85 mm

Chili. According to the *T.P.* there exist two types of the Officially Sealed stamps. The first has a portrait of the President in circle and is inscribed 'Admistracion Principal de Correos' — 'Republica de Chile' — 'Valparaiso' and measures 39×27 mm. The second has the head of Columbus, and the name of the town 'Santiago' and measures 32×41 mm.

O.S.—blue on yellow-green, Perf. 12, Type I.

— " greenish-black " "
— " clear green " "
— brown on buff " "
— red-brown " Type II.

Equador. The *T.P.* notes the envelope of 1894 with the date added '1895—1896' below the stamp in black.

E. 5c. green and black, size 154 x 49 mm.

An issue commemorative of something or other is being prepared and will shortly be issued.

Fernando Po. The colour of the 10c. has again been changed.

10c. grey-violet.

Finland. The following with the new perforation are noted :—

5p. green.

20p. orange.

Gt. Britain. Stamps with the surcharge 'ARMY' 'OFFICIAL' are to be issued on September 1st.

Guatemala. The *A.J.P.* notes two varieties of the lately issued 6c. on 5c. envelope. One has a double surcharge side by side on the stamp, and the other an additional surcharge sideways in the left lower corner of the envelope.

Gwalior. The 2½a. India has been surcharged for use here.

2½a. black and green.

Holland. The following of the type of the 2g. 50c. has appeared.

5g. bronze-green and red-brown.

Hungary. *Der Philatelist* mentions that a 2k. card has been issued for Croatia with inscriptions in Croatian as well as Hungarian.

P.C. 2k. brown on buff (Crotia).

Madagascar. *McKeel's Weekly* adds a 25c. on 2c. to the list of surcharges issued by the Army Post Office, but in the decree given in several papers we find no mention of it. The following are the numbers authorised to be issued :—

5c. on 1c. 500.
15c. on 2c. 900.
25c. on 3c. 900.
25c. on 4c. 600.
25c. on 40c. 1000.

Mexico. The following Post Cards have been issued. The fleur de lys at the sides have been replaced by balls, and the Interior Cards have three instead of two dotted lines for the address.

An Official Card without stamp has also been issued inscribed 'OBSERVATORIO METEOROLOGICO CENTRAL.'

P.C. 2c. rose, formula rose on buff, 21 balls, Interior.
3c. brown, " " 20 balls, "
3c. " " " 21 balls, "
2c. rose, formula green on buff, 21 balls, U.P.U.
3c. brown, " " 20 balls, "
3c. " " " (direccion), "

Off. P.C.—black on grey.

Portugal. The following of the new type has been issued.

500r. black, red numerals, on blue.

Roumania Levant. The *Record* mentions :—

10p. in black on 5b. blue, surcharge inverted.

Russia. The *T.P.* chronicles a copy of the 2c. of 1875, postmarked 10th July, 1880, with the ground work reversed.

1875. 2k. red and black, inverted ground work.

Salvador. The *A.J.P.* informs us that the current stamps have been seen surcharged 'FRANQUEO' 'OFICIAL' in an oval in black. Mr. Seebeck says that they are not supplied by him but that the surcharge is applied in Salvador.

Off. 2c., black and lake.

3c. " yellow-brown.

Shanghai. The *M.J.* notes a sheet of the 'ONE CENT' on 20c brown, the 11th and 12th stamps being surcharged 'HALF CENT' as on the 15c.

1893. 4c. in blue on 20c. brown.

South Australia. The 2s has been surcharged with the narrow fancy 'O.S'

Off. 2s. black and carmine.

Tonga. The Postmaster has had to issue ½d stamps.

Only a very few have been allowed to escape to others than those posting letters. The '7½d.' 'SURCHARGE' in carmine on the 2d. blue has been taken and resurcharged 'VAFUA OE BENI,' and reading vertically downwards in black and 'Half' 'Penny' in two lines horizontally in violet.

4d. in violet and black on 7d. in carmine on 2d. blue.

Transvaal. The 5s. in the new colours has been issued.

5s. yellow and green.

Uganda. The *M.J.* on the assurance of a correspondent admits the stamps one of which we were the first to chronicle, of the very primitive design and adds other values.

5 cowries mauve.

10 cowries "

20 cowries "

60 cowries black

United States. The 3c. has been issued with the triangle in the corners lightened similar to Type 3 of the 2c.

3c. purple, wmk. Triangle, Type 3.

Uruguay. The *R.P.F.* notes the current 25c. with the central design inverted.

25c. green and black, figure inverted.

Venezuela. We have received from Mr. Harwood copies of some lately issued stamps in commemoration of the 'Apoteosis de Miranda' as inscribed on at the bottom. They are of large size, and the central design consists of a map of Venezuela and British Guiana.

5c. green on white wove, perf. 12.

10c. blue " "

25c. yellow " "

50c. red " "

1b. violet " "

Westralia. The *Australian Philatelist* mentions that a private Company started a Cycle Express in the district of Coolgardie. Two stamps were issued consisting of a plain coloured rectangle with a white space in centre with a representation of a bicycle, below is the value in figures (2/6 or 1/-) and the inscription 'Coolgardie Cycle Express Company Cycle Messages' surrounds the design.

1s. blue on white wove paper, perf.

2s 6d " " "

Zanzibar. We have received copies of the 2½ on 1a. India and find that there are three types of the large 2, 1st with straight tail, 2nd with thick curly tail, and 3rd (rarest) with thin curly tail.

They seem to be running very short (though the new issue is announced as being ready), and some of the new B. East Africa stamps have been borrowed and surcharged.

The following are additions to our former lists :—

5a. green, surch. in blue, (India).

2½ in black on 1a. plum, 3 types, (India).

1r. black on green and rose, (India).

4a. green and black, (B.E.A.).

1a. carmine " "

The Stamps of 1890.

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

FRENCH COLONIES.

DIEGO SUAREZ.

Surcharged diagonally '15' in violet on the Stamps of the French Colonies.

Wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1	15 in VIOLET on 20c. RED ON GREEN (Jan. 25th).
2	15 " 25c. BLACK ON ROSE (February).
3	15 " 1c. BLACK ON BLUE (July 15th).
4	15 " 5c. GREEN ON GREEN (").
5	15 " 10c. BLACK ON LAVENDER (Aug. 5th).

Varieties.

- (a) Surcharge Reversed, on 20c., 25c., 1c., 5c., 10c.
- (b) Double surcharge on 25c.
- (c) Surcharged horizontally on 25c.
- (d) '5' for '15' on 10c.
- (e) 5 with curved top, and with a stroke instead of ball at bottom, on 1c.
- (f) Same as (e) but much thicker (? double surcharge) on 1c.

N.B.—We are unable to account for varieties (e) and (f), though we have no reason to doubt the authenticity.

SEPTEMBER 5th.— Various designs, lithographed.

Wove paper. Imperforate.

6	1c. BLACK.
7	5c. "
8	15c. "
9	25c. "

GUADELOUPE.

DECEMBER 17th.—The 1f. of the French Colonies surcharged '5C.'—'—'—'G P E'

Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

1 5c. IN BLACK ON 1f. BRONZE-GREEN.

NOSSI BE.

OCTOBER 23rd.—Surcharged on the French Colonial type 'N S B' and new value.

Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

'N.S.B.' in tall letters, Bar, '25c.' in large figures.

1 25 IN BLACK ON 20c. RED ON GREEN.

2 25 " 75c. ROSE.

3 25 " 1f. BRONZE-GREEN.

'N S B' in short thick letters, Ornament, 'O 25' in large figures.

4 0 25c. IN BLACK ON 20c. RED ON GREEN.

5 0 25c. " 75c. ROSE.

6 0 25c. " 1f. BRONZE-GREEN.

Varieties.

(a) With the point of the ornament in ordinary letters at left 25c. on 20c., 75c., 1f.

'N S B' in ordinary letters, '25' in small figures, all in a double lined frame.

7 25 IN BLACK ON 20c. RED ON GREEN.

8 25 " 75c. ROSE.

9 25 " 1f. BRONZE GREEN.

These were all printed on the same sheet, forty of each of the first two and twenty of the third.

Varieties.

'N S B' of first type, 'O 25' of second type and frame of third type.

10 0 25 IN BLACK ON 20c. RED ON GREEN.

N.B.—This is most probably an essay (Collin and Calman).

'N S B' in short thick letters, ornament, '25c.' in small figures.

11 25c. IN BLACK ON 1f. BRONZE-GREEN.

GIBRALTAR.

Head of Queen to left.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

1 25c. BLUE (April).

2 40c. ORANGE (February).

3 50c. LILAC (June).

4 75c. OLIVE-GREEN (April).

GREAT BRITAIN.

-FEBRUARY 24TH.—Small Head of Queen to left in fancy frame 'POSTAGE' above '& REVENUE,' below '10d.' at sides.

Watermark Crown. Perforated 14.

1 10d. LILAC AND RED.

OFFICIAL.

OCTOBER.—Surcharged 'I.R.'—'OFFICIAL' in block capitals.

Watermark Crown. Perforated 14.

2 1/- BLACK ON GREEN.

MARCH 21ST.—Surcharged 'GOV?'—'PARCELS' in block capitals.

Watermark Crown. Perforated 14.

3 1/- BLACK ON GREEN.

Varieties.

(a) with stop to right of 'T.' (Morley).

(b) with stop to left of 'T' ..

GREECE.

Head of Mercury to right. Printed at Athens.

Watermark Paper of Public Service in Greek in the sheet. Imperforate.

1 25l. DEEP BLUE.

No watermark. Perforated 13½.

2 20l. BRIGHT RED.

GRENADA.

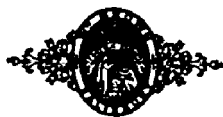
DECEMBER.—The Fiscal Stamp of 2/- surcharged 'POSTAGE'—'AND'—'REVENUE' and 'd'.

Watermark Star. Perforated 14.

1 1d. IN BLACK ON 2/- GREEN ON YELLOW.

N.B.—Moens gives two varieties of the size of the 'd,' 5 and 5½mm., but all ours measure 4mm.

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list; Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 6.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 69.



SEPTEMBER 10th, 1896.

The new *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* will be published next month. Look out for it, and send in your "ad."

Thanks, largely to the untiring efforts of the Geneva Philatelic Society's committee, and to the kindness of the local Administrative Council, the exhibition at Geneva was a distinct success.

M. A. Gernandt-Roux, the indefatigable vice-president of the Exhibition Committee, sent us a pleasing intimation on August 23rd.

To this effect. That William Brown, Stamp Dealer, Salisbury, England, had been awarded a silver medal for his *British Empire Album*, and a diploma for his "Stamps of the Straits Settlements."

M. Gernandt-Roux, by the way, is working editor of the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*. He has two colleagues, M. J. Canard and M. C. Muriset Gicot, President of the Geneva Society.

One of the features of the exhibition was a lottery, some £120 worth of Swiss stamps being offered as prizes. Tickets to the value of nearly

£200 were issued, and as about a third of the stamps were presented by collectors, there must have been a profit of some hundred pounds or more to go towards the exhibition expenses, if all the tickets sold.

Methods of raising the wind such as these however, find almost unqualified disfavour in England. And with grave reason.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld showed a reconstructed plate of the 5 centimes, Canton Vaud, with only four numbers lacking. This included an unused block of 48 stamps.

There were many other good things from M. de Reuterskiöld's famous collection.

For further particulars of the Geneva Exhibition see our descriptive report, the particulars of which are kindly furnished us by the publisher of the *Monthly Journal*.

Herr Sigmund Friedl, who has been in the stamp trade since 1866, is obliged on account of his health to retire from business. This we announced as long ago as the early spring.

Herr Friedl has never quite recovered from a severe illness which attacked him two years ago, and he would probably have given up work long since but for his resolve to "see through" the Mercury mystery which is still fresh to all our memories.

Herr Friedl still believes in the authenticity of these stamps. We have over and over again expressed our conviction that genuine or not, he himself is incapable of having tampered with them.

Herr Friedl now once again (see *Review of Reviews*, page 42, June) offers to take back the stamps from purchasers, giving a choice of others to their value from his stock, until October 15th. This offer is made in his paper, the *Welt Post* for July. It is not extended, however, to those who have calumniated or libelled Mr. Friedl personally, as he wishes to give them the opportunity of repeating or withdrawing their assertions in court.

The new *Allgemeiner Anzeiger*, mentioned last month under "Continental Philately," is edited and published by a well-known Post-office official of Münster, Westphalia, Herr Carl Dieckmann. It is also to be had from Mr. Kramer, of Arolsen.

Herr Dieckmann is well qualified to write on subjects philatelic, and is naturally a great authority on the ways of postal Germany. He has recently published a book of which we shall hear more before long. The Geneva jury thought well of it. It is a Postal History of the German States, from the introduction of postage stamps.

The *Philatelic World* for June in all innocence chronicled the 6d. Victoria blue, 1865, with watermark double-lined 2, as a new variety. By an oversight the "discovery" was quoted in our last number without comment. The original discovery was made three or four years ago, and has been repeated by three or four people at least, Mr. William Brown among the number. Stanley Gibbons catalogues the error but gives no price. The double-lined watermarks 1 and 4 for the same stamp are less rare.

Mr. Bretschneider, Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, sends us a very healthy annual report and summary of monthly meetings at Melbourne. The membership is between sixty and seventy, and includes several ladies.

At the annual meeting held on June 30, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President: Mr. J. Davis; Vice-President: Mr. W. Davies; Librarian: Mr. H. G. Swindells; Committee: Mr. A. S. A. Whelen, Mr. A. J. Derrick, Mr. S. E. Innes, Mr. B. Marks.

The balance sheet shows a generous vitality prevailing among the members.

The result of the hotly disputed "S of P." (Sons of Philatelia) election has reached us. The new president is Mr. Benjamin Thomas, of Pemberton, who polled 169 more votes than C. W. Kissinger.

Mr. Zahn, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Messer, were respectively successful as vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. The polls closed on August 4.

Next year's convention is to be held at Nashville (Tenn.).

A German contemporary solemnly asserts that dogs may be sent by parcel post in England, and hangs a tale thereby. Perhaps the stories of German eccentricities current in this country are often as wide of the mark.

Boston has a new paper, the littlest we have seen, at 20 cents a year, 30 to subscribers abroad. It is called the *Postage Stamp*, and consists of six sightly little pages.

Our friends, Messrs. Butler Brothers, have removed Oxford to Clevedon. They have very good offices there and the same careful staff of assistants. Pray therefore notice the new address is: Butler Brothers, Clevedon.

THE LONDON OFFICE OF THE P.J.G.B. is now at 75, Cheapside, at the offices of Messrs. John Boulton & Co. It is very easy to find: over Sangster's umbrella shop and opposite Jaeger's famous woollen dépôt. Messrs. John Boulton & Co. will be very happy to transact at 75, Cheapside, any business of the *P.J.G.B.* and the new *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*, at least 3,000 of which will be dispatched on October 10th.

The Philatelic Club's 3rd Soirée took place on Thursday, 6th August, at 40, Jermyn Street, and was well attended.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of the Secretary, Mr. H. Lawrence Harris. The members of the club were assisted by the following talented artistes, namely:—Mademoiselle Yvette Violette from the Folies Bergères, Paris, in her realistic imitations of Yvette Guilbert; the Comtesse de Bremont, who sang two new songs of her own composition (accompanied on the pianoforte by Signor Romili); Miss C. Buffen, Miss Helen St. John, Miss Culverwell, Miss Nelly St. John, Miss Hilda Trevelyan and Messrs. Walter Uridge, Frank Stanville, etc.

These "At Homes" are given on the first Thursday of each month and Invitation Cards are sent to each member for four friends.

That the club is prospering under the energetic management of the recently elected committee, is proved by the fact that there are at the present time 25 candidates for election as members, waiting for the next fortnightly meeting of the committee. The subscription for ladies has been reduced to 21s. There is at present no entrance fee.

Geneva. August 1896.

As we anticipated, many of our friends were at the Exhibition, and one of the greatest of these has kindly put his notes at our disposal.

We were very much tempted to go ourselves, but the Fates had decreed otherwise.

Among the visitors were the Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Dr. Stanley Taylor, Messrs. M. P. Castle, W. T. Willett, C. J. Phillips, M. Giwelb, Th. Buhl, Blanchard, Paul Stroelin, E.

Mertzanoff, C. Willadt, E. Stock, Ruggisino, V. Capanna, Dr. Em. Dienna, A. Beddig, C. Fino, Pierre Mahé, Schmidt de Wilde, Eder Blaul, Baron de Girsewald, E. Weinmann, Reich-Langhams, G. Gelli, Dr. Vedal, Jules Bernichon, etc. The banquet, held on Sunday evening, August 16th, when some 120 guests were presided over by M. Muriset Gicot, was the social climax of the occasion, and a very spirited entertainment it was.

We have already mentioned in our opening column the gem of the exhibition, namely M. de Reuterskiöld's plate of the 5c. Vaud, with block of 48. His Nevis plates were also magnificent, and his fine Turks Island were shown to advantage.

A collection of Swiss letters from 1798 to 1852, interesting as illustrating that portion of Switzerland's postal history, was shown by Mr. Hauser, of Lucerne, and Dr. Schuhmacher.

The display of fine unused Swiss stamps was on the whole by no means remarkable, if we except those of Pastor H. Lienhard (gold medalist), M. J. Joerin-Suter, of Basel, MM. I. Dreyfus, and A. Straessle-Cottet. The two latter were awarded silver medals for their Swiss collections. Not even all these five put together however, could, in Mr. Phillips' opinion, out-rival the unused Swiss to be found in the adjacent island of Great Britain.

M. A. Gernandt-Roux took the bronze medal offered for the best collection of Swiss Federal Issues. No one could compete at all with his very fine and complete case.

M. J. Bieler is a specialist in obliterations, for which he received a well-merited bronze medal.

We have much pleasure in recording the award of a gold medal to our friends Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., for "the most complete collection of the stamps of one country." Trinidad and St. Vincent were shown, and we doubt if the collection could have been surpassed anywhere.

Signor C. Fino's stamps of Italy and the Italian States took a silver medal in this section, as did Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff with his Greek and Ionian issues. We hardly think it fair to quote too largely from Mr. Phillips, but we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the result of his interview with Mr. Mertzanoff, who has had the opportunity of examining 80,000 used stamps and 3,000 letters in course of forming the collection just referred to.

"Mr. M. states that in November, 1861, some sheets of the Athens printed, 20 l., blue, were issued without numerals on the back. He shows specimens, used and unused, one on letter being dated Nov. 28, 1861; they appear in bright and in dull blue, and are, undoubtedly, not the Paris prints. He has also some very interesting shades in the Athens seldom seen; e.g., a 1 lepton, dark chocolate brown, in the same shade as the first Paris. In 1865, a better and more surfaced paper was used; on this he shows the 5 and 10 lepta. In 1870, on the

receipt of new printing machines, the plates of the 1 and 20 lepta were slightly retouched, especially about the eyes, the bridge of the nose, and the shading on the neck. All the plates were thoroughly cleaned, but the retouch appears to apply only to the 1 and 20 lepta, which are certainly very distinct from the other prints. Among the most interesting errors which Mr. M. showed, were the 1864 10 l., orange on blue, with the figures "10" printed on the face instead of on the back; 20 l., blue, error, with "80" on the back; 5 l., green, error with two 5's on the back; an Athens of 1873 pair of 10 lepta, orange on greyish paper, without figures on the back; one specimen is shown of the 1879, 30, dark brown, printed on both sides, and in the unpaid letter stamps a 2 Drachmae with inverted centres. Of the small letters, there was a strip of three of the 40 lepta, imperf., and of the large letters a strip of three of the 90, imperf. In the 1 Drachma my attention was drawn to a block of four, a variety of one stamp being the letter M in the word Drachma, printed very wide, the letter occupying nearly twice as much space as in its normal condition. This is found once in every 25 stamps.

Of the rouletted stamps of 1873, which have always been somewhat of a puzzle to collectors, Mr. Mertzanoff has found out that the only genuine ones are those issued by the Corfu Postmaster, who, at that date, used for his own convenience a rouletting edge which he happened to have by him. Another curious roulette is one on some of the 1882 stamps, when the wife of the Postmaster in the Greek Post-office at Constantinople used a sewing machine in order to perforate some of the stamps for her husband to distribute."

Mr. Mertzanoff also took a bronze medal with his European Collection.

Before quitting Greece, however, we should mention Mr. Glasewald's collection, which was awarded a bronze medal.

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach carried off the silver medal for "at least 100 rarities not on letters." He showed amongst other things Buenos Ayres, two yellow and two red "steamships," unused, and two yellow and two red, ditto, used; Antioquia, 10 of the rare 1st issue; Columbia, 1862, pair of the 20c., red, and the 50c., red, error; Brazil, vertical strip of four unused of the 600, slanting figures; Moldavia, 54, 81, 108 paras, unused; Tuscany, 2 soldi, 60 cr., and the 3 lire, all unused; Naples, arms and cross, unused; and a number of other first-class rarities.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons received four silver medals for their catalogues and hand-books, and two for their albums. Silver medals for journals were awarded to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and M. J. B. Moens.

The *Monthly Journal* appends a very careful schedule of Swiss Cantonal Stamps on view at the Exhibition. For this we must refer readers to the original, as we scarcely like to appropriate so much work, even had we space to do so.

ADVERTISING RATES.

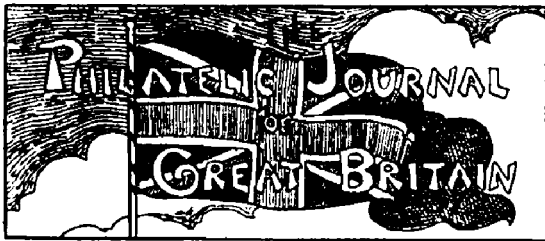
PRICE PER INSERTION :—

	Once.		3 times.		6 times.		12 times.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 page	40	0	36	0	30	0	22	6
½ page	22	0	19	0	16	6	14	6
1-3 page or 1 col.	15	0	13	6	11	3	10	0
¼ page	12	0	10	0	9	0	8	0
1-6 page or ½ col.	8	0	7	3	6	0	5	4
⅓ page	6	6	5	10	4	10	4	4
1-12 page or ¼ col.	4	6	4	0	3	4	3	0
1-16 page... ..	4	0	3	8	3	0	2	8
1-24 page or ⅓ col.	2	6	2	3	1	11	1	8

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-16th of a page.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



SEPTEMBER 10th, 1896.

If the courteous readers of the The 1897 P.J.G.B. will look at their back Exhibition. numbers they will be reminded of the whole-hearted zeal with which, having in view the best interests of all sorts and conditions of Philatelists, we preached the advisability of closing at once with the offer of the Crystal Palace to house our Exhibition of 1897. It was the best chance we are ever likely to have of publishing to the million the uses and advantages, the pleasure and the science of stamp-collecting. It would have brought home to many, to whom a stamp is a mere pasty label, fitted only for the top right-hand corner of an envelope, that there is such a thing as the Science of Philately, and that it is well worth studying. It would have increased our numbers and made converts by the thousand. It would have been a source of infinite pleasure to our many foreign visitors, and been advertised in every corner of the United Kingdom. So we urged that the show should be at this great place of public resort; we urged it again and again.

But when the Committee — formed, as all know, of the most trustworthy and skilled philatelists in London — decided against the

Crystal Palace, there was no course open to us but loyal submission. So therefore when we read the letter of a valued correspondent, whose name is that of one always listened to in the highest philatelic circles with well-deserved respect, all we can say is "Too late." No one knows better than Mr. D—— how heartily we have agreed with him, and how great was our disappointment when the original scheme fell through. But it *has* fallen through; and for next year, at least, there is an end of it.

The only thing to do now is to accept with gratitude the really excellent rooms—excellent in position, light and wall space—which the hard-working Sub-Committee have, after laborious search, secured for us. We shall have to advertise freely, but with the powerful backers that are already in the field, there ought to be no difficulty about that. We feel certain the Committee will ensure every possible facility for exhibitors, at the very smallest possible cost. There is also little doubt that the space at their command will allow them to welcome such dealers as desire to have stalls during the Exhibition, as at Paris and elsewhere. One thing must not be forgotten. The central position of the Institute of Water Colours in Piccadilly will enable hundreds of busy men to drop in and see the stamps for a brief half-hour, who would have been effectually debarred had the show involved a trip to Sydenham. We must keep this well in mind, as a great compensating advantage. And we must all loyally do our best to drag promising converts to Piccadilly, in fact every philatelist in 1897 should be a walking advertisement of the Exhibition.

We shall have very great pleasure in publishing the arrangements made by the Committee to meet the needs of exhibitors and dealers, as soon as they are known. And if the thing is to succeed, and enlist the active co-operation of all, these arrangements cannot be made known too soon.

A Lesson
from
Chung King.

Since our good friend, Li-Hung-Chang with the treble barrelled name left these shores, with the fizz of Crystal Palace fireworks and the cheers of an Empire echoing

in his Celestial ears, we have all of us felt it necessary to get up something of the Immemorial East. A fresh lesson has come to us from far-off Chung-King, whose Postmaster, the much to be venerated Lu-Sui-Tong, has sent us a copy of the Postal Regulations, which govern the Letter and Parcel traffic of that far-off land. Lu-Sui-Tong is more merciful than the home Postmaster General, for we are only required to get up a fair sized sheet of clearly written postal injunctions and commands, instead of the 490 closely-printed and perhaps somewhat puzzling pages of that most useful but severe volume, the "Post Office Guide."

Now, whether the "Post Office Guide," like Martin Tupper and the learned Jew Josephus, may be said to be too little read in these days, is perhaps a matter beyond the province of the pure philatelist. Extracts and quotations from it are liberally imparted to us, it is true, in gentle lectures from St. Martin's-le-Grand; but they come so much like undertakers' circulars, when we have lost a dear and valued letter or parcel, or are mourning for the bruised works of a watch that can speak to us no more, that somehow or other the temper of the public is hardly properly attuned to receive the kindly postal wisdom concealed in the bulky, and occasionally humorous pages of the "Post Office Guide."

"*Nul est censé,*" says the law of France, "*ignorer la loi;*" and we must all, willy-nilly, get up our P.O.G. That being so, will the governing Powers of the Post-office (in high good humour, doubtless, with their three and a half millions of pure postal profit), make things easier for their devoted slaves, the British Public, by taking a tip from Lu-Sui-Tong, Post-master of Chung-King?

No, we do not ask them to boil down their Guide to two pages. All we ask is that they should imitate Lu by dropping into poetry at intervals. It is not so hard as the Permanent Officials may be inclined to think, and there must be some academic young gentlemen in the Post-office capable of a little stimulating exercise in verse. With some diffidence we will give an instance. We all know, or ought to know, that unless one marks one's valuable watch or ancestral teapot "*Fragile with Care,*" there is no compensation for us—no, not one cent, for is it not so written in the fateful pages of the P.O.G.? Surely a little couplet or quatrain might be introduced into the solemn pages something after this most clumsy model:

"If ever you register things that are rare,
Be sure that you stick on'em '*Fragile with Care,*'
For if you omit this, with confidence rash,
And the railway-nets' jerks your frail property
bash,
The P.M.G. 'll weep; but *he'll give you no cash.*"

Correspondence.

THE COMING EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the P.J.G.B.

DEAR SIR,—So far I have not taken any part in the discussion on the coming Exhibition, but I cannot let Mr. Tilleard's letter pass, without replying to his very plausible remarks.

One of his principal reasons is the heavy cost of insurance coupled with the doubt as to the possibility of sufficiently guaranteeing the safety of exhibits. Now, as far as the cost goes, I understand the matter stands as follows:—The Crystal Palace Company offered the space free of charge; advertising the Exhibition on all their bills throughout the United

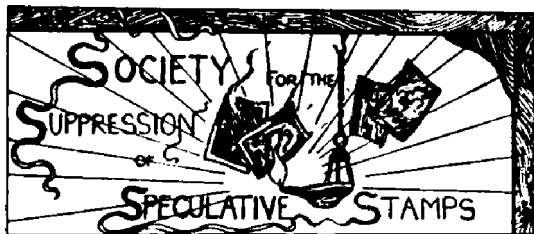
Kingdom free of charge (this in their own interest) would have followed of course. This would only leave the insurance and a few watchmen to be paid for by the Exhibition Council. Against this the rooms in Piccadilly, the insurance and advertising has now to be paid. The consequence is exhibitors will have to pay for the space they occupy, whereas this cost would have been less at the Palace, or more likely no charge at all need have been made. Surely the matter of cost should not be advanced by Mr. Tilleard as one of the reasons against the Palace!

His further reason, that several of the largest collectors would not exhibit at the Palace, and because they would not, the others could not, is hardly intelligible. What we have to consider is the majority, and before all the object; which I trust is to bring philately under the notice of the public and give our science as much publicity as possible. Will this be best done at the Palace or the Piccadilly rooms? For every outsider that goes specially to the Piccadilly rooms, hundreds would have gone to the side show at the Palace, and no doubt philately would have got a very great number of new followers. We must not forget for one moment the great facility the Palace Company have for getting reduced railway fares, a boon affecting a great many smaller collectors all over England.

Whether any dealers voted in favour of the Piccadilly rooms I do not know; but if they did, I should like to know their reason, as their turn-over at the Palace would have been ten times larger.

Perhaps it is not yet too late to alter the place, but wherever the Exhibition may be held I sincerely trust it will prove a big success. Such an opportunity however, as the Crystal Palace offered to bring philately under the notice of the public, should under no circumstances be lost, and if lost can only be greatly regretted.

Yours truly, "D."



Circular No. 6.

391, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.

The Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the Stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of Philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

25. URUGUAY. From the *Monte Video Times*, of July 14th, and also from an Official Circular received from the DIRECCION GENERAL OF

Posts and Telegraphs, we learn that it was proposed to issue a set of stamps to commemorate the inauguration of the statue of Don Joaquin Suarez. The set consists of the following values :—

- 1 Centesimo (portrait of Suarez) black and violet
- 5 Centesimo (statue of Suarez) black and sky-blue.
- 10 Centesimo (the Suarez monument) black and carmine.

This set was to be concurrent with the regular issue, from the 18th of July to the 25th August.

The following extract from the newspaper above-named expresses very pertinently what business people think of such an issue :—

“After August 26th they will no longer be valid for postal purposes, but may be changed for similar values of the current emission until September 30th. This issue will not affect the present emission, which remains valid and may be used concurrently. This is all very well, but instead of attending to these ‘celebration’ emissions—which have been so grossly abused by many countries of late years that they have lost all value with genuine stamp collectors, and are shunned by the more respectable dealers—we think it would be far better if the Post Office endeavoured to supply the present painful deficiency of post cards, stamped envelopes and wrappers, the want of which is a serious detriment to commerce. As we said recently, it is a monstrous thing that a note or acknowledgment of two or three lines cannot be sent abroad except in a letter costing 10 cents., instead of on a post card of 2 or 3 cents. It is some two years now that we have been without post cards, and the Post Office is seriously to blame, besides being a loser, for not paying more attention to the ordinary wants of the public.”

26. VENEZUELA. A commemoration set has lately been issued, consisting of the following values : 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c., and 1 bolivar, but we have at present no further information concerning them.

GORDON SMITH,
Sec. S.S.S.S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Hon. Secretary to Special Committee, London
Philatelic Society.

29th August, 1896.

The Gops' Column.

H.L.S., Bournemouth.—“Errors” are defined by Major Evans as stamps printed in the wrong colours on the wrong paper, or with some other unintentional peculiarity, and unintentionally issued for use in that condition.

Henry J.—No, we really do not think your friend was right in advising you to attend Auction Sales for the purpose of “picking up a good thing.” You see, you need to know a good deal

about stamps and to have that knowledge at call at a second's notice, in order to be able to bid with any success. Our advice is : “wait a bit.”

A. L., Kensington.—The copy you sent us is undoubtedly a 1/- 1851 New Brunswick. Certainly, if the stamp were in proper condition, it would be quite worth £10 or even more. Unfortunately it is badly damaged as you will find if you take it to any collecting friend or large stamp dealer.

H.M., Battersea. J.R., New Cross.—If you like to send us your collections of old stamps we will see what we can do for you, though as a rule we are obliged to decline to undertake the pricing of collections.

A.C.W., Forest Hill.—Alas, it is a *used* copy and only worth 1s. 3d. at the best ! The *unused*, if in perfect condition, would fetch quite 15s. The perforated issue is ten years earlier, *i.e.*, 1866.

M.B.—Unfortunately an obliteration is not always a proof that stamps have been used. Friendly Post-office clerks in foreign countries have been known before now to postmark stamps which have never carried their letters a mile.

W.I.A., Stepney.—That is a funny question, whether the stamps you name to us are *collectable*. Why, of course they are if you care to collect them. It is quite another story whether they have any money value. However, as being of interest to thousands of stamp collectors, the stamps you mention are most certainly *collectable*.

W.P., Feuge.—No trouble at all, thank you. We have sent your paper of needs on to Mr. William Brown, St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.

Fingram Major.—No, you need not have the least fear that next year's exhibition will be a “potty little show.”

Ideal.—“Courage and a knife” are what you want. There is no other way of detaching leaves from the good old-fashioned album you describe.

NOTE.—Boys who have questions they wish answered are requested to be so kind as to write legibly *on one side of the paper only*, and to post their letters by the 1st day of the month, addressed to

The Editor,

Boys' Column, *P.J.G.B.*,

c/o Mr. William Brown,

S. Thomas' Square,

SALISBURY.

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

GWALIOR.

JANUARY.—Indian Stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. surcharged with name in capitals and native characters.
Watermark star. Perforated 14.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. BLACK ON GREEN.

Varieties.

(a) Native surcharge measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

(b) " " " $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

HAITI.

Surcharged 'DEUX 2 CENT' with a Hand-stamp.

Wove paper. Perforated 14.

1 2c. IN RED ON 3c. BLUE.

Varieties.

(a) Double surcharge.

(b) Triple surcharge.

(c) Pair, one without surcharge.

There are a large number of other varieties catalogued due to missing or broken letters, etc., but these we think are due to either too much or too little ink on the hand-stamp.

HOLKAR.

Reprint of 1st issue. Head of Rajah Takaji.

Thin wove paper. Perforated 15.

1 ½a. VIOLET.

Reprint of the 1889 Circular Provisional. Hand-stamped in oil colour.

Coloured wove paper. Imperforate.

2 ½a. DEEP BLACK ON DEEP ROSE.

Design of current stamp but shade changed.

Wove paper. Perforated 14½.

3 ½a. BROWN-VIOLET (instead of SLATE-VIOLET).

HONDURAS.

JANUARY.—Arms in centre.

Wove paper. Perforated 12.

- | | |
|----|--------------------|
| 1 | 1c. GREEN. |
| 2 | 2c. RED. |
| 3 | 5c. BLUE. |
| 4 | 10c. ORANGE. |
| 5 | 20c. YELLOW-OGHRE. |
| 6 | 25c. ROSE-RED. |
| 7 | 30c. VIOLET. |
| 8 | 40c. DARK BLUE. |
| 9 | 50c. BROWN. |
| 10 | 75c. BLUE-GREEN. |
| 11 | 1p. CARMINE. |

Official.

The same surcharged 'OFICIAL' in block letters.

Wove paper. Perforated 12.

- | | |
|----|--------------------|
| 12 | 1c. RED ON YELLOW. |
| 13 | 2c. „ „ |
| 14 | 5c. „ „ |
| 15 | 10c. „ „ |
| 16 | 20c. „ „ |
| 17 | 25c. „ „ |
| 18 | 30c. „ „ |
| 19 | 40c. „ „ |
| 20 | 50c. „ „ |
| 21 | 75c. „ „ |
| 22 | 1p. „ „ |

HONG - KONG.

Head of Queen.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

- 1 10c. VIOLET ON RED PAPER.
2 30c. GREEN.

Surcharged with new value '20 (30) (1)' 'CENTS (DOLLAR) in block letters,

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

With Chinese Surcharge at left.

- 3 20c. BLACK ON 30c. GREEN.
4 50c. " 48c. LILAC.
5 1 \$. " 96c. VIOLET ON RED PAPER.

Variety.

(a) 20c. Chinese Surcharge smaller.

The same without Chinese surcharge.

- 6 20c. IN BLACK ON 30c. GREEN.
7 50c. " 48c. LILAC.
8 1 \$. " 96c. VIOLET ON RED PAPER.

N.B.—These, without Chinese surcharge, we think are accidental varieties due to the accidental omission of the Chinese surcharge, which we believe is hand-stamped at Hong-Kong, the English surcharge being printed in England.

POSTAL FISCALS.

Head of Queen.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

- 9 2c. LILAC.
10 1 \$. 50c. GREEN.
11 2 \$. "
12 3 \$. LILAC.
13 5 \$. IN BLACK ON 10 \$. VIOLET ON RED PAPER.
14 10 \$. GREEN.

N.B.—We have only seen the 2c. and the 5 \$. on 10 \$., used postally, but is probably the other values have been used.

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list ;
Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.

Boys Once More.

(A scraplet by an Old File).

"Well," said Flossie, "I am very glad you people have discovered it at last."

"What particular it might you be alluding to?" I answered meekly; for since that heavy loss of which I told you in my last scribble, I have not quite picked up again. "I was not aware your dear mother had mislaid anything, though from the way you two kind souls turn every thing upside down on Saturday mornings, I should never be surprised to hear that . . ."

"Ancient history, my dear old dad, quite before the Flood. No, mother has had nothing to do with this, and for once it is just you men things who are to blame. It does make me so wild this constant harping upon the supposed topsy-turviness of women!"

"But the *it*?" broke in Jim fearing an elaborate essay on that old old chestnut of the Rights of the Sex. "What about your *it*, my philosophic young friend. What about it?"

Yet the answer came not. Peace had been made with Flossie after that cruel invasion of Holland, but the wise young woman required some formal ratification of the treaty. Besides, strong in her new faith, she wished by a personal visit to the Palace (so she said) to prove to herself how utterly useless such a place would be for a priceless cargo of stamps. So we made a pilgrimage to the rejected halls, and, as luck would have it, the pilgrims selected the night of Brock's benefit. I should not like to say how many thousand people were there. An orderly crowd, too; and if one may judge of intelligence by faces, by no means a stupid crowd. Indeed, Flossie declared the whole place swarmed with possible converts. We dined modestly in a most comfortable refreshment room, and were sitting peacefully in a quiet corner of the ground commanding a very fair view of Brock and all his works, when Flossie uttered her enigmatical saying. Then Brock began speaking through his many mouths of fire, and for many minutes the English language appeared to consist entirely of exclamations or those *crescendo* "O's," which only the true firegazer can utter. Then came a lull, in which Jim repeated his request, this time with more effect:—

"It," resumed Flossie, "If my young friends will not be offended, is the mainspring of our civilization, the Boy. At last all you good people, philatelists, timbrologists, stamp collectors, stamp dealers, stamp experts and inexperts, earnest collectors, serious collectors, specialists, and generalisers, timbromaniacs and inhabitants of far Philatelia—the whole lot of you have at last remembered that there are still left, amid a dying and decaying civilization, vestiges of the real live Boy. Really from the way some of you talked a short time ago, it did seem as if the youth was about to be kicked out of philately, which was gradually sliding into a sober sport for the septuagenarian."

"Flossie, my dear infant," threw in Jim, "beware of alliteration, unless you're writing head-lines for an evening paper. And as yet you're not on one."

Flossie tossed her little head with some show of contempt for the greatest coming Power in English journalism—the so-called "half-penny rag"—and went on, "Please I don't want to preach. But it is good that at last you are going to cater for the boy. I can't repeat this thing too often. I had a dream the other night:—of the last of the Old Philatelists burying the aged brother who had all but survived him and then throwing himself, stamp-collection and all into the open pit below. But now I need dream that no more. There really will be, I am told, a young generation that cares for our hobby. That is good. Our sun is not setting, for behind the clouds of specialism and the fog of infinite minutiae I see the bright face of the Young Collector."



SEPTEMBER, 1896, REPORT.

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His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

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Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s. 6d. and annual subscription of 5s. is payable on election.

New Member.

F. A. Pendlebury, 8, Fernhill Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

New Addresses.J. S. Allen, 84, Adelaide Road, Brockley, S.E.
W. F. Wadams, 110, Soho Hill, Handsworth, Birmingham.R. A. Barker, Jr., 7A, Belvoir Street, Leicester.
E. Wetherell, 4, River Bank, Putney.**Library.**

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *Philatelic Record*, August, and Sale Catalogues from Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., Ltd. *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*, August, from Mr. Nunn. *Marka No. 5* from S. D. Solomkine, Kieff, Russia. *Edward's Philatelic Press List No. 2*. *Fourth Annual Report Philatelic Society of Victoria*.

Any donations to the library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Members' Exchange and Want Column.

Will sell or exchange Philatelic Papers and Stamps for others not in my collections. Send Lists of wants and offers. Quantity of English Cards, lilac border, for exchange.—MONTEITH, Southport.

Notices.

Copies of Rules and Lists of Members for 1896 will reach all members who are in good standing by the time they read this report. The Secretary will be pleased to send extra copies of Rules and Application Forms on application from any member who may wish to circulate the same amongst friends. Only the names of those members who are in good standing, can appear on the list, and those whose subscriptions are still outstanding will be dropped from the roll in next report.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paulton's Square,
Chelsea, S.W.

September 7th, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the August General Packet, 23 Members sent sheets. Only six members sent sheets for the Colonial Packet, and unless this packet improves it will have to be dropped. I shall be glad if members will pay up their balances more promptly.

S. C. SKIPTON,

78, Castle-street,
Salisbury.

Assistant Secretary.



BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. T. Wilson Esq.; Vice-President, R. Hollick, Esq.; W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. V. Lundeblad, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton, Mr. W. F. Wadams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address, 203, Birchfield-road, Birmingham.

The packets for August are remarkably good for the holiday season and total £2,460 17s 8d. The separate packets being

"A" (foreign and colonial) £881 1s. 5½d.

"B" (British colonials only) £1,231 10s. 1d.

"C" (foreign only) £341 6s. 2d.

Many members being away on their holidays have not sent in sheets, but the quality of those sent in is very good.

The sales are also keeping very satisfactorily, and vary from 25 to 32 per cent. of the total value according to the length of circuit. Everything that is really fine and scarce is selling at a very high rate.

The membership of the society has exactly doubled in the past ten months, the total now being 154. This number is likely to be very largely increased, especially after Oct. 1st, as we have a very large number of applications from prominent philatelists to consider.

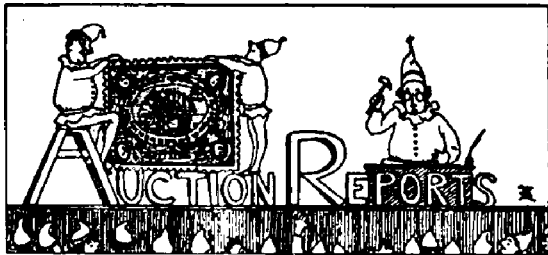
The first meeting of the next session will be the Annual General Business Meeting for election of officers, passing accounts, revision of Rules &c., on Thursday, Oct. 1st, at 8 p.m.

All subscriptions commence from Oct. 1st.

Anyone having for sale good unused Europeans, and old Colonials will find a ready market at very remunerative prices. Although it has been said that Australians have been selling badly we have particularly noted that sheets of these sent in by our Australian and other members, although marked at dealers' own prices, have been cleared as well as any, excepting perhaps very fine sheets of unused West Indies.

The Advertisements already to hand for the Annual Report will pay for the printing and postage of about 3,000, so that advertisers will find it a splendid medium. No advertisement can be included after Sept. 21st.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—July and August packets showed but little signs of falling off, some very valuable sheets having been sent in. The £5 packets were priced at upwards of £1,000 each. As the holiday season is drawing to a close, it is anticipated that contributions will revert to their high average, and that no delays will occur in circulation of packets. Five new collectors have lately joined, bringing the total membership up to 263. Fresh supplies of club stationery, have been obtained, and are now ready for distribution. Any philatelists proposing to join, are requested to apply for information, rules, &c., to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.



By S. C. SKIPTON.

* Used. † On Original.

Messrs. CHEVELEY held their 93rd Sale, on August 12th.

19	Basle, 2½r.	4	12	6
22	Tuscany, 9c., on white	3	3	0
24-5	Wurtemberg, 70k. ... £3 12s Od &	3	6	0
311	Tobago, C.C., 6d. ochre	3	2	0
321	Nevis, 4d. rose*	3	6	0
325	Canada, 7½d. green, superb... ..	3	15	0
335	B. Honduras, small surch., 50c. on 1/-	3	10	0
376	Nevis, perf. 13, 1/-*	4	0	0
377	,, 1/- yellow-green	3	15	0
381	Dominica, C.A., 1/-*	4	15	0
389	Virgin Isles, single line frame 1/-*	4	12	6

Messrs. BUHL held their 9th Sale on August 18th.

16	Bolivia, 9 stars, 500c., postally used	3	0	0
126	Naples arms, ½t. blue†	17	10	0
130	Nevis, 6d. green, overprint 'Saint Christopher,' used postally	3	0	0
153	Philippines, 1863, 2r. blue, H.P.N.	3	7	6
171	St. Lucia, star, blue*... ..	4	4	0
180	Soruth, entire sheet of 20, 1a. red on white	4	0	0
187	Spain, 1865, 12c., centre inverted, repaired	5	0	0



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

Amoy. The *Ami des Timbres* notes the following surcharges and new values.

Half cent in black on 4c. brown.	
15c. black.	5c. orange.
20c. violet.	
25c. rose.	

Antioquia. A new set similar to the 1892 issue, but with numerals of value at bottom of the circular band round the arms has been issued. Stamps of the value of 1, 2, and 5 pesos have been ordered and also a Registration stamp, but these have not yet been delivered. The stamps are printed on white paper, perforated 14.

- 2c. lilac-grey.
- 2½c. red-brown.
- 3c. pale red.
- 5c. green.
- 10c. lilac.
- 20c. orange-brown (? yellow-green).
- 50c. grey-brown.

Argentine. A variety or second type of the 1888 2c. stamps is noted in our South American contemporary, the head being lower down in the frame than in the ordinary type. This is probably due to a second transfer being taken on the lithographic stone.

The 10c. has appeared on the new paper with a true watermark.

- 1888. 2c. green, 2nd type.
- 10c. carmine, wmk. large sun and rays.

Belgium. We hear that the Parcel Post Stamp of 1fr. has been issued in the new design.

- P.P. 1fr. red-brown.

Bolivar. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the current 10c. divided diagonally and used as 5c.

British Bechuanaland. Some dangerous forgeries have lately been put on the market, consisting of the ½d. vermilion with the word 'Protectorate' in large size added, and also with the same word in ordinary type inverted.

British Central Africa. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. note the following:—

- ½ of 2d. green, red and black=1d.; cut vertically.
- 1d. in black on 2d. green, red and black, double surch.

British Guiana. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* notes two errors of the surcharged stamps issued some years ago.

- 2 in red on 2c. black on lilac with '2' inverted.
- 1c. in red on 1½ green, double surch.

Bundi. This Indian Native state in Rajputana has according to the *M.T.* issued a stamp. It is a very rough copy of the Alwur stamp, and is badly lithographed each stamp on the sheet being apparently different, but how many there are on the sheet is not known.

- 1a. grey-blue on thin greyish wove paper, imperf.

Chung King. The Postmaster sends us an official notice of the various rates of postage etc., and the duties performed by this office. The notice ends with a verse from one of Rudyard Kipling's poems. A new Postcard is also enclosed consisting of the current card with the old value reduced, being surcharged 'ONE CANDARIN' and two lines over the old value and a Chinese hieroglyphic over one of the Chinese words in the inscription.

- P.C. 1c. in red on 2c. blue on white.

Costa Rica. The 1887, 10c. has been seen with the word 'Official' surcharged twice in black.

Cuba. The 5c. light green (Baby King), has been seen cut diagonally and used as 2½c.

Cyprus. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., send us the following list of the quantities of the various values of Cyprus stamps that have been issued.

½pi.	3,039,840
30pa.	187,920
1pi.	424,800
2pi.	983,700
4pi.	90,000
6pi.	54,000
12pi.	19,000

These include both the C.C. and C.A. watermarks, no official notice being taken of the difference between the two.

Dutch Indies. The *Courrier* reports that new values of 1, 5 and 10 gulden will shortly be prepared for franking parcels. An envelope of 2c. will also shortly be issued for the sending of visiting cards.

Fernando Po. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., sends us some new values, including a surcharge. Both the lately issued 2 and 5c. have run short, but up to the present only the 5c. had come to hand surcharged. The surcharge of 5c. is on the 10c. and consists of the word 'HABILITADO' forming part of a circle in the centre of which is '5' with 'C DE' on one side and 'PESO' on the other. The other values are of the usual Baby King type.

- ½c. olive-bistre.
- 5c. in blue on 10c. grey-violet.
- 6c. dark violet.
- 12½c. brown.
- 20c. blue.
- 25c. carmine.

Figi. We have the current 1d. printed in a dull rose colour but otherwise of the current type, the die not having been altered.

- 1d. dull rose.

French Colonies. We understand that Obock, Djibuti, and the coast of the Danakils are to be amalgamated and called 'Côte Française des Somalis,' so that a new set of stamps will probably be issued.

Great Britain. We understand that a set of Telegraph stamps for the Army is at present in use but will be done away with on September 10th. They are of the unappropriated dies with the words 'ARMY'—'TELEGRAPHS' in the Tablets. We do not know if these are some of the remainder of the sets issued for the Ashanti War or a fresh issue.

The postage stamps have appeared surcharged 'ARMY'—'OFFICIAL' in block letters. The surcharge on the 2½d. value being thicker and longer than the other two values we have seen.

- Off. ½d. black on vermilion, Type i.
- 1d. " " lilac, Type i.
- 2½d. " " purple on blue, Type ii.
- Off. Telegraphs 1d. black on lilac, wmk. orb.
- 2d. blue " " "
- 6d. green " " "
- 1/- black on green, wmk. V.R.
- 1/6 red on green, wmk. V.R.

Greece. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 20l. red on laid paper.

India. The same paper is informed that the obsolete 9 pies stamp has been surcharged 'POSTAL'—'ONE ANNA'—'SERVICE' and thus converted into Customs Stamps.

Italy. We have received copies of the new stamps issued last month. The design of the 1 and 2c. consists of the Savoy Cross, while the 10c. has the figures of value in the corners in white.

- 1c. brown.
- 2c. red.
- 10c. carmine.

Japan. We have received from Mr. Benjamin copies of the stamps issued in commemoration of the late war. There are two sets, one with the head of the late Prince Arisugawa, and the other of the late Prince Kitashirikawa, otherwise the sets are the same. They will like the Wedding stamps always be available for postage and will be on sale until the number printed is exhausted.

- 2c. red, perf. 13, Prince Arisugawa.
- 5c. violet, " " "
- 2c. red, " " Prince Kitashirikawa.
- 5c. violet, " " "

Jhind. We have received the following Indian stamps surcharged 'JHIND'—'STATE.'

The *London Philatelist* chronicles an envelope with the letters of the name larger, and with minor differences in the details of the arms, the scroll measuring 12mm. instead of 10mm.

- 2r. black and brown and carmine
- 3r. " green and dark brown
- 5r. " violet and ultramarine
- E. ½a. black and green, variety

Kew Kiang. Mr. Benjamin writes 'that at the meeting of the Municipal Council of the year, it is stated the revenue from the Post Office has fallen considerably, so it is now losing money, I believe. They want suggestions how to continue running same, and I think would like to close up now.'

Madagascar. According to the *T.P.*, 21,000 of the new 1f. stamps were printed with the name in blue instead of rose, and were used.

- 1f. olive, name in blue

The *Record* notes an error of the 1861, 2r. in colour of the 8r.

Mexico. The following are also noted :

- 1861. 2r. green on brown
- 1c. green pin perf. 12
- 2c. carmine, "
- 3c. brown, "
- 4c. vermilion, "
- 10c. rose-lilac, "
- 12c. olive, "
- 15c. blue-green, "
- 1p. brown, "

Mr. Chapman sends us some envelopes with the Frank of the Express Hidalgo Co. on them.

He also informs us that a fresh watermark will replace that now current ('CORREOS EUM' across the sheet) namely 'R M' interlaced, which will appear on each stamp on the sheet.

Express Hidalgo.

- E. 10c. in black on 5c. blue on blue laid
- 10c. " 5c. " lemon "
- 10c. " 5c. " orange "
- 10c. " 5c. " granite silurian laid.
- 10c. " 5c. " bluish "

Montenegro. On September 1st a special issue of 12 stamps (1n. to 2 florins), 2 cards and 3 envelopes in memory of the second centenary of the Petrovitch Dynasty was put in circulation. The stamp is oblong, giving a view of Cetinje, with the dates 1696 and 1896 in the top corners and the value in the centre at bottom.

- 1n. dark blue and brown
- 2n. dark lilac and orange
- 3n. brown and yellow-green
- 5n. blue-green and brown
- 10n. yellow and ultramarine
- 25n. dark blue and yellow
- 30n. lilac and brown
- 50n. carmine and blue
- 1f. rose and blue
- 2f. brown and dark green

New Zealand. The *M.J.* notes that at last the 3d. has been found on pelure paper in the opinion of a trusty correspondent.

- 3d. lilac on pelure paper.

Niger Coast. Messrs. Taylor Bros. inform us that the ½d. and 5d. have been printed in fresh shades.

Norway. The 1874 1s has been seen with the value printed 'E. EN'.

Paraguay. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies of the following that have lately been issued. The stamps on the stationary correspond to the adhesives of the same value.

- 1c. grey, 'CENTAVO' not 'CENTAVOS.'
E. 5c. mauve on cream laid, size 148 x 82 mm.
10c. blue " " " "
P.C. 2c. green on white, size 136 x 78 mm.
2+2c. " " " "
4c. red " " " "
4+4c. " " " "
L.C. 2c. green on white, size 148 x 85 mm.

Portugal. Next year the fourth Centenary of the departure of Vasco di Gama for the Discovery of India is to be celebrated, and a set of postage stamps figures among the proposals.

Queensland. We have received copies of the 2½d. with the head on plain white ground.

- 2½d. rose, wmk. Q and crown, perf. 13.

Roumania. Levant. We have a copy of the following :—

- 10pa in black on 5b. blue, double surch.

St. Lucia. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the Registered Envelope with stamp in dull blue instead of ultramine, and although only just received has all the appearance of being old stock.

- R.E. 2d. dull blue, size H.

Salvador. Of the 1896 series inscribed 'CORREOS DE EL SALVADOR.' The T.P. notes.

- 50c. orange, arms.

Santander. The 5c. of the current type is announced in a new colour.

- 5c. yellow-green.

Servia. The *M.J.* notes a pair of the 1866 40c. ultramarine on pelure, perforated 9½ all round, but unperforated between.

The lately issued 1d. is brown on blue not red as mentioned February.

Sierra Leone. Messrs. Cameron have an entire pane of the ½d. C.A. with the surcharge 'HALF'—'PENNY' inverted. Only one copy shows the error 'PFNNY.'

A supply we have just received shows that the colours of some of the other values than the 6d. have been slightly altered the 3d. and 1/-, both being in a bright shade than formerly.

South Australia. The *L.P.*, by the help of a correspondent corrects the lists of the lately issued stamps. It seems that neither the 3d. or 1/- exists perforated 13, nor do the following O.S. stamps, on 3d., perf. 10, on 2½d. on 4d., perf. 15, and on 3d., perf. 15.

The following are the list of current stamps :—

- 4d. red-brown, perf. 15.
1d. green, perf. 13.
2d. orange, "
2½d. blue-lilac, " (just received).
3d. olive, perf. 10.
4d. violet, perf. 13.
5d. purple-brown, perf. 13.
6d. blue, "
9d. lilac-rose, perf. 11½.
1/- sepia, "
2/- crimson, "
And the high values 2/6 to £20, perf. 11½.

The £10, £15, and £20 are not kept in stock, but are obtained from the printer as required.

The O.S. stamps in use are those with fancy type of the following values :—

- 4d. red-brown, perf. 15.
1d. green, perf. 13.
2d. orange, "
2½d. on 4d. green, perf. 10.
4d. violet, perf. 15.
5d. on 6d. brown, perf. 10.
6d. blue, perf. 15.
1/- brown, perf. 11½
2/- crimson, perf. 10 x 11½.

Spain. The *Record* notes a copy of the 1873, War Tax, 5c. blue, error.

Transvaal. Several journals note the 5/- as being issued in yellow and green, but Mr. Nankivell in the *Record* says that the higher values 5/-, 10/-, and £5 so far from being issued have not yet been ordered.

The *L.P.* notes a copy of the new 2½d. with the value spelt 'PFNNY.'

Trinidad. We have received from Mr. Empson a set of the new issue. The design is a poor De La Rue copy of the old Britannia seated figure. The value is printed in various colours. Usual watermark and perforation.

- ¾d. lilac and green
1d. " rose
2½d. " blue
4d. " orange
5d. " lilac
6d. " black
1/- green and red

United States. Mr. Gregory has discovered a new U.S. Local. It is the City Despatch Post, 3c. on crimson instead of white paper. The copy is on the entire original.

The current 3c. has been issued with the triangles in corners lightened like type 3 of the 2c.

- Local City Despatch Post, 3c. on crimson,
3c. purple, triangle Type 3.

Uruguay. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies of the very handsome stamps issued to commemorate the unveiling of the Suarez Monument. The stamps, printed by Messrs. Waterlow, are of their usual excellence and are issued for use during a limited period only.

- 1c. black and dark lilac, perf. 14½ x 14, head of Suarez.
5c. " blue, perf. 14, statue of Suarez.
10c. " dark carmine, perf. 14, 14 x 13½, view of the monument

Venezuela. There is said to be a Miranda Post Card with stamp of the same design as the adhesives.

- P.C. 10c. blue.

- 10+10c. "

Victoria. The Letter is reported to be changed in shade but otherwise unaltered. Instead of rose it is now

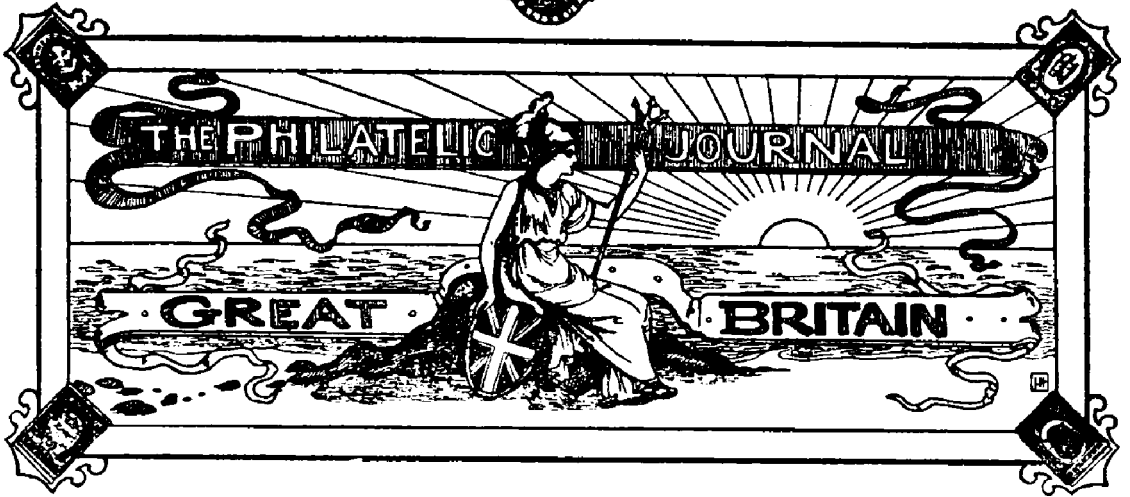
- L.C. 2d. vermilion on grey-blue.

Zanzibar. We have received some large blocks of the Indian stamps surcharged with name and find that they are from a fresh setting up of the name.

The surcharge on the ones before us are set up in blocks of 60 stamps (10 rows of 6) and the majority of the stamps show the second 'Z' of a normal size only a few copies have the small 'z' and inverted 'q' for 'b.' The last stamp in the top row has the name usually spelt 'Zinziber' but this we think is due to the forms not being properly locked as in one or two blocks we have, the space is much smaller, and in one the letters are in their proper place close together, though evidently printed from the same form as the block showing the space. The first stamp in the second rows shows the 'i' without a dot over it. We found no other errors on the sheets.

The following Indian Envelope has been surcharged.

- E. 2½a. black and orange on white



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 6.

OCTOBER 10, 1896.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 70.



OCTOBER 10th, 1896.

Dr. Hans Brendicke has sold the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* to Mr. Hugo Krötzsch, of Leipzig. This paper has not reached us of late.

Mr. Krötzsch has also bought the publishing rights of Dr. Carl Lindenberg's famous works on the envelopes of the German States, and the stamps of Baden, together with "the Postage Stamps of Spain and her Colonies," by R. Friederich. (See *P.J.G.B.* for February, 1895: "New Leaves to Cut.")

A number of Forgeries of the first issue of Mexico and of Samoa have recently been offered for sale in Berlin as re-prints. Also the *Porte de Mar* of 1875, black, and the 1882 issue. The vendor, one Pinette, has been proscribed by the Berlin Dealers' Verein.

Advance sheets of the 57th edition of Scott's Catalogue are now ready, but cannot be had under five dollars. Only the U. S. A. portion is to be had at present. Prices are still rising here, but Leeward Islands are on the ebb. The 57th edition in its permanent form will not be out much before Christmas.

The only U. S. early plate numbers that show any downward tendency are the 1894 2c, pink, a number of the sheets having come to light in August in New York.

If you cannot inspect the Piccadilly Galleries yourself, you should at least get the illustrations supplied to the August *London Philatelist* by Mr. W. T. Blackmore, Secretary of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. They give a fine sense of space and fitness. We fancy many will regret the fact that the *L.P.* has the four illustrations on two sides of the same page, rendering it impossible to cut them out.

The sorrows of the original gumster drive our Effingham House friend into unqualified alliteration. We read of the unfortunate man who "madly murmurs about mediæval mucilage."

The original gum question is seriously argued once more by Mr. Gardner in *Philatelic Facts and Fallacies* for August. We fancy, however, that no "earnest" philatelist in Great Britain at least, needs warning not to wash off his "mediæval mucilage" if he is lucky enough to get it!

The Belgian papers are struck with the contrast, that while a speed competition is being organised in commemoration of the telegraphic jubilee in their country, a postcard has beaten the record in an opposite sense. This card, addressed to the *Independance Belge*, was posted at Dinant, August 26th, 1885, and reached its destination in Brussels August 13th, 1896. The how and wherefore of this little delay of eleven years is quite unexplained. A photographic reproduction of the addressed side, with fairly

legible postmarks, appears in the *Annonce Timbrologique* for August-September. The matter is only made more mysterious by the fact of a Paris postmark of August 12, 1896.

Der Philatelist (Dresden) for September, gives excellent cuts showing the difference between types I. and II. of the 10c. U.S.A., 1861-66. Herr Max Ittner, of Frankfort-on-Main, writes on the subject.

Philately, art, science, literature, and morals, are to be treated of in a new paper to be published in Porto Rico. It is moreover to be "small, without pretence," and in the Spanish language. Its "soft meandering Spanish name" is *El Aficionado Filatelico*.

"What a name! Was it love or praise?
Speech half-asleep or song half-awake?
I must learn Spanish, one of these days,
Only for that slow sweet name's sake."

Captain Norris Newman contributes eight pages of notes on Cape Stamps to the *London Philatelist* for September. These notes were compiled in 1894, and are dated "Buluwayo, February, 1895."

The General Provisional Committee of the London Philatelic Exhibition, 1897, met at Effingham House on September 24th. An executive committee of twenty was elected as follows:—

W. B. Avery,	T. Wickham Jones,
E. D. Bacon,	E. Maycock,
W. D. Beckton,	E. J. Nankivell,
M. P. Castle,	H. R. Oldfield,
R. Ehrenbach,	R. Pearce,
E. B. Evans,	W. H. Peckitt,
M. Giwelb,	C. J. Phillips,
S. E. Gwyer,	Gordon Smith,
W. Hadlow,	J. A. Tilleard,
G. F. Hynes,	W. T. Wilson.

Officials of Philatelic Societies all over the country have been invited to co-operate, in order that the general committee may be as comprehensive as possible, representing all the highest interests of philately in Great Britain. Here is the full list, in addition to the above executive.

COMMITTEE.

E. D. Bacon,	T. Wickham Jones,
C. N. Biggs,	T. Maycock,
M. P. Castle,	H. R. Oldfield,
R. Ehrenbach,	R. Pearce,
Major E. B. Evans,	J. A. Tilleard.
D. Garth,	

(Members of the Council of the Philatelic Society, London).

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. Wilson, *President*. | G. Johnson, *Hon. Sec.*

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

O. Firth, *President* | W. H. Scott, *Hon. Sec.*

BRIGHTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Baron A. De Worms, *Hon. Sec.*

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
Oscar Browning, *President* | H. D. Catling, *Hon. Sec.*

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

J. H. Thackrah, *President*.
W. Denison Roebuck, F. K. Skipwith, *Hon. Secs.*

LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

F. B. Bradbury, *President* | M. Broid, *Hon. Sec.*

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. Dorning Beckton, *President*.
A. H. Harrison, *Hon. Sec.*

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

J. A. H. Murray, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., *President*.
F. A. Bellamy, *Hon. Sec.*

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Capt. R. W. H. Stockdale, R.E., *President*.
W. J. W. Miller, *Hon. Sec.*

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

G. B. Hunt, *President* | R. Sneath, *Hon. Sec.*

J. H. Abbott,	P. J. Lloyd,
W. B. Avery,	G. Lockyer,
E. C. Bepler,	W. Morley,
W. W. Blest,	E. J. Nankivell,
D. Brosnan,	Lieut. F. N. Napier,
P. M. Bright,	J. A. Fix,
T. Buhl,	W. H. Peckitt,
E. Clarke,	C. J. Phillips,
H. J. Duveen,	F. Ransom,
H. L'Estrange Ewen,	Rev. F. E. Raynor,
M. Giwelb,	T. Ridpath,
E. S. Gibbons,	Vernon Roberts,
F. R. Ginn,	Walter Scott,
S. E. Gwyer,	Gordon Smith,
W. Hadlow,	B. T. K. Smith,
E. Hawkins,	J. Scott Stokes,
Harry Hilckes,	T. H. Thompson
Pearson Hill,	Rev. W. N. Usher,
G. F. Hynes,	Capt. R. A. Vansittart,
W. R. Joynt,	Dr. C. W. Viner,
H. A. Kennedy,	W. T. Willett,
Whitfield King,	A. I. Wilson,
G. J. Lambert,	H. Winch,
W. Lincoln,	Hastings E. Wright.

* * * *

The Committee of the Jernyn Street Club have arranged with Mr. William Hadlow to hold auctions in the club's exchange hall on October 16th, 19th, 20th, November 9th, 10th, 16th, 17th, and December 11th. The Club's own first auction will take place on 22nd October. Stamps for sale will be received from non-members on special terms to be obtained from the secretary.

The Committee have decided to allow non-members of the club to participate in the privileges of the postal exchange division on payment of an annual subscription of 5/-

Our good friends Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son have moved from Bath to 37, Essex Street, Strand. They beg that in announcing this we will add no flattering paragraph. This genuine firm needs no introductory word from us to the London philatelic public, and their coming to London will be a great convenience to a very large number of stamp men.

The Boys' Columns.

J.F.B., of Eastbourne, asks for some particulars of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling. Whether he was a public school boy, if he was fond of cricket, and had he anything to do with the firm in Gresham Street? "The other fellows keep chaffing him because he can't tell them."

And do we think it would be any good his writing to Prince Ranjitsinhji and asking him for some stamps?

Another south-coast hopeful, *A.B.A.*, of Hastings, wants to know "whether any of the other novelists are philatelists, besides Mr. Harold Frederic?"

These things are not exactly within our province of pure philately. However, we will do our best!

If we remember right, Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling was at Harrow, and a keen cricketer, but we have no means at hand of verifying this. He was a barrister, and sat in the Commons for one of the Leicestershire divisions, but he certainly belonged to the Gresham Street house. He was a comparatively young man when he died.

We have no reason to think that Prince Ranjitsinhji is interested in stamps, but neither do we know to the contrary. We don't feel equal to advising *J.F.B.* on the question.

Nor are we sufficiently well acquainted with "the other novelists" to be able to say how many of them care about stamps. We believe Mr. Grant Allen once compiled a catalogue, a long time ago, somewhere in the late sixties, but we cannot tell what became of it, or whether he has interested himself in the subject since. The whereabouts of his "Hill-top" is pretty generally known, if *A.B.A.* wishes to communicate with him.

N.C.B., Acton, wants to know what's the harm of commemorative stamps, and why there is such a fuss about them, and can he get the new Japanese ones yet?

When *N.C.B.* is a little older, he will have to recognise the fact that there are some things which never are dispassionately discussed, and which cannot be treated with philosophic calm, and that one of them is a commemorative issue. A great deal of extravagant nonsense has always been talked on the subject, and though the shapes it gets into vary almost beyond belief, they are always fantastic. There was a time when the general press, or at least the hard-pressed journalist, would solemnly denounce stamp-collectors as dangerous persons, likely to instigate rebellion against existing governments for the sake of bringing about a change of stamps!

Next came a time when sneers were current at the maniacs who were positively influencing the financial policy of remote and insignificant little states; then it was recognised that a real European power might draw supplies from votaries of the "craze," and after that came the re-action, and the combination of collectors themselves, and dealers no less, against unnecessary and extortionate issues.

This, as near as we can put it, is why there is "such a fuss" about commemorative stamps.

And the harm of them from the outset was the insane rush and scramble that nearly always took place on their first appearance—a rush and scramble not due so much to the "stamp-mania," as to that terrible instinct so strong in all but the most highly civilized and philosophical humans, the same instinct which led to such appalling loss of life in Moscow this summer, to when the Russian peasants trampled each other death in their eagerness for commemorative mugs.

As for the Japanese issue referred to, with the portraits of Prince Arisugawa and Prince Kitashiragawa, who lost their lives in the late war, they became current on August 1st, and are likely to remain so. Accounts of the extent of the issue vary, but the lowest estimate is eight millions in all. The issue consists of four stamps but only two values, 2 sen and 5 sen. So there is Prince A. 2 sen, and Prince K. 2 sen, Prince A. 5 sen, and Prince K. 5 sen. Twice 2 are 4.

H.R.S., of Birmingham, is very hot on an international stamp, and puts the arguments in its favour very clearly. They are too well known, however, for us to print his letter here. We are not remarkably sanguine as to the adoption of such a stamp or stamps in the near future, still it is quite possible that some practical step may be taken at the next Congress of the U.P.U. England and America have always taken the lead in recommending the scheme, and even as long ago as 1891 a motion was brought before the Congress then sitting at Vienna, in favour of referring a measure on the subject to the International Bureau of the Postal Union, for examination. The motion was not carried however. One of the strongest opponents of the scheme was Dr. von Stephan, the man who has done more than any other individual to bring the German post-office to its present state of efficiency, and we have no reason to think that this able and experienced official has seen cause to change his views.

L.M.E., also of Birmingham, sends an Austrian Mercury newspaper stamp of 1850-56, and wishes to know if it is genuine, as he hears there has been an "awful row lately" about them. *L.M.E.*'s stamp is undoubtedly genuine, but it is no great rarity we regret to say. The rare shades are rose-pink, yellow, and red, and certain "finds" of these are what have been under dispute recently. *L.M.E.* can read up the discussion in our "Articles of the Month" for May and June, and will find references to the subject in the *Review of Reviews* for last December, January, February, and March. We believe some of these same stamps were pronounced forgeries in 1891, not long after the appearance of the first "find," by Mr. Edward von Neulinger; but so far as we know he has taken no prominent part in the controversy which raged through the early part of this year. There is no doubt that Mr. Friedl bought and sold the stamps in question in absolute good faith, nor can we wonder that his warrant was considered sufficient. It is just one of those cases of the expert deceived which will happen now and again.

P. F. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

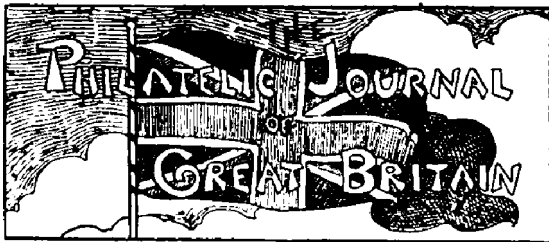
PRICE PER INSERTION :—

	Once.		3 times.		6 times.		12 times.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 page	40	0	36	0	30	0	22	6
½ page	22	0	19	0	16	6	14	6
1-3 page or 1 col.	15	0	13	6	11	3	10	0
¼ page	12	0	10	0	9	0	8	0
1-6 page or ½ col.	8	0	7	3	6	0	5	4
⅓ page	6	6	5	10	4	10	4	4
1-12 page or ¼ col.	4	6	4	0	3	4	3	0
1-16 page... ..	4	0	3	8	3	0	2	8
1-24 page or ⅓ col.	2	6	2	3	1	11	1	8

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a column.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



OCTOBER 10th, 1896.

Our dear friends the
Old Collectors : Old Collectors—and they
Some Emotions are our dear friends, for
and a Moral. without them we minor
 moneyed men would

never have a chance of seeing treasures that only the longest purses can afford to touch—are troubled in their minds. And the reason of their trouble is simple indeed. Every school-boy, and indeed almost every writer on matters philatelic, knows that the enormous prices given for certain stamps are not due to the fact that they are in any way works of art, or have any intrinsic value whatever. To the beginner, who sees at auctions the paltriest efforts of the engraver change hands for sums that are measured in bank notes, this is at first a sore puzzle indeed. Then gradually it dawns upon him that the simple reason why this faulty drawing on filthy paper fetches so much money, is that there are *known* to be only some dozen or two left in the world. He accepts the "*Known*" as a solemn fact on the authority of the old and grey and plated collector. "There are only," says this Philatelic Pope, "eighteen known copies of (say) the Robinson Crusoe Island Inland Telegraph Sixpenny (imperf. with

original gum) known in the Philatelic world, this copy therefore is worth from £40 to £50." Nor is the Pope very far out of his reckoning as long as no more Robinson Crusoes turn up from some hidden *cache*. If they do, down goes Robinson, who may shortly be found flaring in the cheap stamp shop window alongside of a portrait of their Russian Majesties, and loudly advertised as a leading line at a shilling the lot.

So much for Robinson stamps, which are pure figments or puppet stamps set up simply to be knocked down again—mere fictions of the philatelic brain. Let us pass for a moment out of the land of romance to that of fact and sorrow. Suppose we turn to any useful catalogue of this year—the nearest will do, and the nearest to us is the handy little shilling book of which Mr. Brown sends out thousands from Salisbury—and turning to the letter 'N' let us cry a halt at Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia! Here we have the Robinson fairy tale working itself out in brutal fact. For turning to p. 174 of Mr. Brown's book we find it quite accurately stated that certain stamps of Nova Scotia—to wit, the 1c. black, the 2c. mauve, and the 8½ cent. green—were quite worth £2 if not a little more in the early part of the present year when that Catalogue was printed. Senf, ever modest in his estimate of the Catalogue value of rare stamps, gives 35 Marks 50 Pfennigs as the correct sum, and we will take, for courtesy's sake, his lower value. The situation is just this: here we had a number of collectors of these stamps which are more than thirty years old, treasuring and hoarding them in the innocent and (seemingly) well-founded belief that the value would steadily rise in the future as it had done in the past. Now see what happens.

Time went on and the holders of Nova Scotias of the sixties were holding them in the comfortable hope of a rise when, quite suddenly, it was rumoured that there was a find of many thousand of these Nova Scotians—genuine enough, and in what the clever ones call "mint condition." These rumours assumed shape in the form of certain printed notices, of which many have appeared. As we quoted the Senf price of 35 Marks 50, we will simply allude to a little red slip of paper on the table before us—a danger signal sent out from Messrs. Senf—in which the Leipzig firm state that by an accident (*durch Zufall*) they have obtained a number of these Nova Scotians, and are able to offer the three stamps above named at the ridiculous price (*Spottpreis*) of 17 Marks 50, less than half the figure given in their own catalogue. TABLEAU.

Now the moral, if we may be allowed to point a moral, is a mighty plain one. We do not for a moment say this sort of thing is going to happen in the case of any large number of high-priced stamps. *But it might happen.* There are even now rumours of another equally genuine find of a number of perfectly honest stamps of an issue of some forty years

back, which will make the frugal-minded holders of these ex-rarities tear their hair; but we hope these rumours will turn out to be merely philatelic wild ducks. True, the highest experts among us know so accurately the number of stamps issued and accounted for *in some cases*, that a surprise packet of remainders tumbling from the sky is almost an impossibility. Our point is that we are very few of us the "highest expert" class, and that if stamp-collecting is to continue to be the harmless and instructive hobby of the masses, it would be far better that the great majority of men should simply be New Collectors. In the collecting of genuine new issues you can lose precious little and you may gain a good deal. The word "remainder," which robs the Old Collector of his sleep at night, has no terrors for the New Man. If our stamps—as New Collectors—are modest in value we can at least claim for them that they are the superiors as works of Art, and the equals as means of education of those much-prized bits of ill-printed paper which have in so many cases simply acquired a fictitious value because there are believed to be so few of them; a belief which, as in the case of the Nova Scotia Stamps of the Sixties, no longer holds good when a Government or private person opens some long-closed door and floods the market with thousands of the so-called "rarities." That door once opened, who knows when it may open again? Meanwhile, in our opinion, the New Collector has much the best of it, and the old collector has learned a lesson he is not likely to forget in a hurry.

The P.J.G.B. Advertiser.

Our readers will notice that the present number reaches them in two parts. One portion includes the literary matter (if we may be allowed to call it by so honoured a name) of their old friend the *P.J.G.B.*, its "Month by Month," its *Review of Reviews*, its Reports of Societies, its little articles that would be "Editorials" if so formal a name may be given to our quiet talks, its Chronicle of New Issues, which owes so much to the fatherly care of Mr. S. C. Skipton, its translations and original articles, and indeed the whole of that collection of stamp literature which, under the skilful care of Mr. William Brown, has been known all the world over wherever stamps are bought and sold as the *P.J.G.B.* So much for the first portion, which our friends will notice contains no advertisements.

On the other hand, the second part is all advertisements, and therefore rightly bears the name of the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*. It was not until much thought had been given to this matter that Mr. Brown, in the interests of his clients as well as his own, made this change. The subscriber to the *P.J.G.B.* loses nothing. He will get as before his advertisement sheet with his *P.J.G.B.*, and he will have the advantage of being able to keep the literature of his hobby separate from the purely business side of it.

But there is an enormous class among the public to whom the advertisements of the buying and selling of stamps are everything. The literature they make for themselves. There is another and still larger class who in these busy and quick days have no time for reading learned disquisitions; all that they can manage in spare moments is to fill the gaps in their Albums by buying in an honest market or exchanging the duplicates of their treasures with people whom they can trust to give them a *quid pro quo*. It is such an open market and open medium of exchange that the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* is designed to supply.

Those who have lived in Germany and indulged in their hobby of stamp-collecting in that country, know full well what great facilities and enormous saving of time are found in the admirably conducted German Advertisement sheets. It is our hope to supply some such facilities to the English stamp-loving and stamp-collecting public. The business side of the matter hardly needs any apology from us. With an initial guaranteed circulation of not less than three thousand, the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* will in time reach every serious Stamp Collector not in this country alone but all over the stamp world. The charges for advertisements are such as to be within the reach of the most modest collector.

To recapitulate. The *P.J.G.B.* itself remains unchanged, but its Advertisement sheet—greatly enlarged and printed with all possible care—appears separately and is forwarded (as part of the *P.J.G.B.*) to all subscribers of the Journal. Those who simply require a Philatelic paper for the sake of the advertisements can have the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* for the mere cost of Postage—that is for sixpence a year. We think that English-reading stamp men will very soon discover, as their German brethren have long since found out, that a properly conducted Advertisement Sheet is as necessary to every stamp collector as a Catalogue and an Album, and that they will find such an Advertisement sheet in the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* which we now introduce to them.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

Oct. 3.

Dear Sir,—Owing to the continued ill-health of one of the partners of my firm I have been compelled to remove my business from London, my address is now Sunbury-on-Thames, where I shall carry on my business as before, and hope to continue my connection with my old business friends, and to make many new ones.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM RIDOUT.

Sunbury-on-Thames (late 99, Strand).

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

NABHA.

Indian Stamps surcharged 'NABHA'—'STATE.'

Watermark Elephant's Head. Perforated 14.

1 6a. BLACK ON BISTRE.

Watermark Star. Perforated 14.

2 3a. BLACK ON ORANGE.

3 12a. ,, BROWN ON ROSE.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged 'SERVICE' on above.

4 6a. BLACK ON BISTRE.

5 1a. ,, ORANGE.

6 8a. ,, LILAC.

7 12a. ,, BROWN ON RED.

N.B.—There are varieties due to broken letters in the words of the surcharge.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Various designs.

On yellowish wove paper. Perforated 12.

1 1c. GREEN (Prince of Wales).

2 2c. ORANGE (Codfish).

3 3c. BROWN (Queen).

4 5c. BLUE (Seal).

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JANUARY 1st.—Map of Australia for the 5/-, and heads of Governors Philipps and Carrington for the 20/-

Watermark 5/- below N.S.W. in a lozenge. Perforated.

1 5/- LILAC.

Watermark 20/- below N.S.W. in a circ'e. Perforated.

2 20/- BLUE.

Varieties of Perforation.

A Perf. 10 5/- 20/-

B „ 12 5/- 20/-

C „ 11 × 10 5/- 10/-

DECEMBER 5th.—Female Figure standing on a globe.

Watermark Crown N.S.W. Perforated.

2 2½d. BLUE.

Varieties of Perforation.

(A) Perf. 11 × 12

(B) „ 12

(C) „ 12 × 11½

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The current stamps surcharged 'O S.'

Watermark as above. Perforated 10.

4 5/- BLACK AND LILAC.

5 20/- „ „ BLUE.

N.B.—Probably the other varieties of perforation also exist.

NEW ZEALAND.

RAILWAY NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

JANUARY 1st.—Crown in centre.

Wove paper. Perforated 12½.

1 ½d. BLACK.

2 1d. LILAC.

3 2d. PALE BLUE.

4 3d. PALE YELLOW.

5 4d. RED.

6 6d. GREEN.

Variety.

Laid paper.

7 1d. LILAC.

NICARAGUA.

JANUARY 1st.—Dated 1890.

Wove Paper. Perforated 12.

- | | |
|----|-----------------|
| 1 | 1c. BROWN. |
| 2 | 2c. VERMILION. |
| 3 | 5c. BLUE. |
| 4 | 10c. SLATE. |
| 5 | 20c. RED. |
| 6 | 50c. VIOLET. |
| 7 | 1p. DARK BROWN. |
| 8 | 2p. GREEN. |
| 9 | 5p. ROSE. |
| 10 | 10p. ORANGE. |

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The same printed in blue and surcharged diagonally 'FRANQUEO' 'OFICIAL' in red.

- | | |
|----|-------------------|
| 11 | 1c. RED AND BLUE. |
| 12 | 2c. " " |
| 13 | 5c. " " |
| 14 | 10c. " " |
| 15 | 20c. " " |
| 16 | 50c. " " |
| 17 | 1p. " " |
| 18 | 2p. " " |
| 19 | 5p. " " |
| 20 | 10p. " " |

Variety.

(a) Double surcharge 1c.

NORWAY.

Figure of value in centre of unshaded Posthorn.

Watermark Posthorn. Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | 1ö BROWN. |
| 2 | 1ö GREY. |
| 3 | 2ö RED-BROWN. |

Varieties.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| (a) With stop after POSTFRIM. | 1ö., 1ö., 2ö. |
| (b) Without stop | 1ö., 1ö. |
| (c) With small stop | 2ö. |
| (d) With stop close to M. | 2ö. |
| (e) With stop away from M. | 2ö. |

The Figures of Values in the lower part of the oval vary in size and shape. The stamps are printed (? lithographed) in sheets of 100 (10 rows of 10) and there are a number of minor varieties of the figures which were probably added after the plate or stone was made.

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list ; Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.



OCTOBER, 1896, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.
 VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
 REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.
 W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
 H. L. HAYMAN, London.

Committee—

F. EMPSON, Birmingham.
 W. HADLOW, London.
 W. G. HAWKINS, London.
 J. E. JOSELIN, London.
 W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Bournemouth.
 W. MATTHEWS, London.
 Dr. MARX, Ealing.
 B. W. NEAVE, London.
 C. T. REED, London.
 W. SILK, London.
 H. THOMPSON, London.
 B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

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W. HADLOW, 331, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s. 6d. and annual subscription of 5s. is payable on election.

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—

J. Kirkwood, c/o J. M. Customs, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

New Address.

Captain W. St. George Ord, Fornham House, Bury St. Edmunds.

Dropped from the Roll.

No reply having been received by the Secretary in answer to repeated applications, the undermentioned members are hereby dropped from the roll in accordance with notice given in last report, but can be reinstated on application being made to the Secretary within one month.

No. 214	W. G. Aikman, Glasgow.
218	M. Friedlander, "
51	Hayes and Co., Putney, S.W.
82	Surgeon Captain Mumby, Gosport.
66	J. H. Redman, London.
174	F. C. Scarr, Dublin.
	B. Phillips, 97, Gower St., London, W.C.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks.—*Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*, September, from Mr. Nunn. *The American Collector*, No. 3, September. Catalogue of Twelfth Sale from Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co.

Any donations to the library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Members' Exchange and Wants Column.

Will sell or exchange Philatelic Papers and Stamps for others not in my collections. Send Lists of wants and offers. Quantity of English Cards, lilac border, for exchange.—MONTEITH, Southport.

Notices.

The social meeting announced to be held this month is postponed to a later date.

A committee meeting will be held shortly, notice of which will be sent to each member of the committee upon date being fixed.

Rules and application forms can be had from the Secretary upon receipt of a request from any member.

THOS. H. HINTON,
 Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
 5, Paultons Square,
 Chelsea, S.W.

October 6th, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the September Packet 28 members sent sheets. As only one or two members sent sheets for the Colonial Packet I included them in the General Packet. Unless more members take an interest in this packet it will have to be dropped. Owing to my being away during the greater part of October I have not yet returned the June sheets, I hope to do so next week, together with the July sheets.

S. C. SKIPTON,
 78, Castle-street,
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Wove Paper. Perforated 12.

- | | |
|----|-----------------|
| 1 | 1c. BROWN. |
| 2 | 2c. VERMILION. |
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S. C. SKIPTON,
 Assistant Secretary.

78, Castle-street,
 Salisbury.



BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. T. Wilson Esq.; Vice-President, R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. P. T. Deakin, H. R. Bewlay, Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton, Mr. H. E. Greatorex; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address, 208, Birchfield-road, Birmingham.

Oct. 1.—Annual General Business Meeting.

The above officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

The accounts showing a balance of £9 11s 5½d. in favour of the Society, were audited, approved and adopted.

The election of the following members was confirmed:—Messrs. J. Ferroni (Rep. of Colombia), R. Osborne (Spain), C. Dascalakis (Greece), D Benjamin (China), H. Cunningham (London), E. G. Cullin (Straits), H. A. Hatton (Natal), P. Kohl (Germany), C. McNaughtan (London), J. N. Coumenos (Greece), Dr. jun. C. S. Socolis (Greece).

The following were then unanimously elected members:—Messrs. M. Giwelb (London), C. Whitfield-King (Ipswich), T. H. L. Crowle (London, Wilmot Corfield (India), J. H. Lewes (India), W. Salisbury (Birmingham), J. R. Smeaton (Birmingham), W. J. Austin (Natal), Guydon Hutson (Glasgow), F. J. Cade (Cheltenham), Mrs. Eaden (Birmingham), Miss A. Benson (Bath).

One application was refused, and several postponed through want of time to examine them.

The annexed programme was approved:—

1896

Oct. 15 Presidential Address: Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Nov. 5 Display: Ceylon.

„ 19 Paper: South Australian Officials: Mr. G. Johnson.

Dec. 3 Display: South Australia.

„ 17 „ United States.

1897

Jan. 7 Paper: Cape of Good Hope: Mr. G. Johnson.

„ 21 Display: Postal Curiosities.

Feb. 4 „ Trinidad.

„ 18 Paper: Mexico: Mr. W. T. Wilson.

March 4 “Used stamps, and why I prefer to collect them,” followed by a display of his collection of West Indies: Mr. R. Hollick.

March 18 Paper: Barbados: Mr. W. Pimm.

April 1 Paper: Austria and Hungary: Mr. V. Lundblad.

May 6 Philatelic Display: Mr. W. B. Avery.

„ 20 Paper: Roumania: Mr. H. Edelmuller.

Oct. 7, 1897—Annual General Business Meeting.

The Report of the past Session, with Rules, Balance Sheets, &c., will be ready for distribution about Oct. 14th, and the Hon. Sec. will be pleased to send a copy on application if such is received early. For

although we have printed 4000 we can only send them to selected names from our lists.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS FROM OCT. 1ST, 1895, TO OCT. 1ST, 1896.

President:—W. T. WILSON, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*:—R. HOLLICK, Esq.; W. PIMM, Esq.; *Committee*:—MR. V. LUNDBLAD, MR. C. A. STEPHENSON, MR. W. S. VAUGHTON, MR. W. F. WADAMS; *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer*:—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.; *Official Address*:—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

The numbers correspond with those on their Membership Cards.

1 C. A. Smyth-Ryland, 2 G. Johnson, 3 C. A. Stephenson, 4 G. Bridgman, 5 T. D. Dutton, 6 F. F. Empson, 7 D. Ostara, 8 W. J. Colley, 9 H. Le Cronier, 10 R. T. Stevens, 11 S. Lindhé, 12 C. J. Phillips (Hon.), 13 J. Campbell, 14 R. Peake, 15 T. Birch, 16 W. T. Wilson, 17 W. Pimm, 18 E. C. Cooke, 19 A. J. Foster, 20 D. Davis, 21 H. R. Bewlay, 22 C. F. Tanner, 23 J. E. Sparrow, 24 J. S. Goodacre, 25 Miss J. Weston, 26 W. F. Wadams, 27 R. Hollick, 28 H. L. Ewen, 29 H. Clark, 30 V. Lundblad, 31 T. Ridpath, 32 M. Z. Kuttner, 33 J. Winch, 34 A. Allen, 35 H. E. Greatorex, 36 W. S. King, 37 W. S. Vaughton, 38 W. G. Walton, 39 H. Loveridge, 40 G. F. Jackson, 41 A. Constantine, 42 W. Brown, 43 W. A. S. Westoby, 44 H. Weston, 45 W. C. Tyrrell, 46 J. H. Cooke, 47 A. A. Bartlett, 48 J. Tchakidji, 49 C. W. Kissinger, 50 R. Hughes, 51 R. H. Hunter, 52 P. Robertson, 53 Dr. G. H. Hart, 54, C. Manby, 55 C. W. S. Kynnersley, 56 W. G. Hawkins, 57 F. A. Wickhart, 58 W. A. Woolley, 59 P. T. Deakin, 60 F. Seyde, 61 Miss F. Lewis, 62 T. W. Goonewardene, 63 P. de la Tournière, 64 E. F. Broderip, 65 Mrs. L. Rondel, 66 W. Morley, 67 H. Hilckes, 68 F. J. Crick, 69 C. T. Boyton, 70 E. Slinger, 71 W. Vibert, 72 W. G. Ward, 73 T. J. Rowland, 74, Saml. Epstein, 75 H. de S. de Wilde, 76 W. J. Martin, 77 E. W. Heusinger, 78 T. D. Hume, 79 W. R. Joynt, 80 F. G. Bepier, 81 P. Fabri, 82 A. Levy, 83 F. Hagen, 84 P. Kiderlein, 85 H. E. M. Rolsted, 86 Dr. R. H. Anachoreta, 87 W. W. Worthington, 88 A. S. Weiler, 89 M. de Troostemburgh, 90 T. P. Dorman, 91 C. G. Taylor, 92 R. Sneath, 93 J. A. Galbraith, 94 W. E. Jeff, 95 A. C. Jones, 96 E. Sigerist-Moser, 97 R. S. Bhatavadekar, 98 J. G. Wilson, 99 A. Tsimis, 100 E. F. Wurtele, 101 R. Reid, 102 H. B. Squire, 103 W. Hadlow, 104 H. J. Stuart, 105 G. C. Philipides, 106 H. L. Hayman, 107 H. Gremmel, 108 R. F. Albrecht, 109 J. A. Scheidt, 110 C. Fendelow, 111 C. Dascalakis, 112 A. Norman, 113 B. Okehufui, 114 C. H. Grell, 115 A. K. Atandiloff, 116 Lieut. T. E. Madden, 117 H. C. R. Bell, 118 J. H. Parry, 119 J. M. Moses, 120 G. T. Macdougall, 121 A. Hogan, 122 Mrs. Simpson, 123 Major G. S. Lowe, 124 Capt. C. L. Norris Newman, 125 H. Edelmuller, 126 F. F. Wilson, 127 A. F. Griffiths, 128 Sir E. Sullivan, Bart., 129 A. Scheinling, 130 W. A. Riley, 131 Major W. F. Anstey, 132 W. Leigh, 133 H. A. Young, 134 A. Pulin, 135 L. S. Charlick, 136 J. de Le Retord, 137 W. A. Walker, 138 J. P. Way, 139 T. Torrabadella, 140 W. B. Avery, 141 E. Shorthouse, 142 R. H. Ridout, 143 C. Forbes, 144 C. Samarakoon, 145 H. N. Flewker, 146 M. P. Castle, 147 J. Ferroni, 148 R. Osborne, 149 D. Benjamin, 150 E. G. Cullin, 151 H. Cunningham, 152 H. A. Hatton, 153 C. McNaughtan, 154 P. Kohl, 155 Dr. jur. C. S. Socolis, 156 J. N. Coumenos.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckton; vice-Presidents, J. H. Abbott, F. Barratt; Hon. Secretary, A. H. Harrison; Assistant Hon. Secretary, C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, W. W. Munn; Committee, W. Grunewald, E. Petri, R. H. W. Whapham.

The opening meeting of the Session 1896-97 was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, September 25th, the President in the chair, supported by the vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Librarian, Hon. Secretary, Assistant Hon. Secretary, Messrs. Ridpath, Grunewald, Petri, Whapham, Gibson, Marsden, Jones, Pemberton, Ranck, Ostara, Fildes, Darlow, and the following visitors:—Mr. Ehrenbach (London), Mr. H. Hilckes (London), Mr. J. Neilson (Rio de Janeiro), Mr. Skipwith junr. (Leeds), Messrs. Oxley, Croxton, B. J. Beckton, Leers, and Wanstall.

The President in a few opening remarks welcomed the visitors and mentioned that the committee knowing their debt to Mr. Ridpath for his services in the last three sessions, felt that they could not trespass upon his kindness this year, Mr. J. H. Abbott had come forward and had offered his services and lantern for the occasion. He might point out that the only difference noticeable would be, that the stamps would not be thrown upon the screen in colours, but in the near future, by Mr. Abbott's endeavours even this might be done.

He was glad to be able to tell them that the Exhibition of 1897 was now on a business basis and the arrangements in a forward state, and he thought he could assure them that the Provincial Societies would have their interests kept well in the foreground. Mentioning the Nova Scotia find, the President said, much as some might regret it he did not consider that Philately would greatly suffer. Collectors might not look upon their specimens, bought previously, with the same love and admiration as before, yet it must be borne in mind that philatelists had an interest, something more than the mere value of their stamps, and that the find would enable many to obtain these out of whose reach they had been before.

The Hon. Secretary being called upon, read the names who had replied expressing their regret at not being able to attend the meeting.

The programme of the Exhibition affixed hereto was then entered upon.

That it was a decided success seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those present.

A vote of thanks on the motion of Mr. Gibson was heartily accorded to Mr. Abbott, who suitably replied.

The meeting was brought to a close by Mr. Abbott showing how far he had succeeded in his endeavours to give the stamps in their colours upon the screen.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON,
Hon. Sec.,

Grasmere, Whitefield, near Manchester.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Few members failed to contribute this month, and in consequence, the September packets regained their normal aspect, both as regards quantity and quality. 242 sheets valued at £1,831 12s 3d, were sent in and duly despatched on four circuits. An important change will date from next month, when cash settlements will be made monthly, instead of quarterly as heretofore. Intending members should apply to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB AND EXCHANGE.—Mesdames Lucey Clarke, Frederica Mitchell, Florence Hyde, Adelene Voltiere, M. Eveleen Pearson, Claire Addison, Mab Vincett, and Jennie Franklin and Messrs. Edmund Russell, A. L. Roloff, Lorenzo Valentine, Claude Ravenhill, E. B. Rubinstein, Charles Glover, Claude E. Feingstein (violinist), George M. Hale, Bernard Collins (flautist), and Grant Fallows assisted the members of the Philatelic Club at their concert at 40, Jermyn-street, on Thursday, October 1st. The members who took part in the programme were Mesdames Elsar May (the Australian Prima Donna), Nellie Cope, Ethel Davies (who recited "The Courtship of Henry V. and Catherine), Josephine Phillips, Clarence Raynor, and Messrs. Sydney Paxton (who gave half-a-dozen clever sketches at the piano), and Henry J. Slaughter.

Amongst the members recently elected are such well-known philatelists as the Baron Anthony de Worms, Henry Calman (of New York), Philip von Ferrary (of Paris), L. Anthony (of Lille), J. Delgenne (of Paris), David Benjamin (of Shanghai), H. W. Colbrook (of Coquille, U.S.A.), Dalgetty Henderson, Lala Kashmiri, Mull, J. C. Sidebotham, and G. J. Campbell (of Calcutta).

The Philatelic Club's first auction will be held at 40, Jermyn-street, on Thursday 22nd instant.

Non-members of the club may now join the Exchange Division on payment of 5/- annual subscription.

SALISBURY AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held at Mr. Wm. Brown's Office, St. Thomas Square, on Friday evening, 9th October. The chair was taken by the Vice-President (Mr. Wm. Brown) supported by his colleagues, Mr. S. C. Skipton, Mr. Frank Horder, Mr. J. E. Podger, Mr. O. Shittler, Mr. E. Palmer, and Mr. A. E. Palmer, and H. W. Major, Hon. Sec.

The minutes of the last General Meeting were then read and confirmed.

The Secretary then read his report for the past year.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I have much pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report of the Salisbury and District Philatelic Society. Since the formation of the Society on Nov. 22nd, 1895, and up to the end of the season several meetings have been held. On Tuesday 3rd December 1895, the Vice-President (Mr. S. C. Skipton) gave some notes on the Stamps of Great Britain, with special reference to the early issues printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., from plates engraved in "taille douce," giving all the various varieties due to paper perforation, re-engraving, and additions to the dies. Mr. Skipton illustrating his remarks with stamps from his own collection, including nearly all the varieties unused and a number of picked used copies.

At the Meeting of the Society held in March, His Honour, Judge Philbrick, through the instigation of Mr. W. Brown said he would be very pleased to act as President to the Salisbury Society to which he was unanimously elected. On Thursday, April 16th His Honour met the members of the Society for the first time when there was a fairly good attendance of members. He first began by showing how the study of Postage stamps was a capital training in accuracy and observation, and even the youngest collector could

often teach the oldest something. He also gave some reminiscences of how the London Philatelic Society was started by himself and others, and of the cause which led to its formation.

He also told the members many of his experiences in the olden days when £2 was thought an exceptional price to pay for the very rarest stamp, and are at the present time gems of the first water. Mr. Philbrick's remarks coming as they did from a man who was one of the earliest collectors in this country, and whose collection was at one time probably the finest in existence, and who has never given up, up to the present, was listened to with interest by everyone present.

Other meetings were held for purpose of exchange, etc.

The number of members now on the books is 15, and I sincerely hope that this season will be a very interesting one, and that a Monthly exchange packet will be started amongst the members, and also that the number of members will go on increasing, and that the Society will extend its boundary as applications have been received from India and parts of England, from people wishing to join, and as there is to be an exhibition in London next year, of great importance the Society should do all in its power to increase its members and give it every possible support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,

H. WESTON MAJOR,
Hon. Sec.

The Rules were then read over and the special alterations were:—

(a) "The Society be called the Salisbury Philatelic Society," so as to admit of many from all parts including India and parts of England could join.

(b) "That an Exchange Packet (Monthly) be started," a Sub-Committee was formed to carry it out.

(c) The night of Meeting to be on Fridays instead of Tuesdays.

The Balance Sheet showing a balance of 6s in hand was read.

Mr. J. C. Podger proposed and Mr. F. Horder seconded that the report and Balance Sheet be unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—On the motion of Mr. W. Brown and seconded by Mr. Frank Horder, that His Honor Judge Philbrick, Q.C., be again elected President, which was carried unanimously, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him for his past valuable services.

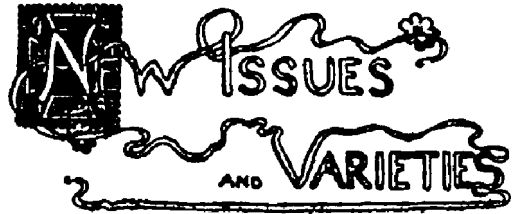
VICE-PRESIDENT.—The retiring Vice-Presidents, Mr. Brown and S. C. Skipton were warmly thanked for their past services.—Mr. Brown and Mr. Skipton not seeking re-election. Mr. Frank Horder was proposed as Vice-President and was unanimously agreed to.

HON SEC. AND TREASURER.—Mr. H. W. Major on the proposition of Mr. William Brown and seconded by Mr. Frank Horder, was thanked for his past services, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Major who, through pressure of business, felt bound to retire from the Hon. Secretaryship, but said he would do all in his power to promote the interests of the society. Mr. E. Palmer, on the proposition of Mr. H. W. Major seconded by Mr. J. E. Podger, was elected Secretary.

Committee.—The retiring committee were warmly thanked for their past services, and Messrs. J. E. Podger, William Brown, H. W. Major, T. A. Dixon were elected to form a committee for the ensuing season.

The following new members were proposed:—Mr. David Benjamin, of Shanghai, Mr. E. A. Rumbold, Catherine Street, Salisbury.

It is hoped by the alterations that it will induce members to take more interest in the Society, but considering it has been only started barely 12 months it has done good work, and it is to be hoped will go on increasing.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

Argentine. We hear of the following with the new watermark.

12c. blue.
1p. lake.

Brazil. A Postage Due Stamp of the type of the current 2,000 has been issued.

According to the *I.B.J.* the current 80r. Post Card is ruled in blue on the back instead of red.

P.D. 200r. slate, perf. 134.

P.C. 80r. violet and blue on blue, ruled in blue.

British Central Africa. Referring to the 1d. on 2d. double surcharge mentioned last month, Messrs. W. King informs us as follows:—

"100 sheets of 60 2d. stamps were sent to the Government Printing Office at Blantyre, to be surcharged. After printing this one sheet twice over, it was sent in to the P.M.G., who did not consider the overprinting could be done properly in B.C.A., so he re-called them and sent the remaining 99 sheets to the P.M.G. of the Cape of Good Hope, where they were properly surcharged. This will explain the difference in type. Only one sheet of 60 stamps was, therefore, locally surcharged, and that twice."

With reference to the high values of both Central and South Africa, we hear that only the values up to 5/-, are obtainable at the Post Offices, and that higher values are not supposed to be used for Postage. High values have, however, undoubtedly been used for postage purposes. With regard to the Fiscals mentioned in July as having been used postally though we chronicled them we did so without a very great belief in the postal nature of the obliteration which if we remember rightly was in all cases 'Fort Lister.' Now in our opinion there is nothing to prevent a stamp being used for Revenue purposes, and in an unsettled country being obliterated by a stamp used in other cases as a postmark. The Post Office at Fort Lister is probably the head quarters of the Government, and taxes, etc., would be paid there, and permits, etc. given out. We make these remarks as we have since seen some of these stamps offered for sale, with an extract from our Chronicle, as if we *guaranteed* their postal use.

British East Africa. We lately had the ½a. of the Company with the name surcharged twice. The current tr. India has been surcharged with name. This must have been out some months.

Die Post notes two Post Cards with stamps of the new design.

- ja. black and brown (Company) surch. twice
- 1r. black, green and rose (India).
- P.C. ja. green on buff, size 120 x 75 mm.
- 1a. carmine " " 140 x 90 mm.

Bulgaria. The *Monthly Journal* reports the following.

- 2s. vertical pair, upper stamp surch. 'OI' in red.
- P.C. 1887. 5s. green on white, impression on both sides.

Cape of Good Hope. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 'ONE PENNY' on 2d. with double surcharge. This we fancy has been noted before.

Chamba. The *London Philatelist* notes the following:—

- 14a. black and brown 'STATF' instead of STATE.

Colombia. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* notes the 5c. instead of yellow-brown on yellowish as—

- 5c. red-brown on salmon.

Ecuador. Various papers chronicle the 10c. Fiscal stamp surcharged '1896'—'CORREOS'—'5 CTs' and a flourish.

- 5c. in black on 10c. orange.

Fernando Po. The *M.J.* chronicles a Fiscal stamp, large rectangular, with arms in centre, and dated 1896, as having been issued for postage use for one day only.

- F.P. 10c. carmine, imperf.

Finland. The *T.P.* notes

- 1m. rose and grey, perf. 134.

France. The *Collectionneur* describes a curiosity namely an unsevered pair of the 15c. blue, one stamp being of type i, and the other of type ii. The 15c. in this colour has hitherto only been chronicled in type ii.

- 1878 15c. blue Type i.

The following stamps etc are to be done away with.

- Adhesive 75c.
- Envelopes 5c., large size.
- " 15c., small size.
- Wrappers 3c.
- Postage Due 60c.
- " 1f.

Great Britain. Mr. Morley in an interesting talk lately showed us some new discoveries.

First. Some of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co's. Stamps, apparently proofs, printed on paper watermark with a star. Probably that used for the Ceylon Stamps.

Secondly. The 1d. lilac (Draft or Receipt) watermark Foul Anchor. Three varieties of Anchor measuring 16 mm., and a copy with Foul Anchor measuring 18 mm.

Thirdly. 1/- vermilion (Inland Revenue), wmk. Anchors, Die F.

Fourthly. Current 1/- green, Government Parcels, without stop under T.

Fifthly. The Army Official Stamps with the foot of the 'L' short or absent.

He also informed us that a number of 1/- salmon are coming from France that have had the penmarks removed, and profess to be unused.

Another dealer in the Strand showed us a copy of the Guildhall Post Card with impression on both sides.

Greece. The *A.J.P.* reports.

- 1891 5l. vertical pair, perf. 11½ all round imperf. between.

Guatemala. The *T.P.* reports the 5c. Envelope already reported as having been surcharged 6c. as having been also surcharged in a similar manner 2c.

- 2c. in black on 5c. blue, size 152 x 189mm.

Holland. We hear that the 50c. has been issued in a similar size to the 2g. 50c., and 5g., and in two colours.

- 50c. green, centre bistre.

Hong Kong. The *I.B.J.* reports that some of the Reply Cards 4c, 3.+ 3c. have been divided and the reply halves have been surcharged 4c., and the word 'REPLY' obliterated by a heavy bar.

- 4c. in red on 3c. brown, reply half.

Italy. It is reported that a special Post Card will be issued to commemorate the marriage of the Prince of Naples.

Jhind. The tr. has been surcharged 'SERVICE.'

- Off. 1r. black and green and carmine.

Johore. We have received copies of the new stamps with the head of the present Sultan. Otherwise they are similar to the old set.

- 1c. green, wmk. flower, perf. 14
- 2c. green and blue " "
- 3c. green and purple " "
- 4c. green and rose " "
- 5c. green and brown " "
- 6c. green and yellow " "

Liberia. The *M.J.* chronicles an error of the 1892 Post Card 'POSTALE' in the top line being without the 'E.' It is said that these were the first to be sent out, but if so it is curious that they have not been seen before.

- P.C. 3c. brown and blue, error 'POSTAL.'

Mauritius. Owing to changes in the Postal Rates, it is probably that some new values will shortly be issued, 18c. and 36c.

Mexico. Mr. Chapman writes as follows:—"In the August No. of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, I notice Mexican Post Cards listed, but more varieties should be added:—

- P.C. 2c. rose, formula rose on buff, 20 balls, Interior.
- 2c. " " " " 21 " "
- 3c. brown " " " " 20 " "
- 3c. " " " " 21 " "
- 3c. " " " " 21 " "
- error " direccion " }
- 3c. rose " green on buff, 20 balls, U. P. U.
- 2c. " " " " 21 " "
- 3c. brown " " " " 20 " "
- 3c. " " " " 21 " "
- 3c. " " " " 21 " "
- error " direccion " }

As a matter of fact there must exist 8 sub-varieties of each card as they are set up by hand in sheets of eight."

The only values of the adhesives that we have seen with the new watermark are

- 1c. green, pinperf. 12.
- 2c. red, "
- 4c. orange "
- 5c. blue "
- 1p. brown "

Negri Sembilan. A new value 15c. is reported here. Thus will probably be supplied to all the Malay States.

- 15c. green and mauve.

The 25c. and 50c. are also reported to have been issued with the centre in green. This either means a change in colour or else a mistake.

New South Wales. The Australian Philatelist reports that rate for letter cards to Fiji has been reduced. On the back of the current Letter Card the word 'and' after 'Tasmania,' and all the third and fourth lines after 'Australia' are erased, 'and Fiji' added in red ink.

- L.C. 14d. red on drab, pink inside, inscriptions altered in red.

New Zealand. The *M.J.* chronicles the following:—

- 1873 1d. rose, wmk. star, horizontal pair, perf. 12½ all round, imperf. between.

Panama. *I.B.J.* gives a new value of the current design.
1 peso carmine.

Peru. The Official Stamps have not been suppressed as reported. *Mekel's Weekly* says that some of the current stamps have been surcharged 'GOBIERNO' in thick block capitals without a frame.

Off. 1c. black and ultramarine.
10c. " yellow.
50c. " rose.

Portugal. The following Post Cards and Letter Cards have been issued with stamps of the current type.

P.C. 20r. lilac on buff
20+20r. " "
30r. brown " "
30+30r. " "
L.C. 25r. green " "
50r. blue on bluish

Roumania. We read that the watermark of the current stamps (P R) is now 15 mm high, instead of 11 mm. We do not yet know what values have appeared.

Salvador. A set of Official Stamps has been issued here, completing the set, the first two values of which were mentioned in August. The full set is:—

1c. black and green	15c. black and dark green
2c. " lake	20c. " carmine
3c. " orange	24c. " violet
5c. " blue	30c. " green
10c. " brown	50c. " yellow
15c. " grey-violet	100c. " dark blue

Seychelles. The 18c. Adhesive and Envelope have been issued. The adhesive is surcharged '18CENTS' in block capitals and the Envelope in Roman Capitals.

18c. in black on 45c. carmine and brown,
E. 18c. in black on 20c. brown.

Siam. Mr. W. T. Wilson possesses a copy of the 4a. large surcharge on 24a., with the English surcharge printed twice.

Sirmoor. We have received some copies of the Official Stamps with a fresh setting up of the surcharge. The stamps are the old issue, head in centre, the new issue, elephant in centre, not have yet been surcharged. The surcharge is the usual 'On S.S.S.' but smaller, and is a fresh setting up. The 3p. is set up in blocks of 20 (two rows of 10), and there are the following varieties:—No. 1. has the 'S' at bottom, vertically under the 'O' of 'On.' No. 11. has the 'S' at the left inverted, and the stop too high, and Nos. 16 and 17 have the stop after the right hand 'S' too high. The 6p. are set up in 10 varieties (one row). We also found a block of the 3p. with surcharge inverted.

3p. black and orange
3p. " " varieties
3p. " " surch. inverted
3p. " " " varieties
6p. " green

South Australia. The ½d. has appeared perforated 13.
½d. brown, perf. 13

Trinidad. We have received copies of the high values of the new set. The shape is large upright rectangular, the same size as the £1 and £5 Bechuanaland.

5/- green, value orange, wmk. C A and Crown
10/- " " blue " " "
£1 " " carmine " " "

United States. The *A.J.P.* discovers a new Local on a letter dated Cincinnati, October 19th, 1848. The design has a horseman in centre of an

oblong oval inscribed 'H. FRAZER'S CITY EXPRESS POST'—'2 CENTS' all in plain frame.

Local 2c. black on salmon.

Uruguay. The same paper has discovered the following surcharged 'OFFICIAL.'

1884 10c. grey, surch. in black.

Western Australia. The *Record* chronicles a pair of the

186a. 4d. blue, rouletted

Zanzibar. The India 2a. has been surcharged '2½' in the same type as the 1½a., and two more values of the B.E.A. series have been surcharged 'Zanzibar.'

2½d in red on 2a black and blue (India)

2½a. red and blue (B.E.A.)

5a. black and bistre "



By S. C. SKIPTON.

* Used. † On Original.

Messrs. CHEVELLY held their 94th sale on September 7th.

22 Geneva, Envelope, smallest size, used, entire 12 0 0
333 Dominica, C.A., 1/-*... 3 17 6
387 St. Vincent, star, 5/-, defective ... 5 0 0

Messrs. BUHL & Co. held their 10th sale on September 8th.

50 Ceylon, imperf., 4d. ... 9 0 0
51 " " 2/- ... 5 10 0
52 " star, perf., 8d. brown* ... 8 8 0
67 India, ½a. red, pair* ... 13 10 0
98 Perak, 2c. brown, crescent and Pin oval* ... 4 15 0
182 Nevis, litho, 6d.* ... 9 0 0
215 Uruguay, block letters, 120c., used ... 4 10 0

Mr. HADLOW held his eighty-first sale on September 15th.

234 U.S., Periodicals, 1c.—60\$. (without 9c.)* ... 16 16 0

Messrs. BUHL held their eleventh sale on September 21st and 22nd.

4 Baden, perf. 13½, 3k.* ... 4 8 0
13 Brunswick, 1st issue, 2sg.,* (no gum) 4 0 0
24 Bulgaria, error, 5s. carmine on flesh* 7 7 0
79 Meck. Schwerin, 4-4s., pair, rouletted ... 9 5 0
85 Naples, Arms, ½t. blue ... 15 0 0
86-7 " Cross, ½t. blue £5 5s and 4 10 0
103 Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1-3gr. ... 5 10 0
140 Basle, 2½r.* ... 5 10 0
141-2 " 2½r. each ... 4 15 0
147-8 Zurich, 4r. ... £15 and 10 10 0
213b BEA on Company's stamps complete set ½a. to 5r. ... 10 10 0
224 Gold Coast, C.A., 1d. blue* ... 9 0 0
229 Lagos, 5/- blue* ... 7 10 0

233	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d*	...	6	5	0
253	B. Guiana, 1851, 1c. magenta	...	5	10	0
255	" 1862, 2c., grapes	...	8	8	0
302	St. Lucia, 1884, 1/- orange*	...	4	7	6
303	" " 1/- (used)	...	4	4	0
Messrs. VENTOM, BULL and COOPER held their 78th sale on September 24th and 25th.					
43	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1/2gr.*	...	5	15	0
50	Saxony, 3pf. red	...	4	15	0
127	India, Service, 4a., provisional, strip of 4; 1/2a., ditto, pair; 2a., small surch., 4a. green, ditto, a pair; all on piece of original	...	20	0	0
156	Cape, woodblock, error, 4d. red, slightly damaged	...	24	0	0
179	Lagos, C.C., perf. 13, 3d., 6d., 1/-, all*	...	8	0	0
183	" 5/- blue, used...	...	6	17	6
199	Reunion, 30c., on entire but unused	...	68	0	0
200	" ditto, pen cancelled	...	68	0	0
217	U.S., 90c. blue, with grill*	...	6	6	0
271	Newfoundland, 1/- orange	...	12	10	0
305	Barbados, 1d. on 1/2 5/-, pair*	...	105	0	0
306	B. Guiana, 1st issue, 4c. on orange, cut to shape†	...	16	0	0
318	" 1862, 1c., balls	...	7	7	0
332	Dominica, C.A., 1/-, pair*	...	5	0	0
354	Nevis, litho., 4d.*	...	14	0	0
355	" " 6d., pair*	...	28	10	0
397	Trinidad, perf. 13, 6d. emerald*	...	5	0	0
410	Virgin Isles, double lined border, 1/-*	...	4	17	6
442	Sydney, Plate ii., 2d.*	...	8	15	0
454	Queensland, 1860, 2d., rough perf., imperf. horizontally*	...	9	10	0
497-8	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow, £4 10s and	...	3	10	0

Messrs. CHEVELEY held their 95th sale on September 28th.

27	Geneva, 10c., severed but rejoined*	...	27	10	0
28	Vaud, 4c., cut at top	...	16	10	0
30	Tuscany, 60c.	...	9	12	0
31	Wurtemberg, 1st issue, 9k.* (no gum)	...	6	10	0
161	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., very early	...	10	10	0
162	" small fillet, 2d., pair*	...	16	10	0
163	" Greek border, 1d.*	...	5	5	0
172	Sierra Leone, C.C., 1/2 PFNNY on 1 1/2d.*	...	4	15	0
209	S. Australia, 6d., perf. by roul., pair*	...	12	0	0
330	Newfoundland, 6 1/2d. carmine, used	...	15	0	0
331	" " 6 1/2d. "	...	11	0	0
332	" " 6d. orange*	...	9	0	0
338	N. Brunswick, 6d + 1/2 3d†	...	5	0	0
344	St. Christopher, C.A., 4d. blue*	...	6	0	0

Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON held a sale on September 29th and 30th.

40	Gt. Britain, 1d., plate Nos. complete*	...	6	0	0
128	Spain, 1852, 2r., pair	...	20	10	0
139	Basle, 2 1/2r.	...	6	0	0
142	Zurich, 4r.	...	19	0	0
148	Tuscany, 60c.	...	10	10	0
154	Ceylon, 6d. on bleuté*	...	5	10	0
175	Hong Kong, 96c. yellow*	...	6	0	0
192	Cape, wood block, dark blue	...	4	17	6
207	Mauritius, large fillet, 2d.	...	14	10	0
226-7	Canada, 7 1/2d. green*	£15 10s &	7	15	0
228	" 10d. blue, thick paper, pair*	...	26	15	0
229	" ditto, single copy*	...	9	10	0
234	" perf., 6d. violet-black, pair*	...	29	10	0
235	" ditto, single copy*	...	12	10	0
240	N. Brunswick, Connell*	...	10	10	0
257	N. Scotia, 1/- red-violet	...	10	5	0
289	Barbados, 1d. on 1/2 5/-, pair	...	24	0	0

291	Barbados, 1/2d. on 4d. in black and in red, pair*	...	7	5	0
299	Dominica, C.A., 1/-*	...	3	0	0
327	Nevis, perf. 15, 1/- yellow-green*	...	18	0	0
332	" litho., 1/-, sheet of 12*	...	23	0	0
342	" " 6d. green*	...	8	2	6
356	St. Christopher, C.A., 4d. blue*	...	5	10	0
370	St. Vincent, 1st issue, 1d., pair, imperf*	...	3	5	0
375	" " star, 1/- vermilion, large perf.*	...	5	5	0
380	" " 4d. on 1/-*	...	14	0	0
391	Trinidad, pin perf., 1d. rose-red*	...	4	4	0
392	" " 4d. grey-lilac*	...	5	7	6
393	" " 6d. green*	...	7	0	0
339	Turks, 2 1/2d. on 1d. 1873, pair Types 6 and 7*	...	13	0	0
408	Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d. rose*	...	7	5	0
409	" " 6d., used	...	4	12	6
437	B. Guiana, 1862, 1c., entire sheet, unsigned remainders*	...	36	0	0
456	N. Caledonia, 1st issue, entire sheet*	...	10	0	0
460	Sydney, Plate ii., 2d., CREVIT omitted	...	7	15	0
462	N. Zealand, blue paper, 1d.*	...	14	10	0
476	Westralia, 1st issue, 4d. block of 40*	...	20	0	0

New Leaves to Cut.

HILCKES' AUCTION SUMMARY, SEASON 1895-96*

We have received a copy of this work and can heartily recommend it to our readers as giving in the simplest and easiest form for reference the prices of the rare stamps offered at the various London Auctions during the last season.

Whatever anyone may think of the value of auction prices in individual cases we think that by taking the *average* price obtained for a number of copies of the same stamp a very fair criterion of the *real* value of that particular stamp may be obtained, especially if as in the work before us the condition of each copy is noted.

In the preface of the current volume the author informs us that he has tried to improve as far as possible in the general arrangements on the book issued last year. We are bound to say that in looking into the book casually we do not notice any great improvements. This is due to the fact that the arrangements first adopted were so good that very little if any improvement was possible. The improvements adopted, however, are the following and our readers will see that they are quite small. The book is now narrower so as more easily to go into the pocket. Then in the case of Great Britain, small illustrations of various stamps are added and finally the different values of the stamps have been set up in heavy type so as they may more easily catch the eye.

To anyone who is in the habit of either buying or selling scarce stamps we give this advice—Buy the Auction Summary at once and study it carefully, and you will soon find you cannot do without it.

* Hilckes & Co., Ltd., 64, Cheapside, London. Price 1/6.



[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, No. 10.

OCTOBER 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

THE OST-ASIATISCHE LLOYD.

The number of this excellent German weekly for June 19, has been apparently sent round by Mr. David Benjamin, of Shanghai, to his friends of the philatelic press. Our copy is somewhat late in reaching us, and we make no apology for taking advantage of a translation which appeared in the *American Journal of Philately* for September, of one part of the Shanghai German's contents, that namely which relates to the postal service of China, past, present and future. We can only regret that the uninspired but conscientious writer, confining himself to faultless fact, has favoured us with no verses or quotations this time!

Here is the article, with only a few omissions of unimportant matter.

THE POST-OFFICE IN CHINA.

"In view of the approaching establishment of an Imperial postal service in China on the European pattern, a birds-eye view of the existing postal service, as well as its past history, ought to be of general interest. The service itself was always in the care of the ministry of war. It was during the supremacy of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) that the transmission of passengers and mails acquired considerable importance, and began to be well handled. However, in the 17th century, this system fell from its high plane, because the Government officials began to exploit it for personal advantage. It was only on the accession of the second Mantschu Emperor that the service again achieved its previous success, and, in fact became greatly extended. The conquest of new territories made good and regular connection more necessary than ever. For the management and general control of this service a special class of officials were appointed, who were under the supervision of the Minister of War. At the stations, the majority of which were located on the principal roads, all the necessaries for expedition, such as horses, camels, wagons, boats, etc., were held in readiness.

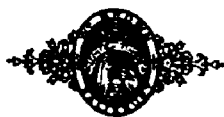
The service was divided into two classes. By the means of the first Imperial despatches and by the second passengers and baggage, as well as war material, were forwarded. This Imperial Post is at present administered by the Postmaster General, whose office

is in Peking. The branches are restricted to the provincial capitals, and Vice-Postmasters are in charge. These officials are selected exclusively out of the upper military class. The Imperial post was to forward only imperial edicts, regulations, and similar official writings, however, in reality, the messengers also carry the private correspondence of the upper classes. The carriers are especially selected and enjoy a number of privileges, as, for instance, the right to live at hotels and obtain food for their horses free of charge.

The second division is known as "General Post Service (Yuting);" it extends over all China. The main office is in Peking and in every Chinese city that is walled in there is a branch. The Taotais, or District Governors, are generally the Postmasters of their respective districts. They name their subordinates who act as local postmasters. The latter again control and are responsible for the carriers and messengers. Each one of these must forward the mail from his station to those points which are nearest to his centre. The average distance between these does not exceed 100 li. (about 40 English miles). At every station there is a man who keeps accounts of all letters received and forwarded. All post-office buildings are the property of the government.

Almost all official documents which are to be forwarded, bear a superscription which states how quickly they are to be carried. Ordinary documents are marked 200 li (about 80 miles) per day; those which are to be especially expedited are expected to travel 400 li, and those which are in great haste, as much as 800 li per day. The messenger must traverse this distance, no matter what the state of the weather may be, otherwise he is subject to punishment. The best time which has ever been made in China is 280 German miles (nearly 1,400 miles) in four days, or almost 14 miles per hour. This occurred in the year 1815 in the Taiping Rebellion. The expense of this postal service is borne by the provincial authorities.

Perfect as the Imperial postal system of China may have been, even in former centuries, it was never used to any extent by the commercial or private interests. Even had they been permitted to send letters or packets by the means of this service, it is still doubtful if they would have availed themselves to the privilege, as the officials would have been suspected of tampering with private letters. In consequence, independent postal agencies were established in the cities and market towns for the convenience of bankers, merchants and private individuals, which undertook



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 6.

NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 71.



NOVEMBER 10th, 1896.

What do you think of the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*?

That many look approvingly on this latest venture of William of Salisbury, is proved by the numerous applications—received, alas, too late—for copies several days after the date of issue.

We cannot too strongly impress on our friends, readers and advertisers, that all copies of the *Advertiser* are sent out over the general world. None are kept as "back numbers," and so it is quite useless to write for old copies of the *Advertiser*.

Of course the use of the thing is that it should circulate everywhere and be seen by everybody. We begin with a modest three thousand a month, but we do not despair of detaining a useful working circulation of ten thousand.

Mr. Brown will be very glad to weigh carefully any suggestions from advertisers which will in any way be to their advantage or meet their many and varied requirements. Letters on this subject should be addressed to William Brown, St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury, and bear the words *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* on the cover.

We very greatly regret to find from Mr. Charles J. Phillips' "Notes and News" that the most useful of little pocket-books, the *Philatelic Diary*, is *not* to appear in 1897. Personally, this is a grievous loss to the writer, who has carried one in his pocket since New Year's Day, 1895.

There must be something strangely dull and apathetic about a certain section of the British Public if they fail to support such an excellent contrivance as this—useful not only to thousands of stamp collectors, but to the outside millions who only know of stamps as useful carriers, and limit their collections to the newer issues of their native country!

We shall miss that little book with its three little pockets (which the vulgar filled with 2½d, 1d, and ½d issues of the British Isles), its funny little Saints Days—the birthdays of Stamps—and the "indispensable perforation gauge in a pocket," which the unphilatelic used too often to cut the leaves of their closed reviews.

We shall lose, too, one of our few jokes. Readers of the *P.J.G.B.* will remember how our overworked printers in the *Diary's* infancy, startled the philatelic world with an announcement that the mighty firm of Stanley Gibbons was about to start a *Philatelic Dairy*! Rumour flew very quickly about the purlieus of Fleet St., and there was not even wanting a caricature showing the Arch-Amalgamator Charles driving a milk cart with Major Evans and Gordon Smith presiding at the tap!

Those days are over. How cheerfully, yet unmercifully, Major Evans chaffed us, as only the good Major can! Now alas the *Dairy* is dry and the *Diary's* days are numbered. It is too bad.

Talking of Major Evans brings us infallibly back to the *Monthly Journal* Editorials in the copy now lying before us. Our good friend is "going for" the Philatelic Boy, and his caterers—the caterers for choice. The Editorial *cravache* is flicking round with a vengeance.

As a man who is just awaked from sleep by the tap of a friendly stick on an outstretched hand, we rub our eyes and exclaim "Hallo, what's all this about?" And before us as we open our eyes, stands the *Monthly Journal* whirling and twirling its friendly little stick, and standing over the Tommies and Harrys of stamp Journalism, like a veritable philatelic Mr. Barlow. Shades of Sandford and Merton, what's it all about?

Who, in or out of the Strand, ever wanted boys to be fed "with a crop of gaudy chromolithographs and cheap remainders?" What is the name of the Philatelic Peabody, whose idea it is that "packets are to be distributed broadcast, and free, *gratis*, for nothing?" Who wants the boy to "fill his album with rubbish, made on purpose for him?" Such, indeed, are the problems presented to a startled public by this month's *Monthly Journal*.

No, kind Major Evans, we want none of these things. We want boys, and that still larger class of men who are boys in philately, to keep up heart and not despair because of the almost intolerable mass of minutia introduced into modern stamp-knowledge, and the impossible prices asked for the stamps of old days.

We want them to collect—not rubbish, we have never said that or hinted at it—but perfectly genuine postal issues, which as yet are to be had for modest pennies, and which have as much interest and possibly as much art and science in them as Nova Scotias before the fall. We want to show them that Philately is still possible to them—a really interesting, instructive, historical, and widespreading Philately—in spite of markets, rigs, corners, and remainders. Surely that is a fair enough ambition. The collectors of the gold coins of the world should at least have the grace to look on with tolerance while their poorer brethren mass together—with infinite patience, but too finite purses—their modest little collections of less noble, but equally instructive bronze.

Then as to the boys' simple questions, and the willing, but not exhaustive answers we give them. Such answers only meet, or partially meet, the needs of the moment; and if it please an intelligent youth to see an attempt made to solve in print what to him is a puzzle, who shall say him nay? No one knows better than we do that no collection of such isolated answers makes a Handbook, any more than a string of uncoupled trucks makes up a train.

Seriously speaking, if a boy or man wants a connected guide to the essentials of Philately, he has it ready to his hand. Over and over again in these columns and in that Boys' Page which the great philatelist looks on with such ill-favour, we have pointed out to boys and men the undoubted excellence of Major Evans' own book entitled *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, in its way a perfect piece of work.

And for one boy whom we have so advised in print there are dozens whom we have told by the simpler medium of the penny post that their questions may all—or nearly all—meet in that genuine work with solutions more accurate than any we can suggest. We have done this, and more. Yet we must ask Major Evans to believe that there are still boys, both young and old, who like to see their answers in print. This may be a failing, but the sin is so venial and the desire so human, that we have it not in our hearts to condemn it for the present.

Visitors to the British Museum should note that in the great Tapling Collection the issues of Victoria may now be seen.

An old philatelic friend, who is yet old enough, and wise enough to be also a New Collector, has favoured us with sundry "scraps from a stamp man's table," which are not without a certain interest of their own, and we give them as they stand in our quaint friend's rough notes.

"Tell them I want *unused* stamps. Tell them too, and they will be wise if they believe you, that *all London wants them*. I know what I'm talking about, my boy, and that's more than half your philatelic writers can say. Where are the old issues unused, tell me if you can? Look here, my good fellow. The new issues some day will be old and difficult to obtain unused *if you don't buy now when they're cheap*. No serious collector (don't laugh) really cares for great postmark blotches on his collection. Just take my tip. *Verbum sap.*"

"What about that Exhibition? Are they going to freeze out the dealers once more? Seems to me all we know about it is that we know nothing at all."

"A word in your ear. Is the rumour true that the Crystal Palatials are going to have a Popular Philatelic Exhibition of their own next year? What about it? A Palace man tells me they are going to do a gigantic boom, and if stamps help the boom (as no doubt they will) the Palace *may* try to run a show *without* the shy plated ones, and *with* the help of fuming but frozen out dealers. What about it, I say?"

"What about those Sierra Leone stamps that are becoming obsolete? Now the new 1/- and 2½d, and ½d have appeared, the New Collector

who has cut his first teeth will have a look in, as they say down our way. Why, surely that 1½d value was issued since 1889?"

"And Trinidad too. Now a new issue has appeared, the old 5/- will be a good stamp. And our young friend the 1/- Tobago is also obsolete. Good again for the New Collector!"

"One more scrap. If your New Collector had bought when new the B. E. Africa and B. S. Africa, he wouldnt have done badly. They're rapidly advancing in value, especially the surcharged. What about Johor now, with the new Sultan's head? Surely the one Old Sultan not surcharged will be a good value. Rather. Keep up your pluck my boy, and stick to the New Collector business. You're doing a good turn to thousands of fellows, who otherwise couldnt touch Philately. The heavily plated can take of themselves."

Some very old friends of ours are moving southwards, and ask us to tell our readers of the move. Messrs. Smyth & Co., late of Brecknock Road, N., are now to be found at 1, Campbell Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth. It is not without envy that we make this announcement. Lucky Messrs. Smyth to escape in November from the fogs of northern London to the pine-scented air of Boscombe. May our old friends profit in body and business by the pleasant change!

In these quick-rushing days, the puzzle for the earnest philatelist is where to find William Brown. Though of Salisbury, as all the world knows, he is not always *in* Salisbury. So we hereby give notice to any and all whom it may concern (and that is all collectors and lovers of stamps), that on the dates given Mr. Brown will be found at the following hotels. And with Mr. Brown travel many good things that most collectors covet:

- EDINBURGH, 17 Nov. Windsor Hotel.
- GLASGOW, 21 ,, St. Enoch's Station Hotel.
- LIVERPOOL, 23, or 24 ,, Adelphi Hotel.
- MANCHESTER, 27 ,, Grand Hotel.
- BIRMINGHAM, 2 Dec. Grand Hotel.

The Boys' Columns.

TO OUR BOYS.

It seems to us that we can save "Our Boys" and ourselves a good deal of trouble and ink and repetition by having a very short and quiet talk together in print, a talk perhaps all on one side. The fact that the same questions are asked of us again and again points to the need of some clearly written little book which shall

tell boy-beginners (and men-beginners for the matter of that) all, or almost all, they want to know about stamps. Now that need has been filled and the book has already been written, and an admirable book it is. It is called "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," and is by Major Evans. It isn't a big book, or in any way a pompous or preachy book, but it tells you all you want to know. It is in the form of a small dictionary, and in half-a-minute you can find what you want. You can get this book by writing to Stanley Gibbons, 391, Strand, or Mr. Brown will get it for you if you write to the office of this paper.

The price of the book, which will save you much time and many pennies in the end, is 2s. 2d. We will say at once that 2s. 2d. is a serious sum to a schoolboy: it certainly seemed a small fortune to us when we were at Dr. Birch's Academy. Still you can face this difficulty, by getting two or three of your stamp-collecting friends to share with you, and so club together and buy the book for the common use of your little club. That is one way out of the great money difficulty. Perhaps there is also another way out of it, but Major Evans may not thank us for suggesting it. It is to join us in a petition to the Major to issue a cheaper Edition, say at a shilling. Of course, we don't know whether this can be done; or if it cannot, whether he has time enough to write us a little sixpenny "Primer of Philately," taken from the treasurers of the Two-and-Twopenny, to help the young and old boys. For truly there are many old boys, whose shillings are few indeed. Perhaps Major Evans, than whom no man is better fitted for such a work, will see this petition, if ever he reads (as he ought) his *P.J.G.B.*, and will consider whether anything can be done for us.

Henry S.S.—You will find in the "Article of the Month," the clearly told story of the Nova Scotia remainders. Yes, the stamps are perfectly genuine and *not* reprints.

A.L.K.—You need not trouble to send them. Your description is sufficient. We have sent it on to Salisbury.

H.R.S.—Take the 2½d English for instance and the 20 pfennig. The German 20 pfennig is *not* exactly an equivalent of 2½d and if you think that out, you will find at least one difficulty in an international stamp *with present currencies*. Of course if all the monies of the world were uniform, the thing would be quite simple.

N.C.B.—We are very much obliged to you. See the Victorias now on show at the British Museum, King's Library. Any of the attendants will show you at once.

L.M.P.—(1) No. (2) From 10s to 12s 6d, according to condition. (3). Send us a list of the stamps you propose adding.

W.A.—W.N.—L.A.—Certainly you can use black and red pennies for postage now in Great Britain if you have them. They still carry their letters. This rule does *not* apply abroad. A detailed answer to this would be a little long but send us facts of any case you have in mind and we will either tell you or find out for you.

P. J. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

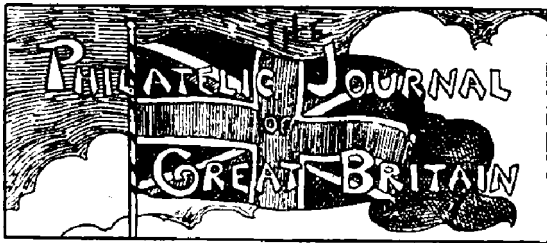
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1 page	40 0	36 0	30 0	22 6
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1-3 page or 1 col.	15 0	13 6	11 3	10 0
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1-16 page... ..	4 0	3 8	3 0	2 8
1-24 page or ⅛ col.	2 6	2 3	1 11	1 8

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a column.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



NOVEMBER 10th, 1896.

A Stamp-denying Ordinance.

In Mr. Nankivell's excellent paper *The Philatelic Record*, there is a double-barrelled announcement only too likely to give mingled pleasure and pain to either toying or trading philatelists. We are told that head-quarters (by which we presume is meant that venerable institution the G.P.O.,) have issued an order to all colonial Postmasters putting a stop, once for all, to the wicked practice of post-marking stamps to order. A further paragraph gently breaks the news that the same officials are forbidden to sell more than £5 worth of stamps of any value at a time to any one stamp dealer.

Now we have not, as we write, any means of testing whether these uskases have really been issued. But we will for the moment assume that they have. It is one of the mysterious dispensations of the British Civil Service that rumours of impending or actual changes come generally from some outside enterprising journalist, and are but rarely allowed to drop from the sealed lips of the Permanent Official.

This being so, we will accept Mr. Nankivell as the enterprising journalist on this occasion; and doubtless, as months roll on, some official confirmation will reach the patient (British taxpayer).

With the first of these edicts we cannot but heartily agree, and for the simplest of reasons. A postmark is, or ought to be, a voucher that the letter or stamp so distinguished has actually formed part of a mail as an independent post-letter or working stamp. To postmark stamps which are never intended to do postal duty, is therefore in a very true sense a fraud, which the post-office does well to prevent. So far, so good.

As regards the second prohibition, there certainly may be some difference of opinion. If we ourselves may be allowed to express one, it is that Postmasters and stamp-men generally would be saved much needless trouble and petty trade if Colonial Postmasters were not allowed to sell less than £5 worth at one time to any dealer. The number of applications would be lessened, the Postmaster's time much less taken up by calls from the outside, and the hundreds of petty applicants who buzz round a new issue like flies would have to do their buzzing at home. Nor would they lose by the healthful change; for when to the price of a stamp or two you add the cost of double postage, it is generally found that the small investor has paid more in the end for his foreign purchase than he would have paid had he simply included his wants in his monthly requisition to S. Thomas' Square. As to the fear of the stock of stamps running short, that is just a plain question of supply and demand; and if there be any difficulty in the application of this simple problem, we have no doubt there are many examiners in the pay of the Civil Service Commission who, for a modest fee, would aid the authorities in arriving at a plain and economic solution. On every stamp sold there is or should be a profit even after the work has been done of which that stamp is a promise; and if it pleases certain honest and stamp-loving men to buy the labels without exacting the work in return, it certainly does seem to the ordinary Britisher that the selling Governments—or the taxpaying units whose pence pay the piper—have all to gain, but nothing to lose by the transaction. Post Offices and Governments do not print stamps for their health; they print them to sell and make revenue thereby. Why, therefore they should put obstacles in the way of such sale and revenue, is one of these puzzles which may safely be left to some future historian of the Post Office. Doubtless the reasons are excellent, but they are not on the surface, or anywhere near it. A happy thought occurs to us. Perhaps, after all, this regulation has not attained to the dignity of an official edict. We hope most sincerely that this may turn out to be the case.

The Murder of a Stamp Collector in Paris.

We owe to the courtesy of an occasional correspondent in Paris, who was present last week throughout the trial of Aubert for the murder of M. Delahedeff, the following short notes on this *cause célèbre*.

You would not thank me for reporting this trial to you *in extenso*, for the proceedings were long beyond the merits of the case, and moreover your English journals are so enterprising (your Press is so full of your "oof" *mon cher*), that no doubt long enough reports have reached you. I will just pen a remark or two which you can shorten or not as you think fit.

First of all this Aubert was a very poor creature and petty swindler and thief after all, hardly worth the attention we have been giving all these days to his tiresome personality. Leaving out many details of his sordid existence which are not fit for clean ears, the man was an impostor all his life, and only became a murderer when morphia had so dulled his wits that he could find no better way of making four thousand francs than by robbing a man of his poor treasure of post-labels, and, following an evil and unsuccessful precedent, by shutting up the body of his unfortunate victim in a badly closed box. He is not even original, this neurotic criminal!

Then, let me tell you once for all, it is simply nonsense to talk of this wretched tragedy as a philatelic crime. The stamps were the *motif*, certainly; but had the victim's possessions consisted of bank-notes or English sovereigns the course of events would have been the same. No, we have still to wait (and I hope we shall have long to wait) for the true philatelic murder, which would be of a stamp collector by another enthusiastic stamp collector, eager to possess his brother's Mauritius or whatever labels (for they vary in value so quickly) pass among your merchants as of high value. Such has not happened in this case, and I hope never will.

I have seen, you are well aware, in the exercise of my profession, many criminals before the *Cour d'Assises*, but never any one so tiresome as this Aubert. When he was not whining and crying to the President of the Court for a dose of morphia, and he did this about every half-hour, he was kicking, screaming, and yelling, in what you would call the dock in a manner which made every head in court ache. And what a bag of bones of a creature to look at! Hideously pale, with gimlet eyes and a constant twitching on his face, and not on his face alone. You would say a sort of dance of St. Vitus.

A curious life-history had this man. Doctors tried to prove him mad, but the madness had a system in it savouring of sanity. He had fleeced his parents, his friends, everybody. He had tried every swindling game from tricking

Bordeaux merchants out of their wine, to opening a sham establishment as professor of literature and geography. He had even advertised for a rich wife to whom he offered his "disinterested affection." An ingenuous rogue, too, for he told the President quite calmly he was "thinking of keeping the stamps to give them back to his victim's family."

Well, after the crime was proved over and over again our Court finds this wretch guilty *with extenuating circumstances!* I am not concerned to attack the methods of my own country which you in yours find at times so hard to understand, but I will own that that on this occasion it has been difficult for me to see where the extenuating circumstance were found. Yet the humours of a French jury are almost as inexplicable as to us are those of your Pharisee and Philistine British Public! Forgive us our eccentricities; the best of us try hard to forget yours. Suffice it to say that this inhuman creature Aubert passes away to that terrible living death, hard labour for all his life (*travaux forcés à perpétuité*). His greatest enemy can wish him no more awful and cruel fate, and his best friends (if he has any) might well have preferred for him an early morning interview with M. Deibler. But philately has no more to do with the essence of this crime than the Bordeaux vineyards, whose agents this creature swindled, or the poor parents whom he bled to the last sou.

* ON THE TRACK OF THE CZAR.

(By an Old File.)

"Les jours se suivent et se ressemblent pas."

Never did a hackneyed, twisted and turned, and oft ill-quoted proverb have a truer application than for one old friend of the *P.J.G.B.* during the eventful month that has just hurried away. The days have been full indeed, and eke the nights. My horizon, too crudely bounded by the sights and seams of Camden Town, has been widened by the flashing across a new scene of the mightiest Emperor of our days, followed closely by that newest of new Issues, a tiny voice proclaiming weakness almost as great as the Autocrat himself tries with varying success to hide. Thus it came about.

Those who know their *P.J.G.B.* are well aware of the simple but inexorable fact that all matter for the evil eye of the Editor (and the eye of an Editor is ever evil to the unscientific), *must* be at Salisbury by the 6th at latest. So when early on the 5th I had posted with commendable promptitude my last batch of "dough" to the Cathedral City, I was wandering down the Strand in that aimless fashion which distinguishes the collector who has not yet learned

*Note.—Earnest philatelists, Old Collectors, and investors in *Nova Scotias* and other "mint" securities, are respectfully requested to omit this article. For an estimate of its philatelic value gentle readers are referred to the candid and friendly columns of the *Philatelic Press*.

to deal, when I spotted, hurrying Charing Cross-wards, the form of a brother-journalist whom those who know him best call "Binks." Now brother Binks belongs to that electric race who are always in a hurry. A small bag in one hand—a rug loosely thrown over one shoulder—out of a breast pocket sticking the end of one of those narrow blue envelopes in which the good chemist starkie hides a conscientious tooth-brush; out of another, the corner of a fat foreign Bradshaw jammed in by the too-evident top of a whiskey-flask—all these signs, and many more, betokened that Binks was "going foreign." Removing from his mouth with his bag hand (a difficult feat, my brothers) an old briar I seem to have known as long as I have the war-worn and humourous face behind it, the much-travelled Binks ejaculated simply and shortly "Coming?"

"Whither" said I, "O Binks of the one briar?"

"Paris," he answered. "Slap it about, my boy, come along, I can give you a job. Don't tell me that stamp-lunacy is stopping you. Chuck it. Come on. Right-about, quick march. I've a double pass. Train's at eleven, and it's twelve minutes to."

"And Camden Town," I gasped, "there isn't time . . ."

But there *was* time. Before I knew where I was, Binks had rushed me a yard or two down that unsavoury alley flanked by photographs of gorgeous soldiers, and produced from an inner pocket a sheaf of telegraph forms. Using the photographer's show case as a desk, in another moment he had filled up these fateful words: "Gone Paris with Binks. Business. Back Friday." In another flash of time, the special's eye had spotted a wandering commissioner and pressed him into the service, and before the clock struck eleven. Binks and I were seated in the Continental Train. Alarums, excursions, whiskey-flask and off.

The journey to Paris is so well known to my philatelic friends, who seem to spend a good part of their time rushing about in express-trains or doing record passages across the Atlantic, that it would be telling a thrice-told tale to talk of it here. But I will wager that never did any philatelist travel in so crowded a train or on so full a boat, or land in a city so brimfull as we found Paris. Millions of Frenchmen, mostly from near and distant provinces of France, crowded that marvellous City of Light, more marvellous than ever my eyes had seen it before. The greatest Journalist in Paris in those mad three days has described the sight as only he could, and he says that "there were miles of densely-packed crowds wherever one wanted to go, and leagues of costly decorations; when darkness fell, an illumination burst forth on such a stupendous scale that it took away the breath even of Parisians."

A wonderful city indeed and an all too-wonderful people. No one can gauge the power of popular enthusiasm at its height who failed to see this thing. And in the very few quiet hours of the night which the more restful of the men of ink there present were able to snatch for work and sleep, we asked ourselves "What does all this mean?" And answers came, many and various, but all unsatisfying. Why were these enormous crowds of excited men and women pressing round on the off-chance of a flying glimpse of the pale quivering nervous face of this young man Nicholas, the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, or of the still paler face and visibly trembling form of that beautiful woman his wife? Was it simply for this glimpse of Royalty, or were there any subtle vibrations in that weird cry of "*Vive L'Impératrice*," a cry not heard in the streets of Paris for a full quarter of a century, a cry that woke up echoes in old hearts and memories long dead? We asked ourselves, we wandering Englishmen, these and many other questions. The answer came with no uncertain sound, though soberly and sadly. A silent witness to all this rejoicing and gaiety of life, stood coldly in the Place de la Concorde; for the statue of Strasbourg, draped afresh in mourning, was the point that all men made for. Unspoken, but in every French heart that week was the one thought "*Revanche*." Heaven grant that we were mistaken, and that the peaceful homes of that France we know and love so well, may not have to face another "*Annee Terrible*."

Strange too, that while the cannon were thundering salutes to the Czar, Trochu, late Governor of Paris in that Terrible Year, lay dying in Gambetta's town of Tours. Trochu, the man who was wounded almost to death at Sebastopol. Trochu, who when the Empire fell, pledged his Breton honour to defend that gracious woman, who last bore the name of Empress in France. Trochu, whose famous plan for the relief of besieged Paris was the hope of France and Europe, and then became a by-word, a mockery. In any other days but these of wild rejoicing, this man's death would have made a stir, and his name been on all men's tongues; but now he passes away unhonoured, almost unnoticed. Only as they crowd through the Place de la Concorde, men glance at the Strasbourg statue and '*Revanche*' is almost on their lips . . .

True again, my most worthy friends—Timbrologists, stamp collectors, collector-dealers, gatherers-in of the perf. and the imperf., and treasures of original gum—this is not philately. Of Philately proper or improper there was precious little in Paris during those days and nights. For all that the great world of *Tout Paris* knew or cared, stamps had dropped out of existence. And yet I had a curious reminder that in the back-rooms of men's minds there

were still lingering some simple remembrances of the hobbies of their calmer days. Binks and I were waiting, jammed up against a newspaper kiosk near the opera, to see that State Procession to the Opera House, which as every one knows was stopped at the last moment, for some reason unknown, and never came off, when a Frenchman not altogether strange to the Philatelic Press tapped me on the shoulder. He had actually time to ask — about the Nova Scotia remainders! I was able to assure him first that I knew nothing worth telling about the matter, and secondly that if, as he said and many English writers averred, Charles J. Phillips was at the bottom of it, the deal *must* have been a straight one, and the matter capable of simple and worthy explanation. On that I was prepared to stake my bottom dollar, and, as events have now declared themselves, I should have won handsomely.

* * * * *

Of the horrors of that terrible and crowded return journey I have little to tell, but the contrast between the *Ville Lumière* and the means of getting out of it was painful indeed. I had seen the Emperor and the Empress and many historic sights which stamped themselves on my mind; impressions I endeavoured under grievous difficulties to convey in palest ink to my fellow countrymen. Then Paris faded away and there came the prison of the train and the grey Channel, and after many hours the murky air of London. It had seemed to me indeed, during those few fevered days, as if France were entering on a new life. But the brightness of France and the visions of Emperors and Empresses, Presidents, illuminations, draped statues and dreams of revenge—all these things faded to nothing before the dear world of home. For as, on that eventful morning, my idle latch-key opened a willing door at Camden Town, a tiny cry that I had never heard before broke on my listening ear, and it was borne in upon me that a new dear life had come to us.

New Leaves to Cut.

BARBADOS, BY E. D. BACON AND
F. H. NAPIER.*

This is the fifth of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Handbooks and is as regards arrangement, etc., similar to the others of the series.

There are three plates of illustrations, showing all the types of stamps issued, and including no less than 29½ pairs of the 1d on ½ 5/- stamp including 5 pairs of forgeries. There are also three plates showing the star watermarked paper which was used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. at various times.

In the list of stamps the most notable point is the discovery that no less than 50,000 of the no watermark, perforated, 1/- stamps were printed in *blue* and sent out to the island. These were not returned to the printers and though a few

were said by the Colonial Secretary to have been 'disposed of for a postage label album,' it is a question what has become of them. If any were disposed of it is surprising that they have never come to light.

With regard to the (4d.) red on *white* paper, imperforate, the authors show that this stamp was never sent to the island. Lately, however, a few unused have turned up and these the authors charitably class as prepared for use but never issued. They are just as likely to have been proofs or colour trials.

The Notes on the 1d. on ½ 5/- are particularly interesting. Of the surcharge the authors recognise two types:—

Type i. Large numeral '1' 7mm. high with slanting serif. Large 'D' 2¾ mm. high, followed by a comma.

Type ii. Smaller numeral '1' 6mm. high, with straight serif. Smaller letter 'D' 2½ mm. high, followed by a period.

There are several minor varieties, the most prominent of which are—

Type i. (a) '1' with straight serif.

(b) Period in place of comma after 'D'

(c) without comma or period after 'D'

There are in addition several *minor* varieties of the surcharge, which is not surprising when it is remembered that the sheet of 5/- stamps contained 48 stamps requiring 96 settings up. In addition, the surcharge reads upwards or downwards, according as the top of the sheet was put in the press to right or to left. The Perforation dividing the two halves is very irregular measuring from 11½ to 13.

A word must now be said as to the perforations employed by the printers, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. The St. Vincent Handbook by the same authors opened a new era in perforation study by disregarding irregularities and taking notice only of the machine which produced the various perforations. In 'Bardados' this idea is continued.

Perforation opens with Barbados stamps in the 1860 issue with two varieties.

Pin perforated 14

" " 12½

The pin perf. 14 is not very regular, being sometimes 13½ nearly, but never over 14. The 12½ is more regular.

Both are *pin perforated*, and the marks are really *pin pricks* and not circular marks. By remembering this point confusion with the latter perforations will be avoided.

In 1861 we get the

Perforation A.

This is the same as the authors called 'C' in the St. Vincent Handbook and is a clean cut irregular perforation varying from 14 to 16½, usually about 15½

In 1861-70 we have

Perforation A2

" B (never issued for use)

*Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London.

'A 2' is the same as the St. Vincent 'A' and is an irregular perforation measuring 14 to 16½, and is always blind before the stamps are severed none of the paper being removed, and when severed leaves very rough and ragged edges.

'B' is the same as the St. Vincent 'B,' and is a clean cut very irregular perforation measuring from 11 to nearly 13.

In 1870-73 with star watermark we get :—

Perforation A₂

" A₃

" B × A₃

'A₃' is an irregular perforation varying from 14 to 15½. It differs from A₂ as the paper is always cut through by the pins. 'A' had been given up before the star paper came into use so no difficulty can arise. The fact that 'A₂' has the holes *blind* and 'A₃' has distinct pierced holes will distinguish between them.

All the above perforations were perforated by machines perforating only one line at a time. The remaining stamps were perforated by a comb machine three sides at once.

June 1873 (3d), and May 1874 (½d and 1d)

Perforated 14

June 1873 (5/-)

Perforated 15½ × 15

When Messrs. De La Rue and Co. came to print the stamps from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s plates they perforated them with a single line machine of which there are two varieties

Perforated 12½

" 14

and when they printed the stamps from their own plates (with Queen's head or copy of the Colonial seal) they used their usual comb machine measuring 14.

With regard to the design of the current stamps the following note by the authors is interesting.

"The new design caused a great deal of comment in philatelic journals when the stamps first appeared, and it was said to represent the Arms of the Island, which it was further stated were granted by Charles II. in 1685. We have taken some little trouble to find out whether this was so or not, and from inquiries that we have made at the Colonial Office in London, we learn that no grant of Arms has ever been made to the Island. From the same source we have found that the design on the seal has not always been the same. What it was in the first instance it is impossible to say, but in the time of William IV. it bore a representation of that monarch in the chariot. This figure was changed to one representing the Queen when the new seal was sent out to the Colony on the accession of Her Majesty, and it therefore seems probable that the figure is altered upon the death of each Sovereign."

While the St. Vincent Handbook gave us entirely new material in the matter of perforations, this gives us full information regarding the 'Star' watermark paper used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. As is well-known, there are two distinct varieties known as the 'large

star' and 'small star.' These are two distinct papers, and the large and small stars are never found on the same sheet. The

LARGE STAR PAPER

was introduced by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., in 1854, and was first used for the South Australian Twopence. Subsequently it was used for the other values of South Australia and for Ceylon, New Zealand, St. Helena, Tasmania and Victoria that were printed by them. In other words for all the large sized stamps. The

SMALL STAR PAPER

was first made in 1860, for the smaller stamps of Queensland, and was afterwards used for Natal and St. Lucia, whose plates were the same size as the Queensland plates, and for Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and Turks Islands, whose stamps were the same size, but plates smaller.

The following table shows the differences between Large and Small Star Paper :—

	Large Star	Small Star
Width of sheet	11in.	10¾in.
Height of sheet	22¾in.	20¾in.
Width of inner frame of watermark	9¾in.	8¾in.
Height of inner frame of watermark	21½in.	18¾in.
Lateral spacing of stars from centre to centre	20½mm.	20½mm.
Vertical, ditto	27½mm.	24mm.
Vertical distance between stars	12mm.	12mm.
Size of star from point to point	15-16mm.	12-13½mm.

It will be seen that the chief and great difference is in the vertical spacing of the stars, in the Large Star paper the difference being 3½mm. larger, hence when the smaller stamps were printed on the Large Star Paper each individual stamp *usually* shows a portion of two stars and the two portions are not equal to one entire star, while in the case of a stamp printed on the Small Star paper out of register, showing a part of two stars, the parts are exactly equal to an entire star. If fortunately the entire Large Star is shown on the stamp, recourse must then be had to measurement, the Small Star being at least 1¼mm. to 2mm. smaller than the Large Star.

There is also a third variety of Star Paper known as the

BROAD STAR PAPER.

This was made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. in 1876 for the South Australian Government, and differs from the Large Star paper in having a plain margin of at least two inches wide on one side. To allow this fresh moulds had to be made which were a copy of the Large Star moulds. The arrangements of the Stars being the same with a lateral spacing of 20½mm., and vertical of 27½mm. The Broad Stars measure 15½mm to 16mm. across, but the area is greater owing to the rays being shorter and broader, and all the angles are greater, the re-entering angles being right angles.

The following Colonies have stamps on paper not specially intended for them on the

Large Star Paper
Barbados
Grenada
Queensland
Broad Star Paper
Grenada.

With the above remarks we must bring our review to a close simply mentioning that there is a most interesting note telling us how the various Star papers were cut to suit the size of the Barbados plates. In a final appendix there is a list of all the consignments forwarded to the Island by both Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

†NUNN'S DIRECTORY OF THE STAMP DEALERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The ninth edition of this work is to hand, and has been very considerably enlarged, and includes not only a list of all dealers wholesale, retail, and both, but also a list of makers and dealers in Albums, Philatelic Specialties, Philatelic Printers, Auctioneers, Societies, and Magazines, Publishers of Philatelic works, and also a very large number of advertisements. The work having been before the public for so many years is well-known and needs no praise from us.

†C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmund's, 5d post free.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1897.

The Executive Committee has divided itself into three working Committees as under:

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. B. Avery, Treasurer. Major E. B. Evans, M. P. Castle, G. F. Hynes, W. H. Peckitt.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

Consisting of: E. D. Bacon, W. D. Beckton, M. P. Castle, R. Ehrenbach, M. Giwelb, W. Hadlow, T. W. Jones, H. R. Oldfield, R. Pearce, Gordon Smith, W. T. Wilson.

ADVERTISING COMMITTEE.

S. E. Gwyer, E. Maycock, E. J. Nankivell, C. J. Phillips.

The selection is excellent, and should command universal respect. We were in some hopes that the Prospectus of the Exhibition would be out in time to be included in the present number of the *P. J. G. B.*, but we are informed on the highest authority that it is not yet ready, and no exact date can as yet be given on which it will be definitely issued. There is doubtless much work to do, and there are many arrangements to be made. We trust that the subject of appropriate space for dealers show cases will not be forgotten.

We propose next month publishing short interviews with Mr. Hadlow at his new place 331, Strand, and with Messrs. A. Smith & Son in their London House, in Essex Street, Strand. We hope also to be favoured by a few minutes chat with Messrs. Field and Co. at their establishment in Fenchurch Street, said to be one of the finest stamp shops in town.



NOVEMBER, 1896, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.
VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.
W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
H. L. HAYMAN, London.

Committee—

F. EMPSON, Birmingham.
W. HADLOW, London.
W. G. HAWKINS, London.
J. E. JOSELIN, London.
W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Bournemouth.
W. MATTHEWS, London.
Dr. MARX, Ealing.
B. W. NEAVE, London.
C. T. REED, London.
W. SILK, London.
H. THOMPSON, London.
B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Assistant Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

S. C. SKIPTON, 78, Castle-street, Salisbury.

Hon. Librarian—

B. W. WARHURST, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

W. HADLOW, 331, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s. 6d. and annual subscription of 5s. is payable on election.

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above :—

John A. Margoschis, Constitution Hill, Birmingham. Proposed by F. E. Empson, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

New Member.

J. Kirkwood, c/o I. M. Customs, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

New Address.

H. L'Estrange Ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *Philatelic Record*, September and October, from Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co *Edward's Philatelic Press List* No. 3.

Any donation to the library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Members' Exchange and Wants Column.

Exchange. Wanted exchange generally with collectors by means of approval sheets. Also parcels of stamps on approval.—BROWN, 10, Northgate-street, Warwick.

Reports and Notices of Meetings.

A Committee Meeting was held on the 26th ult., at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices, when there were present H. R. Oldfield (chairman), W. Hadlow, B. W. Neave, H. Thompson, B. W. Warhurst and the Hon. Sec. The Hon. Sec. having read correspondence from Mr. Skipton, reiterating his desire to resign the management of the Exchange Packets, the Committee unanimously expressed their cordial appreciation of his services to the Union as Exchange Superintendent, and while accepting his resignation with regret, requested him to hold office till the end of the year (up to and including the December Packets), then to wind up the accounts and submit final statement to the Committee.

It was then resolved that in Jan., 1897, an entirely new system of Exchange Packets be started, each member before joining to sign an undertaking in a form to be approved by the Committee, at their next meeting on Nov. 2nd, when a new Exchange Superintendent would be proposed for election.

It was decided to hold further Committee and social general meetings on the last Wednesday in each month, and the following programme was agreed to.

Wednesday, Nov. 25th. Committee Meeting at 7.30 p.m., followed at 8 o'clock by an open meeting of members and friends, when Mr. Hadlow will read a paper on the stamps of Queensland, illustrated by his collection.

Wednesday, Dec. 30th. General Meeting at 7.30 p.m., followed at 8 p.m. by a paper on Switzerland by Mr H. R. Oldfield, illustrated by his collection.

The above two meetings will be held at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Wednesday, Jan. 27th, 1897. A social meeting of members and friends will take place of which further particulars will be announced next month.

It is hoped to continue these meetings until April next, and the Hon. Sec. will be glad to hear from

members willing to assist by reading papers and showing their collections.

A Committee Meeting took place on the 2nd inst., when there were present Messrs. H. R. Oldfield (chairman) J. E. Joselin, C. T. Reed, B. W. Warhurst, W. Hadlow, B. W. Neave, H. Thompson, W. Mathews, Dr. E. F. Marx and the Hon. Sec. Dr. Marx was unanimously elected Exchange Superintendent as from Jan. 1st, 1897.

The following form to be signed by all members using the Exchange Packets from Jan. 1st next was then agreed to.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

NEW SERIES OF MONTHLY EXCHANGE PACKETS.

Being desirous of joining in these packets, I beg to submit my name to the Committee in accordance with Article 14 of the statutes of the Union. I am willing to conform to and abide by the promising of Article 14, and to comply with such regulations as may be laid down from time to time by the Committee, of which due notice may have been given either through the Official Organ of the Society, or to me through the general post. I further assent to the accounts of each month's packet being treated as entirely separate transactions without regard to the accounts of any other month, also that any balances due from me in respect of monthly packets shall be paid by me to the Assistant Secretary, or to the manager for the time being of such Monthly Exchange Packets, to whom personally such balances are to be deemed as owing and payable at such address in London, as the Committee may from time to time appoint for the purpose. All balances shall be remitted to such address free of expense to the Union.

Dated this day of 189
Name
Address
Description

Note.—In the event of a member of the Union being under the age of 21, the following memorandum should be sign by some responsible person to be appointed by the Committee. I hereby guarantee the due observance by the above named

of the undertaking, and agree to make myself primarily liable in the event of any default by him.

Dated this day of 189
Name
Address
Description

A resolution was subsequently unanimously agreed to by the Committee in accordance with which I am directed to give the following notice. A general meeting of the members is hereby summoned, and will be held on Wednesday, December 30th, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., at which the following resolution will be proposed on behalf of the Committee :

"That the whole of Article 14 after the word retrospective on page 12 of the official statutes be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following words be inserted. The Committee shall have power to make such rules and regulations for the management of the Monthly Exchange Packets as they may deem advisable. Such rules and regulations to be published in the Official Organ before coming into force."

A draft of the proposed regulations will be submitted to the meeting, and the resolution if carried

will be submitted to a subsequent meeting for confirmation in accordance with the statutes.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, S.W.

November 6th, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the October Packet, 28 members sent sheets. As only three or four members sent sheets to the Colonial Packet I included them in the General Packet.

S. C. SKIPTON,
78, Castle-street,
Salisbury. Assistant Secretary.



MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckton; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Abbott, F. Barratt; Hon. Secretary, A. H. Harrison; Assist. Hon. Sec., C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, W. W. Munn; Committee, W. Grunewald, E. Petri, R. H. W. Whapham.

The third meeting of the Session was held at the Grand Hotel, the President in the chair, supported by 16 members and one visitor.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, and the general business of the Society transacted, Mr. Duerst read his paper on the 1st issue of Austria, Lombardy and Venetia, and illustrated it by stamps from his collection.

It was pointed out that there are traces of a postal service in Austria as early as 1450-93, the time of the Emperor Frederic III. Giving most interesting historical facts, Mr. Duerst gradually traced the postal service, and the uses it was put to, down to the time when the first stamps were issued, in 1850.

The printing, the colors, &c., all were explained. Steel plates were used, each sheet consisting of 4 panes of 60 stamps, 5 rows of 12 to each pane. The varying distances between the stamps showing that more than one plate was used. As to the watermark Mr. Duerst stated it to be in doubt, it never having been reconstructed. The varieties of the 1kr. printed on the back—defective lettering—varying textures of the paper, errors of color, &c., were all dealt with in detail.

The paper comes up for discussion at the next meeting.

Mr. Petri showed a very complete collection, his stamps being without exception magnificent specimens.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON,
Hon. Sec.

Grasmere, Whitefield, nr. Manchester.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Session 1896-7. President, Capt. G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.; Vice-President, R. Tyeth Stevens; Exchange Secretary, H. Tucker, Jr.; Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, W. J. W. Miller; Committee, E. Millman, W. E. Harvey, F. A. Cocks, R.N.

The first ordinary meeting of the sixth session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, Oct. 7th, at 7.30 p.m. In the absence of the President the Vice-President took the chair. The Hon. Secretary read letters from the following members tendering their respective resignations, viz. :—Mrs. Mayne, the Very Rev. Monsgr Bickerstaff-Drew, Miss Fowler and Mr. E. Honeysett.

All the resignations were accepted with regret. The Hon. Secretary also read a letter from Mr. A. E. L. Westaway, in which he accepted with thanks the Honorary Membership conferred on him at the previous meeting. A discussion then took place as to whether the displays held by the society should be opened at an earlier hour than 7 p.m. It was decided that this arrangement should, if possible, be carried out at the next display of stamps. Mr. W. A. Walker, of Garfield House, Stoke, Devonport, was unanimously elected an Ordinary Member of the Society.

The second ordinary meeting was held at the Society's rooms 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, October 21st at 7.30 p.m. There were seven members and one visitor present—Mr. Mayne in the chair. Dr. M. H. Bulteel, of Durnford Street, Stonehouse, and Mr. W. Pryor, of 8, Westwell Street, Plymouth, were unanimously elected ordinary members of the Society. The Hon. Secretary then read a paper on the stamps of Greece. He dealt with the early or French design only (i.e., up to the beginning of 1886). These consisted of five general issues and several minor ones. These five issues were firstly, the Paris issue; secondly, the 1st Athens issue; thirdly, the 2nd Athens issue; fourthly, the 1876 issue; and fifthly the 1879 issue. The stamps of the two latter issues could always be distinguished from the others as they were printed on toned paper, whilst the stamps of the first three issues were printed on variously tinted papers. These latter could also be distinguished from one another partly by the colour, but chiefly by the printing of the stamp and the shading on the cheek of Hermes—whose profile formed the centre of the design. The Paris prints could also be easily separated from the Athens prints in the 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 lepta values, as the latter prints, with the exception of the 1 lepton and 2 lepta, had numerals $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high, on the back of each stamp, whilst, with the exception of the 10 lepta which had numerals 8mm. high, the Paris prints had no figures on the back at all. In the same way the 1876 issue on toned paper might be distinguished from the 1879 issue as the former (again excepting the 1 lepton) had figures of values on the back whilst the latter had not. The Paris prints were first printed in Paris in October 1861 from electrotypes taken from a die engraved by M. Barre. They consisted of the 1 lepton and 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 lepta values, and the shading lines were very finely executed giving the cheek of Hermes a beautifully rounded appearance. The shading lines on a level with the ear were composed of dots only, whilst those lower down end in dots. As regards the 1st Athens prints he had always seen it stated that they were printed from the same electrotypes as the Paris prints retouched; but as the same writers afterwards chronicled the 20 lepta pale blue from the worn Paris plate, this seemed to him an absurdity. He was of opinion that there were 2 sets of clichés taken from the original die—one for the Paris, and one for the first Athens prints. If such were the case it might then be asked how it was that the shading lines on the cheek of Hermes were drawn right through in the 1st Athens prints, and consisted largely of dots in the Paris prints. This he said

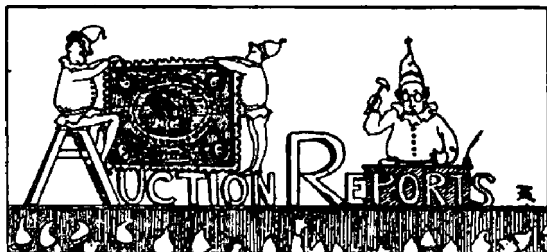
might be explained in 2 ways. First—it was possible that the original die became worn after 7 electrotypes had been taken from it for the Paris prints, and that the die was then re-engraved, or secondly—it might have been that the original die was similar to the 1st Athens prints, and that the electrotypes for the Paris prints were themselves touched up with a graver in order to make the shading finer. He was inclined to think the latter suggestion was the correct one, as he found a great variation in the shading lines of some of his Paris prints. The 1st Athens issue was printed during 1862, and consisted of the same values as the Paris prints. There were two distinct shades of colour in the 20 lepta, but in the other values the colour varied very little. The 80 lepta was to be found with vermilion numerals on back. The shading on the face was composed of lines only, all dots being absent. They were very finely printed, and the shading lines did not run one into the other as in the 2nd Athens prints. He presumed that the Greeks fearing their 1st Athens plates would wear out had electrotypes made from them, and that it was from these new electrotypes that the 2nd Athens stamps were printed. The values of the 2nd Athens stamps were the same as those of the two previous issues only, there were several varieties of each value. Of the 1 lepton there was a peculiar variety with short shading lines on the face, and of the 20 lepta there was the pale-blue stamp printed from the worn Paris plate. With the exception of a variety of the 1 lepton the stamps of this issue were very coarsely printed, and sometimes the shading lines ran into one another to such an extent as to form an unbroken patch of colour on the cheek of Hermes. Stamps of this issue were sometimes found with errors in the figures on the back. The 1876 issue was printed on toned papers with numerals at the back. There were six values, the 2 lepta having been omitted. Two new values, the 30 and 60 lepta, were added in this year. They were first printed in Paris and afterwards at Athens. The shading on the face of Hermes in the former was the same as that of the old Paris prints. Towards the end of 1876 (not 1877, as sometimes stated) the 20 lepta was printed in indigo on dark blue paper, and in 1878 the 10 lepta was issued in orange-red without numerals on the back. The 10 lepta was also known on buff paper; and the 5, 10, and 20 lepta were found with errors of the figures on the back. The 1879 issue consisted of the 1, 5, 10, 20, and 40 lepta values. The 1 lepton was on yellow-buff and the others were on toned paper. The 5 lepta was also printed on yellow paper. In 1881 the 1 lepton and 2 lepta were issued on toned paper. The former was almost identical with the 1 lepton of 1878, though the latter was somewhat more heavily printed, and the colour was slightly deeper. He found, however, that the easiest way to distinguish used specimens was by the postmark which in the 1876 issue had an inner as well as an outer circle, whereas in the 1881 issue the inner circle was almost always absent. In 1882 the colours of the 20 and 30 lepta were changed; the former being printed in carmine and rose-pink, and the latter in pale and deep blue. The Hon. Secretary illustrated his paper with his own collection, and several other members brought their collections for the same purpose. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Secretary.

W. J. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

5, Athenæum Terrace, Plymouth.

THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Sufficient sheets were sent in to make up two A and two B packets for the October circuit. Many good specimens of rare issues (which always command a

ready sale) were contributed, the total aggregate value of the four packets being nearly £1,900. To meet the wishes of the majority of members, each settlements will be monthly henceforth. Sheets in July and August packets have been returned, and June Quarterly Accounts are all settled. Any collector desirous of information as to working of the Club should apply to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.



By S. C. SKIPTON.

* Unused. † On Original.

The PHILATELIC AUCTION Co., held a sale on Oct.		£	s.	d.
5th.				
69	Ceylon, imperf, 8d....	10	0	0
71	„ „ 4d....	6	0	0
113	Canada, 7½d.*	12	0	0
125	N. Brunswick, 1/- violet	15	15	0
175	St. Lucia, 1883, 1/-*	4	7	6

Messrs. BUHL, held their 13th sale on October 6th and 7th.

221	Buenos Ayres, ship, 4p. red	15	0	0
261c.	Nova Scotia, 1/- violet	18	0	0

Messrs. VENTON BULL & COOPER held their 79th sale on October 8th and 9th.

126	India, Prov. Service, 2a., black surch., pair*	4	10	0
274	Dominica, C.A., 1/- violet, pair*	5	10	0
301	Nevis, litho., 6d.*	14	0	0
337	St. Vincent, ½d. on ½ 6d. light green, block of 4, with error no fraction bar*	8	0	0
397	Sydney, 2d., Plate II.*	13	0	0
410	„ 2d., Plate V.*	4	4	0
417	„ 3d.*	13	0	0
432	Queensland, imperf., 2d.	6	10	0
451	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow, pair	6	17	6

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on Oct. 12th and 13th.

45	Great Britain, 4d., medium garter on blue, rubbed.*	4	12	0
63	„ 6d. buff, plate 13	4	4	0
76	„ 10/-, wmk. anchor, on white, perf. initials*	4	10	0
167	Mauritius, 1848, 1d. orange-red, early†	13	10	0
168	„ large fillet, 2d., damaged...	5	0	0
205	Canada, 10d., on thick paper, pair*	30	0	0
215	Newfoundland, 4d. orange*	5	5	0
237	U.S., 1856, 90c.*	4	12	0
267-8	Barbados, no wmk, ¼, perf 12 x 15* £4 10 0 and	3	3	0
392	Turks Isles, ½d on 4d., pair used with 4d.†	5	0	0

Messrs. CHEVREY held their 96th sale on October 14th and 15th.

187	S. Helena, perf. 12½, 4d., double surch., one 18mm., one 19mm.	4	15	0
231	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow	4	5	0
233	U.S., 1856, 90c., used	5	0	0
362	Nevis, litho., 6d.*	15	0	0
410	Virgin Isles, single line border, 1/-*	4	10	0

Mr. HADLOW held his 82nd sale on October 16th.
 165 Nevis, litho., 4d., imperf., used ... 4 4 0
 245 Virgin Isles, perf. 16, 6d. pink, used 8 0 0
 Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON held a sale on October 26th and 27th.

300 St. Vincent, no wmk., 1/- rose, large
 perf.* ... 7 10 0
 302 ,, Star, 5/-* ... 11 10 0
 323 Tobago, C.A., 6d. ochre ... 6 5 0
 336 Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d. rose* ... 5 0 0

Messrs. VENTON BULL & COOPER held their 80th sale on October 28th and 29th.

112 B.C.A. £10* ... 10 0 0
 120 Cape, woodblock, 1d. ... 4 4 0
 145 Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., slight nick 7 15 0
 146 ,, ditto, corner gone, tear ... 8 0 0
 154 Oil Rivers, 10/- on 5d. English* ... 7 10 0
 168 Sierra Leone, wmk. sideways, perf.
 12½, 4d., block of 9* ... 6 0 0
 189 Newfoundland, 1/- orange ... 10 0 0
 225 Barbados, small star, red, pair* ... 4 10 0
 248 B. Guiana, 1862, 4c., pearl in heart 4 0 0
 282-3 Nevis, litho., 6d.* £13 10s od and 11 5 0
 284 ,, ditto, used ... 9 0 0
 213 St. Vincent, no wmk., 1/- indigo,
 perf. 12* ... 6 15 0
 319 ,, star, 1d. drab* ... 5 5 0
 321 ,, C.A., perf. 12, 4d.
 ultramarine* ... 4 10 0
 344 Turks Isles, 2½ on 1/- prune,
 Gibbons 7* ... 6 6 0
 345 ,, 4 on 1/- prune,
 Gibbons 9* ... 3 5 0
 346 ,, 2½ on 1/- blue,
 Gibbons 6* ... 10 5 0
 380 Fiji, 2d. in black on 6d., Gothic
 V.R.* ... 4 4 0

Messrs. CHEVELEY held their 97th sale on November 2nd.

37 Gt. Britain, oct., 1/-* ... 4 12 0
 74 Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½gr. ... 4 0 0
 269 Buenos Ayres, ship, 3p. green ... 4 7 6
 287 Nevis, litho., 6d.* ... 15 10 0
 291 N. Brunswick, 6d.* ... 12 0 0
 292 ,, 6d and ½ 3d. = 7 ½ d.† 4 5 0



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

Antioquia. We have received some of the new stamps and find that each value comes in two colours. The *Timbre Poste* completes the second set and gives the colours of the high values.

There is also a Registration Stamp oblong (Columbus size) with arms and usual inscription on the left and inscribed 'REGISTRO'—2½—'CENTAVOS' at right.

2c. rose-violet	1p. ultramarine, centre black
2½c. deep blue	1p. red " "
3c. olive	2p. orange " "
5c. orange-yellow	2p. green " "
10c. lilac-brown	5p. lilac " "
20c. blue	5p. lilac-red " "
50c. carmine	

2½c. brown, imperf. horizontally.
 R. 2½c. deep blue.
 2½c. carmine.

Argentine. There appears according to the *A.J.P.* to be three types of the 1888 2c. green, the principal difference being in the distance between the top of the head and the frame above, which measures 2, 2½, and 3mm. in the three types.

Belgium. We have received copies of a stamp issued here on October 15th, to commemorate, and to inform all and sundry that an Exhibition is to be held in Brussels next year. The stamp is lithographed in a large size having the design of in centre of the combat of St. Michael and the Devil, above is an inscription 'Bruxelles'—'Brussel 1897,' and below '10c.' in a circle and 'POSTES POSTERIJEN' the IJ by a curious arrangement of having a very small 'I' looking like 'U.' At the bottom is the usual Sunday label. Another value is to be issued on November 15th.

5c. green, perf. 1½ x 14.
 10c. chocolate "

British Central Africa. The *Record* notes some more Fiscal Postals, and the *Collectionneur* says that the Post Cards have been altered, the word 'PROTECTORATE' and the Arms being removed.

P.F. 1/- in black on £1 blue, value in red
 2/6 lilac, value in red

4/- black " "
 P.C. 1d. black
 2d. " and yellow

According to the *Australian Philatelist* the recently issued set has come to hand on paper watermarked Crown and CA for the low values up to 1/-, and Crown CC for those of 2/6 and upwards.

British East Africa. Several papers chronicle the following:—

2½ in red on 1½a. brown (India), without fraction line.
 E. ½a. black on green (India).
 2½a. on 4½a. black and yellow (India).
 2½a. on 4½a. blue, black and yellow (India).

W. ½a. black and green (India).
 1a. brown

P.C. 1a. on 1½a. black and blue (India).
 1a. on 1½a. blue, black and blue (India).

The surcharge on the Envelopes and Post Cards is in two types, one being in black and the other in blue.

British South Africa. According to the *Record*, the current issue is being re-engraved.

In addition to the Cape stamps surcharged 'BRITISH' - 'SOUTH' - 'AFRICA' mentioned in July, we have a copy of the 1/- with same surcharge.

1/- black on ochre (Cape).

Buenos Ayres. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 'IN PS' blue with an impression on the back.

Bulgaria. The Postage Due Stamp of 25s. has appeared in the smaller size like the lately issued 10 and 30s.

P.D. 25s. carmine.

Central America. The current Ecuador, Salvador and Nicaragua stamps are watermarked with a cap of Liberty on a pole.

China. This country which entered the Postal Union an Imperial Post Office has been established under Sir Robert Hart. This is an extension to the whole of China of the Offices at present established between the Treaty Ports. This will lead without doubt to the suppression of all the small Local Posts.

Chunking. We have received from the Postmaster a set of the current stamps surcharged in four lines 'POSTAGE'—'Chinese Character'—'ditto'—'DUE.'

P.D.	2c.	black and rose.
	4c.	" blue.
	8c.	" orange.
	16c.	" violet.
	24c.	" green.

Colombia. Some sheets of the some of the values of the first two issues have been discovered and are interesting. The following is a list of the sheets with the positions of the varieties.

1859. 10c. orange, sheet of 50 stamps, 5 rows of 10. The 2nd stamp in 2nd row inverted.

1860. 5c. violet-blue, sheet of 55 stamps, 5 rows of 11. In 1st row the 9th and 11th stamps are inverted.

In 2nd row the 2nd stamp is inverted.

In 4th row the 5th stamp has '50' above and below. The stamp in the sheet found has been cancelled by punching out the shield in the centre.

In the 5th row the 6th stamp is inverted 20c. blue, sheet of 55 stamps, 5 rows of 11.

1860. 20c. blue, sheet of 55 stamps, 5 rows of 11. In 1st row the 2nd stamp is inverted.

In 3rd row the 3rd stamp has the values altered.

In 4th row the 2nd stamp has '5' above and below.

The variety of the 10c. with '20' below does not seem to appear on the sheet found.

The *A./P.* notes

10c. bistre on rose.

Curacao. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. inform us that the Postage Due is of a slightly altered type, and that all the stamps on the sheet are the same.

P.D. 15c. green and black.

Ecuador. The 1895 set has been printed in black and surcharged in graduated letters 'FRANQUEO OFICIAL'

Off. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1s. red and black.

Fernando Po. The *T.P.* reports the 5c. on 10c. mentioned in September with the surcharge inverted.

Great Britain. Levant. We have received copies of the current 10d. surcharged '4 PIASTRES' in block capitals.

4pi. in black on red, lilac and carmine.

Guatemala. The *Daily Stamp* chronicles a curiosity. The 3+3c. Reply Card surcharged in three lines—'Provisional'—'Targetas Cartas 12 Expres'as'—'Servicio' and perforated round the corners so as to be used as a Letter Card. If this is an official issue it is something quite novel.

Gwalior. The 1r. is said to have surcharged for official use in two lines of Hindostani letters.

O.I. 1r. black, carmine and green.

Haiti. The 3c. has been re-engraved. The size is very slightly smaller and the letters of the inscription at bottom are smaller.

3c. violet, redrawn.

Hankow. The *T.P.* notes the 30c. surcharged 'ONE CENT.' in block capitals.

The stamps have been redrawn and are now smaller in size.

1c.	in black on 30c. mauve
2c.	green, redrawn, perf. 11½.
5c.	violet, " "
10c.	blue, " "
20c.	brick, " "
30c.	violet, " "

Holland. The 1 gulden has been issued in two colours and the same size as the 50c. and 2g. 50c.

The Postage Due Stamps are said now to be printed in sheets all the stamps being type I instead of type III.

1g.	olive-green, centre brown;
P.D.	24c. ultramarine, Type I.
5c.	" "
10c.	" "

Indo China. Of the current French Colonial design we have seen the following:

5f. violet, name in blue.

Italy. The *T.P.* announces the discovery by M. Diena of the 1863 25c. blue with head inverted genuinely used and postmarked 14 January, 1863.

The Wedding Post Cards have appeared with a design on the back consisting of a standing female pointing to two shields with the Arms of Italy and Montenegro, and a scroll bearing an inscription. Below is a view of the Coliseum and the dome of St. Peters. There is an inscription at the bottom 'Decr. Reale 9 Octobre, 1896' so presumably the cards are official. The design is in various colours.

Johore. The colour of the 1\$ which we omitted last month is.

1\$ violet and green.

Kew Kiang. The *T.P.* chronicles the following surcharged in three lines 'HALF (ONE) (TWO)—'½' (1) (2) —'CENT' (CENTS).

1c.	in black on 20c., blue-green on rose
1c.	" 15c., red on yellow.
2c.	in blue on 6c. yellow.

Labuan. According to the *London Philatelist* the following stamps of North Borneo have been printed in fresh colours and surcharged 'LABUAN' in black.

25c.	black and green.
50c.	" red-brown.
1\$.	" blue.

Madagascar. The following have been added to the set of the new issue of the current French colonial type.

1, 2, 4, 20 30c., usual colours.
P.C. 10c. blue and black on green.

Mexico. According to the *A./P.* the stamps with the new watermark have been in use some time. They have found copies of the 5c. postmarked as long ago as Dec. 29th 95, and the other low values in February and March 96. It is possible that the various stamps we have chronicled 'pin-perforated' were with the new watermark as all we have seen are very badly perforated. We can add to the list.

3c. yellow-brown, new wmk.
12c. olive, " "

Mr. Chapman sends us some Wells Fargo & Co's. envelopes, with stamps of the current type all on white wove paper, blue inside.

10c.	green, stamp 5c. blue.
15c.	" " 10c. lilac, ½ oz altered in mss. to '1' in red 'y a los Estados Unidos' added in red.
10c.	" " 10c. " altered as above and 'y a los, etc.' in purple, surcharged 'Precio 15 cvos' in red.
25c.	" " 20c. lake, 'Para Cartas 2 oz' 'exclusivamente' scratched out and 'y en la Republica Mexicana, added in red 'Precio 40 cvos,' scratched out and 'Precio 30 cvos,' added in red.
20c.	green, 20 + 20c. lake.

Montenegro. The *T.P.* gives the following as the list of the entires of the commemoration issue, and which were to have been issued on October 15th.

- E. 5n. green and carmine on white wove.
 10n. ?
 W. 5n. ?
 3n. red and blue on rosy white.
 P.C. 2n. green and black on buff.
 2 + 2 n. " " "
 5n. yellow and black on green.
 5 + 5n. " " "
 L.C. 5n. " " "
 10n. red and green on buff.

New South Wales. The *Australian Philatelist* describes a block of the 3d. wmk. Crown NSW inverted, perforated 11 horizontally imperforate vertically.

A fresh Post Card for the Postal Union has been issued without the Waratah on the left, but with this emblem substituted for the words 'ONE HUNDRED YEARS' on the stamp.

P.C. 1d. lilac on white, without Waratah.

New Zealand. It appears there are two distinct types of the ½d. Letter Card. The principal difference is that in one variety in the right lower corner on the back the inscription 'N.Z. PRESS CO. LDT.' can be seen. The other type is without this. The one without the inscription is the first one issued.

L.C. 1½d. violet on ?

Patiala. The following high value Indian Stamps are chronicled surcharged with name in black.

- 1r. black, green and carmine.
 2r. " carmine and brown.
 3r. " brown and green.
 5r. " blue and violet.

Perak. The following values are said to have been issued.

- 25c. green and carmine.
 28. " "
 38. " olive.
 108. " violet.
 258. " orange.

Peru. The following is chronicled with the new type of 'GOBIERNO' surcharge.

Off. 2c. black and blue.

Portugal. The following have been issued with stamps of the new design.

- E. 25r. green on buff, size 142 x 110 mm.
 50r. blue " " "
 P.C. 10 + 10r. green on buff, size 140 x 90 mm.

Queensland. We have received copies of the 1d. with figures of value in the lower corners like the 2½d., and with the head on white ground.

1d. red, wmk. Q and Crown.

Roumania. It appears that all the current stamps have the watermark 'R' measuring 15mm. instead of 13mm. (not 11mm. as mentioned last month). The letters gradually increased in size as early as the beginning of 1895 and have varied from 14 to 15mm. since then, the current size being 15mm.

Russia. The *T.P.* reports the Post Card of 4k. as bearing the inscriptions in colour instead of black.

P.C. 4k. red

Selangor. The following Post Cards are reported with stamp of the obsolete Tiger type.

- P.C. 1c. green on buff.
 1 + 1c. " "

Shanghai. We have received from Mr. Benjamin some fresh printings of the current designs.

- 2c. bright red and black on white.
 4c. orange and black on yellow.
 6c. dark carmine and black on pink.

All are on watermark paper, the 2c. being on the paper prepared for the Jubilee stamp, and hence the watermarks do not coincide with the stamps in this value.

St. Helena. Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co., send us a fresh issue of the Seychelles type with usual watermark and perforation.

- 1d. rose.
 2d. yellow.
 3½d. blue.
 5d. violet.
 10d. brown.

Samoa. According to *Philatelic Facts and Fallacies* the current 2½d. has been printed in black by mistake, only one printing was so made, and the rose colour has been reverted to.

2½d. black.

Seychelles. The '36 CENTS' on the 45c. has been issued. 12,600 18c. on 45c. were printed, 6000 36c. and 24,000 of the envelopes were surcharged.

36c. in black on 45c. carmine and brown.

Sierra Leone. We have seen copies of the new issue here, similar to the new Grenada, and with usual watermark and perforation.

- 1d. black and carmine.
 2d. " orange.
 3½d. " olive.
 3d. " grey.
 1. green and black.

South Australia. According to the *Revue Philateli-que Française* the ½d stamp consists of two types side by side all through the sheet. The variations consist in the head of Queen the details of which are said to be quite distinct.

Tasmania. We have copies of the 4d. with the watermark 'TAS' close.

4d. ochre. wmk. 'TAS' close.

Tobago. A fresh supply of the 1/- value was ordered a short time ago from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. When the supply reached the Island, it was found to be in the same colour as the current 6d. This was noticed after some had been issued, and we understand that the remainder were at once withdrawn from use, and a fresh supply of the old colour ordered.

1/- orange-brown.

Transvaal. The *Collectionneur* chronicles,

10/- pale brown and green.

United States. It is denied that the 3c. has been issued with the triangles of Type III.

A fresh value of the Frazer Express is mentioned in the *Weekly* as having been used in 1848 for the prepayment of open letters. The design is the same as the 2c.

Local. 1c. blue.

Zanzibar. There are two types of the '2½' on 2a. India mentioned last month. The difference being in the size of the '2.'

The *Record* mentions the '2½' on 1½a. without fraction line, and we have another value of the current B.E.A. series surcharged with name.

- 2½ in red on 1½a. black and brown (India), no fraction line
 2½ in red on 2a. black and blue (India), two types.
 7½a. black and lilac (B.E.A.).

The Stamps of 1890.

* * * * *

BY

S. C. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

NORWAY—Continued.

POSTAGE DUE STAMP.

OCTOBER.—Value in Centre.

Watermark Posthorn. Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

4 20 ö BLUE.

NOWANUGGER.

Type Set in Sheets of 15 in 5 rows of 3.

Coloured Wove Paper. Imperforate.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2d. BLACK ON YELLOW-GREEN (15 types). |
| 2 | 3d. „ YELLOW-BUFF „ |

The same plate was used for both values. The figure of value alone being altered.

The size of the plate is 55×105 mm.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

DECEMBER.—The current Stamps Surcharged '1d.'

Wove Paper Perforated 14.

- | |
|---------------------------|
| 1d. In BLACK on 3d. BLUE. |
| 1d. „ 4d. „ |

Varieties.

- (a) THIN '1' on 3d., 4d.
 (b) THICK '1' on 3d., 4d.
 (c) '1' on 4d.
 (d) THIN '1' WITH HORIZONTAL STROKE on 3d., 4d.
 (e) 'd' BELOW '1' on 3d.
 (f) 'd' ABOVE '1' on 3d.
 (g) SPACE BETWEEN '1' and 'd' on 3d.
 (h) DOUBLE SURCHARGE on 3d.

PARAGUAY.**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

The ordinary Stamps Hand-stamped 'OFICIAL.'

Wove Paper Perforated.

1	1c.	VIOLET and GREEN.
2	2c.	RED.
3	5c.	BLUE.
4	7c.	BROWN.
5	10c.	PURPLE.
6	15c.	ORANGE.
7	20c.	ROSE.

Varieties of Perforation.

- (A) PERF. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15c.
 (B) PERF. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 15c.
 (C) $13 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 20c.

N.B.—Other values except 1, 2, 5c. probably exist in varieties B and C.

Varieties of Surcharge.

- (a) Surcharge inverted, 10c., all values probably exist.
 (b) Double Surcharge, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20c.
 (c) Double Surcharge, one inverted, 2c., all values probably exist.

Other varieties such as 'CIAL' are due either to improper position of the surcharge or to non-inking of a part of the hand-stamp.

PHILIPPINES.

JANUARY 1st.—Head of King Alphonso XIII.

Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

1	1m.	DEEP VIOLET.	8	5c.	DARK BLUE.
2	2m.	„	9	8c.	YELLOW-GREEN.
3	5m.	„	10	10c.	BLUE-GREEN.
4	1-8c.	LILAC BROWN	11	12 4-8c.	GREEN.
5	2c.	LAKE.	12	20c.	ROSE.
6	2 1-8c.	BLUE.	13	25c.	BROWN.
7	5c.	OLIVE.			

(A) Imperforate 5m.

Variety.

PORTO RICO.

JANUARY 1ST.—Head of King Alphouso XIII.

Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | ½m. BLACK. | |
| 2 | 1m. EMERALD. | |
| 3 | 2m. ROSE. | |
| 4 | 4m. DARK OLIVE BROWN. | |
| 5 | 6m. BROWN. | |
| 6 | 8m. BROWN BISTRE. | |
| 9 | 1c. RED BROWN. | |
| 10 | 2c. DARK VIOLET. | |
| 11 | 2c. PALE „ | |
| 12 | 3c. DARK BLUE. | |
| 13 | 5c. BROWN VIOLET. | |
| 14 | 8c. LIGHT BLUE. | |
| 15 | 10c. ROSE. | |
| 16 | 20c. VERMILION. | |
| 17 | 40c. ORANGE. | |
| 18 | 40c. YELLOW. | |
| 19 | 80c. GREEN. | |

POONCH.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Hand Stamped.

Yellowish Wove Batonne Paper. Imperforate.

- | | | |
|---|------------|--|
| 1 | ¼a. BLACK. | |
| 2 | ½a. „ | |
| 3 | 1a. „ (?) | |
| 4 | 2a. „ | |
| 5 | 4a. „ | |

Variety.

(a) Tête Bêche, ¼a.

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list ; Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.

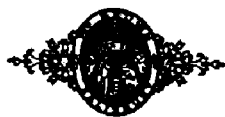
THE I.P.U.

From this month's report of the I.P.U. proceedings, members will notice with regret that Mr. S. C. Skipton's increasing work both on the business and the scientific side of Philately, has made it impossible for him to continue to act as Exchange Superintendent for the I.P.U. after the end of the present year. This is much to be regretted for the sake of the Union, which has greatly benefitted by his skilful and untiring work. Dr. Marx takes his

Members should bear in mind that Mr. Hadlow, than whom no man is better fitted for

the purpose, will read a paper on Queensland stamps on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., illustrated by his collection. Mr. Oldfield will do a similar service for the stamps of Switzerland on the evening of the 30th December.

Mr. Hinton wishes us to specially request members willing to assist (either by lecture or exhibition) at further meetings, to communicate with him. The I.P.U. owes its secretary much ; and the members can best repay him by doing all in their power to further the interests of the Union he has so much at heart, and for which he has laboured so steadily and unselfishly.



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[PRICE 3D.]

No. 72.



DECEMBER 10th, 1896.

The *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* is sailing before the wind.

Its helmsman, Mr. William Brown, has now returned from his cruise to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, announced in our last issue.

He has returned to the comparatively still waters of his own Cathedral City, but not to lie at anchor!

His inland voyage was a pleasant one, with friendly hands and faces to greet him all along the shore; but the object of his journey was always in sight—business, and that good business for all concerned.

The new volume, Volume VII., of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, is going to be the best we have had yet. If you have no daughters, give it to your sons.

We don't stint ourselves in order to swell the multitude of indigestible Christmas numbers, but our January issue will be none the loser for that.

We have to apologise to our friends of the Somerset Stamp Company, 5, Park-street, Bristol, for the fact that their advertisement, in the press of business, was overlooked in making up the November number of the new *Advertiser*.

Send in your advertisement now for the New Year, and if it is a little one, you will double it at Midsummer—or before.

Economy in advertising is the thief of profit. Advertise in all your favourite papers, and compare the result with business brought you by the *P.J.G.B.*

Test it yourself. Don't take our word for it.

The Birmingham Philatelic Society sends us its report for the year, ending October 1st, 1896. Strong vitality is its distinguishing mark. What do you look for in a healthy society? An increasing membership—an increasing number of applications from distinguished people—first-rate papers—high attendance at meetings—unparalleled packets—wise expenditure, and a sufficient balance.

You find them all at Birmingham.

The report of the Société Française de Timbrologie also reaches us. The Society is now in its 22nd year. This old-established association, having early secured for its membership some of the best-known and most "serious" collectors of the period, for many years did not attempt to out-rival such newer French and foreign organizations, as aimed chiefly at enabling beginners to augment their collections rapidly, without too painful study. Last March, as our readers may call to mind, the Société Philatélique Française, with its organ the *Revue Philatélique*, was absorbed into the older S.F. de T.

And with the happiest results.

We wish our French brethren after the spirit, both elder and younger, every success in 1897 and the years to come.

A Liège friend has sent us a number of the gummed and perforated labels issued by the Belgian government to draw attention to next year's exhibition at Brussels. They are in two designs and in any number of colours, many of them with a metallic lustre, and they really bear inscriptions concerning the exhibition itself. They are much prettier and more to the purpose than the *postal issues* with S. Michael at his usual task, with which they must on no account be confounded. (For description of the latter, see under *Timbre Post* in this month's *Review of Reviews*.)

The labels to which we refer are sold 1000 for a franc, and are *not for postage*. They may be used for closing letters.

My brethren, these be Anathema Maranatha.

Are they though? Or have we not here a solution of the legitimate desire for NON-SPECULATIVE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES? Why not commemorate any event you please in this convenient and tasty manner, issuing an unlimited quantity of the stamp at a nominal price?

No harm would be done to those who despise such things, while speculation would be out of the question.

Dr. Otto Rommel's Special Catalogue of all German stamps has reached us for review. We have not space to do it justice this month, but reserve it to our January number. It is published by and for the Dresden Verein, price 1 mark 25pf.

"Hinton's Hints on Stamp Collecting" (5, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, post free, 1/-), is the best 'Xmas present for a boy.

Wheels within Wheels.

"Those He approves that ply the trade :

* * * * *
That with weak virtues, weaker hands,
Sow gladness on the peopled lands,
And still with laughter, song and shout,
Spin the great wheel of earth about."

Our Lady of the Snows.

We may be pardoned this once perhaps, for adopting a Christmas motto and message to our readers, with a little more meaning than is customary, or even quite correct, from a conventional and philatelic point of view.

Within the Great Wheel of Earth spins the lesser Great Wheel of Philately; and within this again the larger or smaller wheels of our

localised philatelic groups. The machinery gives us our bent, and turns us out for what we are worth in working energy.

Under our present heading, "Wheels within Wheels," we propose to give every month the jottings which float by us on the mill-stream of News, that so largely helps to keep in motion our philatelic centres.

LIVERPOOL.

Our Liverpool correspondent, "Dicky Sam," prefaces his contribution with the remark that philately being an universal hobby, it is a curious fact that, barring Birmingham, Salisbury is the only provincial town that publishes a stamp journal. Perhaps this is not quite strictly accurate; at least we have had, if we have not now, contemporaries in Bath, Hastings, Swanage and elsewhere, and Bury S. Edmunds certainly boasts a journal now in its 219th number. But the essence of his argument, namely that the *P.J.G.B.* will do its best to serve the interests of those towns which furnish its columns with fresh items, and to supply for them the place of a home-made sheet, we beg most heartily to endorse.

The most sensational recent events here (writes our contributor) have been the numerous stamp frauds. The most notorious case was perpetrated by two men, with a number of aliases, through the well-known approval system. Their *modus operandi* was very simple. By taking lodgings at a number of places and referring to each other they succeeded in getting a large and varied assortment of stamps from sundry confiding dealers.

They (not the dealers) are now enjoying Her Majesty's hospitality, and owing to the prompt action of the local police a quantity of stamps were recovered. I understand no Liverpool dealers were victimised.

Why are stamp dealers so careless?

Surely it is easy enough to insist on a good trade reference. No honest man can reasonably object to such a very common precaution. A reference to Blank Dash, Esq., is of no earthly use, and a bank reference is sometimes quite as worthless.

Trade in Liverpool is rather quiet, and dealers tell me they have to rely principally upon their postal business. This should not be, for there is no place, not even the Metropolis, that has finer stamps passing through it.

Philatelists here seem to lack cohesion. There are a few good collectors in the Liverpool Philatelic Society, but quite a number will not join because so little is done at the meetings. This is a great pity.

I am told, however, that energetic steps are being taken to liven up the proceedings of that body, which is numerically strong. Last Monday an interesting discussion was held on the respective merits of used and unused. Mr. F. Bradbury (president) led off in favour of used,

but though his arguments were very forcible, he failed to secure a majority when the matter was put to the vote.

Strange to say, Mr. Bradbury is a collector of *unused*, and his collection of Westralias (on which country he is an authority) are well worth inspecting.

Keen interest has always been taken here in the stamps of the four West African Colonies, and now that the African boom is well under way, Liverpool philatelists await with great interest Messrs. Gibbons' new Catalogue. In the opinion of those who ought to know, many of the stamps have been underpriced for a long time, and startling advances are predicted for C. C. Lagos and others.

A few years ago London dealers used to scour the provinces in search of "good stuff," and Liverpool was the recipient of constant attention of this kind. Now the good stuff is brought home and placed under their noses at auction sales. Still they come—but not to buy!

Mr. T. H. Thompson of "high-class" remainder fame was with us last week, and now Mr. William Brown's many Liverpool friends have the pleasure of seeing him, and the opportunity of doing business with him.

Rumour hath it that twelve guineas was asked by a London visitor for a pair of 1/- Tobagos in the sixpenny colour, but I understand the country cousin did not invest. Perhaps if the vendor had "made it pounds" a sale might have been effected! But who was it?

EDINBURGH.

The Philatelic season has opened with vigour in Edinburgh. Already two auction sales have been held, and Mr. Ritchie has got his hand so well in practise, that he knocked down six hundred lots at the November sale in the space of two hours. That should come near to beating the record!

Australia bulked largely, and brought good prices. New Zealand and Tasmania came next, and these, as is always the case here, sold well. Other colonials were not numerous; but there were some taking lots in new issues of Grenada and Trinidad, and these were generally disposed of in a highly satisfactory way—to the buyers.

A Queensland 5/- of 1875, unused, went for 34/-; a Nova Scotia 1d. red on blue, 1853, unused, also for 34/-; and a Sidney View 2d. of grey shade, used, for 22/-. This last lot was annexed by a well-known R.S.A., who possesses many gems of a like nature. Among those who attended this sale we were glad to see the ever-welcome face of Mr. William Brown.

The Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society, at its last meeting, were treated to a paper on the Stamps of Belgium by Mr. Schnepel. His collection of these stamps was shewn; and the various modes of cancelling proved a very in-

teresting subject. Brussels, like London, had postmarks different from those of provincial towns, on the early issues.

The above Society meets fortnightly, and the present session promises to be an active one. Papers are read at the meetings, and an Exchange Packet circulates among the members.

CARLISLE.

Philately in Carlisle and District is looking up. In addition to a firm of dealers doing a flourishing business, there are a number of keen collectors—the good old-fashioned sort, who do not specialise but like to see the blanks in all countries well filled. A Philatelic Society with Exchange Club has also been suggested, steps are being taken with a view to its formation. Any collector desirous of joining should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison, Eden Mount, Stanwix, Carlisle, who will be glad to give any information. Mr. Wm. Brown, of Salisbury, was in Carlisle, on Tuesday, November 24th, and met several collectors, who made the most of the short time he was able to stay.

THE P.J.G.B. ADVERTISER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

1.—We find it again necessary to give notice that we are unable to execute orders for back numbers of the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*. The whole issue is sent out to the public, and no back numbers are kept.

11.—Owing to the demand for the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser* it will be necessary to print a supplementary edition of the January number. In view of this increased expense and of the fact that the *Advertiser* is supplied practically free of cost the Proprietors have determined to slightly raise after the 1st January the price of a certain class of advertisements.

Advertisers who have already made contracts or who insert Advertisements before the 1st January next can have them in and keep them in at the old rates, but all advertisements received after 1st January, 1897, can only be inserted at the following revised tariff.

It will be observed that the rates for the smaller advertisements remain unaltered, and that the new rates are, considering the size of the paper and the space allowed, lower than even these of the 'Anzeiger' and other Advertising papers.

We repeat again. All orders received before New Years Day will be executed at the old rates. The new rates only come into force for orders received after New Year's Day, and are as follows:

	Once.	3 times.	6 times.	12 times.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 page ...	60 0	54 0	45 0	39 0
½ page ...	33 0	28 6	24 9	21 0
1-3 page or 1 col.	22 6	19 6	16 6	15 0
¼ page ...	18 0	15 0	13 6	12 0
1-6 page or ½ col.	12 0	10 6	9 0	7 6
⅛ page ...	9 9	8 6	7 3	6 6
1-12 page or ¼ col.	6 9	6 0	5 0	4 6
1-16 page	6 0	5 6	4 6	4 0
1-24 page or ⅓ col.	3 9	3 4	3 0	2 6

Business Cards 5/- per annum.

D.F.C.B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

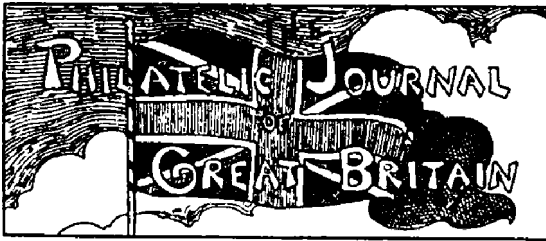
PRICE PER INSERTION :—

	Once.		3 times.		6 times.		12 times.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 page	60	0	54	0	45	0	39	0
½ page	33	0	28	6	24	9	21	0
1-3 page or 1 col.	22	6	19	6	16	6	15	0
¼ page	18	0	15	0	13	6	12	0
1-6 page or ½ col.	12	0	10	6	9	0	7	6
⅓ page	9	9	8	6	7	3	6	6
1-12 page or ¼ col.	6	9	6	0	5	0	4	6
1-16 page... ..	6	0	5	6	4	6	4	0
1-24 page or ⅓ col.	3	9	3	4	3	0	2	6

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a column.

Advertisements smaller than this must be inserted in the EXCHANGE COLUMN, which in future will be reduced to the rate of SIX WORDS A PENNY, irrespective of length. They will be inserted in small type and no display whatever allowed.

CASH IN ADVANCE.



DECEMBER 10th, 1896.

The Ins and Outs of the coming Exhibition.

The chorus of praise with which, as yet, the Philatelic press has welcomed the prospectus of the London Philatelic Exhibition is not unmerited, and we are the first to own our appreciation of the labours of the Executive Committee—a body of men for whom, collectively as well as individually, we have the highest respect. Yet, seeing that this is a free country and that moderate expression of sincere opinion is a healthy tonic, we venture to put in the fewest possible words a few questions (we will not call them by so grave a name as “objections”) which some one in power may care, in his own time and place, to answer. Doubtless the answers will be easy and simple enough. But it would be indeed an “ostrich” policy to ignore the deep disappointment felt in certain quarters, or to neglect the pinched and hungry faces of those simpler brethren who find themselves likely to shiver or roast on the Piccadilly pavement, while the more fortunate elect are “exhibiting” within. We say, again, there are doubtless plain answers to these questions. Simple as such answers may

be, we should like to have them, and from an authoritative source :

(1) Was it or was it not understood that the Sub-Committee (or Executive Committee) should refer the whole thing to the General Committee before issuing so definite and decisive a document?

(2) Why is the question of dealers' stalls utterly shelved?

(3) Why have not other philatelists been allowed the opportunity of offering prizes and medals in their own particular lines?

Now this last question shows too clearly how this most unfortunate proceeding of the Sub-Committee might have been avoided if they had only taken the trouble to refer matters to the General Committee for approval. Why, a dozen men would have jumped up, saying “I, too, should like to be in this thing.” We do not wish to be misunderstood. The *one* Society and the *one* firm and the half-dozen gentlemen who do present prizes are all of the highest standing in philately: we admit that most willingly. Against them we have nothing to say or to suggest. But for the most obvious reasons such a restricted list should *not* have been issued without the Sub-Committee ascertaining first what other societies, firms, or individual philatelists, wished to offer medals and prizes. The mistake is an utterly deplorable one, but we trust it is not too late to mend it. All over Great Britain there must be many men and bodies of men left out in the cold, and there are possibly many snubbed and shivering mortals within the four-mile radius from Charing Cross. Our point is, clearly and simply, that all should have had their chance. Surely our contention is fair enough.

(4) What is the function, if any, of the General Committee? Are any questions of finance or management to be submitted to it, and, if so, what are these questions?

(5) What is the need of this charge for show space? If the exhibits are worth collecting, arranging, displaying, and viewing, they are worth receiving with open arms as worthy treasures. Won't the gate money pay the rent and more?

Surely if this Exhibition is meant to attract the great body of English philatelists, the thousands of which that body is composed have shillings enough among them to pay a modest fee for admission. And if the show is made popular in the highest sense, the shillings will flow in; if it is to be a restricted show it will play to empty benches.

What we ask for is that a meeting of the General Committee (*the whole General Committee*) should be called, and these and other matters submitted to it at once, or as early as possible after Christmas. The General Committee are not, or ought not to be, deadheads. And meanwhile let the Executive send round a simple circular to all English societies, dealers, and known philatelists, asking if they wish to present medals or prizes. It is late to do this, but not too late. The grave disappointment

now felt is growing. It can be stilled and turned into enthusiastic co-operation by the immediate action of the Executive, and this action should receive the sanction of a meeting of *all* those gentlemen whose names appear on the front page of this well-meant but most disappointing Prospectus.

We should indeed be ungrateful if we failed to acknowledge the genial courtesy with which Major Evans, of the *Monthly Journal*, has received our remarks on the Boy-Collector question. This gracious and gifted gentleman disarms all criticism, while his own great knowledge of his subject gives him an authority he would be the last man to claim, but which all English-speaking stamp men most freely concede to him.

While saying this, we will not pay the greatest of Philatelic Editors the wretched compliment of unreasoning and wholesale agreement. On the New Issue question we are heretics, if the Major be pope of the Church Philatelic. We hold, and we think fairly and reasonably, that if a Government or State through its duly appointed Ministers and Post offices issues postage stamps which do postal duty, then such stamps are proper to be collected and proper to be bought and sold. And as to countries "falling into philatelic habits," the thing indeed cuts both ways with a vengeance. There is no reason whatever why a State which needs a thousand stamps for its letter writing clients should not print eleven hundred, so that its clients who are lucky enough to have both Albums and purses may fill one and empty the other. This dead-set at new issues, which began healthily enough, is getting to be as unreasonable as the action of the mad farmer's wife who would have nothing but full grown hens on her premises and ruthlessly destroyed all the new issues—the eggs. In time the good woman closed her doors, and this craze against new issues is working in the same direction for Philately.

At the risk of boring one of our readers we feel it necessary to mention once again that new but rapidly growing infant the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*. It is our pleasant duty to thank the many friends who have offered us suggestions and have housed their wants in our columns, and the extraordinary growth of the circulation of the *Advertiser* is naturally extremely gratifying to its founder, Mr. William Brown.

There is one subject in connection with our yellow sheet on which we should be very glad to receive the opinions of our clients and readers. As the number of advertisers increases, it has occurred to Mr. Brown whether some form of reference system—such as that introduced by other and more general exchange sheets—might not be adopted. If such a system be desired

Mr. Brown will be most happy to consider how far it can be made practicable in the case of his *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*, and what the simplest method of working would be. Meanwhile we live in hope that the circulation of the 'Tiser will have reached its Ten Thousand by the time the Philatelic Exhibition has dawned on us with all its promised splendour!

Sarum—Old and New.

MR. NORTHY'S COMING BOOK.

Those who care for Salisbury (and what reader of the *P.J.G.B.* does not?) should note that there will shortly appear "The Popular History of Old and New Sarum" by Mr. T. J. Northy.

This gentleman's name is well-known among provincial pressmen as that of a clear-headed, conscientious and painstaking writer, whose work on the *Wilts County Mirror and Express* has deservedly attracted attention beyond the old walls and quiet streams of the two historic cities he knows so well. Mr. Northy is well-equipped for the task he has taken in hand, and those of our subscribers in Europe and the United States who wish to have the only complete and comprehensive work dealing with the History of Sarum—New and Old—which is within the reach of modest purses should subscribe to this volume. Nothing is left out, from the old story of dead Sarum to the new and living picture of the Salisbury of to-day. Mr. Northy, ever open-eyed, has even a chapter on the *history of philately in Salisbury!*

Intending subscribers should communicate with Mr. T. J. NORTHY,

Care of Messrs. Edward Roe & Co.,
Canal, Salisbury.

The price of the book is Half-a-crown.

Correspondence.

AND YET—IS THERE ROOM?

To the Editor of *P.J.G.B.*

Dear Sir,—Next year's exhibition is likely to be marred by an under-current of dissatisfaction at the outset, if we can believe the remarks on same in the columns of the Stamp papers, of the *List of Committee* prepared before the meeting and submitted *en bloc*; and now we hear rumours of the Dealers' stands being similarly served, and we would-be exhibitors begin to wonder if it will be our turn next, as so much power is left to committee as to hanging an exhibit or not, as SPACE may be allotted. Surely an exhibitor paying for his space, which is practically booked beforehand, has a right to have his exhibit shewn, and not, as at the first exhibition, when some were reported not to have been even unpacked. I hope to see the committee give a reply to these remarks. I enclose my card and remain for the present.

"ONE WILLING TO EXHIBIT."

THE

London Philatelic Exhibition.

1897.



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H.R.H THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
 H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.
 HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G. (HER MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL).

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 R. EHRENBACH
 Major E. B. EVANS
 D. GARTH
 T. WICKHAM JONES
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Capt. R. W. H. STOCKDALE, R.E.
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 W. J. M. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

Salisbury and District Philatelic Society—

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 Q.C., President
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Chairman of Committee.—M. P. CASTLE.

Treasurer.—W. B. AVERY.

Secretary.—J. A. TILLEARD, 4, Lombard Court, London, E.C.

(To whom all Communications should be addressed).

Prospectus.



PERIOD of nearly seven years has elapsed since the holding of the London Philatelic Exhibition in 1890, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society, London.

During this interval very remarkable progress has been made in Philately. The immense increase in the ranks of Philatelists, and the great interest which is now taken in the pursuit in its more scientific aspects, justify the conclusion that the time has arrived when an International Exhibition could advantageously be held in the Metropolis.

It has accordingly been decided to invite Philatelists to join in the festivities of the ensuing year in celebration of the fact that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has been spared to reign over her subjects for a longer period than that vouchsafed to any previous Sovereign, by organising the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897.

The Exhibition will embrace British, Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, Newsbands, Proofs, Essays, etc., as well as Albums, Books, and Philatelic appliances, Literature and Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.

It will be opened at the GALLERIES of the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 191, PICCADILLY, W., on THURSDAY, the 22nd JULY, 1897, and it is hoped that the Committee will have the hearty co-operation of all Philatelists in their endeavour to make the undertaking a success worthy of the occasion, and thoroughly representative of all aspects of the pursuit to which it is devoted.

The Galleries chosen have been specially constructed for the exhibition of valuable daintings in oil and water colours, and combining as they do the advantages of ample space, good light from above without fear of damage by exposure to the sun's rays, security against the risk of fire, and a position in a leading central thoroughfare in the West End, they have been selected as the most eminently suitable place in London for an Exhibition of Stamps.

All stamps will be exhibited under glass in locked or sealed cases, night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure Exhibits from damage or loss; but no personal responsibility will be undertaken by the Committee.

The provisions against the risk of loss by fire or theft are specially referred to in the Rules and Regulations set out below.

The support of Philatelists throughout the world is cordially invited, and it is hoped that the leading Collectors in the British Colonies and all Foreign Countries will, by sending Exhibits, co-operate in making the Exhibition thoroughly representative of the best interests of Philately.

Special arrangements will be made to facilitate the passing through the Customs of Exhibits from abroad without risk of damage, and for such examination (if any) as may be deemed necessary being conducted in the presence of a representative of the Committee.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public until the evening of THURSDAY, the 5th AUGUST, 1897, and all Exhibits will be returned to the owners as soon as possible after that date.

It will be a great convenience, and the work of the Committee, especially in the preparation of the Official Catalogue, will be considerably lightened, if intending Exhibitors will send full particulars of their Exhibits at the earliest possible moment.

It has been decided that the Exhibition shall be subject to the following Rules and Regulations, of which all Exhibitors will be held to have had notice.

Rules and Regulations.

1.—Exhibits in Classes I., II., and III. must be mounted on cards, paper or loose pages. Although no special size of cards or other material is obligatory, it is hoped that Exhibitors who mount their stamps specially for the exhibition, will as far as possible endeavour to assist the Committee in securing uniformity, for the sake of economising the space at their disposal. This object will be attained by the use of cards of the following sizes, viz.: 10 inches in height by 8 inches or 12 inches in width, or 15 inches in height by 12 inches in width, and if desired, cards measuring 10 inches by 8 inches can be supplied on application to the Secretary, at a trifling cost. *The sizes in centimetres will be 25½ by 20¼ or 30½; or 38 by 30½.*

2.—A charge for space according to the size of the exhibits, or of the cards or other material on which they may be mounted, will be made on the following scale:—

For each square foot	3d. (minimum charge 2/6).
For each album or volume of stamps... ..	5/-
For each volume shown in Divisions 1 and 2 of Class VIII., and for each album or volume, &c., shown in Class IX.... ..	4/-
For Exhibits in Division 3 of Class VIII. for each foot run of space occupied	1/- (minimum charge 2/6).

Arrangements have been made by the Committee for Insurance against loss by fire or theft of Exhibits while in the custody of the Committee, either before or during the continuance of the Exhibition, and after the close of the Exhibition until despatched for return to the owners. An inclusive charge of 2s. 6d. will be made for each £100 insured. Owners of Exhibits desiring to insure, and paying the prescribed amount, will have the benefit of the policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value at which such exhibits are accepted for Insurance, but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to loss.

The charge for space and Insurance (if any) will be payable by the Exhibitor on sending in his Exhibit.

All Exhibits will be returned free of charge to their owners by post or otherwise, but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner—Insurance in course of transit (if any) being paid by him.

3.—Notice of the nature and extent of the Exhibits, with the value for insurance, should be sent to the Secretary as early as possible, *but not later than the 1st May, 1897*, on the form provided.

4.—All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 7th and 10th July, 1897, at such place as may be notified to the Exhibitor by the Secretary. Punctuality in delivery is particularly desired to ensure accurate description of the Exhibits in the Official Catalogue.

5.—The right of refusing any Exhibit without assigning any reason for such refusal is reserved by the Committee, as also the right of showing such part of any Exhibit as the Committee may decide in case of there being insufficient space available for showing the whole.

6.—All Exhibits entered for competition must be *bonâ fide* the property of the Exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in the joint names, or firm name, as the case may be; but no combination made solely for the purposes of the Exhibition can be admitted for competition.

7.—Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited open at the most interesting pages, to be varied from time to time during the Exhibition by a member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by the Judges) without the written permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the Committee.

8.—No price or other notification that it is for sale may be affixed to any Exhibit, but the owner may intimate to the Committee his desire to sell, and arrangements will be made accordingly to facilitate this fact and the price being made known. No Exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exhibition, and in case of sale the price will be payable to the Committee, who will account to the owner for the purchase-money, after deducting 5 per cent. to be applied towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

9.—The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and their decision will in all cases be final. They will be seven in number, of whom it is proposed that three at least shall be chosen from representatives of Foreign Countries.

10.—No Exhibits by any of the Judges can be entered for competition.

11.—The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee; but all exhibits which the owners may desire to enter as "Not for Competition" will be so marked in the several classes in which they may be shown. *In making their awards, the Judges will be requested to take into special consideration, not only the rarity and completeness of the Exhibit, but also the neatness and accuracy of arrangement, method of mounting and condition of the specimens submitted, and the Philatelic knowledge displayed by the Exhibitor.*

CLASS I

Will consist of Special Collections of Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain.

Division 1.—Adhesive Postage Stamps (including fiscals available for Postage), unused only.

” 2.—” ” ” ” used ”
 ” 3.—Telegraph Stamps. ” ” ” ”

AWARDS IN THIS CLASS.—*Division 1.*—One Gold, 1 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

” 2.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

” 3.—One ” 1 ”

CLASS II

For Special Collections of Postal Adhesive Stamps of any one of the Countries or combinations of Countries named below :—

Division 1. BRITISH EMPIRE, including Protectorates, etc.

British Guiana.
 Cashmere and Native States of India.
 New South Wales.

A.

Mauritius.
 Victoria.

AWARDS.—One Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

Canada, British Columbia (including Vancouver),
 and Prince Edward Island.

B.

Queensland.
 South Australia.
 Do. Departmental stamps.
 Tasmania.
 Trinidad.
 Western Australia.

Ceylon.
 India.
 Natal.
 New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.
 New Zealand.

AWARDS.—One Gold, 2 Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

Bahamas and Bermuda.
 Barbados.
 Cape of Good Hope.
 Fiji Islands.
 Grenada and Jamaica.

C.

Griqualand.
 Nevis.
 St. Vincent, and St. Lucia.
 Straits Settlements, and Dependencies.
 Turks Islands.

AWARDS.—Two Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

D.

Any three or more of the following, or any other British possessions or Protectorates not enumerated,
 viz. :—

Antigua, British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, British South Africa and British Central
 Africa, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong,
 Ionian Islands, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Montserrat, North Borneo, Oil
 Rivers and Niger Coast, St. Christopher, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tobago,
 Virgin Islands, Zanzibar, Zululand.

AWARDS.—One Silver and 3 Bronze Medals.

Division 2.

EUROPE.

A.

Austria, Austrian Italy, and Hungary.
 Germany (any three of the following)—
 Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick,
 German Confederation and Empire (including
 Alsace and Lorraine), Hamburg, Hanover,
 Heligoland, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin
 and Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony,
 Schleswig-Holstein, Thurn and Taxis, Wur-
 temberg.

Italy (any three of the following)—
 Italy, Modena, Naples, Papal States, Parma,
 Romagna, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany.
 Roumania and Moldo Wallachia.
 Russia, Finland, Russian Levant, and Poland.
 Russian Locals, Livonia, and Wenden.
 Spain.
 Switzerland.
 Turkey.

AWARDS.—One Gold, 3 Silver and 3 Bronze Medals.

Belgium.
Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia, and Montenegro.
France and Monaco.
Greece.

B.

Holland and Luxemburg.
Norway, Denmark and Iceland.
Portugal.
Sweden.

AWARDS.—One Gold, 2 Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

Division 3.—

ASIA AND AFRICA.

Afghanistan.
Azores and Madeira.
French Colonies and Possessions.
Japan.

A.

Philippine Islands.
Portuguese India.
Other Portuguese Colonies.
Transvaal.

AWARDS.—One Gold, 2 Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

B.

Egypt and Suez Canal.
New Republic.

Persia.
Shanghai and China.

And any two of the following, or of others not enumerated, viz.: Congo, Dutch Indies, Liberia, Orange Free State, Sarawak, Siam.

AWARDS.—Two Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

Division 4.

AMERICA:

Colombian Republic (including the various States).
Confederate States of America (including postmasters' stamps).
Hawaii.

A.

Mexico (including locals).
United States of America (including postmasters' stamps).
United States Locals.

AWARDS.—One Gold, 2 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

B.

Argentine Confederation and Republic, Corrientes, and Cordoba.
Bolivia.
Brazil.

Buenos Ayres.
Peru and Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
San Domingo.
Uruguay.

AWARDS.—One Gold, 1 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

Chill:
Cuba and Porto Rico, and Fernando Poo.
Guatemala.

Paraguay.
Venezuela and La Guaira.

And any two of the following, viz.:—Costa Rica, Curaçoa and Surinam, Danish West Indies, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador.

AWARDS.—Two Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

Exhibitors may compete in all or any of the divisions or subdivisions, and the number of Exhibits is not limited.

CLASS III

For Collections of Rare Stamps.

Each Exhibit to consist of not less than fifty nor more than 100 stamps.

AWARDS.—One Gold, 1 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS IV

Will consist of entire Collections of Postal Adhesives, with or without Envelopes, Postcards, &c., in albums or volumes.

Division 1.—Special or General Collections, without limit as to number.
 " 2.— " " " total number not to exceed 4,000.
 " 3.— " " " " " " " 2,000.

AWARDS.—*Division 1.*—One Gold, 2 Silver, and 2 Bronze Medals.
 " 2.—One Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.
 " 3.—One " " 1 " Medal.

CLASS V-

Is for Collections of Entire Envelopes and Wrappers.

Division 1.—One or more of the following countries:—

Austria, Hungary, and Lombardy.
 Germany, and all States.
 Great Britain.

Mauritius.
 Russia, Finland, and Poland.
 United States of America.

Division 2.—Any four countries not named in Division 1.

AWARDS.—*Division 1.*—One Gold and 1 Silver Medal.
 " 2.—One Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

CLASS VI

Will consist of Collections of Entire Post Cards, and Letter Cards.

Division 1.—One or more of the following countries:—

Finland.
 Germany, and all States.
 Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad.
 Japan.

Luxemburg.
 Mexico.
 Roumania.

Division 2.—Any six countries other than those named in Division 1.

AWARDS.—*Division 1.*—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.
 " 2.—One " 1 " "

CLASS VII

For Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps.

N.B.—Stamps shown by any person, firm, or company, in this Class must be limited to specimens of their own work, and may comprise Stamps as issued, Proofs, or Essays, or all three.

AWARDS.—One Gold and 2 Silver Medals.

CLASS VIII

For Philatelic Literature and Works.

Division 1.—Current Philatelic Journals, exhibited by the Publishers.
 " 2.—Philatelic Works published since 31st October, 1890, and shown by the Publishers.
 " 3.—Collections of Philatelic Literature, published prior to 1880.

N.B.—In the case of serial publications, in Division 1 the last volume published, and in Division 3 the first volume only to be shown.

AWARDS.—*Division 1.*—Two Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.
 " 2.—Two " " 2 " "
 " 3.—One " " 1 " Medal.

CLASS IX

For Albums, &c.

- Division 1.*—The most suitable Album or Book for a special collection.
2.—" " " " " general collection.
3.—The best Book, Method, or System, for arranging and showing Classes V. and VI.
 AWARDS.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal in each Division.

CLASS X

For Philatelic Accessories and Appliances for use by Collectors.

AWARDS.—Two Bronze Medals.

CLASS XI

Special arrangements of Stamps, Stamps on Original Letter Sheets or Envelopes, Telegraph Stamps (except those of Great Britain), Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.

AWARDS.—Two Silver and 4 Bronze Medals.

A Special Gold Medal, being the Grand Prize of the Exhibition, will be given for the most meritorious Exhibit of Adhesive Postage Stamps shown in Classes I. or II.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRIZES WILL ALSO BE AWARDED:—

One Silver and one Bronze Medal in each of Classes I., II., III., IV., and XI. for the best Exhibits by Members of Provincial Philatelic Societies resident in the United Kingdom, who do not gain prizes in the open competition in the Class for which the special prizes are awarded.

The *Philatelic Society, London*, will give two Prizes for the best Collections shown by any Exhibitors under the age of 16 years, and also Prizes for the best Exhibit by any amateur not a member of the Society; for the neatest and best arranged Exhibit shown; and for the best Exhibit of Stamps in the finest condition; and also two Silver Medals to be awarded to authors of Philatelic Works shown in Class VIII.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have placed at the disposal of the Committee one Gold and one Silver Medal to be awarded for the two best Collections exhibited in any Album of English manufacture containing over 8,000 stamps, and one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Collections in any Album of English manufacture containing under 8,000 stamps.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt offers one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Collections of unused Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain, and also one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best exhibits shown in Class III.

Mr. W. T. Wilson will give one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Collections of the Stamps of Mexico.

Mr. M. Giwelb offers one Gold Medal for the best Collection of the Stamps of the Colombian Republic and States.

Mr. W. Dornier Beckton one Silver and one Bronze Medal for the two best Exhibits shown by ordinary members of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

Mr. M. P. Castle one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best exhibits of European Stamps.

Mr. W. Hadlow one Silver Medal for the most complete Collection of the Stamps of Queensland.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach one Silver and one Bronze Medal for the two best Exhibits shown by Continental Collectors.

A further limited number of medals will also be placed at the disposal of the Judges, for Award in any cases in which they may consider an Exhibit specially deserving of recognition, and the Committee will also award Silver Medals for special services rendered to the Exhibition.

No Exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class (exclusive of special prizes) except in Class II., in which Class not more than two prizes may be taken by one Exhibitor. The Judges shall be at liberty to withhold any prize if from insufficiency of competition or for any other reason they shall think that it should not be awarded.

On the Track of Mr. William Brown.

A few extremely hurried minutes conversation was all we could get with Mr. Brown before the printers' boy departed with the last batch of "copy"—for once on the 7th!

"How's Edinburgh, Mr. Brown?" we asked, "and all the little Edinburghs?"

"As for that," replied the Head of the Firm, "when I say that Edinburgh is in Scotland, you will understand that good business and good humour are frequently met with in the neighbourhood. Your Scotchman knows the value of money, and the value of men, but he's not happy unless you know as much yourself. Nothing annoys your canny Scot like doing another fellow a good turn and then finding he's got to explain his good turn into the bargain. But time's too short for generalising. You want to know whom I saw and what I did and what I thought about them? I saw Mr. Fish and Mr. Ritchie among others. I spent the evening with one, and went to an auction sale held by the other. I thought Mr. Fish the very man for an energetic president of the Edinburgh Society, and I saw Mr. Ritchie knock down over 600 lots in barely two hours. I hadn't much time for reflection just then, so far as I remember. It occurred to me, however, that this lightning auctioneer, who belongs to the firm of Smith and Co., would find it pay to have his lots technically described for him by a collector. He initiated these sales in Scotland, but he has never collected himself. We lunched together.

At Waterloo-street, Glasgow, I saw Mr. R. S. Gray, who has fine premises, and gives plenty of employment to his staff of lassies. He is agent for all our publications and receives advertisements for our *Tiser*. He made me see Glasgow, as the French guides say, but he was better than those professional experts who apply themselves to *faire voir* the unoffending islander.

Mr. Hutson's name is familiar to a good many members of various exchange clubs. He belongs to forty at least, and hasn't much time on his hands. He does not specialise, but he showed me a very fine general collection.

At Carlisle I was received very warmly by Messrs. Campbell, Ingles and Co., who made the few hours I could spend there pass very pleasantly. They are agents for the *P.J.G.B.*, and are working up a good business of their own. Carlisle philately may not have done great things in the past, but it will go far all the same.

One is always glad to see Mr. Ridpath and his postcards. I ran up against him as soon as I got to Liverpool. The postcards are finer, and his stock larger than ever. Our excellent agents, Messrs. Taylor Brothers, are going full steam ahead. They are good friends to the *P.J.G.B.*, and keep it humming in Liverpool—or see that it keeps itself, which is the same thing.

At Manchester I heard Mr. Beckton lecture on Early Greeks before the Society, and found the evening all that was delightful. Two of the members next day helped me to see the Ship Canal and Docks. We have nothing like these in Salisbury, where transport is comparatively a leisurely affair. Certainly, the shipping is impressive; yet Salisbury could give Manchester points in some ways.

Mr. Ostara's stock was a pleasure to see.

At Birmingham, Mr. Empson showed me his West Indians. Mr. Empson's West Indians are not for the eyes of covetous or envious persons. The temptation might prove too strong.

Messrs. D. and M. Davis have all sorts of things besides stamps, but the stamps they have are the right stamps.

Mr. W. T. Wilson's name is a household word wherever the house contains any kind of philatelic album. The arrangement of Mr. Wilson's own stock is a lesson in itself on "How to make stamps draw." Mr. Wilson's advice should be taken by everyone who has to arrange an exhibition, if he happens to be modest enough to know the difficulties of the task. He told me, by the way, he wanted the celebrated Kingston collection, and was but barely outbid by Mr. C. J. Phillips.

Time's up, I think, isn't it? I haven't mentioned half the friends I saw, but you must thank them for me, one and all, and say I hope to see them again at the earliest opportunity."

The Boys' Columns.

I.—MR. HINTON'S "HINTS."

We have really good news for our boys this month, and we hope they will take this good news both to heart and to pocket, as the saying is. Perhaps a trifling yarn may be allowed the Editor of the Boys' Column: a very short yarn, with an old beginning, as follows:—

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, there was, and indeed still is, a body of stamp-collecting and stamp-loving men numbering many hundreds in its ranks—quite a little army in fact—and calling itself the *International Philatelic Union*. It started, as many armies start, with a great flourish of trumpets and whacking of drums, and was going to do great things. But as time went on something happened—I never knew exactly what—and this noble army of stamp soldiers furled up their flags and sat down by the roadside and fell out of the ranks, and almost (mind you, boys, I say *almost*) went to pieces. Then, as a great writer of plays has it, the "wonderful thing" happened. There came to help this philatelic army a man who had just the talents of a great general and knew how to get men together and lead them. Under his flag, for he became secretary of the I.P.U.—as this long-named Union is called by its friends

—the army was re-organised and the laggards by the roadside picked up their stamp knapsacks and marched on, keeping time. Many that had fallen out fell in again. New recruits joined, and a great writer on English stamps (now a much respected English Judge), became Commander-in-Chief and President of the Union army. Meanwhile the Secretary worked and worked at early morning and when all good boys are in bed, and with the result that the I.P.U., that is the *International Philatelic Union*, is a great and solid success, marching on to still bigger victories in Stampland. It was a big job for one man to tackle and carry through, and he did it well. His name is T. H. Hinton.

For you boys Mr. Hinton has also done something, and I beg you will see for yourselves what he has done. He is just publishing a little shilling book with the results of his experience of many years, called *Hints on Stamp Collecting*. Let a dozen of you subscribe a penny apiece and buy it; you will get your penny back a thousand fold. Perhaps a little glance at what it contains will tell you all about it. We will just give it a few more words. Remember, *it only costs one shilling*.

Part I. is on "The Album, and mounting stamps in it." Many boys will tell me they have nothing to learn in this. My wise young friends, you have a lot to learn, and so have I. Nothing makes a great collector so inclined to tear his hair than badly-mounted stamps in a badly-planned album. More stamps are ruined by mounting than the world knows of. See "Hinton's Hints" and say thank you.

Part II. is on "Stamps: their Manufacture, methods of Engraving and Printing," Mysterious words like "tailledouce" are explained to you, and "Laid, Batonné, Quadrillé, Pelure, Repp," and many other terms yield up their secrets. You have three clear pages on "Watermarks," and our old and very important friend, the gum, is not forgotten. You will find some common-sense and clear hints on "Methods of Separation," and also on "Plating and Plate numbers." An old enemy of ours—Tête Bêche—is here successfully encountered and floored.

Then Part III. tells you "What to collect." Mr. Hinton knows, and so will you if you read him. He will save you much trouble, many pennies, and the worry and nuisance of getting hold of wrong things. You will also find six or seven pages on inscriptions and surcharges, and some coinage tables of the British Empire and of other countries, which will be of use to you in your profession—whatever that may be—besides being a necessary part of your stock-in-trade of knowledge as a reasonable stamp-collector. The best advice to be given you is: read "Hinton's Hints," (5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, 1s.)

II.—WHAT THE YOUNG AMERICAN COLLECTOR HAS TO KNOW.

The *Philatelic News Letter*, published at Minneapolis in Minnesota, gives the following

list which English boys may admire, as showing how their young friends across the "herring pond" are taught to make themselves worthy stamp men.

"How the Young Collector Can Make Himself Worthy to Be Called a Philatelist."

None of the duties connected with intelligent stamp collecting is so generally overlooked and ignored by collectors, as that of making themselves thoroughly familiar with every detail in the history and description of the stamps they place in their collections; and though the following article, or others like it, have been frequently reprinted, no apology is needed for printing it again. It ought to be useful to those who wish to be more than merely stamp collectors in name, and we hope they will give it a careful reading.

The different countries where the stamps have been successfully employed.

The dates when the stamps were created and suppressed.

The classifying of the stamps of each country in the order they were issued.

Their classification according to type.

The details necessary to distinguish genuine stamps from imitations.

The kind of printing adopted for every stamp; and consequently the characteristic features of lithography, and engraving on wood, stone, or metal.

The various kinds of paper employed for the impression, whether thick or thin, dull or glazed, watermarked or plain.

The various watermarks in the paper, and what stamps have been struck on watermarked paper.

What stamps have never been perforated; those which were issued first imperforate, and have been perforated subsequently; and, lastly, those which have never been issued otherwise than perforated.

What sheets of stamps are composed of different types.

Whether the paper of the envelopes is wove, laid or watermarked.

Designs of stamps on envelopes that have been affixed on various kinds of paper.

What stamps have been created for any special service; that is to say, for simple letters, registered letters, too late letters, newspapers, official correspondence, etc.

What stamps are struck on sheets in group^s of types, differing from each other only in some slight particulars.

What stamps are found only in one type.

What stamps have been printed by mistake in colors that were not their distinguishing mark of value.

What stamps have been reprinted, and how the reprints are to be distinguished from the original impression.

What are the countries where the reprints are available for postal purposes.

The various sizes of envelopes on which stamps have been affixed.

On which side or sides the stamp was affixed.

What envelopes have or have not inscriptions on them.

The color of such inscriptions.

Whether the inscriptions are to the right or left, or on any other part.

When an amateur has devoted himself to a somewhat serious study of these particulars, he will be able to give a rational classification to his collection, to keep it free from every false or doubtful specimen, and to talk of stamps with some degree of authority, regarding with pitying indifference those jests which are in such good taste, but are only variations of that well-known refrain, "Can anything be more stupid than this mania for collecting postage stamps."

N.B.—Our answers to Boys are unavoidably crowded out this time. We will just limit ourselves to asking A.L., H.S.S., and W.B., to communicate directly with either Mr. Brown or Mr. Skipton, at S. Thomas' Square, Salisbury. The new issues they require will then be at once supplied to them in the way of business.

New Leaves to Cut.

EWEN'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.*

This is the 5th Edition of Mr. Ewen's Price List and Catalogue and has been very considerably enlarged, as it now consists of no less than 218 pages.

In the preface there are one or two remarks with which we must join issue. The first remark is that "Hitherto, no really complete catalogue of them (English Stamps) has been published at a popular price." We need only mention the Price Lists and Catalogues of Messrs. Morley and Hilckes, both of which were published at a popular price.

Another piece of advice we think had better be ignored, is to collect stamps *only* of the Envelopes and Post Cards, cut square. Entire should, in our opinion, be collected entire or not at all. The inscriptions on the wrappers and postcards are quite as much part of the card as the stamp.

The Catalogue is divided into parts.
BOOK I.

- Part 1. Postage stamps, including stamped stationery (stamps only).
 " 2. Post Office Telegraph stamps.
 " 3. Fiscal Postals.
 " 4. Stamps of Restricted Franking Power (Levant, Official, &c.).
 " 5. Minor Varieties.

Many of the varieties in Part 1 we think would find a more suitable location in this part, but it is very difficult to define a 'minor variety.'

Part 6. Stamps not issued (proofs, essays, &c.).

" 7 Stamps issued privately.
BOOK II.

Part 1. List of British Postmarks.

" 2. Priced Catalogue of English stamps used abroad.

Book II. occupies just half the volume, and to those interested in the subject of postmarks is no doubt a mine of information.

With regard to the stamps with Colonial postmarks, the prices strike one as being rather low, especially in the case of the 1d. value which must have been very seldom used. We can only suppose that the demand for these is small.

The book is very fully illustrated with cuts showing watermarks, minor varieties, private stamps and postmarks, and is well worth the 2/6 charged for it.

NOTES ON THE CONTENTS OF THE "ROWLAND HILL" PACKET.†

Our readers no doubt have seen Messrs. Alfred Smith's Advertisement of their "Rowland Hill" packet in our columns, and no doubt a good many have had the packet. This little book gives a few words on every stamp and country represented in the packet, and for a beginner should be most interesting reading, and it would be a very advanced youngster that did not find some information that was new.

PRICED CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF STAMPS ON ORIGINAL COVERS.‡

We have received the above Catalogue from Mr. Wilson, and find that there are many interesting items among 900 pieces mentioned. Some of the Cuba and Mexico for instance would be additions to be proud of to most collections, and the Russian Locals post-marked should be carefully gone through by anyone collecting these stamps. One item in the United States is probably unique, namely a block of 60 of the 90c. of 1890. 54¢ on one letter is pretty heavy postage, and shows the need there was for the high value stamps of the Columbus and present issues.

† Alfred Smith and Son, 37, Essex Street, Strand, London, 6d.
‡ W. T. Wilson, 192, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.



DECEMBER, 1896, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

E. HAWKINS, J.P., Bury St. Edmunds.

VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

REV. W. BELL, Cork.

* H. L'E. Ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood; 2/6 post free.

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W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
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Hon. Assistant Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

S. C. SKIPTON, 78, Castle-street, Salisbury.

Hon. Librarian—

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Hon. Counterfeit Detector.

W. HADLOW, 331, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Membership.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 14 days, be duly elected. The entrance fee of 2s. 6d. and annual subscription of 5s. is payable on election.

The following are now proposed in accordance with the above:—Alph Bruck, Travesta S. Francisco Ia., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; proposed by W. Brown, seconded by S. C. Skipton. Harry Lionel Churchill, Beaulieu, Boscombe, Bournemouth; proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by S. C. Skipton. Dr. T. Brushfield, Woodside, Wimbledon, Surrey; proposed by S. C. Skipton, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

New Member.

John A. Margoschis, Constitution Hill, Birmingham.

Library.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *Philatelic Record*, November, from Messrs. Buhl & Co., *Stamp Collectors' Journal* from Mr. Nunn.

Any donation to the library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

Members' Exchange and Wants Column.

Exchange. Wanted exchange generally with collectors by means of approval sheets. Also parcels of stamps on approval.—BROWN, 10, Northgate Street, Warwick.

NOTE.—The proprietor of the *P.J.G.B.* having ceased to insert advertisements in the Journal, this column will be discontinued in January, but members of the Union will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. on any private advertisements sent through the Secretary for insertion in the *P.J.G.B. Advertiser*. All advertisements must reach the Secretary by the 25th of each month, accompanied by a remittance.

Reports and Notices of Meetings.

A committee meeting was held on the 25th ult., at Messrs. Oldfield's Offices, present, H. R. Oldfield (chairman), Dr. Marx, B. W. Neave, W. Hadlow, C. T. Reed, and the Hon. Sec.

The report of the sub-committee on proposed new rules for Exchange Packets, to come into operation in Jan., 1897, was discussed, and a draft of them to be submitted to the general meeting to be held on Dec. 30, was adopted.

On the conclusion of the committee meeting, the general meeting took place, Messrs. C. Forbes and and H. Hilckes being present in addition to members mentioned above. Mr. Hadlow then exhibited his fine collection of Queensland, of which he gave a very interesting description, and which was much appreciated by those present, a hearty vote of thanks being accorded to him on its conclusion, on the motion of Mr. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Hilckes.

In accordance with notice given in last monthly report (to which members are referred), a general meeting will be held at Messrs. Oldfield's Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-st., Moorgate-st., London, E.C., (third floor), on Dec. 30 at 7.30 p.m. It is hoped that all members who can possibly do so will attend.

Jan. 27, 1897. A social meeting of the members will be held on this date at Essex Hall, Essex-st., Strand, W.C., at which a lantern exhibition will be given. Full particulars will be announced in next report. The Committee trust there will be a large attendance.

The Hon. Sec. will be glad to hear from members willing to read papers on the last Wednesdays in February, March and April, 1897.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, S.W.

December, 1896.

Assistant-Secretary's Report.

For the November packet 33 members sent sheets. Again I included the Colonial Sheets in the General Packet.

Will members please note that all subscriptions for 1897, must be paid direct to Mr. Hinton.

Sheets for the January Packets must be sent to Dr. Marx, Rolandseck School, Ealing, London, W., the new manager of the Exchange Packets.

S. C. SKIPTON,

78, Castle-street,
Salisbury.

Assistant Secretary.



MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckett; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Abbott, F. Barratt; Hon. Secretary, A. H. Harrison; Assist. Hon. Sec., C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, W. W. Munn; Committee, W. Grunewald, E. Petri, R. H. W. Whapham.

The fourth meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday, November 6th. The President in the chair, supported by 13 members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, Mr. Guybon Hutson, junr. (Glasgow) and Mr. J. C. Cadle (Cardiff) were elected corresponding members.

Mr. Darlow drew the attention of the meeting to the remarks made by Sheriff Campbell Smith, as reported in the "Fortnightly," and by request, the President read the comments thereon. Mr. Beckett exhibited his collections of Western Australia and Fiji. The first issues were complete and included many rarities and varieties. Of Western Australia a number of the 4d. blue, unused, showing minor varieties were shown, and all the subsequent issues both used and unused, including the 4d. C.C. used, perf. 14, and the 6d. bleuté, unused, &c.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, Hon. Sec.

Grasmere, Whitefield, near Manchester.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. T. Wilson; Vice-Presidents, R. Hollick and W. Pimm; Committee, H. R. Bewlay, P. T. Deakin, H. E. Greatorex, V. Lundblad, C. A. Stephenson, W. S. Vaughton; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, G. Johnson, B.A.; Official Address: 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

October 15.—Presidential Address.—Messrs. T. Locker (Birmingham) and J. Bramah (Sheffield) were elected members.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Kohl for a bound copy of his Catalogue of the Stamps of Europe.

The regulations for carrying on the Inter-Society Exchange with the Barbados Philatelic Society were unanimously approved.

Mr. W. T. Wilson then gave a most interesting and instructive address on Philately and the Society in general, especially touching on what to collect and what to avoid in shades and colours.

November 5.—Display: "Stamps of Ceylon."—The following were unanimously elected members:—Messrs. C. F. Larmour (India), I. Knaster (Cambridge), G. H. Callif (Sussex), W. H. Maunders (Surrey), T. W. Peck (Birmingham), R. Kronmann (Denmark), W. F. Harvie (London), G. Gelli (Belgium), H. F. Lowe (London), H. Buckley (Norway), H. Tebbitt (France), P. C. Bishop (London), W. J. Pattison (Newcastle on Tyne), O. Mangold (Germany), T. S. Parkinson (Newcastle on Tyne), J. A. Margoschis (Birmingham), F. J. Buckler (Birmingham).

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wilmot Corfield for Vols. 1 and 2 of the "Philatelic World" (bound).

It was decided to purchase a "suggestion book" in which any member may enter his suggestions and

difficulties on the philatelic subject. These will be answered by the Committee or discussed at the next meeting.

The Hon. Treasurer was requested to complete the file of the London Philatelist by purchasing Vol. 2.

Then followed the display of "Ceylon." Most of the rare varieties were shown in profusion, many of the pence issues being handed round in large blocks, the imperfs. in pairs and strips.

In connection with the above the Hon. Sec. desires to warn members against a recent fake which he has not seen mentioned in any paper. Some time since part of a proof sheet of the first issue 6d. on blue paper was found. It has no wmk., but some copies have had a star impressed in the gum. This simple expedient combined with the irregular transparency of the centre of the stamp and the similarity of the colour to the original 6d. on blue have already deceived several fairly advanced collectors who have not given themselves sufficient time to examine the stamps carefully.

The November Exchange Packets have established another record, having easily beaten our own record of April last when we circulated £3026 1s 2d. The totals for November were:—

	£	s.	d.
Packet "A" (mixed)	1351	6	3½
" " "B" (colonials)	1617	0	1
" " "C" (foreign)	458	4	4½

£3426 10 9

The subjects for December 3rd and January 21st on our Programme have been transposed:—

On December 3rd the Display will be "Postal Curiosities."

On January 21st the Display will be "South Australia."

NOTICES.

1.—It has been decided by an Extraordinary General Meeting that no packet shall be in circulation more than 5 months however many join the Society. Names will be omitted from the list of those who do not send sheets to keep the packets within the limit of time if such course be found necessary.

2.—"One clear day" mentioned in Rule 10 (g) has been defined by the above Extraordinary General Meeting as 24 hours so that all packets must be forwarded same day as received or the next one (Sundays excepted).

3.—The last day to send in subscriptions for journals mentioned on page 12 of the report is December 30th. We trust that ALL MEMBERS will take full advantage of this unique offer and subscribe for all of these journals which are a splendid investment apart from their contents.

London Philatelist	...	4/2
Phil. Journal of G.B.	...	2/-
Stamp Collectors Fortnightly	...	2/2
* Monthly Journal	...	2/6
American Journal of Philately	...	2/3
P. Record and Stamp News...	...	2/6
* English Stamp Journal	...	2/-

* These may be subscribed after January 1st.

Gibbons' new Catalogue will be supplied to members at following prices (POST FREE), if cash is sent in at once.

Part I. (Colonials)	1/10
" II. (Foreign)	1/10
" III. (Entires)	11d.

Gibbons' new volume on Barbados (Bacon and Napier), will be supplied at 7/- post free, instead of 7/6 and postage if cash is received by Dec. 30th. Of course in every case cash must be sent to the Society not to the publishers.

ADDENDUM TO OFFERS.

1. Scott, 57th Edition, posted immediately on arrival, 1/11 post free.

2. Gibbons' Autotype illustrations of the two dies of De La Rue Colonial stamps, with letterpress description—indispensable for dividing up the recent De La Rues into the two sets, 6d. post free.

I can only order once so kindly reply at earliest convenience. G. JOHNSON.

HULL AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—October 6th, 1896. The usual meeting of this Society was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on this date, the President (E. W. Drury, Esq.) in the chair. There were 14 members present.

The evening was devoted to a display by the President of his collection of his stamps of the German States, and a discourse thereon.

The collection was an exceedingly fine one and contained all the various states such as Hanover, Bremen, Saxony, Hamburg, Schleswig, and Holstein and others practically complete and included the rarities with great varieties of shades, postmarks, &c. All the stamps were choice specimens and were very tastefully mounted.

The members expressed their appreciation of the display and notes, and a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Drury for the same.

November 3rd, 1896.—The usual meeting of the Society was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on this date, the President (E. W. Drury, Esq.) in the chair, 14 members were present. The evening was occupied in examining Mr. A. P. Stephenson's collection of the stamps of Mexico. The collection, numbering several hundred varieties, was a very interesting and comprehensive one, and contained many very desirable specimens of the early issues.

Mr. Stephenson also shewed a fine collection of Mexican Stamps on entire envelopes, which had been kindly lent for exhibition by Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham.

Among them were several very rare and curious examples of the latitude allowed by the postal authorities of that country, several envelopes having only $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ rd stamp affixed, which had done duty to that proportion of its face value.

At the close hearty votes of thanks were unanimously accorded to Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Wilson for their exhibits. Hon. Sec., James Burn, 11, St. Luke's Street, Hull.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Thanks to generous contributions from members, the November packets were well up to the average, two good "A" and two "B" packets being punctually put into circulation. Prices ruled moderate, the total value of sheets being £1923 17s. 4d., a large amount for a private club. During the past month six applications for membership were received, and two resignations were accepted. Monthly cash settlements started from the October packets. Collectors desirous of information as to working of Club, should apply for rules to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.



* Unused. † On Original.

Mr. HADLOW held his 83rd and 84th sales on October 19th and 20th.			
26* Gt. Britain, V.R.*	...	...	8 8 0
74 Spain, 1851, 2r., cut close one side	...	...	5 0 0
76 " 1852, 2r.	...	...	2 12 6
78 " 1853, 2r.	...	...	3 0 0
87 Zurich, 4r.	...	...	8 0 0
88 Vaud 4c.	...	...	11 10 0
99 Tuscany, 6oc.	...	...	7 15 0
134 Ceylon, imperf., 8d.	...	...	5 15 0
170 Natal, 1st issue, 9d.	...	...	3 15 0
202 Barbados, 5/- pink*	...	...	4 0 0
212 B. Guiana, circular, 12c., cut square	...	...	7 7 0
246 Nevis, 6d. green*	...	...	4 8 0
318 N. Brunswick, 1/- dull violet	...	...	10 15 0
364 St. Vincent, 1/- indigo, pair*	...	...	6 6 0
365 " star, 5/-	...	...	15 0 0
407 U.S., 1869, set*	...	...	9 0 0

Messrs. BUHL & Co., held their 13th sale on November 3rd, 4th and 5th.			
117 Cape, woodblock, 1d.*	...	...	4 15 0
519 U.S., 1851, 9oc.*	...	...	3 3 0
540 " Periodicals, 24\$*	...	...	3 5 0
541 " " 36\$*	...	...	3 15 0
542 " " 48\$*	...	...	3 5 0
543 " " 60\$*	...	...	5 0 0
549 " Executive, set*	...	...	5 0 0

Mr. HADLOW held his 85th sale on Nov. 9th.			
69 Spain, Madrid, 3c.*	...	...	11 0 0
96 Ceylon, imperf., 8d.	...	...	8 0 0
196 Newfoundland, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange*	...	...	7 12 6

Mr. HADLOW held his 86th sale on November 10th, consisting of Envelopes and Stamps on entires only.			
49 Confederate States, Athens, 5c. purple, strip of 4†	...	...	45 0 0
69 France, 1f. orange†	...	...	4 4 0
126 N. Brunswick, 6d†	...	...	3 15 0
139 Newfoundland, 4d. carmine†	...	...	3 15 0
147 Nova Scotia, 1d. (pair) and 6d.†	...	...	4 10 0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER held their 81st sale on November 12th and 13th.			
29 Spain, Madrid, 3c.*	...	...	5 10 0
31 " 1850, 10r. green*	...	...	4 4 0
35 " 1852, 2r.	...	...	12 10 0
36 " 1853, 2r.	...	...	6 10 0
51 Tuscany, 6oc.	...	...	7 15 0
53 Gt. Britain, V.R.*	...	...	12 5 0
54 " 1840, 2d.,* gum	...	...	4 0 0
70 " Maltese cross, 10/-*	...	...	21 0 0
75 " I.R. Official, 5/-	...	...	2 8 0
76 " " 10/-	...	...	3 10 0
77 " South Eastern Railway Telegraphs, 9d. & 1/-	...	...	5 10 0
129 Wurtemberg, 70k.	...	...	3 15 0
139 Afghanistan, 1292, abassi black, pair,*	...	...	8 8 0
185 Fernando Po, 5oc. on 5c. blue, strip of 3, surch. inverted†	...	...	5 15 0

204	Natal, 1st, issue, 1/- buff†	...	6	6	0
222*	Canada, 12d. ...	...	22	0	0
227-8	N. Brunswick, 1/-	£8 5s &	7	15	0
234	Newfoundland, 1/- orange	...	5	5	0
241	Nova Scotia, 1/- penmark	...	5	15	0
242	" " 1/-	...	8	0	0
264	U.S., Executive, set*	...	6	6	0
283	B. Guiana, 1st issue, 8c., large margins	31	0	0	0
285	" " 1856, 4c., corners clipped†	6	6	0	0
301	Dominica, C.A., 1/-, used	...	4	15	0
341	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-	...	10	10	0
376	Turks Isles, 4 on 1/- prune (Gibbons 9)*	3	10	0	0
377	" " 2 1/2 on 1/- blue (Gibbons 6)*	10	0	0	0
382	" " 1/2 d. on 4d. grey*	3	15	0	0
432	Sydney, Plate ii, 2d., apparently*	4	4	0	0
452	N.S.W., laureated, 3d., wmk 2*	52	10	0	0
491	Victoria, Queen on throne, engraved, 2d., block of 10*	...	19	0	0
493	Victoria, 6d. blue, wmk 2	...	5	5	0

Mr. HADLOW held his 87th and 88th sales on November 16th and 17th, and disposed of a specialist's collection of Ceylon, India, and Australia.

9	Ceylon, imperf., 4d. ...	...	10	10	0
10	" " 8d. ...	...	4	0	0
15	" " 2/- ...	...	3	15	0
27	" " star, perf., 8d. brown*	...	5	10	0
31	" " " 8d. yellow-brown*	...	4	0	0
58	" " 2r. 50c.*	...	4	0	0
66	India, 1/2a. red*	...	5	0	0
80	" " Service, 6a. 8p.*	...	3	9	0
83	" " " provisional, 4a.*	...	3	15	0
84	" " " 8a.*	...	6	0	0
132	Victoria, 6d. orange-red, serpentine perf., pair†	...	4	12	0
207	S. Australia, O.S., 8d.	...	3	0	0
284	Westralia, 2nd issue, 4d., used	...	5	0	0
346	N. Zealand, pelure, perf., 6d.*	...	3	0	0
366	" " N.Z., perf., 6d.*	...	4	12	6
394-6	Queensland, imperf., 2d.	£3 to	3	17	6
427	" " 'script,' 1d.*	...	4	17	6
438	" " no wmk., 4d. yellow, pair*	...	5	0	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on Nov. 17 & 18.

4	Belgium, 2nd issue, 20c.*	...	4	15	0
35	Gt. Britain, plate 4, 5/-, block of 20	5	5	0	0
62	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 2gr.*	...	3	12	6
96	Ceylon, imperf., 8d. ...	...	4	0	0
100	" " 2/- ...	...	4	17	0
106	" " star, perf., 8d. ...	...	3	16	0
141	Lagos, 10/- ...	...	7	5	0
144	Mauritius, 1848, medium, 2d.†	...	10	10	0
145	" " ditto, cleaned	...	5	0	0
146	" " large fillet, 2d. ...	...	10	0	0
179	Canada, perf., 6d. ...	...	5	7	6
183	N. Brunswick, 6d. ...	...	3	18	0
194	Nova Scotia, 1d., strip of 3*	...	5	10	0
197	" " 3d., strip of 3*	...	4	5	0
202	" " 1/- violet	...	8	10	0
218	U.S., 1851, 90c.*	...	4	7	6
228	" " 1869, 30c., block of 12	...	5	0	0
240	" " Agriculture, set*	...	3	16	0
242	" " Executive, 1, 2, 6, 10c.*	...	5	5	0
250	" " Justice, 90c. ...	...	6	15	0
255	" " State, set*	...	5	0	0
301	Dominica, C.A., 1/-, used	...	3	18	0
390	St. Vincent, 1/- brown*	...	5	10	0
397	" " 1/- rose, large perf.*	...	7	10	0
402	" " star, 5/-*	...	14	5	0
421	Tobago, C.A., 6d. ochre*	...	9	0	0
422	" " ditto used	...	7	0	0
449-50	Virgin Isles, perf 15, 6d.*	£4 15s. od. &	3	15	0
519	Westralia, 6d. bronze	...	4	12	6

Messrs. CHEVELEY held their 98th sale on November 20th.

25	Gt. Britain, 3d., secret mark, perf., pair*	...	14	10	0
26	Gt. Britain, 1/-, hair lines, perf.*	...	25	0	0
27	" " 8d. red-brown, imperf.*	5	15	0	0
32	" " Telegraph, £5, proof in gold*	...	5	0	0
165	Cape, woodblock, 4d. dark blue	...	4	10	0
171	Lagos, C.C., perf. 14, 1/-*	...	5	5	0
227	Tasmania, 2d., serrated perf. on two sides	...	4	0	0
230	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow...	...	4	0	0
348	Nevis, litho., 6d. ...	...	10	15	0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER held their 82nd sale on November 26th and 27th.

10	Basle, 2 1/2r. ...	...	4	10	0
31	Hanover, 1/10t. orange, wide net*	...	3	15	0
77	Fernando Po, 50c. on 5c., pair†	...	4	0	0
85	Lagos, 2/6* ...	...	3	17	6
86	" " 5/-* ...	...	8	5	0
99	St. Helena, perf. 12 1/2, 6d., strip of 3*	5	12	6	0
136	B. Honduras, C.C., perf. 14, 6d. rose*	4	10	0	0
239	St. Vincent, star, 4d. ultramarine, pair imperf. between†	...	5	0	0
285	U.S., New York, 5c., double line at top	5	5	0	0
286	" " " 5c., ditto at bottom*	5	10	0	0
292	" " Carrier, blue on pink, used	...	4	4	0
307	" " 1851, 90c., used	...	5	10	0
314	" " 1869, set*	...	11	0	0
331	" " 90c.*	...	5	10	0
372	" " Periodicals, 48\$*	...	3	10	0
373	" " " 60\$*	...	4	7	6
381	" " Justice, 90c.*	...	8	0	0
382	" " " 90c., used	...	7	15	0
390-4	" " Executive, set*	...	8	9	0
397	" " State, set*	...	6	10	0
449	Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow, pair	...	8	5	0
455	" " Queen on throne, engraved, 2d., proof sheet, 55 stamps*	...	17	0	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON held a sale on November 30th and December 1st.

60	Winterthur, 2 1/2r. ...	...	3	3	0
110	Cape, woodblock, 4d. dark blue†	...	4	6	0
324	St. Kitts, C.A., 4d. blue*	...	6	5	0
344	St. Lucia, 1/- orange, pair*	...	7	12	6
362	St. Vincent, star, 5/-*	...	13	0	0
397	Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d. ...	...	4	10	0
398	" " 1/-, double lined border, used	...	4	4	0
425	B. Honduras, 1/- grey, pair...	...	4	8	0
433	Tolima, 1st issue, 5c., on blue wove, block of 16	...	8	0	0



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

Afghanistan. The *Monthly Journal* notes a variety of the 1893 (current) type, dated 1310, without the long horizontal character dividing the inscription into two halves.

The value is undecipherable and the stamp is printed in black on thin yellow-buff. It is doubtful at present if it is a postage or fiscal stamp.

Amoy. The current stamps have been surcharged 'POSTAGE'—'DUE' in two lines, the surcharge on the 1c. is in thin Roman capitals and on the other values in thicker block capitals.

P.D. ½, 1, 2, 4, 5c., surch. in black.

Argentine. With the new watermark there has been issued the:—
1c. brown.

Belgium. The second (5c.) value of the Exhibition stamps has been issued. It is the same size as the 10c., but has a different design, namely: St. Michael, armed, trampling on a dragon. It might be St. George and the Dragon, only the figure is winged, and St. George, we believe, was without those appendages. The colour is not green as mentioned last month, but
5c. slate-blue on tinted paper.

The second stamp in the second row on the sheet of the 25c. (current) is without the usual ball to the '5' in the left upper corner.

The following Parcel post stamp has been issued in the new type with figure of value in black.

P.P. 25c. yellow-green and black.

Brazil. The *Timbre Poste* announces an 80r. Letter Card ruled in blue on the inside. Is this a mistake for the Post Card? In Gibbons' Catalogue it is given No. 629, page 374.

British Central Africa. We have received the following letter from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., which fully bears out the doubts expressed by us with regard to the status of the so-called Fiscal Postals.

November 13th, 1896.

Sirs,—I have the honour to inform you, in reply to your enquiry of yesterday, that none of the Revenue stamps of British Central Africa were ever used postally.

The one you sent me has been taken off an old expired licence, and has been improperly obliterated.

There is a special stamp issued to cancel revenue stamps, and in addition revenue officers are instructed to write the date across the stamp.

In the case in question the revenue officer at Port Herald is also postmaster, and the mistake has thus arisen.

I return the stamp sent for me to see.

I have the honour to be, Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) J. E. MCMMASTER,

Postmaster-General, B.C.A.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.,
Ipswich.

British East Africa. On some of the Indian stamps surcharged, we have found the following varieties.

1a. black and brown 'Ea st' 'Eas'

'Eas' 'Eas'

British (with s inverted)

2½ a. .. green 'Ea st' 'Eas Afric'

'Eas' 'Eas'

P.C. 1+1a, on 2½+1½a. black and blue.

Bulgaria. According to a letter to the *T.P.*, the Postage Due 25s. chronicled last month does not exist, the 25s. value being replaced by the lately issued 30s.

Canada. A new Postal Union Card has been issued with stamp similar to the adhesives but with the head to left. There are the usual inscriptions in English and French with the Royal Arms in the upper centre.

P.C. 2c. red on buff.

Ceylon. The 2c. Reply Card has been issued similar to the single card mentioned on page 143.
P.C. 2+2c. brown-yellow on white.

Chamba. According to the *A.J.P.* the following have been surcharged on the Indian stamps:

1a. 6p. black and bistre.

2a. 6p. "

2r. black and brown and rose.

3r. " green and brown.

5r. " purple and blue.

Cochin. We have received a new issue of the tp. The design is the same, but the stamp is much larger and the printing much clearer.

1p. purple, perforated.

Congo. We have seen copies of two new values of the handsome current set.

15c. black and ochre (Banana tree).

40c. " green (canoe).

Curaçao. Of the new type with 'CENT' there has appeared.

P.D. 20c. green and black, Type i.

Cyprus. The *A.J.P.* chronicles on the authority of Mr. J. N. Luff the Great Britain rd. plates 193 and 196 surcharged 'CYPRUS,' a sheet of each has been for several years in the rooms of the Philatelic Society of New York.

Denmark. The *M.J.* notes the following.

58 green, perf. 1½.

108 carmine,

128 pink and grey "

168 brown " "

208 blue "

Ecuador. A set of stamps has been issued in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the independence of the Country. There are two types, one with portrait of three of the Liberators, and the other with that of Gen. Elizalde. The stamps are of large size and perforated 11½. The 2, 10, and 50c., are the values with one portrait only.

Two of the current stamps have been surcharged diagonally in two lines 'CINCO' 'DIEZ'—'CENTAVOS' in block capitals.

The *A.J.P.* notes the following variety of the 1892 issue.

1892, 1c. orange, horizontal pair, imperf. between

5c. in black on 20c. yellow.

10c. in carmine on 50c. blue.

1c. carmine.

2c. blue.

5c. green.

10c. yellow.

20c. vermilion.

50c. lilac.

1s. orange.

Fernando Po. The Fiscal mentioned as being used postally in the October No. is surcharged 'HABILITADO'—'—PARA—' 'CORREOS' in three lines in blue.

France. The Postage Due 1f. was issued for a few days before the withdrawal of both that and the 60c. stamps.

The Pneumatic Post has reduced its charges to 50c. for a weight of 7 grammes. The 60c. Envelope has been surcharged 'TAXE'—'REDUITE'—'à' '0, 50' and the word 'MAXIMUM' on the flap crossed out with a pen.

P.D. 1f. rose on straw, perf.

P.E. 50c. in black on 60c. carmine on lilac.

Great Britain. The following has been issued with the new formula on the back.

R.E. 2d. ultramarine, size H 2.

Haiti. According to the *T.P.* the new 5c. has been issued.

5c. greenish-black.

Holland. We hear that the Postage Due stamps have been issued all in Type 1.

Messrs. Whitfield King send us a set of letter cards with stamp at left (head of Queen in crowned circle), with name above and value below.

P.D. 1, 1½, 10, 12½, 20, 25c. ultramarine and black, Type 1.
L.C. 3c. green on greenish, sizes 140 x 85mm., 118 x 70mm.
5c. blue on bluish, " 140x 85mm. "
12½c. rose on rose, " 140x 85mm. "

Honduras. The *A.J.P.* chronicles the following :—
1d. blue, horizontal pair, imperf. between
5c. lilac, " "

Madagascar. The *A.J.P.* chronicle the following, while the *Courrier de Timbres Poste* deny the issue of any of the stamps mentioned last month.

1f. bronze on straw, name in rose.

L.C. 25c. blue on grey.

35c. black on rose.

Mexico. Mr. Chapman informs us that the new watermark does not give satisfaction, and that probably paper will be supplied from England. He also sends us a new Post Card inscribed on either side 'UNION POSTAL (E) UNIVERSAL (SELLE)' 'PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS'—'Y CANADA,' and informs us that as soon as the supply printed is used they will be inscribed 'SERVICIO EXTERIOR.'

P.C. 3c. red, formula green, on buff.

Off. P.C. — black on yellow.

Montenegro. The following are the colours of the entires that we did not give last month.

E. 10c. yellow-green and carmine.

W. 2c. green and blue.

L.C. 5c. violet-brown and lilac.

Nankin. This Chinese town has issued a set of stamps which are illustrated in the *T.P.* They are of large oblong shape, perforated 11.

½c. grey, two grotesque figures.

1c. rose, pagoda and bridge.

2c. greenish-grey, two elephants.

3c. yellow, view.

4c. claret, pagoda.

5c. violet, bell.

Orange Free State. The 3d. blue has been surcharged '½d.' and the *A.J.P.* give the arrangement. The sheet consists of four panes of 60 stamps, and two panes are surcharged at a time (120 stamps). There are 7 varieties of type, 5 varieties of the figure '2,' and two of these have varieties of the '1.' The types may be described as follows :—

1. '2' with straight foot, and ball in head (42).
2. ditto, but '1' with straight serif. (7).
3. '2' with curved foot (10).
4. '2' with straight foot, without ball in head (9).
5. Tall narrow '2' with straight foot, (29).
6. Large '2' with straight foot, '1' slanting serif. (15).
7. ditto, but '1' with straight serif. (8).

The numbers in brackets are the number of stamps of the variety on the block of 120 stamps. In addition some of the stamps do not seem to have taken the surcharge well, and these have been re-surcharged with type 5. Thus we get 5 varieties, type 5 with types 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6.

This figure surcharge not apparently giving satisfaction we have received the same stamp surcharged 'HALVE'—'PENNY' in two lines

in small letters. The position of the two words varies slightly with regard to one another.

½d. in black on 3d. blue, 7 varieties.

¾d. " " " double surch., 5 varieties.

Half Penny in black on 3d. blue,

" " " error without stop.

" " " Penny,

" The *T.P.* differs slightly in regard to the positions and numbers of the figure surcharges.

Portuguese Colonies. We hear that Angra, Funchal, Horta and P. Delgada will probably be supplied with stamps of the same type as the new Portuguese. The other colonies may in time follow suit also.

St. Helena. This island has joined the Postal Union and two Post Cards have been issued with stamps showing a view of the Island and the usual inscriptions.

P.C. 1d. carmine on buff

1 + 1d. " "

Sierra Leone. More values of the new issues.

2/- green and ultramarine

5/- " carmine

£1 brown on red.

Selangor. We have received copies of the 3, 5, 10, 25, and 50c. of the new type.

South Australia. The 1d. Post Card has been surcharged 'O S.' in small letters.

Off. P.C. 1d. black and brown.

Transvaal. The following are said to have been issued of the new series :—

4d. olive and green.

6d. mauve and green.

5/- slate.

10/- brown.

Travancore. A wrapper has been issued with stamp of the current type.

W. 4c. green on buff.

Trinidad. A fresh size of Registered Envelope with the new formula has appeared.

A Centennial series is being talked of in the Island.

R.E. 2d. blue, size F, new formula.

Zanzibar. We have received some more of the Indian Stamps surcharged, and these show a fresh setting. There appear to be a number of settings up of the surcharge especially on the low value stamps, each supply have a fresh setting up apparently. We can mention the following :—

- (1) With many small 'z' and inverted 'q' for 'b'. The error 'Zanzibar' occurs in this setting up. Most if not all the values appear with this
- (2) A setting up of ½, 1, 1½, 2, and 2½ and 6a. with error 'Zanibar' about June last. b
- (3) With few inverted 'q' for 'b' but wits error no dot to 'i' and on most sheets 'Zanzibar'.
- (4) Without any inverted 'q' and without any errors.

It is very probably that other settings also exist.

The setting on the B.E.A. stamps is similar to 3, with some inverted 'q' and without dot to 'i' of Zanzibar.

The following are some of the numbers of the stamps printed and some additions to our lists.

½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 6a. error 'Zanibar' (India).

2½ in red on sa. error 'Zanibar' (India).

2½a. black and blue, B.E.A.

4½, 5, 7½a. error no dot to i, B.E.A.

Of the 2½ on 2a. 1920, were printed, 384 of which had the large '2.'

Of the 4½, 5, 7½a. 1800 each were printed.

The Stamps of 1890.

BY

S. O. SKIPTON & W. BROWN.

N.B.—All perforations have been carefully measured by the 'Ideal' Gauge, and in the case of compounds the measurement of top and bottom has been given first and the sides second. In mixed perforations the order has been top × bottom × left × right.

ROUMANIA.

FEBRUARY.—Head to left in oval.

Watermark Arms. Perforate.

1	1½b. DARK ROSE.	5	15b. BROWN-BISTRE.
2	3b. VIOLET.	6	25b. BLUE.
3	5b. GREEN.	7	50b. ORANGE.
4	10b. RED.		

Varieties of Perforation.

- (A) PERF. 11½, all values.
 (B) " 11½ × 13½, all values.
 (C) " 13½, "
 (D) " 13½ × 11½, 25b. (other values probably exist).

Error.

- (a) Printed both sides, 3b. violet on one side.

5b. green on the other.

Shades of all values (except 50b.) exist, especially of the 10b. where the colours run from rose, pale red to vermillion.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

APRIL.—Figure of Value in Centre.

White Paper. Watermark Arms. Perforated.

8	5b. GREEN.
9	10b. "
10	30b. "

Varieties of Perforation.

- (A) PERF. 11½ (?5) 10, 30b.
 (B) " 11½ × 13½ (?5) 10 (?30) b.
 (C) " 13½, 5, 10, 30b.

Shades.

- (a) GREEN, 5, 10, 30b.

- (b) EMERALD, 5, 10, 30b.

RUSSIA.

EAGLE IN CENTRE.

Horizontally Laid Paper. Perforated 14 × 14½.

- 1 2k. YELLOW-GREEN (end).
- 2 3k. ROSE (May).
- 3 5k. VIOLET (June).
- 4 14k. RED and BLUE (June).

Perforated 13½.

- 5 3r. 50k. GREY and BLACK (October).

Varieties.

(a) ½ of 2k. = 1k.

(b) Centre inverted 14k.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

MAY.—Head Queen.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

- 1 6d. SEPIA.

ST. HELENA.

MAY.—Head of Queen.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

- 1 1½d. BROWN, name and value GREEN.
- 2 4d. in BLACK on 6d. BROWN.

ST. VINCENT.

AUGUST.—Surcharged "2½d." and bar.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

- 1 2½d. in BLACK on 4d. VIOLET-BROWN.

SALVADOR.

Dated 1890. Female figure in centre.

Wove Paper. Perforated 12.

- 1 1c. GREEN.
- 2 2c. BROWN.
- 3 3c. YELLOW.
- 4 5c. BLUE.
- 5 10c. VIOLET.
- 6 20c. ORANGE.
- 7 25c. ROSE.
- 8 50c. BROWN-VIOLET.
- 9 1p. ROSE.

Varieties.

(A) IMPERFORATE, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20c.

N.B.—These are probably proofs.

SAN MARINO.

APRIL.—Arms in Centre.

Watermark Crown. Perforated 14.

- 5c. YELLOW.
25c. MAROON.

SERVIA.

FEBRUARY.—Head of King Alexander.

Wove Paper. Perforated 13.

- 5p. GREEN.
10p. ROSE.
15p. VIOLET.
20p. ORANGE.
25p. BLUE.
50p. BROWN-BISTRE.
1d. SLATE.

Shades of all values exist.

SEYCHELLES.

APRIL.—Head of Queen.

Watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 2c. GREEN, name and value | ROSE. |
| 4c. ROSE | GREEN. |
| 8c. PURPLE-BROWN,, | BLUE. |
| 10c. BLUE | BROWN. |
| 13c. GREY | BLACK. |
| 16c. ORANGE-BROWN,, | BLUE. |
| 48c. YELLOW | GREEN. |
| 96c. VIOLET | ROSE. |

SHANGHAI.

JANUARY.—Arms in Circle.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 15.

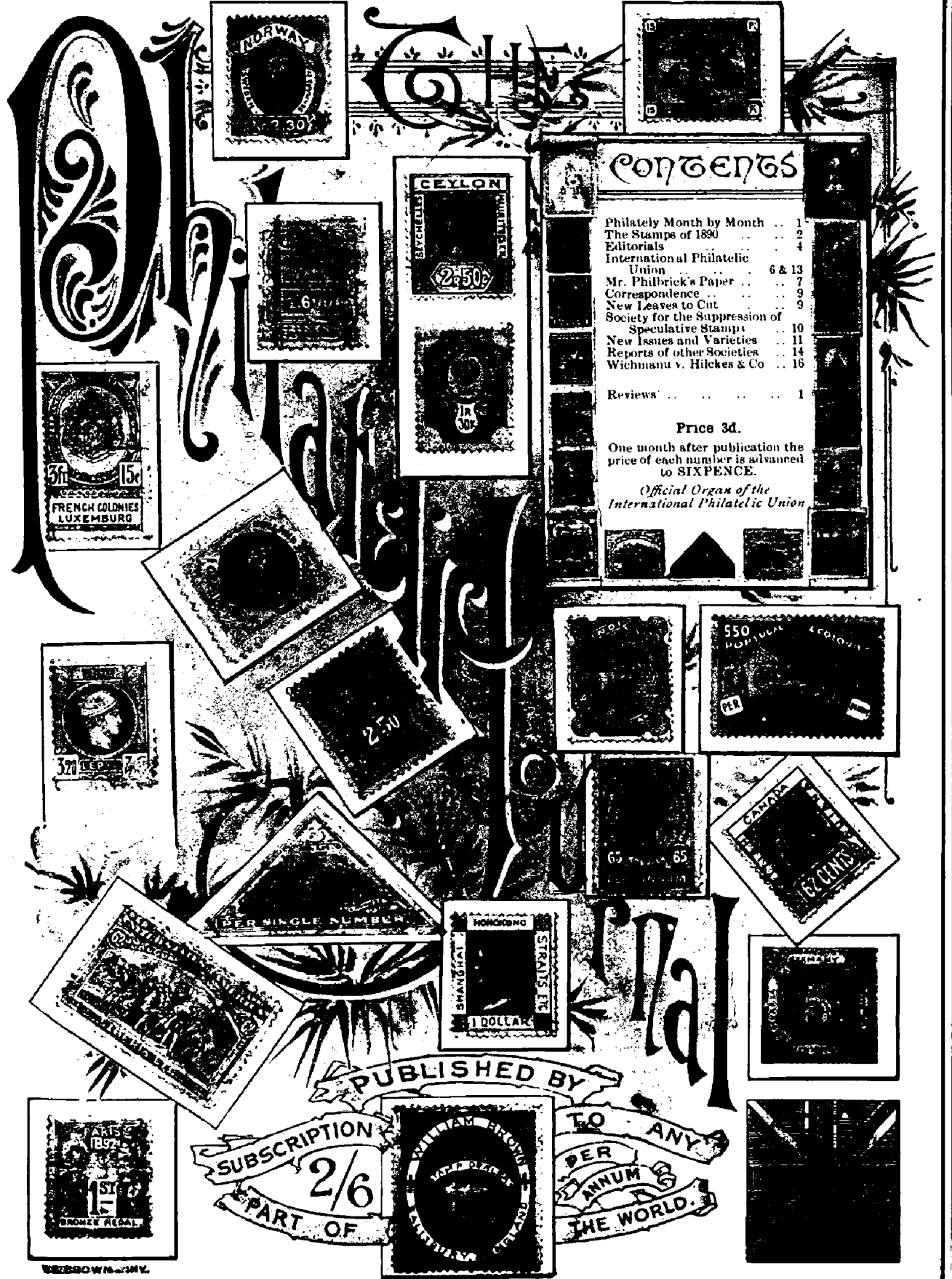
- 1 2c. BROWN.
2 5c. ROSE.
3 15c. BLUE.
4 10c. BLACK.
5 20c. VIOLET.

Watermark Chinese Characters. Perforated 15.

Variety.

(a) Error in one of the Chinese characters in top right corner, 20c.

Will any of our readers kindly send us any additions that they may have to the above list ; Every care will be taken of the stamps so sent. Or we shall be happy to purchase them.



Globe

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Price 3d.

One month after publication the price of each number is advanced to SIX PENCE.

Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union

PUBLISHED BY

SUBSCRIPTION 2/6 PART OF

TO ANY PER ANNUM OF THE WORLD.



WEBBDOWN & CO.

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All Matter and Advertisements for insertion in the February Number must reach us by Jan. 30th, and Magazines for Review not later than the 30th instant.

The Philatelic Journal Of Great Britain,

And Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A High-class Monthly Magazine devoted to the interests of
Stamp Collectors.

ADVERTISING RATES.

PRICE PER INSERTION:—

	Once	3 times	6 times	12 Times
1 PAGE	40/-	36/-	30/-	22/6
HALF PAGE OR 1 COLUMN ..	22/-	19/6	16/6	15/-
QUARTER PAGE OR HALF COLUMN	12/-	11/-	9/-	8/-
1-8th PAGE OR QUARTER COLUMN	6/6	5/6	4/6	4/-
1-16th PAGE OR 1-8th COLUMN ..	4/-	3/8	3/-	2/8

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-16 page.

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Advertisements received without the necessary amount in cash will not be inserted.

Free Advertisements will no longer be inserted.

Exchange Advertisements inserted in nonpariel type at the rate of SIX WORDS FOR ONE PENNY. No display and no reduction for a series.

No Discount will be allowed on above rates.

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Voucher Copies of the Journal will not be sent to any advertiser whose advertisement costs less than 4/-

Business Cards - - - 4s. Per Annum Nett.

SUBSCRIPTION, 2s. 6d. PER ANNUM.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCE WITH THE JANUARY NUMBER.

Prices of Complete Volumes of the Journal and back numbers.

*Volume 1 (quite out of print) bound	...	...	25 0	post free	25 6
Volume 2 and 3. bound	...	...	10 6	"	11 0
" " unbound	...	...	8 6	"	9 0
Volume 4 or 5, bound	...	...	8 6	"	9 0
" " unbound	...	...	6 0	"	6 6
Cover and Index for each Volume	...	...	1 6	"	1 9
Index alone	"	"	0 2	"	0 2½

Back numbers of the Journal can be supplied at the following rates:—

Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 & 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 34, 35, at 1/- each.

Nos. 2, 10, 15, 19, 26, 29, at 9d. each.

All others (except 3, 6, 14, 36, which are quite out of print), at 6d. each.

** Only one or two Copies left.*

Address for Telegrams = "Brown, Willette, Salisbury."

REVISED LIST OF

✦ † SPECIAL † BARGAINS. † ✦

NEW ISSUES AND NOVELTIES LATELY RECEIVED.

* Signifies Used.

	per 1	10	100
AUSTRIA.			
*1867, 15k. ...	1	4	
* 50k. ...	7	5 0	
*1883, 50k. ...	3	1 8	
*1890, 15k. ...	1	4	2 0
* 20k. ...	1	5	
* 24k. (cat. 6d.) ...	2	1 2	
* 50k. (cat. 6d.) ...	4	2 6	
*1890, 1 gulden (cat. 6d.) ...	3	1 8	
* 2 (cat. 1/-) ...	6	3 4	
*1891, 50kr. (cat. 4d.) ...	2	1 2	

	per 1	10	100
AUSTRIAN ITALY.			
*1867, 50 sld (cat. 2/6) ...	1	8	
*1888, 2 pi and 5 pi, pair ...	1	3	10 0
1890, 2 pi ...	1	0	
" 5 pi ...	2	0	
*1891, 2 pi, 5 pi, pair ...	1	0	8 4

	per 1	10	100
BELGIUM.			
Unpaid 10c. ...	3	1 9	
* 20c. ...	3	1 9	
" 1895, 5c. ...	1	7	
" 10c. ...	2	1 2	
" 20c. ...	3	2 4	
" 50c. ...	8		
" 1f. ...	1	2	
* Parcel Post, set of 12 ...	6	4 2	

	per 1	10	100
BHOPAL.			
1886, 1/4 a. red (imperf) (S.G. 74)	3	1 9	
Sheet of 32 with errors (S.G. 18/-) ...	6	6	
1891, 1/4 a. red imperf (S.G. 124)	4	2 6	
1/4 a. SAH (" 125)	1	6	} 20/-
1/4 a. perf. (" 126)	0	4	
1/4 a. SAH (" 127)	1	3	
Sheet of 32 imperf. or perf. 8/6.			
1895, 1/4 a. square, black ...	0	1	0 6
(entire sheet of 8) ...	0	6	
1/4 a. square black ...	0	2	0 9
1/4 a. red ...	0	2	0 9
Sheets of 8, each ...	10		
1/4 a. rect. red ...	0	2	1 0
Sheet of 8 ...	1	2	
1/4 a. green ...	0	2	10
Sheet of 6 ...	10		

	per 1	10	100
BOLIVIA.			
*litho. 5c. ...	2	1 2	
* 10c. ...	3	1 9	
*1894, set 1c.—20c. ...	6	5 0	
*1895, thick p. 1c.—20c. ...	4	2 6	

	per 1	10	100
BRAZIL (all used).			
1844, 10r. on yellowish ...	1	9	
" 30r. ...	1	6	
" 60r. ...	1	8	
" 10r. on greyish ...	1	0	8 4
" 30r. ...	0	9	6 8
" 60r. ...	0	10	7 0
1850, 30r. ...	0	2	1 2
" 60r. ...	0	1	0 9
1866, 10r. perf. ...	0	2	1 2
" 20r. ...	0	2	1 4
" 50r. ...	0	2	1 2
" 80r. ...	0	3	1 9
" 100r. ...	0	1	0 7
" 200r. ...	0	3	1 9
" 500r. ...	0	6	4 0
1876, 20r. roul. ...	0	6	
" 50r. ...	0	5	3 6
" 100r. ...	0	2	1 4
" 200r. ...	0	3	1 9
" 500r. ...	0	1	0
1878, 300r. green and orange	0	10	
1878-80, 10r. ...	0	2	1 3
" 20r. ...	0	1	0 8
" 50r. ...	0	2	1 3
" 100r. ...	0	1	0 8
" 300r. ...	0	4	2 6
1882-3, 50r. small head	0	7	5 0
" 100r. ...	1	6	12 0
" 10r. black ...	0	2	1 3
" 50r. blue ...	0	5	3 4
" 100r. green ...	0	9	6 3
" 100r. lilac ...	0	3	1 9
" 100r. solid ground	3	6	
" 200r. red - brown, type 2	0	6	
" 200r. pink, type 3.	0	3	1 9
" 10r. orange ...	0	2	1 3
" 20r. bronze, figures	0	1	
" 20r. olive ...	0	1	
" 50r. blue ...	0	2	
" 100r. lilac, lined ground	0	2	1 2
" 100r. lilac, white ground	0	2	1 3
" 300r. blue ...	0	5	3 6
" 500r. olive ...	0	5	
" 700r. lilac ...	2	6	20 0
1890, 20r. ...	0	1	0 6
" 50r. ...	0	1	0 7
" 100r. ...	0	2	1 2
" 100r. redrawn ...	0	2	1 3
" 200r. ...	0	1	0 7
" 300r. ...	0	3	1 9

	per 1	10	100
1820, 500r. olive green ...	0 9	5 0	
" 500r. grey ...	4 0		
" 700r. (unused) ...	2 6		
" 1000r. ...	0 6	4 0	
1891, 100r. red and blue...	0 1	0 7	
" 100r. " ultra-marine ...	0 1	0 6	
1893, 100r. red ...	0 1		
1894, 10r blue and red ...	0 1		
" 20r. " orange...	0 1		
" 50r. " ...	0 1		
" 100r. black and red...	0 1		
" 200r. " yellow ...	0 2		
" 300r. " green ...	0 3		
" 500r. " blue ...	0 8	5 8	
" 700r. " violet ...	1 3		
" 1000r. purple & green ...	0 10	7 0	

B. HONDURAS.

2c./1d. ...	3	1 8	
10c./4d. ...	7	4 6	
25c./6c./3d. ...	1 6		
20c./6d. ...	2 0		
1c. ...	1	7	
2c. ...	2	1 2	
5c. ...	4	2 11	
6c. obs. ...	6	3 6	
10c. ...	8	5 10	
12c. obs. ...	1 0	7 0	
24c. ...	1 4		

BULGARIA.

*1879, 1fr. ...	1 6		
*1889, 50c. (cat. 9d.) ...	4	2 6	
* " 1 lev. (cat. 1/-) ...	6	3 6	
1895, 01/2s ...	1	1 4	3 0
*Unpaid 50 impf. ...	1 3		
" 30/50s. blue imperf ...	1 0		

CANADA.

*1859, 10c. violet-black ...	4 6		
* " 10c. red-lilac ...	2 0		
*1868, 1c. orange ...	9	5 10	

CHINA.

1886, 1c. ...	1	6	
" 3c. ...	3	1 6	
" 5c. ...	4	2 6	

CHILI.

*1853, 10c. ...	3	1 9	
*1867, 1c. ...	3	1 9	
*1880, 5c. ...	2	1 2	
*Postage Due, 1895, 10c. ...	0 8		
" set 1c. 1p. 22 0			

CHEFOO.

½c. ...	1	4	2 0
1c. ...	1	5	3 9
2c. ...	2	10	7 6
5c. ...	3	2 0	

CHIN KIANG.

½c. 4 var. assorted ...	1	4	2 0
1c. " ...	1	5	3 9
2c. " ...	2	10	7 6
4c. " ...	3	1 8	
5c. " ...	3	2 0	
6c. " ...	3		
10c. " ...	5		

CUBA.

1857, 1r. (cat. 6d.) ...	3	1 9	
1862, ¼r. " ...	4	2 4	
1864, 1r. " ...	3	1 9	
1870, 10c. " ...	4	2 4	
" 20c. " ...	4	2 4	

	per 1	10	100
1871, 25c. (cat. 4d.) ...	2	1 2	
1873, 12½c. (cat. 1/-) ...	9	5 10	
" 25c. (cat. 6d.) ...	2	1 2	
" 50c (" 8d.) ...	3	1 9	
1874, 12½c. (" 9d.) ...	4	2 11	
" 25c. (" 6d.) ...	2	1 3	
" 50c. (" 8d.) ...	3	1 9	
1875, 12½c. (" 1/-) ...	6	4 2	
" 25c. (" 6d.) ...	2	1 2	
" 50c. (" 8d.) ...	4	2 4	
" 1 pes (" 1/9) ...	10	7 6	
1876, 12½c. (" 8d.) ...	4	2 11	
" 25c. (" 6d.) ...	2	1 2	
" 50c. (" 9d.) ...	5	3 6	
" 1 pes (" 1/9) ...	1 3		
1877, 12½c. (" 6d.) ...	4	3 6	
" 25c. (" 6d.) ...	2	1 2	
" 50c. (" 9d.) ...	4	2 4	
1878, 12½c. (" 8d.) ...	6	4 2	
" 25c. (" 6d.) ...	3	2 4	
" 50c. (" 9d) ...	3	1 9	
" 1 pes (" 1/3) ...	1 0		
1879, 5c. (" 4d.) ...	3	2 4	
" 12½c. (" 1/-) ...	6	3 4	
" 25c. (" 5d.) ...	2	1 2	
" 50c. (" 9d.) ...	4	2 4	
" 1 pes (" 1/9) ...	1 0	8 4	
87. 5c. (" 3d.) ...	2	1 2	
" 12½c. (" 8d.) ...	4	2 4	
" 25c. (" 4d.) ...	2	1 2	
" 50c. (" 4d.) ...	2	1 2	
" 1 pes (" 1/3) ...	9		
1890, 20c. (" 1/-) ...	6	3 4	
1894, set ½-8m (cat. 9d.) ...	3	1 8	15 0

EGYPT.

*1879, 5 pi (cat. 4d.) ...	2	1 2	
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FRANCE.

Unpaid 30c. vermilion ...	2 0		
---------------------------	-----	--	--

FRENCH GUIANA.

1877, 5c. on 30c. (cat. 3/-) ...	1 0	5 0	
----------------------------------	-----	-----	--

GAMBIA.

½d. ...	0 1	0 7	
1d. ...	0 2	1 2	
2d. ...	0 3	2 4	
2½d. ...	0 4	2 11	
3d. ...	0 5	3 6	
4d. ...	0 6		
6d. ...	0 9		
1/- ...	1 4		

GIBRALTAR.

1895, 20c. olive green ...	3	2 4	
" 2p. black and red ...	2 6		

GREECE.

*1886, 50l. (cat. 9d.) ...	3	2 4	
* " 1d. (cat. 1/3) ...	4	2 6	
*1891, 1d. perf. (cat. 1/-) ...	3	1 9	

GRENADA.

*Unpaid 1/8 (cat. 1/3) ...	8	4 2	
1895, 2½d. ...	4		
" 3d. ...	5		
" 6d. ...	8		
" 8d. ...	1 0	9 4	
" 1/- ...	1 6	14 0	

HOLKAR.

¼a. ...	1	5	3 3
½a. ...	1	7	6 6
1a. ...	2	1 2	
2a. ...	3	2 3	

	per 1	10	100
HANKOW.			
2c., 4 varieties	2	10	7 6
5c. "	3	2 0	
10c. "	5		
20c. "	10		
30c. "	1 3		

HUNGARY.

*1888, 3fl. (cat. 1/-) ... 6 3 4

INDIAN NATIVE STATES (Used)

Cashmere ¼a. black	0 1	0 7	4 0
Cochin, ½p. yellow	0 1	0 7	4 0
Deccan, ¼a. red	0 1	0 5	3 3
1a. grey	0 1	0 7	
2a. green	0 2	1 0	
Gwalior, ½a. black and green	0 2	1 2	
Holkar, ½a. violet-brown...	0 1	0 7	4 6
Nepual, 1a. blue	0 4	2 6	
Puttialla Off. 1a. curved surch.	0 6	4 0	
" " ½a. black and red on green	0 3	1 9	
" " ½a. black on green	2	1 3	7 6
Sirmoor 3p. brown	0 6	4 0	
Travancore, ½c. purple	0 1	0 7	5 0
1c. blue	0 1	0 8	6 0
2c. red	0 3	1 9	12 0

ICHANG.

½c. ...	1	3	2 7
1c. ...	1	6	4 6
2c. ...	5	1 0	
3c. ...	3	1 6	
5c. ...	4	2 6	
1m. ...	7		
15c. ...	9		
3m. ...	1 6		

INDO CHINA.

*1892, 1fr. ... 5 3 6

KEWKIANG.

½c. 4 var. ...	1	3	2 0
1c., 2 var. ...	1	6	4 0
2c. ...	2	10	
5c. ...	3	2 0	
6c. ...	4	2 6	
10c. ...	6	4 2	
15c. ...	8	6 0	
20c. ...	1 0	8 0	

KOREA.

1895, 5p.	1	5	
" 10p.	2	10	
" 5, 10, 25, 50p.	1 0	7 6	

LABUAN.

1894, 1-24, sets ... 3 4 30 0

LUXEMBURG.

*1882, 30c. (cat. 1/-) ... 6 3 4

MACAU.

½avo	1	3	2 0
1a. ...	1	6	
3a. ...	2	1 4	
4a. ...	3	1 9	
6a. ...	4	2 6	
8a. ...	5	3 4	
13a. ...	7		
16a. ...	8		
31a. ...	1 4		
47a. ...	2 3		

MONACO.

	per 1	10	100
1c. ...	1	2	1 3
2c. ...	1	4	2 6
5c. ...	1	7	
10c. ...	2	1 2	
15c. ...	3	1 9	
25c. ...	4	2 11	
40c. ...	6	4 8	
75c. ...	10		
1f. ...	1 2		
5f. ...	5 6		

MEXICO.

*1887 20c. red	2	1 2	
" 25c. ...	3	1 8	
*1895, 1c. ...	1	4	3 0
" 2c. ...	1	5	3 6
" 3c. ...	1	7	5 0
" 5c. ...	1	3	2 0
*Assorted, watermarked and unwatermarked 10c. 1c.			1 6.

MOROCCO.

French. 5c.	1	7	
10c.	2	1 2	
20c.	3	2 4	
25c.	4	2 11	
50c.	7		
1p.	1 2		
Mazagan. 5c.	1	7	
10c.	2	1 2	
20c.	3	2 4	
25c.	4	2 11	
50c.	7		
1p.	1 2		
Tangier Fez. 5c.	1	7	
10c.	2	1 2	
15c.	3	1 9	
25c.	4	2 11	
50c.	7		
1f.	1 2		
5f.	5 6		

MONTENEGRO.

*1880, 2n. ...	1	5	
" 3n. ...	1	7	
" 5n. ...	2	1 2	
" 7n. ...	3	1 9	
" 10c. ...	3	2 4	
*Jubilee 2n. ...	1	7	
" 2n. no sur. ...	2	7	
" 2, 3, 5, 7, per set ...	6	4 0	
" compl. 2-25 ...	2 6	20 0	
" 1894, 1n. (cat. 2d.)	1 0	3	
" 20n. (, 9d.)	4		
" 30n. (, 1/-)	10		
" 50n. (, 1/9)	1 0		
" 1fl. (, 3/6)	2 3		
" 2fl. (, 6/-)	4 3		
*Unpaid 1n. ...	1	3	
" 2n. ...	1	6	
" 3n. ...	1	9	
*Set 1-50 ...	2 6		

NEW SOUTH WALES.

*5d. ...	4	2 4	
8d. ...	10		
9d. on 10d. ...	1 3		
10d., perf. 10, wmk. 10, (cat. 60/-)	2 0		
Registered, perf., fine copies	6 0	50 0	

NICARAGUA.

1893, 5c. official, inverted... 5 0

QUEENSLAND.

2d., thick paper ... 1 0 8 0

	per 1	10	100
BORNEO.			
Postage only 1, 2, 4, 8, 10c. set 7	6	50	0
The 10c. is catalogued 10/.			
1894 1c.-24c.	3	4	30 0

	per 1	10	100
NOWANUGGAR.			
1d.	1	3	2 1
2d.	1	6	4 2
3d.	2	9	6 4

	per 1	10	100
ORANGE FREE STATE.			
*6d.	2	10	7 0
*1/-	4	2	0

	per 1	10	100
PERU.			
Official 1c. Bermudez	2	1	2
2c. "	4	2	4
*1c. green, Bermudez	0	1	0 7
*1c. yellow	0	2	
2c. violet	0	4	
*2c. carmine	0	3	
*2c. vermilion	0	4	
*5c. blue	0	9	
*10c. green	0	3	1 6
5c. pink, llama	0	1	0 7
20c. blue "	3	2	1 2

	per 1	10	100
PORTO RICO.			
1892, set of 6	5	3	3
1894, 1/4 4 mils	2	10	7 6
" 2c.	2	1	0
" 3c.	3	1	6
" 4c.	3	2	0
" 6c.	4	3	0
" 8c.	5	4	0

	per 1	10	100
ROUMANIA.			
*1891, 50b.	2	1	2
*1894, 1 1/2-25, sets	3	1	9
*1894, 1 1/2-25, "	3	1	9
* " 50b.	2	1	2

	per 1	10	100
ST. THOMAS.			
7c. (cat. 2/6)	1	3	
1895, 10c. on 50c. ...	1	0	

	per 1	10	100
SANDWICH ISLANDS.			
1871, 1c.	8	5	0
" 6c.	1	0	
*1875, 2c.	3	1	9
*1883, 1c.	2	1	2
* " 2c.	1	7	
* " 5c.	3	2	0
1891, 2c.	2	1	2
1893, 1c. violet	9	6	8
" 1c. blue	9		
" 1c. green	2	1	2
" 2c. brown	10		
" 2c. violet	2		
" 5c. d. blue	1	0	
" 5c. ultra	5	3	6
" 6c. green	1	4	
" 10c. black	1	4	12 0
" 10c. red	1	6	
" 10c. brown	9		
" 12c. black	1	6	12 6
" 15c. brown	2	0	
" 18c. red brown	2	3	20 0
" 50c. red	4	0	
" \$1. red	7	6	
" 18c. no stop	20	0	
*1894, 5c.	2	1	2

	per 1	10	100
SARAWAK.			
1871, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12c.	3	0	
1888, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 25c.	3	0	
1c. on 3c.	2	1	2

	per 1	10	100
1895, 2c.	2	10	
" 4c.	3	1	8
" 6c.	4	2	6
" 8c.	5	3	4

	per 1	10	100
SHANGHAI.			
Ordinary or Postage due 1c.	1	5	3 7
" " 2c.	2	10	7 6
" " 5c.	3	2	0
" " 10c.	5		
" " 15c.	7		
" " 20c.	10		
Sets 1/2c. to 20c.	2	3	1 0

	per 1	10	100
SIAM.			
3 atts	2	1	3
4 atts	3	1	8
*4 on 24a.	4	2	11
1 on 64, large surch.	2	1	2
2 on 64 "	3	2	4
1 on 64 " inverted	5		
1 on 64 small surcharge	1		7
2 on 64 "	2	1	2
" " on back	5	0	
" " pair,			
" upper surch. on back	10	0	

	per 1	10	100
SPAIN.			
All Used.			
1850, 6c.	3	1	9
1851, 6c.	3	1	9
1852, 6c.	2	1	3
1853, 6c. (cat. 6d.)	2	1	3
1854, 4c. (")	3	1	8
" 6c. (" 4d.)	2	1	3
1855, 4c. (")	2	1	2
1856, 4c. (")	1	8	6
1857, 4c.	1	4	2
1860, 4c.	1	4	2
1862, 4c.	1	4	1
1864, 4c. (cat. 4d.)...	2	10	3
1865, 4c. " 2d.	1	4	2
1866, 4c. " 4d.	2	9	3
1867, 4c.	1	4	2
" 50m.	1	4	2
1869, 50m. (cat. 6d.)	2	9	3
1870, 50c.	1	4	2
1872, 1/4c.	1	2	1
" 10c.	1	3	1
" 12c.	1	4	2
1873, 10c.	1	3	1
1874, 10c. blue	1	3	1
" 10c. brown	1	3	1
1875, 10c. blue	1	3	1
1876, 5c.	1	4	
" 10c.	1	3	1
1878, 10c.	1	3	1
1879, 2c.	1	3	1
" 5c.	1	3	1
" 10c.	1	2	1
" 25c.	1	2	1
" 50c.	1	8	5
" Ipes (cat. 6d.)	3	1	8
1881, 15c.	1	2	1
" 75c.	1	4	
1889, 2c.	1	2	1
" 5c.	1	2	
" 10c.	1	2	1
" 15c.	1	2	9
" 25c.	1	2	10
" 50c.	1	3	
" 75c.	1	3	
War Tax, 1873, 5c.	1	4	2
" " 10c. (cat. 6d.)	2	1	0

	per 1	10	100
War Text, 1875, 5c. ...	1	4	2 6
" " 10c. (cat. 4d.) ...	2	10	5 6
" " 1876, 5c. ...	1	2	1 3
" " 10c. ...	1	4	2 6
" " 15c. ...	1	2	1 3

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

*1868, 2c. ...	1	7	
" " 6c. ...	1	8	
" " 12c. blue (cat. 9d.) ...	5	3 4	
" " 24c. green ...	3	1 9	
*1882, 2c. brown (cat. 6s.) ...	2	0 10	
" " 8c. orange ...	2	0 10	
*1883, 2c. rose ...	1	5	3 4
*1883, 4c. ...	1	7	5 0
" " 5c. ...	1	7	5 0
" " 10c. ...	1	6	
" " 32c. (cat. 1/6) ...	9	6 8	
1891, 10c. on 24c. (cat. 1/6) ...	9	5 0	
" " 1c. on 2c. ...	3	1 8	
" " 1c. on 6c. ...	5		
" " 1c. on 8c. green ...	2	1 2	
" " 25c. (cat. 6d.) ...	4	2 4	
" " 50c. (" 1/-) ...	6	4 2	
" " 50c., heavily cancelled ...	4	2 4	
1894, 3c. on 32c. ...	3	1 9	
3c. ...	2	1 3	
5c. ...	3	2 0	
8c. ...	5	3 4	
*8c. ...	1	5	
12c. ...	7		

JOHOR.

1c. (Obsolete), ...	1	7	
2c. ...	2	1 2	
3c. ...	3	1 9	
\$1 ...	4	0	

PERAK.

1895, 1c. ...	1	7	
" " 2c. ...	2	1 2	
" " 3c. ...	2		
" " 5c. ...	3		
" " 8c. ...	5		
" " 10c. ...	6		
" " 50c. ...	2 3		

SELANGOR.

1c. ...	1	5	
2c. red ...	3	2 0	
2c. yellow ...	2	10	
5c. ...	3	2 0	

SUNGEI UJONG.

2c. ...	2	10	
5c. ...	3	2 0	
1895, 3c. ...	2	1 3	

PAHANG.

1c. ...	1	5	
2c. ...	2	10	
5c. ...	3	2 0	
1895, 3c. ...	2	1 3	

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

1c. ...	1	0 5	4 0
2c. ...	2	10	
5c. ...	3	2 0	

TUNIS.

Unpaid 1c. (cat. 1/-) ...	4	2 6	
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UNITED STATES.

*1851, 3c. ...	1	7	
*1856, 3c. ...	1	7	
*1861, 3c. grill ...	1	4	

	per 1	10	100
*1862, 2c. no grill ...	2	1 2	
" " 10c. " ...	3	1 9	
*1869, 3c. ...	2	1 2	
*1870, grill 2c ...	4	2 6	
" " 3c ...	2	1 2	
*1872, 1c. ...	1	7	
" " 2c. ...	1	6	
" " 3c. ...	1	3	
*1875, 5c. ...	2	1 2	
" " 6c. ...	4	2 6	
1887, 3c. (cat. 1/-) ...	5	3 6	
*1890, 6c. ...	4	2 6	
1893, 8c. ...	4	2 6	
" " Columbus 1c. ...	1	3	
" " " 2c. ...	1	2	6
" " " 3c. ...	2	1 2	
" " " 4c. ...	2	1 2	
" " " 5c. ...	2	1 0	
" " " 6c. ...	5	3 4	
" " " 8c. ...	4	3 0	
" " " 10c. ...	2	1 2	
" " " 15c. ...	10		
" " " 30c. ...	1 9		
" " " 30c. ...	1 3		
" " " 50c. ...	2 3		

*1894, 1c. ... watermark ...	1	2	
" " 2c., no " ...	1	2	
" " 3c. ... " ...	1	5	
" " 4c. ... " ...	1	3	
" " 5c. ... " ...	1	3	
" " 6c. ... " ...	4	2 6	
*Unpaid 3c. brown red ...	4	2 6	
" " 2c. purple brown ...	2	1 2	
" " 10c. " ...	3	1 9	
" " 1c. lake " ...	2	1 2	
" " 2c. " ...	1	7	
" " 10c. " ...	2	1 2	
1894, 1c. carmine ...	1	4	
" " 2c. " ...	1	4	
" " 10c. ...	3	1 9	
*Special Delivery, 1888, 10c. blue ...	4	2 11	
" " 10c. yellow ...	9	6 8	

VENZUELA.

*1886, pen mk., 2r. (cat. 3/-) ...	1 6	10 0	
p 1879, 10c. ...	9		
p " 30c. ...	2 0		
p " 50c. ...	3 0		
p " 90c. ...	3 0		
p " 1v. ...	1 3		
p " 3v. ...	3 0		
p 1880, 1 vol. ...	4	2 6	
p " 2 vol. ...	9		
p " 5 vol. ...	1 3		
p 1893, 25c. ...	1	7	
Oct. 1892, surch. in circle (set of 8) mostly used ...	80 0		

VICTORIA.

Postage Due 1/2, 1st issue ...	3	1 8	
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PARAGUAY.

1895, 5c. on 7c. ...	3	2 1	
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SEYCHELLES.

2c. ...	1	7	3 9
3c. ...	1	8	5 8
4c. ...	2	10	7 6
8c. ...	3	1 8	15 0
10c. ...	4	2 1	
12c. ...	6	2 6	
13c. ...	7	3 6	
15c. ...	7	3 2	
16c. ...	7	3 4	
45c. ...	1 0	9 0	
48c. ...	1 2	9 9	

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[12-51-62]

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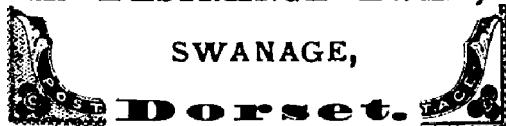
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St. Lucia ½, 1, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 1/-	"	2	10
St. Vincent ½, 1, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 1/-	"	2	7
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2.—TENDERS will be received up to the 29th February 1896 and opened on the 2nd March 1896.

3.—DEPOSITS of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

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C. R. KIERNANDER,

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

Kashmir State.

SRINAGAR,

KASHMIR,

The 12th of October, 1895.

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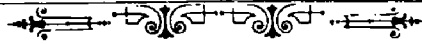
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Face Value.	Private Stamps. Quantity.	Service Stamps. Quantity.
Half pice.	One thousand.	Nil.
One pice.	Ten thousand.	Four thousand.
Half anna.	Eight "	Eight "
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[1-61-61-G

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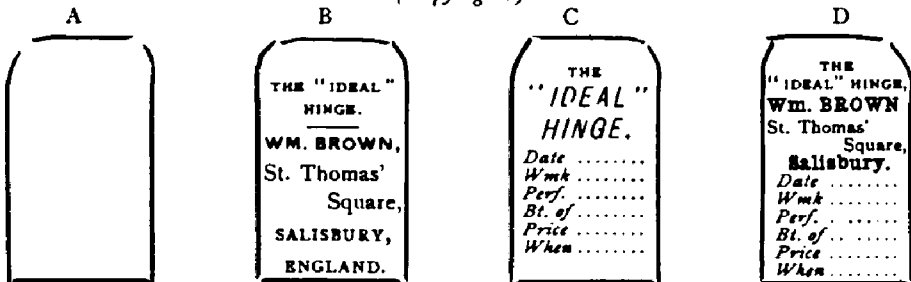
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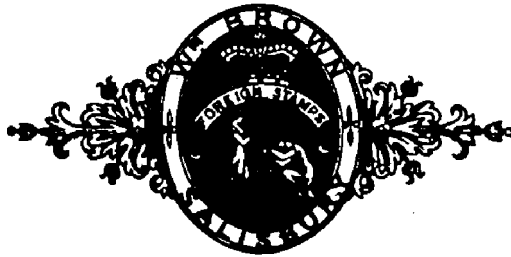
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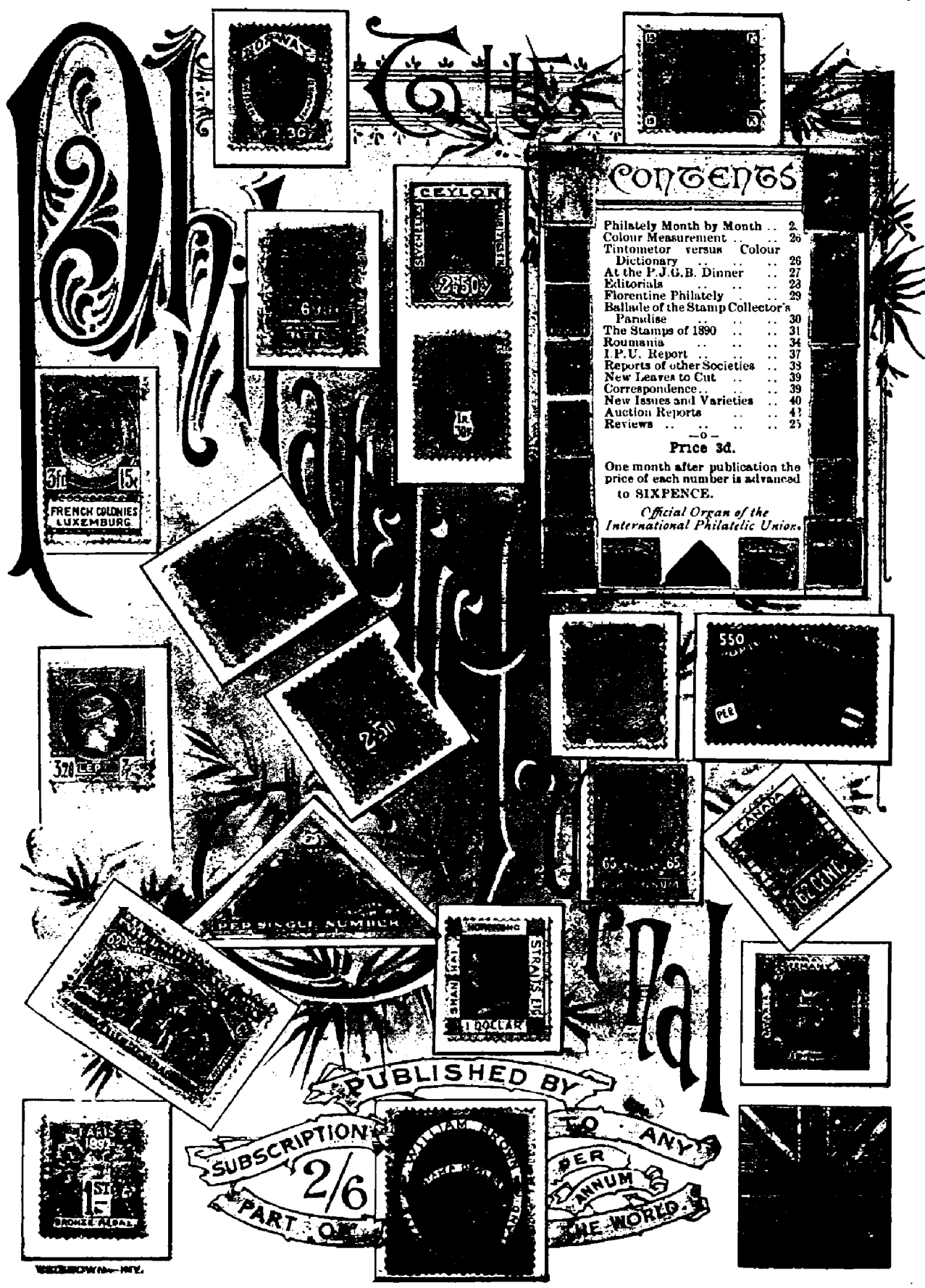
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57 Mr. Jennings	73	90 Mr. H. Paris.	106 Mr. Jennings (12).
58 Mlle. Coorbeyter.	74 Mr. Walton.	91 Mr. Proudfoot.	107 Mr. F. J. Barrantes.
59 Mr. M. D. Toccas.	75 Mr. Lasham.	92 Mr. Proudfoot.	108 Mr. Brown.
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61 " "	77 Mr. Hayman.	94 Mr. D. Miller.	110 Mr. Heing.
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63 " " (7).	79 Mr. E. Papasian.	96 Mr. T.J.B. (2)	112 Mr. F. R. Syms (2).
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69 Mr. Adams.	86 Mlle. Gagnaird.	102 } Mr. W. T. Terry.	
70 Rev. Easter.	87 Mr. Abgar.	103	
71 Rev. W. Hudson.	88 " "	104	

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" 20c.	3	1	9
" 1895, 5c.	1	7	
" " 10c.	2	1	2
" " 20c.	3	2	4
" " 50c.	8		
" " 1f.	1	2	
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1/4 a. " SAH (" 125)	1	6	
1/4 a. " perf. (" 126)	0	4	2
1/4 a. " SAH (" 127)	1	3	
Sheet of 32 imperf. or perf.	8/6		
1895, 1/4 a. square, black (entire sheet of 8)	0	1	0
1/4 a. square black	0	2	0
1/4 a. " red	0	2	0
Sheets of 8, each	10		
1/4 a. rect. red	0	2	1
Sheet of 8	1	2	
1/4 a. " green	0	2	10
Sheet of 6	1	10	

BOLIVAR, 1891.

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10c./4d.	7	4	6
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20c./6d.	2	0	
1c.	1	7	
2c.	2	1	2
5c.	4	2	11
6c. obs.	6	3	6
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5a. on 8a.	used or unused		
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60 " " "	4	0	
1844, 10r. on yellowish	1	9	
" 30r. " "	1	6	
" 60r. " "	1	8	
" 10r. on greyish	1	0	8
" 30r. " "	0	9	6
" 60r. " "	0	10	7
1850, 10 reis	1	9	
" 20 reis	3	0	
" 30r. " "	0	2	1
" 60r. " "	0	1	0
" 90r. " "	6		
1866, 10r. perf.	0	2	1
" 20r. " "	0	2	1
" 50r. " "	0	2	1
" 80r. " "	0	3	1
" 100r. " "	0	1	0
" 200r. " "	0	3	1
" 500r. " "	0	6	4
1876, 20r. roulet	0	6	
" 50r. " "	0	5	
" 100r. " "	0	2	1
" 200r. " "	0	3	1
" 500r. " "	1	0	
1878, 300r. green and orange	0	10	
1878-80, 10r.	0	2	1
" 20r.	0	1	0
" 50r.	0	2	1
" 100r.	0	1	0
" 300r.	0	4	2
1882-3, 50r. small head	0	7	5
" 100r. " "	1	6	12
" 10r. black	0	2	1
" 50r. blue	0	5	3
" 100r. green	0	9	6
" 100r. lilac	0	3	1
" 100r. " solid ground	3	6	
" 200r. red brown, type 2	0	6	
" 200r. pink, type 3	0	3	1
" 10r. orange	0	2	1
" 20r. bronze, figures	0	1	
" 20r. olive " "	0	1	
" 50r. blue	0	2	
" 100r. lilac, lined			
" group	0	2	1
" 100r. lilac, white			
" group	0	2	1
" 300r. blue	0	5	3
" 500r. olive	0	5	
" 700r. lilac	2	6	20

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" " unbound	6 0	"	6 6
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" " 10c.	2	1	2
" " 20c.	3	2	4
" " 50c.	8		
" " if.	1	2	
*Parcel Post, set of 12	6	4	2

BHOPAL.

1886, 1/2a. red (imperf) (S.G. 74)	3	1	9
Sheet of 32 with errors (S.G. 18/-)	6	6	
1891, 1/2a. red imperf (S.G. 124)	4	2	6
1/2a. " SAH (" 125)	1	6	
1/2a. " perf. (" 126)	0	4	2
1/2a. " SAH (" 127)	1	3	
Sheet of 32 imperf. or perf.	8/6		
1895, 1/2a. square, black (entire sheet of 8)	0	1	0
1/2a. square black	0	2	0
1/2a. " red	0	2	0
Sheets of 8, each	10		
1/2a. rect. red	0	2	1
Sheet of 8	1	2	
1/2a. " green	0	2	10
Sheet of 6	10		

BOLIVAR, 1891.

1c. to 1 peso used ... 10 0

B. HONDURAS.

2c./1d.	3	1	8
10c./4d.	7	4	6
25c./6c./3d.	1	6	
20c./6d.	2	0	
1c.	1	7	
2c.	2	1	2
5c.	4	2	11
6c. obs.	6	3	6
10c.	8	5	10
12c. obs.	1	0	7
24c.	1	4	

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

5a. on 8a.	} used or unused	
7 1/2a. on 1 rupee		per pair 17 6
1/2a. on 3a.		21 6

per 1 10 100
BRAZIL (all used).

1843, 30 reis, cat. 10/-	8	3	
60 " " "	4	0	
1844, 10r. on yellowish	1	9	
" 30r. " "	1	6	
" 60r. " "	1	8	
" 10r. on greyish	1	0	8 4
" 30r. " "	0	9	6 8
" 60r. " "	0	10	7 0
1850, 10 reis	1	9	
" 20 reis	3	0	
" 30r. "	0	2	1 2
" 60r. "	0	1	0 9
" 90r. "	6		
1866, 10r. perf.	0	2	1 2
" 20r. " "	0	2	1 4
" 50r. " "	0	2	1 2
" 80r. " "	0	3	1 9
" 100r. " "	0	1	0 7
" 200r. " "	0	3	1 9
" 500r. " "	0	6	4 0
1876, 20r. roulf.	0	6	
" 50r. " "	0	5	3 6
" 100r. " "	0	2	1 4
" 200r. " "	0	3	1 9
" 500r. " "	1	0	1 9
1878, 300r. green and orange	9	10	
1878-80, 10r.	0	2	1 3
" 20r. "	0	1	0 8
" 50r. "	0	2	1 3
" 100r. "	0	1	0 8
" 300r. "	0	4	2 6
1882-3, 50r. small head	0	7	5 0
" 100r. " "	1	6	12 0
" 10r. black	0	2	1 3
" 50r. blue	0	5	3 4
" 100r. green	0	9	6 3
" 100r. lilac	0	3	1 9
" 100r. " solid ground	3	6	
" 200r. red - brown, type 2	0	6	
" 200r. pink, type 3	0	3	1 9
" 10r. orange	0	2	1 3
" 20r. bronze, figures	0	1	
" 20r. olive "	0	1	
" 50r. blue "	0	2	
" 100r. lilac, lined ground	0	2	1 2
" 100r. lilac, white ground	0	2	1 3
" 300r. blue	0	5	3 6
" 500r. olive	0	5	
" 700r. lilac	2	6	20 0

	per 1	10	100
1890, 20r. ...	0 1	0 6	
" 50r. ...	0 1	0 7	
" 100r. ...	0 2	1 2	
" 100r. redrawn ...	0 2	1 3	
" 200r. ...	0 1	0 7	
" 300r. ...	0 3	1 9	
1890, 500r. olive green ...	0 9	5 0	
" 500r. grey ...	4 0		
" 700r. (unused) ...	2 6		
" 1000r. ...	0 6	4 0	
1891, 100r. red and blue... 0 1	0 7		
" 100r. " ultra-marine ... 0 1	0 6		
1893, 100r. red ...	0 1		
1894, 10r. blue and red ... 0 1			
" 20r. " orange... 0 1			
" 50r. " ... 0 1			
" 100r. black and red... 0 1			
" 200r. " yellow 0 2			
" 300r. " green 0 3			
" 500r. " blue 0 8	5 8		
" 700r. " violet 1 3			
" 1000r. purple & green 0 10	7 0		
" 2000r. ... 2 3			

CONGO, 1894.

5c. blue and black, 10c. red and black (cat. 4/-) ...	3 0	17 6	
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COSTA RICA:

Sets of 10 1c. to 10 peso used complete ...	12 6		
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CHILI UNPAID, 1895.

*Set of 9 Provisionals used 5c. to 40c. black on yellow ...	30 0		
*Set of 12 1c. to 1 peso red on yellow ...	20 0		

CANADA, 1893.

*30c. red, used ...	5		
*50c. blue ...	1 2		

CUBA, 1869.

Surcharged "Habilitado por la Nacion." Set of 4 (catalogued 32/6) ...	20 0		
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 1895.

Sets, 1, 2, 5, 10c. ...	1 6	13 4	
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GRENADA.

*Unpaid 1/8 (cat. 1/3) ...	8	4 2	
1895, 2 1/2d. ...	4		
" 3d. ...	5		
" 6d. ...	8		
" 8d. ...	1 0	9 4	
" 1/- ...	1 6	14 0	

INDIAN NATIVE STATES (Used)

Cashmere 1/2a. black ...	0 1	0 7	4 0
Cochin, 1/2p. yellow ...	0 1	0 7	4 0
Deccan, 1/2a. red ...	0 1	0 5	3 3
1a. grey ...	0 1	0 7	
2a. green ...	0 2	1 0	
Gwalior, 1/2a. black and green ...	0 2	1 2	
Holkar, 1/2a. violet-brown... 0 1	0 7	4 6	
Nepual, 1a. blue ...	0 4	2 6	
Puttialla Off. 1a. curved surch. 0 6	4 0		
" " 1/2a. black and red on green ... 0 3	1 9		
" " 1/2a. black on green 2	1 3	7 6	
Sirmoor 3p. brown ...	0 6	4 0	
Travancore, 1/2c. purple ...	0 1	0 7	5 0
1c. blue ...	0 1	0 8	6 0
2c. red ...	0 3	1 9	12 0

GIBRALTAR.

20c. olive ...	0 3	2 4	
2 pesetas, red and black ...	2 3		

LIBERIA.

*1892, 1 dollar used ...	4 3		
" 2 " " ...	7 3		
" 5 " " ...	16 0		
*1893, official 1 dollar used ...	4 3		
" 2 " " ...	7 6		
" 5 " " ...	16 0		
*1894, O.S. 1 " " ...	4 3		
" 2 " " ...	8 0		
" 5 " " ...	18 0		

MACAU.

1/2avo ...	1	3	2 0
1a. ...	1	6	
3a. ...	2	1 4	
4a. ...	3	1 9	
6a. ...	4	2 6	
8a. ...	5	3 4	
13a. ...	7		
16a. ...	8		
31a. ...	1 4		
47a. ...	2 3		

MEXICO.

*1884, 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos, used 70 0			
" " 5 and 10 pesos, " 50 0			

MOROCCO.

French. 5c. ...	1	7	
10c. ...	2	1 2	
20c. ...	3	2 4	
25c. ...	4	2 11	
50c. ...	7		
1p. ...	1 2		
Mazagan. 5c. ...	1	7	
10c. ...	2	1 2	
20c. ...	3	2 4	
25c. ...	4	2 11	
50c. ...	7		
1p. ...	1 2		
Tangier Fez. 5c. ...	1	7	
10c. ...	2	1 2	
15c. ...	3	1 9	
25c. ...	4	2 11	
50c. ...	7		
1f. ...	1 2		
5f. ...	5 6		

BORNEO.

Postage only 1, 2, 4, 8, 10c. set 7 6	50 0		
The 10c. is catalogued 10/.			
1894 1c.-24c. ...	3 4	30 0	
Postage due 2c. to 24c., per set ...	6 0		

NOWANUGGAR.

1d. ...	1	3	2 2
2d. ...	1	6	4 1
3d. ...	2	9	6 4

SHANGHAI.

Ordinary or Postage due 1c. ...	1	5	3 7
" " 2c. ...	2	10	7 6
" " 5c. ...	3	2 0	
" " 10c. ...	5		
" " 15c. ...	7		
" " 20c. ...	10		
Sets 1/2c. to 20c. ...	2 3	1 0	

per 1 10
PERU, 1895.

Surcharged Bermudez.

1c., 1c., 2c., 2c., 5c., 10c.,	Set of 7	2	6	20	0
Bermudez surcharged "Gobierno."					
1c., 2c., 2c., 5c., 10c., set of 5		2	6	20	0
*1c. green, Bermudez, used		4	2	4	
*2c. red (triangle and horseshoe)		3	1	8	
*2c. violet		6			
*2c. carmine		4	2	6	

Unsurcharged.

1c. red, 1895, unused		1	7		
2c. blue, "		2	1	2	
*5c. (llama), used		2	1	2	
10c. orange (llama), unused		10	7	6	

PHILIPPINES.

1864, 3 1/2, 6 2-8, 12 4-8, and 25c., set, cat. 11/3	for 7	6			
" " Same, surcharged "Habilitado. Por la Nacion, used, set of 4, cat. 10/-	for	6	6		
" Ditto, 3 1/2c., unused, cat. 1/6		1	0	8	0
" " 6 2-8c., unused, cat. 2/6		1	3	10	0
" " " used		6		4	0
1870, set of 4, unused, cat. 17/6		12	0		
" 10c. green, cat. 2/6		1	0	8	0
1875, 2c. rose, 6c. orange, 10c. blue, 12c. mauve, 20c. violet, 25c. green, set, cat. 15/8		10	6		
2c. rose, cat. 9d.		6			
6c. orange, cat. 6/6		3	6		
10c. blue, cat. 1/9		1	2		
12c. violet, cat. 2/-		1	6	13	0
50 mils violet, cat. 4/-		2	6	20	0
250 mils bistre, cat. 2/-		1	6	13	6
1880-1882, 1c. sage-green, 2c. rose, 2 4-8c. blue, 5c. blue, 10c. mauve, 12 4-8c. rose, 20c. bistre, set, cat. 5/9		2	6	20	0
" 1c. sage-green, cat. 6d.		3	1	8	15 0
" 6 2-8c. green		9	6	8	
1890, 25c. yellow-brown, cat. 2/-		1	0	8	0

PROVISIONALS.

2 4-8c. incarmine on 1c. brown		10	7	6	
2 4-8c. " 1/2c. green		6	4	2	
2 4-8c. " 1c. sage-green		1	8	15	0
2 4-8c. " 5c. blue		1	4	10	0
8c. " 2 4-8c. blue		1	2		
6 2-8c. " 12 4-8c. blue, cat. 6/-		3	4		
16c. " 2 4-8c. blue, cat. 5/-		3	6		
1r. " 2c. carmine, cat. 6/-		4	6		
2r. " 250m. blue, cat. 6/-		4	6		
1c. in black on 2 4-8c. blue		1	3		
2 4-8c. " 10c. brown		1	0	8	0

SPAIN.

War Tax, 1876, set of 7, cat. 5/-		3	0		
1854, 6r. blue, barred		3	0		
1872, 2c. -4pes., set of 11, cat. 13/8		7	6		
Don Carlos, set of 7, cat. 17/4 (originals)		8	6		
1876, 4 pesetas		8	5	10	
" 10pes.		1	3	14	6

per 1 10 100
PANAMA, 1894.

1c. on 2c. inverted		3	6		
7c. on 2c. "		5	0		
5c. on 20c. "		3	6		
5c. on 20c. "		5	0		
10c. on 50c. "		5	7		
10c. on 50c. "		8	0		
10c. on 50c. vertical surcharge		18	0		
5c. on 20c. "H bilitado		20	0		
1 "centavo" "Habilidad" inverted on 2c.		15	0		
5c. on 20c. green surcharge		35	0		
1 "centavos" "H bilitado" inverted		30	0		
1c. on 2c. "H bilitado" inverted		20	0		
1c. on 2c. "CCntavos"		2	6		
5c. on 20c. "		3	6		
10c. on 50c. "		5	0		
5c. on 20c. "CCntavos" "H bilitado" inverted		30	0		
5c. on 20c. "CCntavos" inverted		20	0		

PORTO RICO, 1830.

1/2c., 1/2c., 1c., 2c. 3c., 4c., set of 6 catd. 10/7		8	6		
1894, 1/4 to 4 mils		2	10	7	6
" 2c.		2	1	0	
" 3c.		3	1	6	
" 4c.		3	2	0	
" 6c.		4	3	0	
" 8c.		5	4	0	
*Columbus 50c. green, on entire		7	0		

QUEENSLAND.

1d. burelé	}				
1d. thick paper		2	0	15	0
2d. " "					

ST. THOMAS, 1895.

10c. on 50c.		1	7	8	4
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SALVADOR, 1895.

" "Unc." on 30c. "Dos c." on 20c.					
" Tres c" on 30c., set of 3		0	8	5	10

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

1871, 1c.		8	5	0	
" 6c.		1	0		
*1875, 2c.		3	1	9	
*1883, 1c.		2	1	2	
" 2c.		1	7		
" 5c.		3	2	0	
1891, 2c.		2	1	2	
1893, 1c. violet		9	6	8	
" 1c. blue		9			
" 1c. green		2	1	2	
" 2c. brown		10			
" 2c. violet		2			
" 5c. d. blue		1	0		
" 5c. ultra		5	3	6	
" 6c. green		1	4		
" 10c. black		1	4	12	0
" 10c. red		1	6		
" 10c. brown		9			
" 12c. black		1	6	12	6
" 15c. brown		2	0		
" 18c. red brown		2	3	20	0
" 50c. red		4	0		
" \$1. red		7	6		
" 18c. no stop		20	0		
*1894, 5c.		2	1	2	

	per 1	10	100
SIAM.			
3 atts	2	1	3
4 atts	3	1	8
4 on 24a.	4	2	11
1 on 64, large surch.	2	1	2
2 on 64	3	2	4
1 on 64	inverted £5		
1 on 64 small surcharge	1		7
2 on 64	2	1	2
" " on back	5	0	
" " pair,			
upper surch. on back	10	0	

THURN and TAXIS.

(NORTH).

1862, 1/3sgr. green, catd. 2/-	1	3	
" 1/4sgr. black, catd. 2/-	1	4	
" 2ogr. blue, catd. 3/-	2	3	
" 3ogr. stone, catd. 2/-	1	4	
1865, 1/4sgr. yellow, catd. 2/6	1	3	
1sgr. rose, catd. 4/-	2	6	

SOUTH.

1852, 6k. blue, catd. 16/-	1	2	
9k. stone, catd. 1s.	0	8	
Sets of 20 Unused.			
Gibbons' Numbers (North), 13			
14, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29,			
30, 31, 32, 33 (South), 10,			
11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,			
cat. at 11/6	3	3	30 0

TONGA, 1893.

1/2 on 1d. red and blue, cat. 1/-	0	9	6 8
2 1/2 on 2d. red and green cat. 1/6	1	3	
2 1/2 on 2d. blk. & green cat. 4/-	2	6	21 6
5d. on 4d., red & yellow cat. 2/6	2	0	

TUNIS.

Unpaid 1c. (cat. 1/-)	4	2	6
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UNITED STATES.

*1851, 3c.	1	7	
*1856, 3c.	1	4	
*1861, 3c. grill	1	4	
*1862, 2c. no grill	2	1	2
" 10c. "	3	1	9
*1869, 3c.	2	1	2
*1870, grill 2c	4	2	6
" " 3c	2	1	2
*1872, 1c.	1	7	
" " 2c.	1	6	
" " 3c.	1	3	
*1875, 5c.	2	1	2
" " 6c.	4	2	6
1887, 3c. (cat. 1/-)	5	3	6
*1890, 6c.	4	2	6
1893, 8c.	4	2	6
" Columbus 1c.	1	3	
" " 2c.	1	2	
" " 3c.	2	1	2
" " 4c.	2	1	2
" " 5c.	2	1	0
" " 6c.	5	3	4
" " 8c.	4	3	0
" " 10c.	2	1	2
" " 15c.	10		
" " 30c.	1	9	
" " 30c.	1	3	
" " 50c.	2	3	
*1894, 1c. watermark	1	2	
" " 2c., no "	1	2	
" " 3c. "	1	5	

	per 1	10	100
* " 4c.	1	3	
* " 5c.	1	3	
* " 6c.	4	2	6
* Unpaid 3c. brown red	4	2	6
* " 2c. purple brown	2	1	2
* " 10c.	3	1	9
* " 1c. lake	2	1	2
* " 2c.	1	7	
* " 10c.	2	1	2
1894, 1c. carmine	1	4	
" 2c.	1	4	
" 10c.	3	1	9
* Special Delivery, 1888, 10c. blue	4	2	11
" 10c. yellow	9	6	8

VENEZUELA.

SPECIAL BARGAINS — ALL PENMARKED.

1871, 1c. yellow, cat. 4d.	2	1	2
2c. " cat. 1/-	3	1	9
4c. " cat. 1/-	3	1	9
5c. " cat. 9d.	2		10
1 real rose, cat. 1/6	5	3	4
2 " " cat. 2/-	6	4	2
3 " " cat. 5/-	1	3	10 0
7 " " cat. 3/6	1	0	8 4
9 " green, cat. 3/-	9	6	0
1c. yellow laid paper,			
cat. 2/-	6		
2c. " "			
cat. 2/-	6		
5c. " "			
cat. 2/-	8		

1874.

10c. blue	5	3	4
30c. blue	6		
50c. blue	1	0	
90c. blue, cat. 4/-	1	6	
1 venezolana rose, cat. 2/-	1	0	
3 venezolanas rose	2	0	

1880.

5c. yellow, perf.	0	1	0 7
10c. " "	0	2	
25c. " "	0	2	1 0
50c. " "	0	2	1 0
1 Bolivar blue, catd. 9d.	0	3	1 9
2 " " " 1/6	0	6	3 4
5 " " "	0	10	

1882 ESCUELAS.

5c. green	0	1	0 4	1 3
25c. yellow	0	1	0 4	1 6
50c. blue	0	1	0 7	3 0
1 Bolivar red	0	1	0 7	4 0

1893 INSTRUCCION.

5c. grey	0	1	0 4	2 0
10c. green	0	1	0 4	2 6
25c. blue	0	1	0 4	2 0
50c. orange	0	1	0 6	3 0
1 Bolivar violet	0	2	1 0	5 0
3 " (punched) vermilion	0	2	1 0	

PORTO RICO (Columbus)

*5c. green used on envelope	7	0	
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VICTORIA.

Postage Due 1/2d., 1st issue	3	1	8
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PARAGUAY.

1895, 5c. on 7c.	3	2	1
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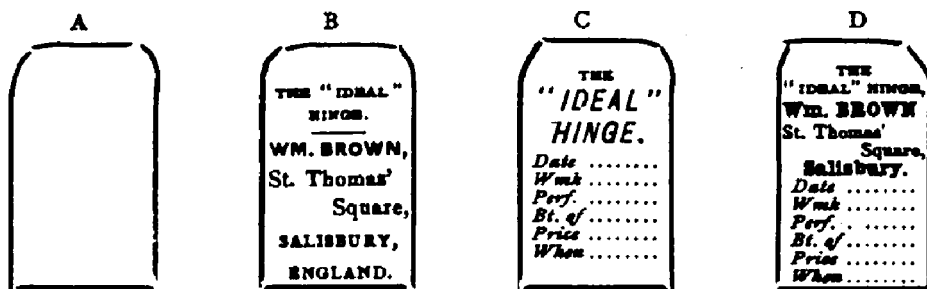
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This book has been designed to meet the wants of collectors having many duplicates. Its advantages are apparent to everyone. Each book contains 24 leaves, each leaf contains 4 pockets capable of holding at the very least 25 to 30 stamps each. The pockets are not simply strips of cardboard pasted on the leaf, but are made in the page, each page consisting of two sheets of thick cartridge paper, one of which is cut to form the pocket and then pasted together. By this arrangement and is by far the best, the stamps are held tightly in their place, all fear of the stamps slipping out or the cardboard slips tearing away being entirely avoided. The whole strongly bound in cloth with an elastic band. To each purchaser is presented an Ideal Pocket Perforation Gauge. Size of book, 7 1/4 in. x 4 in., to hold about 2000 stamps, easily carried in the breast pocket.

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“The New Collector.”

We are glad to say that great interest has been taken in our remarks on this subject and we think rightly. We have therefore much pleasure in announcing to those “New Collectors” who wish to secure new issues as they appear, and whilst they are comparatively cheap, that we have decided upon the following plan:—

1st.—We are making up a collection, containing only those stamps issued *since* 1889, *i.e.*, from the 1st January, 1890. It will be our aim to make this collection as complete as possible, and will be priced throughout at very moderate prices. All varieties of perforation and surcharge will be shewn as far as possible, and when ready, the collection will be sent out on approval to all those customers who are known to us in *priority of application*.

Names can now be sent into us and will be booked, and the first volume sent out as soon as ready.

Secondly.—In response to numerous applications, we have decided to reserve several boxes in our office for those who wish to receive all future issues as soon as they appear. These boxes will be allotted also in priority of application, and the advantage of making early application for these boxes will be obvious, when it is stated that those at the head of the list will have priority of choice of every new issue we receive. Thus suppose we only receive 3 of any scarce provisional. These will be distributed between numbers 1, 2, and 3. If we receive, say 6, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, would receive a copy each.

All stamps will be placed in the boxes immediately on receipt, at a small advance on cost, and the price will in no case be increased, no matter how much scarcer the stamps may rise in value.

These boxes will be cleared monthly and sent to each member on approval. It will not be obligatory on any collector to keep all or any of the stamps in question. All or any part of them may be returned and will be credited.

We should be glad to hear from any collector who would like to have a box reserved. No charge whatever will be made for this.

WM. BROWN,
ST. THOMAS' SQUARE, SALISBURY.

→ **BUSINESS** † **CARDS.** † ←

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Advertisements in this column will be inserted at the rate of Six Words for One Penny irrespective of length

They will be all inserted in the same type, no display of any kind being allowed.

Voucher Copies sent for 4d. each for Exchange Advertisements.

F. E. HARWOOD, Apartado, 68, Caracas, Venezuela. Good exchange solicited by approval sheets. Correspondence in English, Francais, Espanol. Reference: Editor of this Journal. [12-51-62]

EXCHANGE Society for Stamp Collectors The largest and best Stamp Exchange in existence, conducted on rules of exchange (pure and simple). Subscriptions, 1/- per annum. Nearly 200 members. Full particulars, and all information necessary for new members, will be sent free on application to the Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, Hon. Librarian City of London Philatelic Club, 42, Strahan-road, London E. Foreign correspondence desired with dealers and collectors. T F O

BRITISH COLONIALS to reduce stock. 50 varieties for 1/-. The surcharged Ceylon alone guaranteed worth more than the money. — Frederick Franklin, Exchange Buildings, Birmingham. [6-57-62]

WANTED to buy collections of Liebig Chromos or Exchange for old German Stamps.—Carl Clar, Ducal Chief Collector, Braunschweig. [12-56-67-Pol.]

I WILL send mixed New Zealand Stamps to double value (Stanley Gibbons' catalogue) of whatever I keep off approval sheets sent me.—Chas. W. White, Cargill-street, Dunedin, N.Z. [24-58-81]

A. RAUCH, Zittau, Germany, buys used Colonial Stamps in any quantity for Cash. Satisfaction guaranteed. Best references. Approval Sheet Department. List free. [12-56-67-Pol.]

60% DISCOUNT on approval sheets of rare stamps of Afghanistan, Cashmere, Bhopal, Soruth, Faridkot, Jhind, Sirmoor, d., &c., sent on receipt of first-class references or cash deposit of £1. Guaranteed genuine. Cheapest and best.—Harrischandra Sakharam, Ganeshramji's Challs, Girgaon, Bombay. [2-61-62]

EXCHANGE desired with advanced collectors in all countries. My speciality rare Indian, Native States, and Afghanistan. Basis, Scott's, Gibbons'.—M. K. Thakur, French Bridge, Girgaum, Bombay. [3-61-63]

RAILWAY STAMPS wanted, all countries, especially rare varieties of Great Britain. Send lowest prices to G. W. J. Potter, Bedford-road, S. Woodford, Essex. [2-61-62]

COLLECTOR in New Zealand desires correspondence with other collectors with view of exchanging New Zealand Stamps on Stanley Gibbons' or other standard catalogue basis.—C. H. Osmond, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand. [6-57-62p]

RARE (a) Oil Rivers and (b) Niger Coast Protectorate, first issue, complete sets of (6), unused, at Rupees 20 per set for (a) and Rupees 25 per set for (b). All stamps in fine *mint condition*, full gum. Cash with order to Manager, Great Philatelic Co., 41, Esplanade-road, Fort, Bombay, India. 6-61-66

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EXCHANGE desired with collectors in parts of the world. Ferdinand Latzel, Brunn, Bergergasse ii, Austria. [6-62-67]

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HIGH PRICES are paid for old collections of Foreign Stamps, or parcels of duplicates, by S. Roe, 6, High Street, Folkestone, Kent.

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TO all sending me from 100-500 stamps of his country, well assorted, will receive the same in North American Post Cards, especially desired. E. Marks, 169, McCaul Street, Toronto, Canada, [12-62-73]

APPROVAL. British Colonial, Old European, &c., half price generally ¼d. to 10/- each, discount extra. Please state general requirements, and number in collection. Philatelist, 98, Coningham Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

CHEAP ENGLISH ¼d. red, set of 150, 7/-; 1d. red, set of 150, 8/6; 2d. blue, set of 7, 1/6; 2½d. of lilac-rose, set of 18, 9/-; ditto blue, set 7, 1/3; 3d. rose, set of 19, 9/6; 4d. orange set of 10, 3/-; 6d. lilac, set of 8, 4/6; 6d. grey, set of 8, 5/-; 1/- green set of 13, 11/- sets of penny red imperforate Maltese Cross, 1 to 12 in centre 4/6; complete set of penny 1854 to 1857, catalogued at 30/-, price 12/6 per set of 13; reconstructed plates of penny red imperf., all with Maltese Cross, 8/6. All the above sets are supplied, arranged, and mounted in small books and sheets. NO damaged copies. Penny red imperf. with hair lines, 2/3 each penny orange 1/- each; penny red surcharge O.U.S. in red 7/- each; penny red imperf. 4/6 per 1000 ditto; small crown, perf. 16, 7/6 per 100; ¼d. lake, 2/6 per 100; penny red plate numbers 1/3 per 1000, 10,000 7/6; 2d. blue 3/6 per 100; 2½d. blue, 3/- per 100; 2½d. lilac 2/- per 100, C. Nissen, 279, Brunswick Buildings, Aldgate, London, E.

PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION

OF

Rare Postage Stamps

HELD BY

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER,
(WHO ORIGINATED THEM IN THIS COUNTRY), AT THE
St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross, S.W.

DATES OF SALE:—

1896. — February 11th and 12th, 25th and 26th; March 11th and 12th, 24th and 25th; April 14th and 15th, 28th and 29th; May 21st and 22nd.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, in announcing the dates for this year, beg to draw attention to the following IMPORTANT SALES:—

February 11th and 12th. — A fine Private Collection, including: British Guiana, 1853, 1c, and 4c; British Honduras, 50c on 1s, small surcharge; Barbados, 1d on half 5s, fine; Newfoundland, 4d, carmine; Nova Scotia, 1s, violet; Antigua, 1s (2); Dominica, 1s (4); Montserrat, 4d, blue C.A. (2); St. Christopher, 6d, olive-brown (2); St. Lucia, 1s, black and orange, 1s, red-brown, unused (2); St. Vincent, compound perf., 1s, slate-grey, unused, 4d yellow (2); and provisionals complete; Tobago, 6d, ochre; Virgin Isles, complete, including perf. 1s, 6d, rose, unused, and many used; Gibraltar, complete, used and unused; Cyprus, complete; Great Britain, nearly complete, unused, including V.R., 10d. wmk. 4 flowers and 9d. with hair lines; Ceylon, 8d. and 9d. imperf.; Nevis, a fine lot; Luebeck, the error used; Rouletted French on entires; Figi, Times Express set; Victoria, 5s blue on yellow; Canada, 6d green and 10d blue and 6d purple black, perforated, all unused and in mint state; Madrid, 1c on entire; Cape woodblocks; unused Wurtemburgs; Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d, 6d, and 1s, rouletted unused, a very fine lot of United States; Victoria, 2d, fine background, and 2s green rouletted; Naples Cross, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tornese, blue unused, and 5c grand Oldenburg, nearly complete; Nova Scotia, 1s, and halves of 1s Newfoundland; Bolivia, 1st issue 50c. blue, and 500c. black (2 varieties), a grand lot of 1d, 2d, and 3d Sidney Views, including pairs and strips, all plated; South Australia, a fine lot, including 9d with back impression rare perf.; and many others.

February 25th and 26th. — A fine general collection, including: Great Britain, £1, I.R. Official, a pair; France, 1 franc orange; Hanover, 10gr. unused; fine Bremen, including 5sgr.-p-en-scie, unused; Neufchatel, Winterthur, Geneva, etc.; Moldavia, 5 paras black, block of 8 unused with gum; Italy, 2nd issue, 5c. green, strip of four on letter; India, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna red, unused; Ceylon, 8d and 9d and 2s imperf., wmk. star, perf. 6, unused, and 2R. 50c.; France, error, 15c. in pair, with 10c. unused, Cape woodblocks; Natal, 1s, buff on original; Transvaal, error, rouletted, damaged; early Mauritius; Zululand, 5s used; Antioquia, 1st issue, 5c. green; Tolimas, a very fine lot of 1st issues, including re-constructed sheet in 2 strips; Canada, 6d green and 10d blue, in mint condition; unused Tuscany, Newfoundland, 6d carmine- vermilion; United States, 1856 and 1861, issues complete unused, Agriculture, Navy and State complete; Nevis, a fine lot; a very fine lot of 1st issue Trinidad; Barbados, imperf. Bahamas, and imperf. 1d St. Vincent, all unused and in mint condition; Montserrat, 4d blue C.A., split Jamaicas on entires; Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos green, fine; Sydney Views, a fine lot of 2d and 3d; also a good selection of Laureateds, including 20 8d, Sydney letter sheet used; Western Australia 1st issue, 2d unused, and many others.

Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of Sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include Stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment. The greatest care is requisite in the preparation of these Catalogues, so that a correct and comprehensive description of the Stamps may be given.

Valuations made if Required.

Catalogues of all Sales, and Terms, can be had on application to Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper (Philatelic Department), 35, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

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XI.—The "IDEAL" PACKET.



THIS PACKET, containing 1000 varieties, is the finest Packet we have ever placed before our friends and customers. In character it is similar to our old No. 60 Packet, which was so great a favourite, and the success that this Packet has met with has encouraged us to still further improve it and add to its many advantages. It now contains Stamps never before placed in this Packet, many very fine and obsolete varieties. To give a complete list of its contents, or even a large portion, would be impossible, for the best Stamps will be continually changed.

Of this Packet we have sold 91 during the past two years. One Purchaser having bought 15 Packets, another 11, and many two or three. This speaks for itself.

We have determined to further increase the attractions, and in future the contents will be :—

1000 POSTAGE STAMPS, (all different)
ENTIRE ENVELOPES,

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1000 IDEAL HINGES,

THE IDEAL PERFORATION GAUGE.

AND ONE OF

GIBBON'S FAR-FAMED 'IMPERIAL ALBUMS.'

To every Fifth Purchaser we will give 10/- worth of Stamps from our Approval Sheets, and a Year's Subscription to the *P.J.G.B.*

THE PRICE WILL BE 50/-

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↔ If Purchasers desire the Packet without the Album the Price will be 42s. ↔

56 Mr. Whibley.	72	89 Mr. T. J. B.	105 Mr. H. Williams.
57 Mr. Jennings	73	90 Mr. H. Paris.	106 Mr. Jennings (12).
58 Mlle. Coorbeyter.	74 Mr. Walton.	91 Mr. Proudfoot.	107 Mr. F. J. Barrantes.
59 Mr. M. D. Toccos.	75 Mr. Lasham.	92 Mr. Proudfoot.	108 Mr. Brown.
60 Mr. Jennings	76 Mr. Fraser.	93 Mr. H. C. N. Adams.	109
61 " "	77 Mr. Hayman.	94 Mr. D. Miller.	110 Mr. Heing.
62 Mr. J. Bertels	78 Mr. W. Bradbury.	95 Mr. Sells.	111
63 " " (7).	79 Mr. E. Papasian.	96 Mr. T. J. B. (2)	112 Mr. F. R. Syms (2).
64 Mr. W. Scott.	80 Mr. F. R. Syme.	97 Surg.-Maj. Newland.	113 Mr. F. L. Askham.
65 Mr. Jennings.	82 Rev. A. H. Hildersley.	98 Mr. Griffin.	114 Mr. F. J. Barrantes.
66 " " (11).	83 Mr. Floyd.	99 Dr. A. Wallinger.	115 Mr. J. Gwioner.
67 Mrs. M. Borton.	84 Mr. Marimian.	100	116 Mr. L. Defize.
68 Capt. Flower.	85	101	117 Mr. F. J. Barrantes (3)
69 Mr. Adams.	86 Mlle. Gagnaird.	102 } Mr. W. T. Terry.	
70 Rev. Easter.	87 Mr. Abgar.	103 }	
71 Rev. W. Hudson.	88 " "	104 }	

This List of Purchasers speaks for itself as to the satisfaction it gives Collectors.

WM. BROWN, St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.



S A M O A !



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SPECIAL ATTENTION has been paid to the Stamps of the *West Indies, German States, the Austalian Colonies, Mexico, Peru, Shanghai, Greece, Portuguese Indies, Turkey, Heligoland*, and many other Countries.

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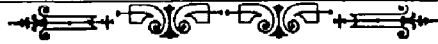
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St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury,

Hopes to VISIT the following TOWNS during February and March for a few days. The Towns to be visited, and the dates with the names of the various Hotels where he will stay, are :—

BIRMINGHAM.

MONDAY, February 17th, "GRAND HOTEL."

MANCHESTER.

FRIDAY, February 21st, "VICTORIA HOTEL."

LIVERPOOL.

TUESDAY, February 25th, } "ADELPHI HOTEL."
or WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th, }

BATH.

About MONDAY, March 2nd,
"GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL."

PLYMOUTH.

A' out TUESDAY, March 3rd.

AND WILL HAVE WITH HIM A SPLENDID
SELECTION OF COLONIAL & FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,
SEVERAL COLLECTIONS, SINGLE STAMPS AT MODERATE PRICES,
*Samples of Wholesale Stock, including Latest Novelties, New
Issues, and Philatelic Goods &c.*

Mr. Brown will be very pleased to hear from any one who would care to visit him with a view to inspecting his stock. To prevent disappointment he requests that appointments be made as soon as possible.

Before February 14th, address letters to Salisbury, after that date to the various towns mentioned above.

Mr. Brown hopes to see all his old friends, and especially desires to make new ones.

GILDED

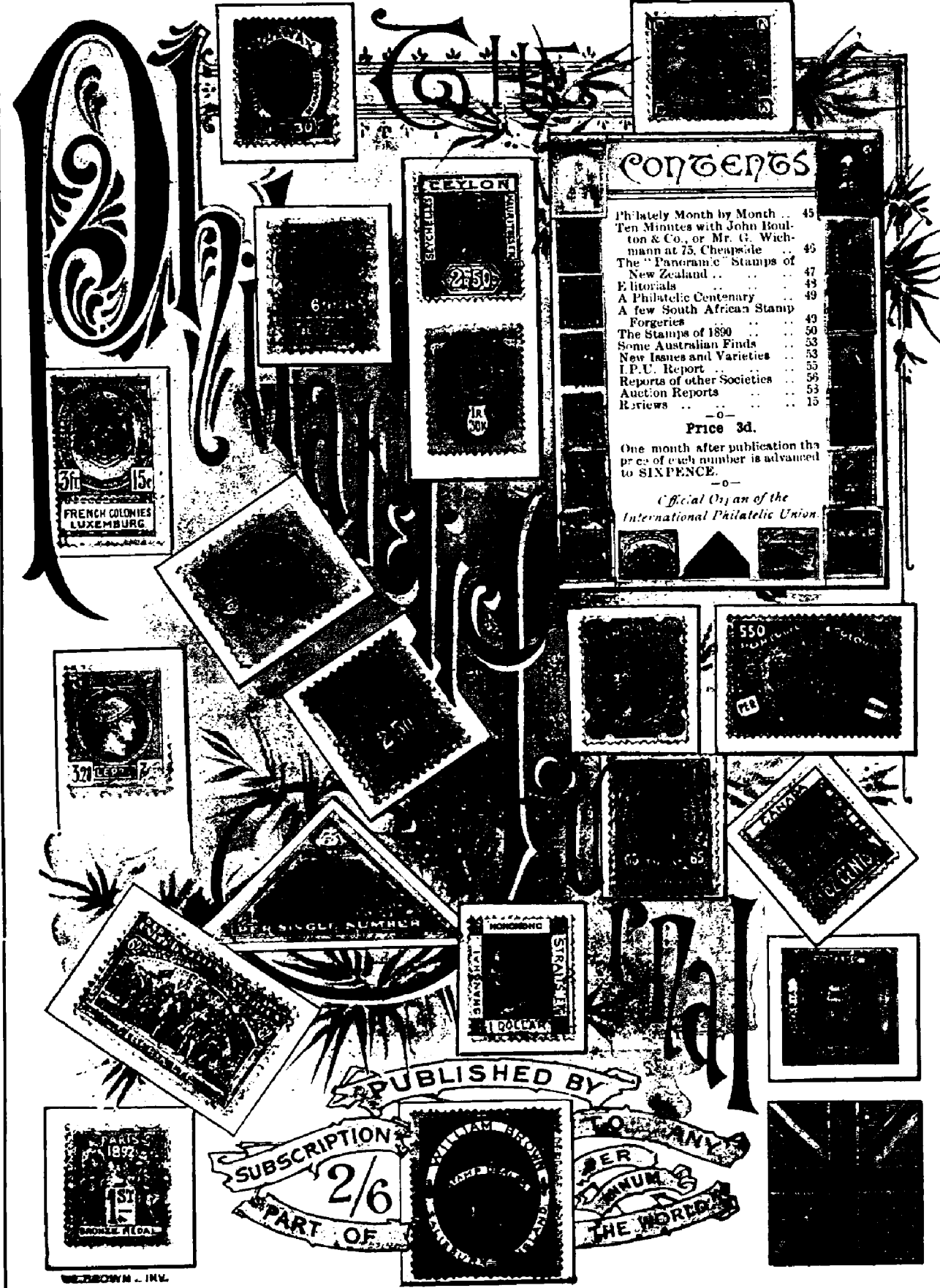
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Price 3d.

One month after publication the price of each number is advanced to SIXPENCE.

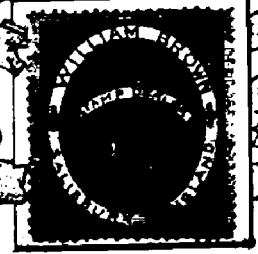
Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.



PUBLISHED BY

SUBSCRIPTION 2/6

PART OF



PER ANNUM THE WORLD

WELBORN - INV.

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LONDON RETAIL:—Messrs. Cheveley & Co., 6, Chancery Lane.
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All Matter and Advertisements for insertion in the April Number must reach us by March 30th, and Magazines for Review not later than the 30th instant.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL Of Great Britain,

And Philatelic Review of Reviews.

A High-class Monthly Magazine devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

ADVERTISING RATES.

PRICE PER INSERTION:—

	Once	3 times	6 times	12 Times
1 PAGE	40/-	36/-	30/-	22/6
HALF PAGE OR 1 COLUMN ..	22/-	19/6	16/6	15/-
QUARTER PAGE OR HALF COLUMN	12/-	11/-	9/-	8/-
1-8th PAGE OR QUARTER COLUMN	6/6	5/6	4/6	4/-
1-16th PAGE OR 1-8th COLUMN ..	4/-	3/8	3/-	2/8

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-16 page.

TERMS:—Nett Cash in advance in ALL cases without exception. No exchange accepted either in advertisements or goods.

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Exchange Advertisements inserted in ncmpariel type at the rate of SIX WORDS FOR ONE PENNY. No display and no reduction for a series.

No Discount will be allowed on above rates.

Advertisers in Business Cards will note that ONLY Name, Address and Speciality will be allowed. The latter not to exceed 4 words, no more, will be inserted in future.

Voucher Copies of the Journal will not be sent to any advertiser whose advertisement costs less than 4/-

Business Cards - - - 4s. Per Annum Nett.

SUBSCRIPTION, 2s. 6d. PER ANNUM.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCE WITH THE JANUARY NUMBER.

Prices of Complete Volumes of the Journal and back numbers.

*Volume 1 (quite out of print) bound	25 0	post free	25 6
Volume 2 and 3, bound	10 6	"	11 0
" " unbound	8 6	"	9 0
Volume 4 or 5, bound	8 6	"	9 0
" " unbound	6 0	"	6 6
Cover and Index for each Volume	1 6	"	1 9
Index alone " "	0 2	"	0 2½

Back numbers of the Journal can be supplied at the following rates:—

Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 & 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 34, 35, at 1/- each.

Nos. 2, 10, 15, 19, 26, 29, at 9d. each.

All others (except 3, 6, 14, 36, which are quite out of print), at 6d. each.

** Only one or two Copies left.*

Address for Telegrams = "Brown, Willette, Salisbury."

REVISED LIST OF SPECIAL BARGAINS.

NEW ISSUES AND NOVELTIES LATELY RECEIVED.

* *Signifies Unused.*

	per 1	10	100
BELGIUM.			
1 franc violet, cat. 5/-	2	6	
* Unpaid 10c.	3	1	9
" 20c.	3	1	9
* " 1895, 5c.	1		7
* " " 10c.	2	1	2
* " " 20c.	3	2	4
* " " 50c.	8		
* " " 1f.	1	2	
Parcel Post, set of 12	6	4	2

B. HONDURAS.

All Unused.

2c./1d.	3	1	8
10c./4d.	7	4	6
25c./6c./3d.	1	6	
20c./6d.	2	0	
1c.	1		7
2c.	2	1	2
5c.	4	2	11
6c. obs.	6	3	6
10c.	8	5	10
12c. obs.	1	0	7
24c.	1	4	

BRAZIL (all used).

1843, 30 reis, cat. 10/-	8	3	
60 " " "	4	0	
1844, 10r. on yellowish	1	9	
" 30r. " "	1	6	
" 60r. " "	1	8	
" 10r. on greyish	1	0	8 4
" 30r. " "	0	9	6 8
" 60r. " "	0	10	7 0
1850, 10 reis	1	9	
" 20 reis	3	0	
" 30r.	0	2	1 2
" 60r.	0	1	0 9
" 90r.	6		
1866, 10r. perf.	0	2	1 2
" 20r. " "	0	2	1 4
" 50r. " "	0	2	1 2
" 80r. " "	0	3	1 9
" 100r. " "	0	1	0 7
" 200r. " "	0	3	1 9
" 500r. " "	0	6	4 0
1876, 20r. roul.	0	6	
" 50r.	0	5	3 6
" 100r.	0	2	1 4
" 200r.	0	3	1 9
" 500r.	1	0	
1878, 300r. green and orange	0	10	

	per 1	10	100
1878-80, 10r.	0	2	1 3
" 20r.	0	1	0 8
" 50r.	0	2	1 3
" 100r.	0	1	0 8
" 300r.	0	4	2 6
1882-3, 50r. small head	0	7	5 0
" 100r.	1	6	12 0
" 10r. black	0	2	1 3
" 50f. blue	0	5	3 4
" 100r. green	0	9	6 3
" 100r. lilac	0	3	1 9
" 100r. " solid ground	3	6	
" 200r. red - brown, type 2	0	6	
" 200r. pink, type 3	0	3	1 9
" 10r. orange	0	2	1 3
" 20r. bronze, figures	0	1	
" 20r. olive	0	1	
" 50r. blue	0	2	
" 100r. lilac, lined ground	0	2	1 8
" 100r. lilac, white ground	0	2	1 3
" 300r. blue	0	5	3 6
" 500r. olive	0	5	
" 700r. lilac	2	6	20 0
1890, 20r.	0	1	0 6
" 50r.	0	1	0 7
" 100r.	0	2	1 2
" 100r. redrawn	0	2	1 3
" 200r.	0	1	0 7
" 300r.	0	3	1 9
1890, 500r. olive green	0	9	5 0
" 500r. grey	4	0	
" 700r. (unused)	2	6	
" 1000r.	0	6	4 0
1891, 100r. red and blue	0	1	0 7
" 100r. " ultra-marine	0	1	0 6
1893, 100r. red	0	1	
1894, 10r. blue and red	0	1	
" 20r. " orange	0	1	
" 50r. " "	0	1	
" 100r. black and red	0	1	
" 200r. " yellow	0	2	
" 300r. " green	0	3	
" 500r. " blue	0	8	5 8
" 700r. " violet	1	3	
" 1000r. purple & green	0	10	7 0
" 2000r.	2	3	

ERITREA.

*20c. yellow	0	4	2 4
*45 bronze	0	7	5 3

BORNEO.

*Postage only 1, 2, 4, 8, 10c. set 7 6 50 0
 The 10c. is catalogued 10/
 *1894 1c.-24c. ... 3 4 30 0
 *Postage due 2c. to 24c., per set ... 6 0

BRAZIL.

Unpaid 1889 carmine
 10 to 1000k., set ... 12 6
 ,, 1890, 10-1000, set 9 6

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

1888, 1/2d. black and red ... 0 2 1 3
 1d. ,, lilac ... 0 4 2 6
 2d. ,, ,, ... 0 4 2 6
 6d. ,, ,, ... 0 5 3 6
 1/- ,, green ... 0 9
 1892, 1d. ,, lilac ... 0 2 1 3
 2d. ,, red and green 0 4 2 6

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

*1/2a. to 1 rupee ... 4 6 35 0

BULGARIA, 1896.

*1s., 5s., 15s., 25s. set ... 1 0 8 4

CHILI.

*1 Peso brown and black ... 3 0

GRENADA.

Unpaid 1/8 (cat. 1/3) ... 8 4 2
 *1895, 2 1/2d. ... 4
 * ,, 3d. ... 5
 * ,, 6d. ... 8
 * ,, 8d. ... 1 0 9 4
 * ,, 1/- ... 1 6 14 0

GOLD COAST.

2d. used ... 2 1 2
 2 1/2d. ,, ... 1 7
 3d. ,, ... 4 2 6
 4d. ,, ... 3 2 4
 6d. ,, ... 4 2 11
 1/- ,, ... 8 5 10
 5/- ,, ... 5 0

HELGOLAND (Originals).

*1867 2s. rouletted, per sheet of 50 unused ... 90 0
 *1875-79 5pf. } sheet of 50 } 10 10s. od.
 10pf. }
 25pf. }
 20pf. sheet of 10 }
 * ,, 20pf., sheet of 10 15 0

INDIAN NATIVE STATES (Used).

Cashmere, 1/2a. black ... 0 1 0 7 4 0
 Cochin, 1/2p. yellow ... 0 1 0 7 4 0
 Deccan, 1/2a. red ... 0 1 0 5 3 3
 1a. grey ... 0 1 0 7
 2a. green ... 0 2 1 0
 Gwalior, 1/2a. black and green 0 2 1 2
 Holkar, 1/2a. violet-brown... 0 1 0 7 4 6
 Nepual, 1a. blue ... 0 4 2 6
 Puttialla Off. 1a. curved surch. 0 6 4 0
 ,, 1/2a. black and red on green ... 0 3 1 9
 ,, 1/2a. black on green 2 1 3 7 6
 Sirmoor 3p. brown ... 0 6 4 0
 Travancore, 1/2c. purple ... 0 1 0 7 5 0
 1c. blue ... 0 1 0 8 6 0
 2c. red ... 0 3 1 9 12 0

LIBERIA.

*1892, 1 dollar used ... 4 3
 * 3 ,, ,, ... 7 3
 * 5 ,, ,, ... 16 0
 *1893, official 1 dollar used 4 3
 * 2 ,, ,, ... 7 6
 * 5 ,, ,, ... 16 0
 *1894, O.S. 1 ,, ,, ... 4 3
 * 2 ,, ,, ... 8 0
 * 5 ,, ,, ... 18 0

MEXICO.

1856 1 real, yellow ... 4 2 6
 2 real, green ... 3 2 4
 4r. red ... 4 0
 8r. claret ... 14 0
 *1868 6c. brown (with stop) (cat. 2/-) ... 1 0 7 6
 * 25c. blue on rose (with-out stop), cat: 2/6 1 0 7 6
 * 12c. black on green, pin perf ... 5 3 4
 *1874 5c. brown (thick wove) 6 4 2 6
 * 10c. black ... 4 2 6
 * 25c. blue, thin wove 4 2 6
 * 50c. green, ,, 8 5 6
 * 100c. carmine,, 1 0 8 4

NOWANUGGAR.

*1d. ... 1 3 2 2
 *2d. ... 1 6 4 1
 *3d. ... 2 9 6 4

OLDENBURG.

2nd issue, 1 groschen, black on blue ... 1 10 15 0

PANAMA, 1894.

All *

1c. on 2c. inverted... 3 6
 7c. on 2c. ,, ... 5 0
 5c. on 20c. ,, ... 3 6
 5c. on 20c. ,, ... 5 0
 10c. on 50c.,, ... 5 0
 70c. on 50c.,, ... 8 0
 10c. on 50c. vertical surcharge 18 0
 6c. on 20c. H bilitado ... 20 0
 1 " centavo " "Habilitad " "inverted" on 2c. ... 15 0
 5c. on 20c. green surcharge 35 0
 1 " centavos " "H bilitado " "inverted" ... 30 0
 1c. on 2c. "H bilitado" inverted 20 0
 1c. on 2c. "CCntavos" ... 2 6
 5c. on 20c. ,, ... 3 6
 10c. on 50c. ,, ... 5 0
 5c. on 20c. "CCntavos " "H bilitado" inverted ... 30 0
 5c. on 20c. "CCntavos " inverted ... 20 0

QUEENSLAND.

*1d. burélé }
 *1d. thick paper } 2 0 15 0
 *2d. ,, }

QUEENSLAND (Used).

1869-75 1/- violet penmarked 1 3 10 0
 1875 2/- blue litho. (cat. 3/6) 2 3 20 0
 1879 2d. blue, used ... 3 2 4
 ,, 1/- penmarked ... 1 0 7 6
 1894 1d. Beer Duty paper, used 5 3 6
 * ,, 2d. ,, ,, 5 3 6
 * 1d. Burele ... 6 4 0

	per 1	10	100
PERU (Used).			
50c. red	0 6	3 4	
1\$ brown	0 9	5 10	
Surcharged "Correos Lima" 5c.	3	1 6	
" triangle 1c. yellow	0 2	1 3	
Unpaid " 1c. brown	0 3	1 8	
" " 5c. red	0 4	2 6	
" " 5c. brown	0 9	5 10	
Surcharged "Gobierno" 10c. red and black	0 4	2 11	
Surcharged Bermudez 1c. yellow	0 4		
Surcharged Bermudez 1c. green	0 3	1 8	
" " 2c. violet	0 4		
" " 2c. ver- million	0 3	1 8	
" " 2c. carmine	0 6		
" " 10c. green	0 2	1 2	10 0
Arequipa (head) 5c. blue (cat. (2/6)	1 0	6 8	
Arequipa, Gibbons Number 66 (cat. 7/6)	1 6	12 0	

SHANGHAI.

*Ordinary or Postage due 1c.	1	5	3 7
" " 2c.	2	10	7 6
" " 5c.	3	2 0	
" " 10c.	5		
" " 15c.	7		
" " 20c.	10		
*Sets 1/2c. to 20c.	2 3	1 0	

SPAIN.

1850, 6c. black	0 3		
1851, 6c.	0 4	2 6	
1852, 6c. red	0 2	1 2	
1853, 6c. "	0 4	2 6	
1854, 4c. "	0 2	2 6	
6c. "	0 2	1 2	
1855, 4c. carmine	0 2	1 2	
1r. blue barred	0 4	2 11	
2r. chocolate, barred	0 4	2 11	
1856, 4c. red	0 3	2 0	
2r. violet barred	0 4	2 11	
1857, 4c. rose	0 1	0 7	
1r. blue barred	0 4	2 6	
2c. lilac	0 4	2 11	
1860, 12c. carmine	0 6	3 9	
*1862, 12c. blue	0 7	5 0	
2, 12c., 1, 2r. (cat. 7/)	4 0	30 0	
1864, 12c. green	0 7	5 0	
1866, 12c. orange	0 6	4 0	
1867, 12c. "	2 0	1 2	
1870, 12c. lake	0 4	2 6	
1879, 50c. orange	0 3	1 8	
1p. carmine	0 3	1 8	
*War Tax, 1876, set of 7 (cat. 5/)	3 0		

ST. THOMAS, 1895.

*10c. on 50c. 1 0 4 0

SAN MARINO.

*2c. green	0 2	10	
*2c. carmine	0 1	0 3	2 4
*5c. olive	0 1	0 7	
*20c. violet	0 3	2 4	
*25c. Maroon (7/6)	4 0		
*30c. yellow	0 5	3 6	
*40c. brown	0 6		
*45c. green	0 7		
*65c. red	0 6		
*1 lire blue	1 2		
*2 " brown	2 3		
*5 " green and maroon	5 6		

per 1 10 100

PARAGUAY.

*1895, 5c. on 7c.	3	2 1	
SLAM.			
*3 atts	2	1 3	
*4 atts	3	1 8	
4 on 24a.	4	2 11	
*1 on 64, large surch.	2	1 2	
*2 on 64 "	3	2 4	
*1 on 64 " inverted £5			
*1 on 64 small surcharge	1	7	
*2 on 64 "	2	1 2	
" " on back 5 0			
" " pair,			
upper surch. on back	10 0		
*100n. 24a.	0 9	6 8	

SARAWAK, 1871.

*Set of 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 12c.
Catalogued 9s 6d. 2 6 20 0

TUNIS.

*Unpaid 1c. (cat. 1/-) 4 2 6

UNITED STATES.

1851, 3c.	1	7	
1856, 3c.	1	7	
1861, 3c. grill	1	4	
1862, 2c. no grill	2	1 2	
" 10c. "	3	1 9	
1869, 3c.	2	1 2	
1870, grill 2c	4	2 6	
" 3c	2	1 2	
1872, 1c.	1	7	
" 2c.	1	6	
" 3c.	1	3	
1875, 5c.	2	1 2	
" 6c.	4	2 6	
*1887, 3c. (cat. 1/-)	5	3 6.	
1890, 6c.	4	2 6	
*1893, 8c.	4	2 6	
" Columbus 1c.	1	3	
" " 2c.	1	2	
" " 3c.	2	1 2	
" " 4c.	2	1 2	
" " 5c.	2	1 0	
" " 6c.	5	3 4	
" " 8c.	4	3 0	
" " 10c.	2	1 2	
" " 15c.	10		
" " 30c.	1 9		
" " 30c.	1 3		
" " 50c.	2 3		
1894, 1c. ... watermark	1	2	
" 2c. no "	1	2	
" 3c. "	1	5	
" 4c. "	1	3	
" 5c. "	1	3	
" 6c. "	4	2 6	
Unpaid 3c. brown red	4	2 6	
" 2c. purple brown	2	1 2	
" 10c. "	3	1 9	
" 1c. lake	2	1 2	
" 2c. "	1	7	
" 10c. "	2	1 2	
*1894, 1c. carmine	1	4	
" 2c. "	1	4	
" 10c. "	3	1 9	
*Special Delivery, 1888, 10c. blue	4	2 11	
" 10c. yellow	9	6 8	

VICTORIA.

*Postage Due 1/2d., 1st issue 3 1 8

per 1 10 100

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

*1871, 1c.	8	5	0
* " 6c.	1	0	
1875, 2c.	3	1	9
1883, 1c.	2	1	2
" 2c.	1		7
" 5c.	3	8	0
*1891, 2c.	2	1	2
*1893, 1c. violet	9	6	8
* " 1c. blue	9		
* " 1c. green	2	1	2
* " 2c. brown	10		
* " 2c. violet	2		
* " 5c. d. blue	1	0	
* " 5c. ultra	5	3	6
* " 6c. green	1	4	
* " 10c. black	1	4	12 0
* " 10c. red	1	6	
* " 10c. brown	9		
* " 12c. black	1	6	12 6
* " 15c. brown	2	0	
* " 18c. red brown	2	3	20 0
* " 50c. red	4	0	
* " \$1. red	7	6	
1894, 5c.	2	1	2

VENEZUELA.

SPECIAL BARGAINS — ALL PENMARKED.

1871, 1c. yellow, cat. 4d. ...	2	1	2
2c. " , cat. 1/- ...	3	1	9
4c. " , cat. 1/- ...	3	1	9
5c. " , cat. 9d. ...	2		10
1 real rose, cat. 1/6 ...	5	3	4
2 " , cat. 2/- ...	6	4	2
3 " , cat. 5/- ...	1	3	10 0
7 " , cat. 3/6 ...	1	0	8 4
9 " , green, cat. 3/- ...	9	6	0

1c. yellow laid paper, cat. 2/-	6		
2c. " " cat. 2/-	6		
5c. " " cat. 2/-	8		

1874.

10c. blue	5		
30c. blue	6		
50c. blue	1	0	
90c. blue, cat. 4/- ...	1	6	
1 venezolana rose, cat. 2/- ...	1	0	

1880.

5c. yellow, perf.	0	1	
10c. " "	0	2	
25c. " "	0	2	
50c. " "	0	2	
1 Bolivar blue, catd. 9d. ...	0	3	
2 " " " 1/6 ...	0	6	
5 " " " ...	0	10	

1882 ESCUELAS.

5c. green	0	1	0	4	1	3
25c. yellow	0	1	0	4	1	6
50c. blue	0	1	0	7	3	0
1 Bolivar red	0	1	0	7	4	0

1893 INSTRUCCION.

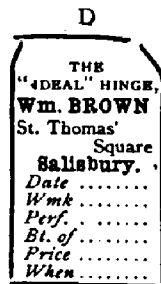
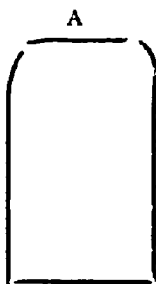
5c. grey	0	1	0	4	2	0
10c. green	0	1	0	4	2	6
25c. blue	0	1	0	4	2	0
50c. orange	0	1	0	6	3	0
1 Bolivar violet	0	2	1	0	5	0
3 " (punched) vermillion	0	2	1	0		

THE IDEAL HINGE,

The best in the Market and the Cheapest.

GREASEPROOF PAPER, PURE GUM, ONE QUALITY ONLY — THE BEST

(Copyright.)



A PRICE :—Post free throughout the Postal Union. A, per box of 1000, 10d ; B, per box of 1000 7d ; C, per box of 1000, 1s 4d ; D, per box of 1000, 1s 1d.

For ordinary use.

B A very cheap hinge either for owners private use, or for members of exchange clubs, etc., who have a number of duplicates.

C Specially for collectors who like a short and concise history of their stamps. This is particularly useful for the rarer stamps and it adds very much to the interest of a collection to be able to look back at the source and cost of the sundry bargains that come in every collector's way.

D Similar to above, but cheaper owing to the advertisement of Publisher's name.

Prices to the Trade on Application for Large Quantities.

XI.—The “IDEAL” PACKET.



THIS PACKET, containing 1000 varieties, is the finest Packet we have ever placed before our friends and customers. In character it is similar to our old No. 60 Packet, which was so great a favourite, and the success that this Packet has met with has encouraged us to still further improve it and add to its many advantages. It now contains Stamps never before placed in this Packet, many very fine and obsolete varieties. To give a complete list of its contents, or even a large portion, would be impossible, for the best Stamps will be continually changed.

Of this Packet we have sold 91 during the past two years. One Purchaser having bought 15 Packets, another 11, and many two or three. This speaks for itself.

We have determined to further increase the attractions, and in future the contents will be:—

1000 POSTAGE STAMPS, (all different)
ENTIRE ENVELOPES,

The Smallest Post Card in the World.

— (No Cut Cards or Fiscals.) —

1000 IDEAL HINGES,
THE IDEAL PERFORATION GAUGE.

AND ONE OF

GIBBON'S FAR-FAMED 'IMPERIAL ALBUMS.'

To every Fifth Purchaser we will give 10/- worth of Stamps from our Approval Sheets, and a Year's Subscription to the *P.J.G.B.*

THE PRICE WILL BE 50/-

(Carriage Extra on the Album which will be forwarded by Rail).

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"	" " 1d. " reply	0	4
"	" " 1d. carmine	0	6
"	" " 1d. " reply...	0	4
"	" " 1 1/2d. brown...	0	6
"	" " 1 1/2d. " reply	0	6
"	1889, " 5c. green	5	0
"	" " 5c. " reply ...	...	2	0
"	" " 10c. carmine ...	...	1	4
"	" " 10c. " reply ...	...	1	0
"	" " 15c. brown... ..	...	2	6
"	" " 15c. " reply ...	...	2	0
Gt. Britain, 1870, "	1d. violet large ...	...	1	0
"	" " 1d. " small ...	...	0	8
"	1889, " 3-1. red ...	...	0	6
"	1890, " 1d. Guildhall ...	...	10	0
Barbados, 1881, "	1d & 1/2 with stamps	...	3	0
"	" 1 1/2d red brown ...	...	0	8
"	1892, " 1d. on 1 1/2d. mauve	...	1	0
"	" " ditto, reply ...	...	1	4
Victoria, 1885 wrapper,	1/2d. rose on grey,	wmk., N.S.W.	20	0
"	" " 1/2d. rose, surcharged	stamp duty ...	20	0
"	" " 1d. green ...	...	3	6
"	1886 " 1d. grey ...	...	0	9
"	" " 1d. grey on buff ...	...	13	6
"	" " 1d. " bluish... ..	...	13	6
"	" " 1d. green ...	...	0	6
"	" " 1d. " on yellow ...	...	12	6
"	" " 1d. " on blue ...	...	12	6
Ceylon, 1872, cards,	2 cents, lilac ...	...	0	3
"	" " 6 " blue ...	...	3	0
"	" " 8 " brown ...	...	1	0
"	1882, " 2 1/2 " on 2c lilac.	...	0	8
"	" " 5 " on 6c. blue.	...	0	9
"	" " 5 " on 8c. brown	...	1	0
"	" " 10 " on 2c lilac.	...	17	6
"	" " 10 " on 6c blue.	...	1	9
"	" " 10 " on 8c brown	...	1	0
"	1885, " 2 1/2 " on 2c lilac.	...	1	0
"	Dec. 1885, " 3 " purple	0	2
"	" " 5 " blue	1	0
"	" " 10 " brown	0	4
"	1893, " 2 " on 3c purple	...	0	4
"	" " 2 " on blue reply	...	0	6
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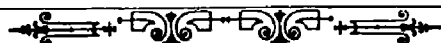
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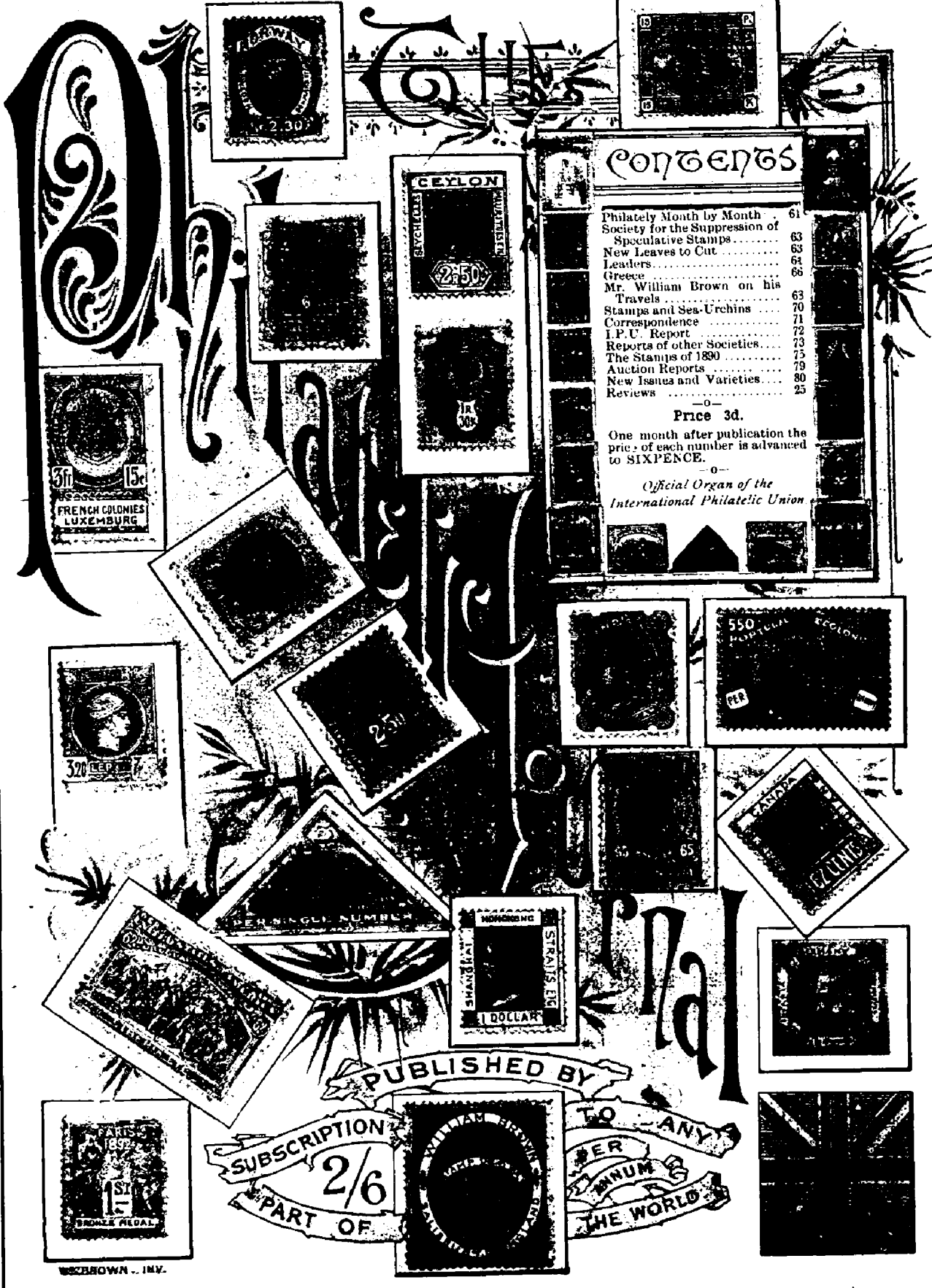
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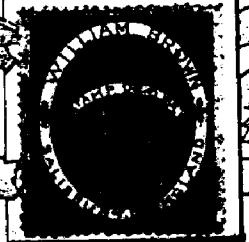
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TOMAS TORRABADILLA, Pelayo, 11, Barcelona, wishes to receive stamps of English Colonies for selection on basis of catalogues Stanley, Scott Senf, &c. Offers good and rare stamps of Spain, Philippines, Fernando Poo and others. Correspondence registered. [4-64-67]

WHOEVER sends me 25-100 stamps of their country will receive by return same number English, value for value.—Gait, 17, Bailey's-road, Portsmouth, England. 3-64-66

CHEAP English 1d. red, wmk. Small Crown, perf. 16, Die I. and Die II., 8d.; ditto, wmk. Small Crown, perf. 14, Die I. and Die II., 2/-; ditto, wmk. Large Crown, perf. 16, red-brown and rose-red, 4/6; 4d. rose, wmk. small, medium, and large garter, 10/6; 1d. red, imperf., with hair-lines, 2/- each; penny red, orange, 2/- each; penny red, plate 111., 1/- each; ditto 138, 1/- each, unused with gum; penny red, used in (A03) British Guiana, 6/- each; 6d. lilac, 3/- each; 4d. red, set of 15, 5/6; penny red, set of 150, 7/6; 2d. blue, set of 7, 1/3; 24d. lilac rose, set of 18, 8/-; 24d. blue, set of 7, 1/3; 3d. rose, set of 19, 8/6; 4d. orange, set of 10, 2/6; 6d. lilac, set of 8, 4/-; 6d. grey, set of 8, 5/-; 1/- green, set of 13, 9/-; 1 Recon-structed plate of penny red, imperf., 6/-; perf. 4/6, Mulready envelopes, fine copies, 12/6 each; penny red, imperf. 3/6 1000, ditto, with margin cut, 9d. 1000, 10,000, 5/6; penny red, wmk. small crown, perf. 16, 6/- 100; 4d. lake, 2/6 100; 24d. blue, 2/6 100; 2d. blue, 3/- 100; penny red, plate numbers, 1/3 1000, 10,000, 7/6; penny black on entire letters, 5d. each; Jubilee envelopes with card used, 2/- each, postage extra.—Charles Nissen, 270, Brunswick Buildings, Aldgate, London, E.

OFFERS requested till April 25th for two sheets of 120 (one or both) Queensland *burill* halfpenny.—B. G. Smith, 30, Lowerhead Row, Leeds. Few thick 2d. used, 6d. each, postage extra.

ONLY 7d.—50 different stamps from 40 different countries; 70 different stamps from 30 different countries, only 5d. post free. Selections sent on approval.—Francis Dew, 12, Shirley Gardens, Hanwell, W.

WANTED.—2 copies of the £1 I.R. Official. Send with lowest price to John Jameson, c/o W. Brown, St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.

FIJI.—Wanted used stamps any country. Fijian stamps and postcards sent in exchange. Correspondence solicited.—Norman H. Francis, Nausori, Fiji, Oceania. [6-64-69]

EXCHANGE.—Anyone sending me 150-350 good stamps of English Colonials and other good stamps except Europe will receive same number old Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Bosnia. 100 good Oriental stamps, 20 varieties, for 3/6 post free. Specimen copies of philatelic papers desired.—Max Torten, Jassy, Roumania. Agent of this paper.

HE who sends me 125-200 good stamps receive 150-225 Roumania (68/95), Turkey, Servia (old), Bosnia, Roumelia, Montenegro and Bulgaria (including Jubilee). Philatelic papers, etc. solicited.—S.A. Glasberg, Baston 17, Jassy.

WHO sends me stamps of his country receives in exchange same quantity and value of Holland, Colonies. Always answered.—Frets, Boskoop, Holland.

UNUSED 2d., 9d., 1/- C.A. Falkland, 2/7.—Homewood, Chichester.

REVISED LIST OF SPECIAL BARGAINS.

NEW ISSUES AND NOVELTIES LATELY RECEIVED

* *Signifies Unused.*

	per 1	50	100		per 1	10	100
BELGIUM.							
1 franc violet, cat. 5/-	2				0	2	1
* Unpaid 10c.	3	1	9		0	1	0
" 20c.	3	1	9		0	2	1
* " 1895, 5c.	1		7		0	1	0
* " " 10c.	2	1	2		0	4	2
* " " 20c.	3	2	4		0	7	5
* " " 50c.	8				0	9	6
* " " 1f.	1	2			0	3	1
Parcel Post, set of 12	6	4	2		3	6	
B. HONDURAS.							
All Unused.							
2c./1d.	3	1	8		0	6	
10c./4d.	7	4	6		0	2	1
25c./6c./3d.	1	6			0	1	3
20c./6d.	2	0			0	1	3
1c.	1		7		0	2	1
2c.	2	1	2		0	5	3
5c.	4	2	11		0	5	3
6c. obs.	6	3	6		0	5	3
10c.	8	5	10		0	6	4
12c. obs.	1	0	7		0	2	20
24c.	1	4			0	1	0
BRAZIL (all used).							
1843, 30 reis, cat. 10/-	8	3			0	1	0
60 " " " "	4	0			0	2	1
1844, 10r. on yellowish	1	9			0	1	0
" 30r. " "	1	6			0	3	1
" 60r. " "	1	8			0	9	5
" 10r. on greyish	1	0	8	4	0	6	8
" 30r. " "	0	9	6	8	0	7	0
" 60r. " "	0	10	7	0	0	6	4
1850, 10 reis	1	9			0	1	0
" 20 reis	3	0			0	1	0
" 30r. " "	0	2	1	2	0	3	1
" 60r. " "	0	1	0	9	0	9	9
" 90r. " "	6				0	2	1
1866, 10r. perf.	0	2	1	2	0	2	1
" 20r. " "	0	2	1	4	0	2	1
" 50r. " "	0	2	1	2	9	0	
" 80r. " "	0	3	1	9	0	3	1
" 100r. " "	0	1	0	7	5	0	
" 200r. " "	0	3	1	9	15	6	
" 500r. " "	0	6	4	0	0	6	4
1876, 20r. roul.	0	6			0	5	3
" 50r. " "	0	5	3	6	0	2	1
" 100r. " "	0	2	1	4	10	6	
" 200r. " "	0	3	1	9			
" 500r. " "	1	0					
1878, 300r. green and orange	0	10					
1878-80, 10r.	0	2			0	1	3
" 20r.	0	1			0	2	1
" 50r.	0	2			0	7	5
" 100r.	0	1			0	4	2
" 300r.	0	4			0	7	5
1882-3, 50r. small head	0	7			0	2	1
" 100r. " "	1	6	12	0	0	5	3
" 10r. black	0	2			0	9	6
" 50r. blue	0	5			0	3	1
" 100r. green	0	9			0	6	3
" 100r. lilac	0	3			0	3	1
" 100r. " solid ground	3	6			0	6	
" 200r. red - brown, type 2	0	6			0	3	1
" 200r. pink, type 3	0	3	1	9	0	2	1
" 10r. orange	0	2			0	1	3
" 20r. bronze, figures	0	1			0	1	3
" 20r. olive	0	1			0	2	2
" 50r. blue	0	2			0	2	2
" 100r. lilac, lined ground	0	2	1	2	0	2	1
" 100r. lilac, white ground	0	2	1	3	0	5	3
" 300r. blue	0	5	3	6	0	5	3
" 500r. olive	0	5			0	2	6
" 700r. lilac	2	6	20	0	0	1	0
1890, 20r.	0	1	0	6	0	1	0
" 50r.	0	1	0	7	0	2	1
" 100r.	0	2	1	2	0	1	0
" 100r. redrawn	0	2	1	3	0	1	0
" 200r.	0	1	0	7	0	3	1
" 300r.	0	3	1	9	0	9	5
1890, 500r. olive green	0	9	5	0	0	4	0
" 500r. grey	4	0			0	2	6
" 700r. (unused)	2	6			0	6	4
" 1000r.	0	6	4	0	0	1	0
1891, 100r. red and blue	0	1	0	7	0	1	0
" 100r. " ultra-marine	0	1	0	6	0	1	0
1893, 100r. red	0	1			0	1	0
1894, 10r. blue and red	0	1			0	1	0
" 20r. " orange	0	1			0	1	0
" 50r. " "	0	1			0	2	0
" 100r. black and red	0	1			0	3	0
" 200r. " yellow	0	2			0	8	5
" 300r. " green	0	3			0	1	3
" 500r. " blue	0	8	5	8	0	10	7
" 700r. " violet	1	3			0	2	3
" 1000r. purple & green	0	10	7	0			
" 3000r.	2	3					
ERITREA.							
* 20c. yellow	0	4	2	4			
* 25c. blue	0	4					
* 45 bronze	0	7	5	3			

BORNEO.

	per 1	10	100
*Postage only 1, 2, 4, 8, 10c. set 7 6 50 0			
The 10c. is catalogued 10/.			
*1894 1c.-24c. ... 3 4 30 0			
*Postage due 2c. to 24c., per set ... 6 0			

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

1888, ¼d. black and red ... 0 2 1 3			
1d. " lilac ... 0 4 2 6			
2d. " " ... 0 4 2 6			
6d. " " ... 0 5 3 6			
1/- " green ... 0 9			
1892, 1d. " lilac ... 0 2 1 3			
2d. " red and green 0 4 2 6			

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

*¼a. to 1 rupee ... 4 6 35 0			
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BULGARIA, 1896.

*1s., 5s., 15s., 25s. set ... 1 0 8 4			
*Postage Due, 10s. ... 0 2 1 2			
" 30s. ... 0 5 3 6			

CHILI.

*1 Peso brown and black ... 3 0			
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FRENCH MOROCCO.

*Postge Due, 5c. ... 1 7 5 0			
" 10c. ... 2 1 2 10 0			
" 30c. ... 5 3 6			
" 50c. ... 7 5 10			
" 1f. ... 1 3			

GOLD COAST.

2d. used ... 2 1 2			
2½d. " ... 1 7			
3d. " ... 4 2 6			
4d. " ... 3 2 4			
6d. " ... 4 2 11			
1/- " ... 8 5 10			
5/- " ... 5 0			

HELIGOLAND (Originals).

*1867 2s. rouletted, per sheet of 50 unused ... 90 0			
*1875-79 5pf. } sheet of 50 } 10 10s. od.			
10pf. } sheet of 50 }			
25pf. } sheet of 10 }			
20pf. sheet of 10 }			
* " 20pf., sheet of 10 15 0			

INDIAN NATIVE STATES (Used)

Cashmere, ¼a. black ... 0 1 0 7 4 0			
Cochin, ¼p. yellow ... 0 1 0 7 4 0			
Deccan, ¼a. red ... 0 1 0 5 3 3			
1a. grey ... 0 1 0 7			
2a. green ... 0 2 1 0			
Gwalior, ¼a. black and green 0 2 1 2			
Holkar, ¼a. violet-brown... 0 1 0 7 4 6			
Nepual, 1a. blue ... 0 4 2 6			
Puttialla Off. 1a. curved surch. 0 6 4 0			
" " ¼a. black and red on green ... 0 3 1 9			
" " ¼a. black on green 2 1 3 7 6			
Sirmoor 3p. brown ... 0 6 4 0			
Travancore, ¼c. purple ... 0 1 0 7 5 0			
1c. blue ... 0 1 0 8 6 0			
2c. red ... 0 3 1 9 12 0			

OLDENBURG.

2nd issue, 1 groschen, black on blue ... 1 10 15 0			
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LIBERIA.

	per 1	10	100
*1892, 1 dollar used ... 4 3			
" 2 " " ... 7 3			
" 5 " " ... 16 0			
*1893, official 1 dollar used 4 3			
" 2 " " ... 7 6			
" 5 " " ... 16 0			
*1894, O.S. 1 " " ... 4 3			
" 2 " " ... 8 0			
" 5 " " ... 18 0			

MEXICO.

1856 1 real, yellow ... 4 2 6			
2 real, green ... 3 2 4			
4r. red ... 4 0			
8r. claret ... 14 0			
*1868 6c. brown (with stop) (cat. 2/-) ... 1 0 7 6			
" 25c. blue on rose (with-out stop), cat. 2/6 1 0 7 6			
" 12c. black on green, pin perf ... 5 3 4			
*1874 5c. brown (thick wove) 6 4 4 2			
" 10c. black ... 4 2 6			
" 25c. blue, thin wove 4 2 6			
" 50c. green, " 8 5 6			
" 100c. carmine, 1 0 8 4			

NOWANUGGAR.

*1d. ... 1 3 2 2			
*2d. ... 1 6 4 1			
*3d. ... 2 9 6 4			

PANAMA, 1894.

All *

1c. on 2c. inverted... 3 6			
1c. on 2c. " ... 5 0			
5c. on 20c. " ... 3 6			
5c. on 20c. " ... 5 0			
10c. on 50c. " ... 5 0			
10c. on 50c. " ... 8 0			
10c. on 50c. vertical surcharge 18 0			
5c. on 20c. H bilitado ... 20 0			
1 " centavo " "Habilitad " "inverted" on 2c. ... 15 0			
5c. on 20c. green surcharge 35 0			
1 " centavos " "H bilitado " "inverted" ... 30 0			
1c. on 2c. "H bilitado" inverted 20 0			
1c. on 2c. "CCntavos" ... 2 6			
5c. on 20c. " ... 3 6			
10c. on 50c. " ... 5 0			
5c. on 20c. "CCntavos" "H bilitado" inverted ... 30 0			
5c. on 20c. "CCntavos" inverted ... 20 0			

QUEENSLAND.

*1d. burélé	}	2 0 15 0
*1d. thick paper		
*2d. " "		

QUEENSLAND (Used).

1869-75 1/- violet penmarked 1 3 10 0			
1875 2/- blue litho. (cat. 3/6) 2 3 20 0			
1879 2d. blue, used ... 3 2 4			
" 1/- penmarked ... 1 0 7 6			
1894 1d. Beer Duty paper, used 5 3 6			
" 2d. " " 5 3 6			
" 1d. Burele ... 6 4 0			

TIMOR.

¼a. on 2½r. ... 1 4			
1a. on 5r. ... 2 7			
4r. on 25r. ... 4 1 8			

PERU (Used).

	per 1	10	100
50c. red	0 6	3 4	
1\$ brown	0 9	5 10	
Surcharged "Correos Lima" 5c.	3	1 6	
" triangle 1c. yellow	0 2	1 3	
Unpaid " 1c. brown	0 3	1 8	
" " 5c. red	0 4	2 6	
" " 5c. brown	0 9	5 10	
Surcharged "Gobierno" 10c.			
red and black	0 4	2 11	
Surcharged Bermudez 1c.			
yellow	0 4		
Surcharged Bermudez 1c. green	0 3	1 8	
" " 2c. violet	0 4		
" " 2c. ver-			
million	0 3	1 8	
" " 2c. carmine	0 6		
" " 10c. green	0 2	1 2	10 0
Arequipa (head) 5c. blue (cat.			
(2/6)	1 0	6 8	
Arequipa, Gibbons Number 66			
(cat. 7/6)	1 6	12 0	

PERU, 1896.

*1c.	0 1	0 7	5 0
*2c.	0 2	1 2	10 0
*5c.	0 4	2 11	
*10c.	0 7	5 10	
*20c.	1 3		

SPAIN.

1850, 6c. black	0 3		
1851, 6c.	0 4	2 6	
1852, 6c. red	0 2	1 2	
1853, 6c. "	0 4	2 6	
1854, 4c. "	0 2	2 6	
6c. "	0 2	1 2	
1855, 4c. carmine	0 2	1 2	
1r. blue barred	0 4	2 11	
2r. chocolate, barred	0 4	2 11	
1856, 4c. red	0 3	2 0	
2r. violet barred	0 4	2 11	
1857, 4c. rose	0 1	0 7	
1r. blue barred	0 4	2 6	
2c. lilac	0 4	2 11	
1860, 12c. carmine	0 6	3 9	
*1862, 12c. blue	0 7	5 0	
2, 12c., 1, 2r., (cat. 7/-)	4 0	30 0	
1864, 12c. green	0 7	5 0	
1866, 12c. orange	0 6	4 0	
1867, 12c. "	2 0	1 2	
1870, 12c. lake	0 4	2 6	
1879, 50c. orange	0 3	1 8	
1p. carmine	0 3	1 8	
*War Tax, 1876, set of 7 (cat. 5/)	3 0		

ST. THOMAS, 1895.

*10c. on 50c.	1 0	4 0	
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SAN MARINO.

*2c. green	0 2	10	
*2c. carmine	0 1	0 3	2 4
*5c. olive	0 1	0 7	
*20c. violet	0 3	2 4	
*25c. Maroon (7/6)	4 0		
*30c. yellow	0 5	3 6	
*40c. brown	0 6		
*45c. green	0 7		
*65c. red	0 6		
*1 lire blue	1 2		
*2 " brown	2 3		
*5 " green and maroon	5 6		

SARAWAK, 1871.

*Set of 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 12c.			
Catalogued 9s 6d.	2 6	20 0	

PARAGUAY.

	per 1	10	100
*1895, 5c. on 7c.	3	2 1	

SIAM.

*3 atts	2	1 3	
*4 atts	3	1 8	
4 on 24a.	4	2 11	
*1 on 64, large surch.	2	1 2	
*2 on 64 "	3	2 4	
*1 on 64 " inverted 25			
*1 on 64 small surcharge	1	7	
*2 on 64 "	2	1 2	
* " " on back 5 0			
* " " pair,			
upper surch. on back 10 0			
*10 on. 24a.	0 9	6 8	

TUNIS:

*Unpaid 1c. (cat. 1/-)	4	2 6	
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UNITED STATES.

1851, 3c.	1	7	
1856, 3c.	1	7	
1861, 3c. grill	1	4	
1862, 2c. no grill	2	1 2	
" 10c. "	3	1 9	
1869, 3c.	2	1 2	
1870, grill 2c	4	2 6	
" " 3c	2	1 2	
1872, 1c.	1	7	
" 2c.	1	6	
" 3c.	1	3	
1875, 5c.	2	1 2	
" 6c.	4	2 6	
*1887, 3c. (cat. 1/-)	5	3 6	
1890, 6c.	4	6	
*1893, 8c.	4	2 6	
" Columbus 1c.	1	3	
" " 2c.	1	2	
" " 3c.	2	1 2	
" " 4c.	2	1 2	
" " 5c.	2	1 0	
" " 6c.	5	3 4	
" " 8c.	4	3 0	
" " 10c.	2	1 2	
" " 15c.	10		
" " 30c.	1 9		
" " 30c.	1 3		
" " 50c.	2 3		
1894, 1c. ... watermark	1	2	
" 2c., no "	1	2	
" 3c. ... "	1	5	
" 4c. ... "	1	3	
" 5c. ... "	1	3	
" 6c. ... "	4	2 6	
Unpaid 3c. brown red	4	2 6	
" 2c. purple brown	2	1 2	
" 10c. "	3	1 9	
" 1c. lake	2	1 2	
" 2c. "	1	7	
" 10c. "	2	1 2	
*1894, 1c. carmine	1	4	
* " 2c. "	1	4	
* " 10c. "	3	1 9	
*Special Delivery, 1888, 10c. blue	4	2 11	
" 10c. yellow	9	6 8	

VICTORIA & TASMANIA.

Franks, set of 60, many			
very rare	15 0		
Set of 30	5 0	40 0	
Mixed			2 6

VICTORIA.

*Postage Due 1/2d., 1st issue	3	1 8	
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	per 1	10	100
SANDWICH ISLANDS.			
*1871, 1c.	8	5	0
" 6c.	1	0	
1875, 2c.	3	1	9
1883, 1c.	2	1	2
" 2c.	1		7
" 5c.	3	2	0
*1891, 2c.	2	1	2
*1893, 1c. violet	9	6	8
" 1c. blue	9		
" 1c. green	2	1	2
" 2c. brown	10		
" 2c. violet	2		
" 5c. d. blue	1	0	
" 5c. ultra	5	3	6
" 6c. green	1	4	
" 10c. black	1	4	12
" 10c. red	1	6	
" 10c. brown		9	
" 12c. black	1	6	12
" 15c. brown	2	0	
" 18c. red brown	2	3	20
" 50c. red	4	0	
" \$1. red	7	6	
1894, 5c.	2	1	2

VENEZUELA.

SPECIAL BARGAINS — ALL PENMARKED.

1871, 1c. yellow, cat. 4d. ...	2	1	2
2c. ,, cat. 1/- ...	3	1	9
4c. ,, cat. 1/- ...	3	1	9
5c. ,, cat. 9d. ...	2		10
1 real rose, cat. 1/6 ...	5	3	4
2 ,, ,, cat. 2/- ...	6	4	2
3 ,, ,, cat. 5/- ...	1	3	10
7 ,, ,, cat. 3/6 ...	1	0	8
9 ,, green, cat. 3/- ...	9	6	0

	per 1	10	100
1c. yellow laid paper, cat. 2/-			
6			
2c. ,, ,, cat. 2/-			
6			
5c. ,, ,, cat. 2/-			
8			
1874.			
10c. blue	5		
30c. blue	6		
50c. blue	1	0	
90c. blue, cat. 4/- ...	1	6	
1 venezolana rose, cat. 2/- ...	1	0	
1880.			
5c. yellow, perf.	0	1	
10c. ,, ,,	0	2	
25c. ,, ,,	0	2	
50c. ,, ,,	0	2	
1 Bolivar blue, catd. 9d. ...	0	3	
2 ,, ,, ,, 1/6 ...	0	6	
5 ,, ,, ,, ...	0	10	

1882 ESCUELAS.

5c. green	0	1	0	4	1	3
25c. yellow	0	1	0	4	1	6
50c. blue	0	1	0	7	3	0
1 Bolivar red	0	1	0	7	4	0

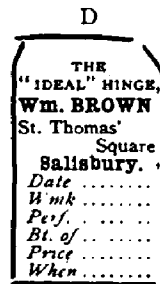
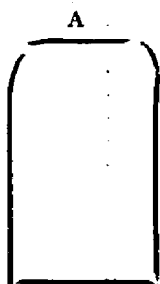
1893 INSTRUCCION.

5c. grey	0	1	0	4	2	0
10c. green	0	1	0	4	2	6
25c. blue	0	1	0	4	2	0
50c. orange	0	1	0	6	3	0
1 Bolivar violet	0	2	1	0	5	0
3 ,, (punched) vermilion	0	2	1	0		

THE IDEAL HINGE,

The best in the Market and the Cheapest.

GREASEPROOF PAPER, PURE GUM, ONE QUALITY ONLY — THE BEST
(Copyright.)



A PRICE:—Post free throughout the Postal Union. A, per box of 1000, 10d; B, per box of 1000, 7d; C, per box of 1000, 1s 4d; D, per box of 1000, 1s 1d.

For ordinary use.

B A very cheap hinge either for owners private use, or for members of exchange clubs, etc., who have a number of duplicates.

C Specially for collectors who like a short and concise history of their stamps. This is particularly useful for the rarer stamps and it adds very much to the interest of a collection to be able to look back at the source and cost of the sundry bargains that come in every collector's way.

D Similar to above, but cheaper owing to the advertisement of Publisher's name.

Prices to the Trade on Application for Large Quantities.

XI.—The “IDEAL” PACKET.



THIS PACKET, containing 1000 varieties, is the finest Packet we have ever placed before our friends and customers. In character it is similar to our old No. 60 Packet, which was so great a favourite, and the success that this Packet has met with has encouraged us to still further improve it and add to its many advantages. It now contains Stamps never before placed in this Packet, many very fine and obsolete varieties. To give a complete list of its contents, or even a large portion, would be impossible, for the best Stamps will be continually changed.

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[3-61-63]

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½ anna	1 0	2 0
1a.	1 6	2 0
1½a.	1 6	2 6
2a.	3 6	4 0
2½a.	2 0	2 6
3a.	2 6	3 6
4a.	3 0	5 0
6a.	5 0	7 6
8a.	6 0	8 0
12a.	8 0	10 0
1 rupee	10 0	12 0
2 rupees	15 0	18 0
3 "	20 0	25 0
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"	1887, " ½d. green ...	0	6
"	" " ½d " reply ...	0	4
"	" " 1d. carmine ...	0	6
"	" " 1d. " reply ...	0	4
"	" " 1½d. brown ...	0	4
"	" " 1½d. " reply ...	0	6
"	1889, " 5c. green ...	5	0
"	" " 5c. " reply ...	2	0
"	" " 10c. carmine ...	1	4
"	" " 10c. " reply ...	1	0
"	" " 15c. brown ...	2	6
"	" " 15c. " reply ...	2	0
Gt. Britain, 1870, "	½d. violet large ...	1	0
"	" " ½d. " small ...	0	8
"	1889, " 3d. red ...	0	6
"	1890, " 1d. Guildhall ...	10	0
Barbados, 1881, "	1d & ½d with stamps	3	9
"	" " 1½d red brown ...	0	8
"	1892, " 1d. on 1½d. mauve	1	0
"	" " ditto, reply ...	1	4
Victoria, 1885 wrapper,	½d. rose on grey, wmk., N.S.W	20	0
"	" " ½d. rose, surcharged stamp duty ...	20	0
"	" " 1d. green ...	3	6
"	1886 " ½d grey ...	0	9
"	" " ½d. grey on buff ...	13	6
"	" " ½d. " bluish ...	13	6
"	" " 1d. green ...	0	6
"	" " 1d. " on yellow	12	6
"	" " 1d. " on blue ...	12	6
Ceylon, 1872, cards,	2 cents, lilac ...	0	3
"	" " 6 " blue ...	3	0
"	" " 8 " brown ...	1	0
"	1882, " 2½ " on 2c. lilac.	0	8
"	" " 5 " on 6c. blue.	0	9
"	" " 5 " on 8c. brown	1	0
"	" " 10 " on 2c. lilac.	17	6
"	" " 10 " on 6c. blue.	1	9
"	" " 10 " on 8c. brown	1	0
"	" " 10 " on 2c. lilac.	1	0
"	1885, " 2½ " purple ...	0	2
"	Dec. 1885, " 3 " blue ...	1	0
"	" " 5 " brown ...	0	4
"	" " 10 " on 3c. purple	0	4
"	1893, " 2 " on blue reply	0	6
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CHEVELEY & CO.,

BEG to announce that they have ENTIRELY
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1866, 10c. blue05	1879, 5c. black03
" 20c. green.....10	" 12 ½c. carmine 08
1870, 10c. green.....03	" 25c. blue03
" 20c. brown04	" 50c. grey03
1871, 12c. lilac15	" 1p. brown.....20
" 25c. blue03	1880, 5c. green03
" same, used01	" 12 ½c. lilac08
" 50c. green.....04	" 25c. blue02
1873, 12 ½c. green ...20	" 50c. brown03
" 25c. lilac04	" 1p. bistre 15
" 50c. brown05	1881, 1c. green02
1874, 12 ½c. brown ...10	" 2 ½c. olive03
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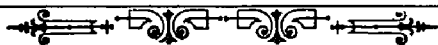
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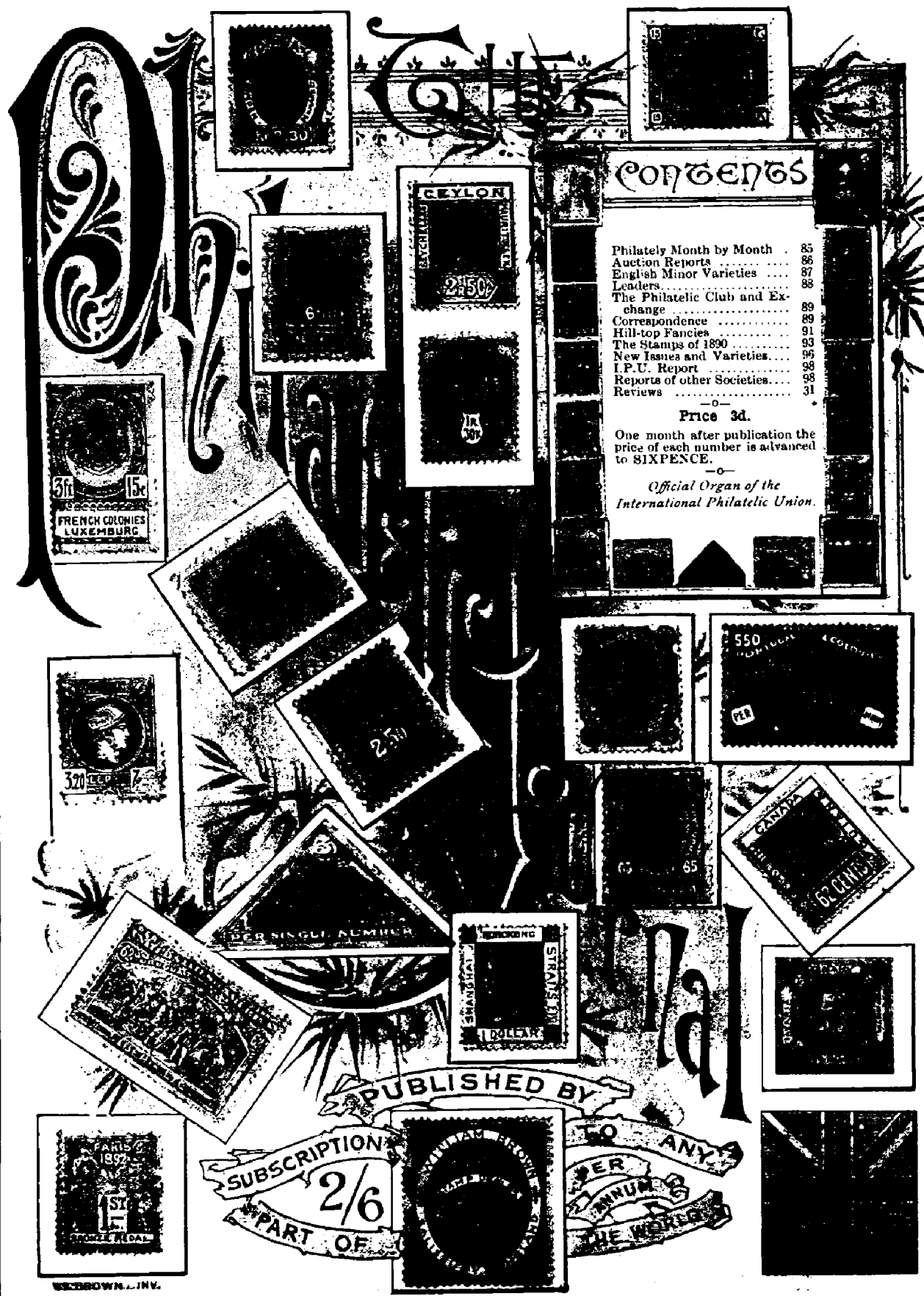
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,, 2g., obsolete, cat. ...			
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2/- ...			
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1888, 2pi., cat. 6d. ...	0 4	2 4	
,, 5pi., cat. 1/6 ...	1 0	8 4	
1891, 2pi., cat. 3d. ...	0 2	1 3	
,, 5pi., cat. 1/- ...	0 8	5 0	

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1884, 1f, cat. 2/- ...	0 10	6 8	
,, 2f., cat. 4/- ...	1 6	10 6	
Postage Due, 1870, 20c. ...	0 3	2 4	

BHOPAL.

*Set of 12 ...	1 0	8 4	
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Thin Paper, set 1-20c. ...	0 8	5 0	
Thick Paper ,, ...	0 4	2 6	

BECHUANALAND (used).

½d. black and vermilion ...	0 2	1 3	
1d. ,, purple ...	0 2	1 6	
2d. ,, green and red ...	0 4	2 6	
*4d. ,, green & brown ...	1 0		
*6d. ,, purple on red ...	1 9		
*1/- ,, and green ...	5 6		
*1895, 2d. black & brown ...	1 0	8 4	

BULGARIA, 1896.

*1s., 5s., 15s., 25s. set ...	1 0	8 4	
*Postage Due, 10s. ...	0 2	1 2	
,, 30s. ...	0 5	3 6	

CANADA.

3d. imperf. ...	1 0	8 4	
1859, 1c. ...	0 3	1 9	
,, 5c. ...	0 2	1 2	
,, 10c., assorted shades ...		23 0	
1868, 1c. yellow ...	0 10	7 6	
,, 3c. red ...	0 2	1 2	
,, ½c. black ...	0 6	4 2	

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

	per 1	10	100
1865, 4d. blue, cat. 6d. ...	0 4	2 6	
1871, 4d. ...	0 2	1 2	
1881, 3d. ...	0 2	1 2	8 6
1885, 1/-, cat. 4d. ...	0 2	1 2	8 6

CASHMERE.

1883, ½--8a, set of 7, used			
cat. over 15/- ...	7 6		

COSTA RICA.

*1883, 2c. carmine ...	0 1	0 7	
* ,, 40c. blue, cat. 1/9 ...	0 9	5 10	
*1887, 10c., cat. 9d. ...	0 4	2 11	
* ,, Off, 10c., cat. 1/- ...	0 8	5 10	
Postal Fiscals, 1c. red, used ...	0 8	5 10	
* ,, 5c. brown ...	0 10	6 8	

*** CUBA, 1894 or 1896.**

½ mil to 8 mil rose or } ...	0 3	1 8	12 6
,, ,, green } ...			
1 cent violet ...	0 1	0 7	
2 ,, rose ...	0 2		
2½ ,, carmine ...	0 3	1 4	
5c. ,, blue ...	0 4		
10c. ,, green ...	0 8		
20c. ,, violet ...	1 3		

*** DUTCH INDIES.**

Postage Due, 1882, 2½c. ...	0 1	0 7	
,, ,, 5c. ...	0 2	1 2	
,, ,, 10c. ...	0 3	2 4	
,, ,, 15c. ...	0 5	3 6	
,, ,, 20c. ...	0 8		
,, ,, 30c. ...	0 10		
,, ,, 40c. ...	1 2		
,, ,, 75c. ...	2 0		

EGYPT.

1879, 5pi., green, cat. 4d. ...	0 2	1 3	
,, 20p. on 5pi. cat. 6d. ...	0 3	2 4	
Postage Due, 1886, 2pi., cat. 8d. ...	0 5	3 4	

ERITREA.

*20c. yellow ...	0 4	2 4	
*25c. blue ...	0 4		
*45 bronze ...	0 7	5 3	

FINLAND.

	per 1	10	100
1875, Perf. 11, 5p., cat. 3d.	0 1	1 2	
" " 8p., dark			
green, cat. 3/6	1 6		
" Perf. 11, 10p., brown, cat. 6d.	0 4	2 6	
" " 20p. blue, cat. 3d.	0 1	0 7	
" Perf. 12½, 2p. grey, cat. 3d.	0 2	1 2	

GREECE.

1886, 50l., cat. 9d.	0 4	2 6	
" Id., cat. 1/3	0 6	3 4	
1889, 1d., perf., cat. 9d.	0 5	2 6	
*Postage Due, 1875, 40c.	0 9		
" " 70c.	1 0		
" " 80c.	1 1		
" " 90c.	1 3		
" " 1d.	1 8		
" " 2d.	2 9		
" " 1878, 1l.	0 1	0 3	
" " 2l.	0 1	0 5	
" " 5l.	0 1	0 7	
" " 10l.	0 2	1 2	
" " 20l.	0 3	2 4	
" " 40l.	0 7	4 8	
" " 60l.	0 9		

* GREECE, 1896.

1 lepton	0 1	0 2	1 0
2 lepta	0 1	0 4	2 0
5 "	0 1	0 6	
10 "	0 2	1 0	
20 "	0 3	2 0	
25 "	0 4		
40 "	0 7		
1 drachma	1 0		
2 drachmae	2 0		
5 "	5 0		
Set 1-40l.	1 4		

GWALIOR (used).

½a. green	0 1	0 6	4 0
1a. plum	0 1	0 8	
Official ½a. green	0 1	0 6	4 0
" 1a. plum	0 1	0 8	

HAITI (used).

1893, 1c.	0 1	0 6	
" 2c.	0 1	0 7	
" 5c.	0 1	0 8	
" 7c.	0 4	2 6	

HOLLAND.

1888, 1g., cat. 1/-	0 8	5 0	
1891, 7½c., red brown, 1st shade	0 3	2 0	
1894, 7½c., red brown, 2nd shade	0 2	1 2	

HONG KONG.

10c. green	0 2	1 2	
20c. on 30c. green	0 3	1 9	
50c. on 48c. violet	0 5		
30c. green	0 3	1 9	

HELIGOLAND (Originals).

*1867 2s. rouletted, per sheet of 50 unused	90	0	
*1875-79 5pf. sheet of 50	} 10	10s. Od.	
10pf. sheet of 50			
25pf. sheet of 10			
* " 20pf. sheet of 10	15	0	

ITALY.

	per 1	10	100
Gibbons No. 204, 205, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 55	0 2	1 0	4 0
Gibbons No. 28, 29, 30	0 1	0 8	
1863, 2l. scarlet, cat. 8d.	0 4	2 4	
1889-91, 5, 40, 45, 60c. 1, 5l., cat. 2/8	1 3	10 10	
Parcel Post, 10c., used or* cat. 2/6	1 0		
*Parcel Post, 20c., cat. 2/6	1 0		
" " 50c. " 3d.	0 1	0 5	3 0
" " 1-25c. " 3/-	1 3		
" " 1-75c. " 3/6	1 6		
Segnatasse, 1-60c. " 1/4	0 7	4 2	
" 1-2-5-10l. " 2/-	0 5	3 4	
" surch. 10, 20, 30c., cat. 1/8	0 6	4 2	

JAMAICA.

1d. blue, C.A., cat. 9d.	0 4	2 6	
2d. rose, C.A., cat. 6d.	0 4	2 6	

MEXICO.

1856, 2r. green	0 3	2 4	
1861, 1r. black on green	0 4		
" 2r. " rose	0 3	2 4	
1864, 1r. red	0 1	0 7	5 0
" 2r. blue	0 2	1 2	10 0
" 100 1r. red	} The lot, 12/6		
" 50 2r. blue			
" 10 sets 1, 2, 4r. 1p.			
1864, eagle, 2r.	0 3	1 9	
*1868, 12c., pin perf., type ii	0 5	3 4	
*1874, 5c. brown thick wove	0 6	4 8	
" 10c. black	0 4	2 6	
" 25c. blue, thin wove	0 4	2 6	
" 50c. green	0 8	5 6	
" 100c. carmine	1 0	8 4	
1884, 1c. green	0 1	0 7	
" 2c. "	0 1	0 7	
" 5c. "	0 1	0 7	
" 6c. "	0 1	0 8	
" 25c. "	0 3	2 4	
" 5c. blue	0 1	0 7	

* PERAK.

2c. yellow	1 0		
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PORTUGUESE COLONIALS.

Angola, 1887 or 1894, 5r.	0 1	0 4	3 0
" " 10r.	0 1	0 8	
" " 1894, 15r.	0 2		
" " 1887, 20r.	0 2	1 2	
" " 25r.	0 2	1 6	
" " 50r.	0 4	3 0	
Cape Verde, 1887 or 1894 5r.	0 1	0 4	3 0
Cape Verde, 1887 or 1894 10r.	0 1	0 8	
Cape Verde, 1887, 20r.	0 2	1 2	
" " 25r.	0 2	1 6	
" " 40r.	0 4	2 4	
Guinea, 1887 or 1894, 5r.	0 1	0 4	3 0
" " 10r.	0 1	0 8	
" " 1887, 20r.	0 2	1 2	
" " 25r.	0 2	1 6	
" " 40r.	0 4	2 4	
" " 50r.	0 4	3 0	
Lourenzo Marques, 1894, 5	0 1	0 4	
" " 10	0 1	0 8	6 0
Macao, 1887 or 1894, 5	0 1	0 4	3 0
" " 10	0 1	0 8	6 0
" " 1894, 15	0 2	0 11	

PORT COLONIES.

	per 1	10	100
Macao, 1887 or 1894, 20	0 2	1 2	
" 1887, 25	0 2	1 6	
" " 40	0 4	2 4	
" " 50	0 4	3 0	
" " 80	0 8	4 8	
" " 100	0 10	6 0	
Mozambique, 1887 or 1894			
5r. ...	0 1	0 4	3 0
Mozambique, 1887 or 1894			
10r. ...	0 1	0 8	6 0
Mozambique, 1887, 20r.	0 2	1 2	
" " 25r.	0 2	1 6	
" " 40r.	0 4	2 4	
" " 50r.	0 4	3 0	
" " 100r.	0 10	6 0	
St. Thome, 1887 or 1894, 5	0 1	0 4	3 0
" " 10	0 1	0 8	6 0
" 1887, 20	0 2	1 2	
" " 25	0 2	1 6	
" " 40	0 4	2 4	
" " 50	0 4	3 0	
Timor, 1887 or 1894, 5	0 1	0 4	3 0
" 1894, 10	0 1	0 8	6 0
" 1887, 20	0 2	1 2	
" " 25	0 2	1 6	
" " 40	0 4	2 4	

PERU.

1860, 1p. red, cat. 1/-	0 9	5 0	
1863, 1d. red	0 2	1 0	
1867, 5c. green	0 3	2 4	
1868, 1d. green	0 1	0 7	
*1874, 10c. green, cat. 4d.	0 1	0 4	
1886, 1c. violet		0 4	3 0
" 2c. green		0 4	3 0
" 5c. orange	Set	0 3	2 0
" 10c. black		0 3	
" 20c. blue		0 7	
" 50c. red	0 6	3 4	
" 1\$ brown	0 9	5 10	
1883, 1c. yellow, triangle	0 1	0 8	
" 2c. red triangle, and horse shoe		0 10	
" 5c. blue, Correos			
Lima	0 3	1 6	
Bermudez, 1c. green	0 3	1 8	
" 2c. violet	0 4		
" 2c. carmine	0 4		
" 2c. vermilion	0 2	1 2	
" 5c. blue	0 9		
" 10c. green	0 2	1 2	10 0
* 1895, 1c. red, used	1 0		
" 2c. blue	0 3	1 9	
" 5c. carmine	0 1	0 7	
* 10c. orange	1 0	5 10	
* 1896 1c. ...	0 1	0 7	5 0
" 2c. ...	0 2	1 2	10 0
" 5c. ...	0 4	2 11	
" 10c. ...	0 7	5 10	
" 20c. ...	1 3		
Postage Due, Triangle, 1c. cat. 6d.	0 2	1 0	
" 5c., cat. 1/-	0 3	1 9	
" 10c., cat. 1/-	0 3	1 9	
" 20c., cat. 1/6	0 6	4 2	
" 50c., cat. 2/6	0 9	5 10	
Set of 5	1 6	13 6	

PHILIPPINES.

1891, 2c. violet	0 1	0 7
" 5c. green	0 1	0 8
" 8c. pale blue	0 1	0 8
1893, 2c. carmine	0 1	0 7

RUSSIA.

	per 1	10	100
Set of 20...	0 6	3 4	

SAN MARINO.

*2c. green	0 2	10	
*2c. carmine	0 1	0 3	2 4
*5c. olive	0 1	0 7	
*20c. violet	0 3	2 4	
*25c. Maroon (7/6)	4 0		
*30c. yellow	0 5	3 6	
*40c. brown	0 6		
*45c. green	0 7		
*65c. red	0 6		
*1 lire blue	1 2		
*2 " brown	2 3		
*5 " green and maroon	5 6		

SARAWAK, 1871.

*Set of 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 12c.			
Catalogued 9s 6d.	2 6	20 0	

VICTORIA & TASMANIA.

Franks, set of 60, many very rare	15 0		
Set of 30	5 0	40 0	
Mixed			2 6

SHANGHAI.

*1c. in blue on half 2c. brown	1 3	10 0	
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SUNDRY NEW ISSUES.

*Italy Segnatasse 20c.	0 3		
*Transvaal, 1d.	0 2	1 2	
Honduras, 1895, 20c.	1 0		
" " 30c.	1 0		
" " 50c.	2 0		
" " 1 peso	3 0		
" 1896, 5c.	0 6		
" " 1 peso	2 6		
(These are <i>not</i> Seebeck's).			
*Morocco Postage Due, 5c.	0 1		
" " 10c.	0 2		
" " 30c.	0 5		
" " 50c.	0 8		
" " 1 peseta	1 2		
*Philippines, 1896, 1/2 mil to 5 mill	0 3	1 8	
*Servia, 1 para	0 1		
*Guatemala, 1895, 1 on 5c. three varieties the set	0 6	4 2	
*Portugese Indies, 9 reis	0 3		
*Falkland Islands, 2d.	0 3	2 4	
" 9d.	1 0		

* VICTORIA.

8d. obsolete rose	1 3		
9d. " green	3 6		
2/- " yellow green catalogued 35/-	20 0		
9d. rose	1 0		

VENEZUELA.

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1871, 1c. yellow, cat. 4d.	2	1 2
2c. " cat. 1/-	3	1 9
4c. " cat. 1/-	3	1 9
5c. " cat. 9d.	2	10

	per 1	10	100	1880.	per 1	10	100
1871, 1 real rose, cat. 1/6	5	3	4	5c. yellow, perf. ...	0	1	
2 " " cat. 2/- ...	6	4	2	10c. " " ...	0	2	
3 " " cat. 5/- ...	1	3	10	25c. " " ...	0	2	
7 " " cat. 3/6 ...	1	0	8	50c. " " ...	0	2	
9 " green, cat. 3/-	9	6	0	1 Bolivar blue, catd. 9d. ...	0	3	
1c. yellow laid paper,				2 " " " 1/6 ...	0	6	
cat. 2/-	6			5 " " " ...	0	10	
2c. " " cat. 2/-	6			1882 ESCUELAS.			
5c. " " cat. 2/-	8			5c. green ...	0	1	0 4 1 3
				25c. yellow ...	0	1	0 4 1 6
				50c. blue ...	0	1	0 7 3 0
				1 Bolivar red ...	0	1	0 7 4 0
				1893 INSTRUCCION.			
				5c. grey ...	0	1	0 4 2 0
				10c. green ...	0	1	0 4 2 6
				25c. blue ...	0	1	0 4 2 0
				50c. orange ...	0	1	0 6 3 0
				1 Bolivar violet ...	0	2	1 0 5 0
				3 " (punched) vermilion	0	2	1 0

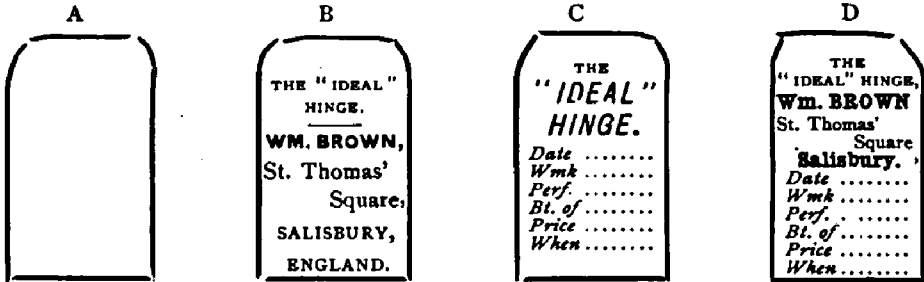
1874.			
10c. blue ...	5		
30c. blue ...	6		
50c. blue ...	1	0	
90c. blue, cat. 4/-	1	6	
1 venezolana rose, cat. 2/-	1	0	

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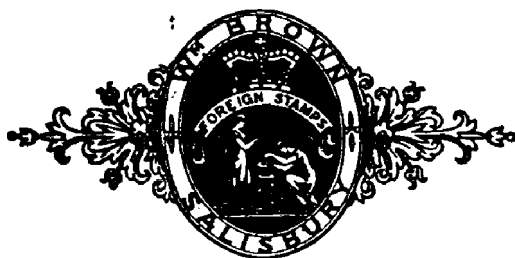
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3 " ...	1	6	5 " ...	27	6

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1½ " ...	1	0	8 " ...	3	6
2 annas ...	1	0	12 " ...	5	0
2½ " ...	1	0	1 rupee ...	6	0
3 " ...	1	6			

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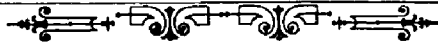
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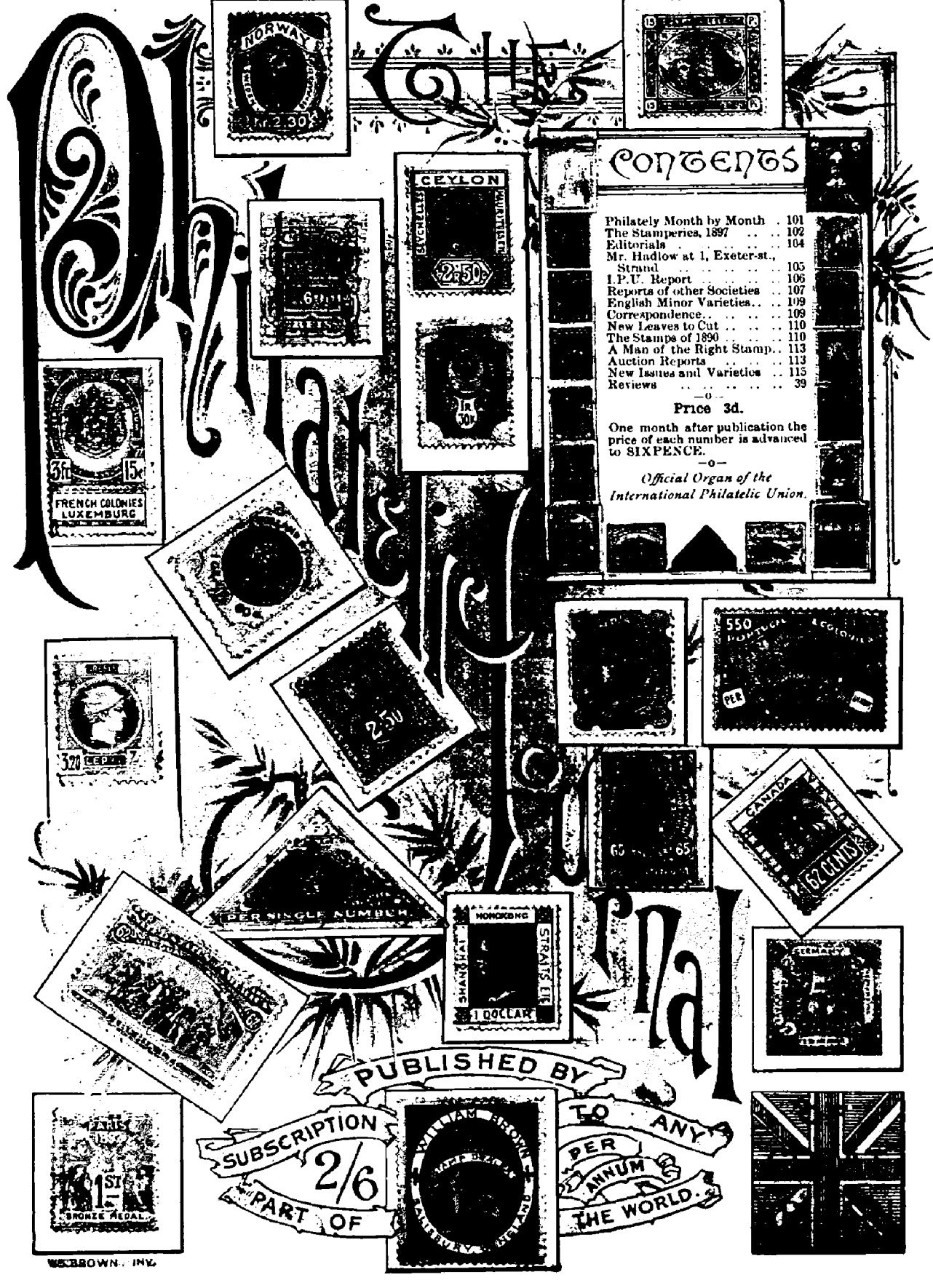
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*1863, Perf. 14, 2s., cat. 2/- ...	1 0		
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1884, 1f, cat. 2/- ...	0 10	6 8	
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*Set of 12 ...	1 0	8 4	
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Thin Paper, set 1-20c. ...	0 8	5 0	
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BECHUANALAND (used).

½d. black and vermilion	0 2	1 3	
1d. ,, purple ...	0 2	1 6	
2d. ,, green and red	0 4	2 6	
*4d. ,, green & brown	1 0		
*6d. ,, purple on red	1 9		
*1/- ,, and green ...	5 6		
*1895, 2d. black & brown	1 0	8 4	

BULGARIA, 1896.

*1s, 5s., 15s., 25s. set ...	1 0	8 4	
*Postage Due, 10s. ...	0 2	1 2	
" 30s. ...	0 5	3 6	

CANADA.

3d. imperf. ...	1 0	8 4	
1859, 1c. ...	0 3	1 9	
" 5c. ...	0 2	1 2	
" 10c., assorted shades		23 0	
1868, 1c. yellow... ..	0 10	7 6	
" 3c. red ..	0 2	1 2	
" ¼c. black... ..	0 6	4 2	

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

	per 1	10	100
1865, 4d. blue, cat. 6d... ..	0 4	2 6	
1871, 4d.... ..	0 2	1 2	
1881, 3d.... ..	0 2	1 2	8 6
1885, 1/-, cat. 4d. ...	0 2	1 2	8 6

CASHMERE.

1883, ½--8a, set of 7, used cat. over 15/- ...	7 6		
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COSTA RICA.

*1883, 2c. carmine ...	0 1	0 7	
" 40c. blue, cat. 1/9 ...	0 9	5 10	
*1887, 10c., cat. 9d. ...	0 4	2 11	
" Off, 10c., cat. 1/- ...	0 8	5 10	
Postal Fiscals, 1c. red, used	0 8	5 10	
" 5c. brown	0 10	6 8	

*** CUBA, 1894 or 1896.**

½ mil to 8 mil rose or green }	0 3	1 8	12 6
1 cent violet ...	0 1	0 7	
2 " rose ...	0 2		
2½ " carmine... ..	0 3	1 4	
5c. " blue ...	0 4		
10c. " green ...	0 8		
20c. " violet ...	1 3		

*** DUTCH INDIES.**

Postage Due, 1882, 2½c. ...	0 1	0 7	
" 5c. ...	0 2	1 2	
" 10c. ...	0 3	2 4	
" 15c. ...	0 5	3 6	
" 20c. ...	0 8		
" 30c. ...	0 10		
" 40c. ...	1 2		
" 75c. ...	2 0		

EGYPT.

1879, 5pi., green, cat. 4d. ...	0 2	1 3	
" 20p. on 5pi. cat. 6d. ...	0 3	2 4	
Postage Due, 1886, 2pi., cat. 8d. ...	0 5	3 4	

ERITREA.

*20c. yellow ...	0 4	2 4	
*25c. blue ...	0 4		
*45c. bronze ...	0 7	5 3	

FINLAND.

	per 1	10	100
1875, Perf. 11, 5p., cat. 3d.	0 1	1 2	
" " 8p., dark			
" green, cat. 3/6 ...	1 6		
" Perf. 11, 10p., brown, cat. 6d. ...	0 4	2 6	
" " 20p. blue, cat. 2d.	0 1	0 7	
" Perf. 12½, 2p. grey, cat. 3d. ...	0 2	1 2	

GREECE.

1886, 50l., cat. 9d. ...	0 4	2 6	
" Id., cat. 1/3 ...	0 6	3 4	
1889, Id., perf., cat. 9d.	0 5	2 6	
* Postage Due, 1875, 40c.	0 9		
" " 70c.	1 0		
" " 80c.	1 1		
" " 90c.	1 3		
" " Id.	1 8		
" " 2d.	2 9		
" " 1878, 1l.	0 1	0 3	
" " 2l.	0 1	0 5	
" " 5l.	0 1	0 7	
" " 10l.	0 2	1 2	
" " 20l.	0 3	2 4	
" " 40l.	0 7	4 8	
" " 60l.	0 9		

* GREECE, 1896.

1 lepton ...	0 1	0 2	1 0
2 lepta ...	0 1	0 4	2 0
5 " ...	0 1	0 6	
10 " ...	0 2	1 0	
20 " ...	0 3	2 0	
25 " ...	0 4		
40 " ...	0 7		
1 drachma ...	1 0		
2 drachmae ...	2 0		
5 " ...	5 0		
Set 1-40l. ...	1 4		

G W A L I O R (used).

½a. green ...	0 1	0 6	4 0
1a. plum ...	0 1	0 8	
Official ½a. green ...	0 1	0 6	4 0
" 1a. plum ...	0 1	0 8	

H A I T I (used).

1893, 1c. ...	0 1	0 6	
" 2c. ...	0 1	0 7	
" 5c. ...	0 1	0 8	
" 7c. ...	0 4	2 6	

H O L L A N D.

1888, 1g., cat. 1/- ...	0 8	5 0	
1891, 7½c., red brown, 1st shade ...	0 3	2 0	
1894, 7½c., red brown, 2nd shade ...	0 2	1 2	

H O N G K O N G.

10c. green ...	0 2	1 2	
20c. on 30c. green ...	0 3	1 9	
50c. on 48c. violet ...	0 5		
30c. green ...	0 3	1 9	

H E L I G O L A N D (Originals).

*1867 2s. rouletted, per sheet of 50 unused ...	90	0	
*1875-79 5pf. } sheet of 50	} 10 ros. od.		
10pf. }			
25pf. }			
" 20pf. sheet of 10			
" 20pf., sheet of 10	15	0	

I T A L Y.

	per 1	10	100
Gibbons No. 204, 205, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 55	0 2	1 0	4 0
Gibbons No. 28, 29, 30	0 1	0 8	
1863, 2l. scarlet, cat. 8d.	0 4	2 4	
1889-91, 5, 40, 45, 60c. 1, 5l., cat. 2/8 ...	1 3	10 0	
Parcel Post, 10c., used or* cat. 2/6 ...	1 0		
* Parcel Post, 20c., cat. 2/6	1 0		
" " 50c. " 3d.	0 1	0 5	3 0
" " 1-25c. " 3/-	1 3		
" " 1-75c. " 3/6	1 6		
Segnatasse, 1-60c. " 1/4	0 7	4 2	
" " 1-2-5-10l. " 2/-	0 5	3 4	
" " surch. 10, 20, 30c., cat. 1/8 ...	0 6	4 2	

J A M A I C A.

1d. blue, C.A., cat. 9d. ...	0 4	2 6	
2d. rose, C.A., cat. 6d. ...	0 4	2 6	

M E X I C O.

1856, 2r. green ...	0 3	2 4	
1861, 1r. black on green	0 4		
" 2r. " rose ...	0 3	2 4	
1864, 1r. red ...	0 1	0 7	5 0
" 2r. blue ...	0 2	1 2	10 0
" 100 1r. red	} The lot, 12/6		
" 50 2r. blue			
" 10 sets 1, 2, 4r. 1p.			
1864, eagle, 2r. ...	0 3	1 9	
*1868, 12c., pin perf., type ii	0 5	3 4	
*1874, 5c. brown thick wove	0 6	4 8	
" 10c. black ...	0 4	2 6	
" 25c. blue, thin wove	0 4	2 6	
" 50c. green "	0 8	5 6	
" 100c. carmine "	1 0	8 4	
1884, 1c. green ...	0 1	0 7	
" 2c. " ...	0 1	0 7	
" 5c. " ...	0 1	0 7	
" 6c. " ...	0 1	0 8	
" 25c. " ...	0 3	2 4	
" 5c. blue ...	0 1	0 7	

* P E R A K.

2c. yellow ...	1 0		
----------------	-----	--	--

P O R T U G U E S E C O L O N I A L S.

Angola, 1887 or 1894, 5r.	0 1	0 4	3 0
" " 10r.	0 1	0 8	
" " 1894, 15r.	0 2		
" " 1887, 20r.	0 2	1	
" " 25r.	0 2	1 6	
" " 50r.	0 4	3 0	
Cape Verde, 1887 or 1894 5r. ...	0 1	0 4	3 0
Cape Verde, 1887 or 1894 10r. ...	0 1	0 8	
Cape Verde, 1887, 20r. ...	0 2	1 2	
" " 25r. ...	0 2	1 6	
" " 40r. ...	0 4	2 4	
Guinea, 1887 or 1894, 5r.	0 1	0 4	3 0
" " 10r.	0 1	0 8	
" " 1887, 20r.	0 2	1 2	
" " 25r.	0 2	1 6	
" " 40r.	0 4	2 4	
" " 50r.	0 4	3 0	
Lourenzo Marques, 1894, 5	0 1	0 4	
" " 10	0 1	0 8	6 0
Macao, 1887 or 1894, 5	0 1	0 4	3 0
" " 10	0 1	0 8	6 0
" " 1894, 15	0 2	0 11	

PORT COLONIES.

	per 1	10	100
Macao, 1887 or 1894, 20	0 2	1 2	
" 1887, 25	0 2	1 6	
" " 40	0 4	2 4	
" " 50	0 4	3 0	
" " 80	0 8	4 8	
" " 100	0 10	6 0	
Mozambique, 1887 or 1894			
5r. ...	0 1	0 4	3 0
Mozambique, 1887 or 1894			
10r ...	0 1	0 8	6 0
Mozambique, 1887, 20r.	0 2	1 2	
" " 25r.	0 2	1 6	
" " 40r.	0 4	2 4	
" " 50r.	0 4	3 0	
" " 100r.	0 10	6 0	
St. Thome, 1887 or 1894, 5	0 1	0 4	3 0
" " 10	0 1	0 8	6 0
" 1887, 20	0 2	1 2	
" " 25	0 2	1 6	
" " 40	0 4	2 4	
" " 50	0 4	3 0	
Timor, 1887 or 1894, 5	0 1	0 4	3 0
" 1894, 10	0 1	0 8	6 0
" 1887, 20	0 2	1 2	
" " 25	0 2	1 6	
" " 40	0 4	2 4	

PERU.

1860, 1p. red, cat. 1/-	0 9	5 0	
1863, 1d. red	0 2	1 0	
1867, 5c. green	0 3	2 4	
1868, 1d. green	0 1	0 7	
*1874, 10c. green, cat. 4d.	0 1	0 4	
1886, 1c. violet		0 4	3 0
" 2c. green		0 4	3 0
" 5c. orange } Set	0 3	0 3	2 0
" 10c. black		0 3	
" 20c. blue		0 7	
" 50c. red	0 6	3 4	
" 18 brown	0 9	5 10	
1883, 1c. yellow, triangle	0 1	0 8	
" 2c. red triangle, and horse shoe	2	0 1	
" 5c. blue, Correos Lima	0 3	1 6	
Bermudez, 1c. green	0 3	1 8	
2c. violet	0 4		
2c. carmine	0 4		
2c. vermilion	0 2	1 2	
5c. blue	0 9		
10c. green	0 2	1 2	10 0
* 1895, 1c. red, used	1 0		
2c. blue	0 3	1 9	
5c. carmine	0 1	0 7	
* 1896 10c. orange	1 0	5 10	
1c. ...	0 1	0 7	5 0
2c. ...	0 2	1 2	10 0
5c. ...	0 4	2 11	
10c. ...	0 7	5 10	
20c. ...	1 3		
Postage Due, Triangle, 1c. cat. 6d.	0 2	1 0	
5c., cat. 1/-	0 3	1 9	
10c., cat. 1/-	0 3	1 9	
20c., cat. 1/6	0 6	4 2	
50c., cat. 2/6	0 9	5 10	
Set of 5	1 6	13 6	

PHILIPPINES.

1891, 2c. violet	0 1	0 7	
" 5c. green	0 1	0 8	
" 8c. pale blue	0 1	0 8	
1893, 2c. carmine	0 1	0 7	

RUSSIA.

	per 1	10	100
Set of 20...	0 6	3 4	

SAN MARINO.

*2c. green	0 2	10	
*2c. carmine	0 1	0 3	2 4
*5c. olive	0 1	0 7	
*20c. violet	0 3	2 4	
*25c. Maroon (7/6)	4 0		
*30c. yellow	0 5	3 6	
*40c. brown	0 6		
*45c. green	0 7		
*65c. red	0 6		
*1 lire blue	1 2		
*2 " brown	2 3		
*5 " green and maroon	5 6		

SARAWAK, 1871.

*Set of 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 12c.
Catalogued 9s 6d. ... 2 6 20 0

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Franks, set of 60, many very rare ... 15 0
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Mixed ... 2 6

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*1c. in blue on half 2c. brown ... 1 3 10 0

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*Italy Segnatasse 20c. ... 0 3
*Transvaal, 1d. ... 0 2 1 2
Honduras, 1895, 20c. ... 1 0
" " 30c. ... 1 0
" " 50c. ... 2 0
" " 1 peso ... 3 0
" 1896, 5c. ... 0 6
" " 1 peso... 2 6
(These are not Seebeck's).
*Morocco Postage Due, 5c. ... 0 1
" " 10c. ... 0 2
" " 30c. ... 0 5
" " 50c. ... 0 8
" " 1 peseta ... 1 2
*Philippines, 1896, 1/8c. to 5 mil ... 0 3 1 8
*Servia, 1 para ... 0 1
*Guatemala, 1895, 1 on 5c. three varieties the set ... 0 6 4 2
*Portugese Indies, 9 reis ... 0 3
*Falkland Islands, 2d. ... 0 3 2 4
" 9d. ... 1 0

*** VICTORIA.**

8d. obsolete rose... 1 3
9d. " green ... 3 6
2/- " yellow green catalogued 35/- ... 20 0
9d. rose ... 1 1 0

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1871, 1c. yellow, cat. 4d.	2	1 2
2c. " cat. 1/-	3	1 9
4c. " cat. 1/-	3	1 9
5c. " cat. 9d.	2	10

	per 1	10	100
1871, 1 real rose, cat. 1/6	5	3 4	
2 " " cat. 2/- ...	6	4 2	
3 " " cat. 5/- ...	1 3	10 0	
7 " " cat. 3/6 ...	1 0	8 4	
9 " green, cat. 3/-	9	6 0	
1c. yellow laid paper, cat. 2/-	6		
2c. " " cat. 2/-	6		
5c. " " cat. 2/-	8		
1874.			

10c. blue ...	5		
30c. blue ...	6		
50c. blue ...	1 0		
90c. blue, cat. 4/-	1 6		
1 venezolana rose, cat. 2/-...	1 0		

	per 1	10	100
1880. -			
5c. yellow, perf. ...	0 1		
10c. " " ...	0 2		
25c. " " ...	0 2		
50c. " " ...	0 2		
1 Bolivar blue, catd. 9d.	0 3		
2 " " " 1/6	0 6		
5 " " " "	0 10		

1882 ESCUELAS.

5c. green ...	0 1	0 4	1 3
25c. yellow ...	0 1	0 4	1 6
50c. blue ...	0 1	0 7	3 0
1 Bolivar red ...	0 1	0 7	4 0

1893 INSTRUCCION.

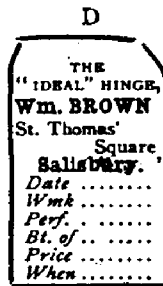
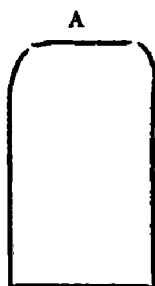
5c. grey ...	0 1	0 4	2 0
10c. green ...	0 1	0 4	2 6
25c. blue ...	0 1	0 4	2 0
50c. orange ...	0 1	0 6	3 0
1 Bolivar violet ...	0 2	1 0	5 0
3 " (punched) vermilion	0 2	1 0	

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

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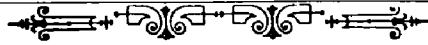


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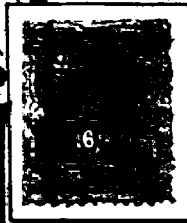
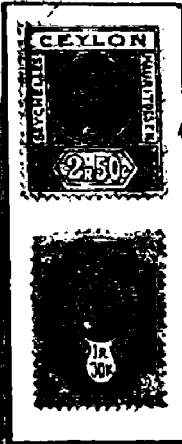
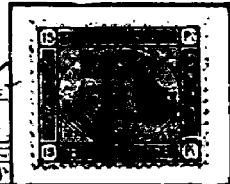
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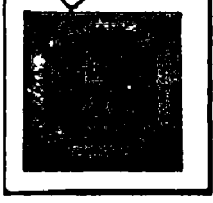
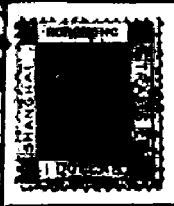
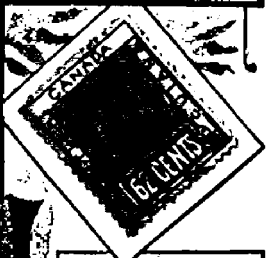
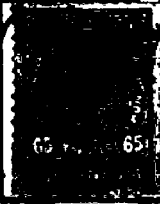
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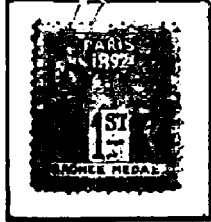


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9	" " 3k. ...	37	6	50	8	6			
10	" 1883-7, 50k. ...	8	4	25	3	6			
11	" 1890, 50k. ...	12	6	25	7	0			
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15	" " 1867, 3s. (10), 50s. (5) ...	15	0	15	10	0			
16	" " 1883, 20s. ...	8	4	25	3	0			
17	" " 1888, 2pi. on 20k. ...	12	6	25	4	0			
18	" " 1891-2, 2pi. on 20k. ...	12	6	25	4	0			
19	" " 1891-2, 5pi. on 50k. ...	25	0	25	12	6			
20	Azores, small surch., 50r. (10), 100r. (10) ...	17	6	20	8	0			
21	Bavaria, 1875, 1m. ...	10	3	25	2	6			
22	" " 2m. ...	12	6	25	2	6			
23	Belgium, 1851, L.L. 10c.	37	6	25	5	0			
24	" " 20c.	37	6	25	5	0			
25	" 1861, 1c. ...	7	6	10	7	0			
26	" 1883, 25c. ...	16	8	25	5	0			
27	" 1884-6, 2fr., bank mark ...	13	4	20	5	0			
28	" P. Due, 1870, 20c.	12	6	25	5	0			
29	Bermuda, C.A., 2d. blue*	—	10	10	0	0			
30	" " 2½d. ...	4	2	25	2	8			
31	Bolivar, 1891, 1p. ...	—	5	7	0	0			
32	Bolivia, 1st issue, 5c. green, postmarked ...	—	20	5	0	0			
33	Bolivia, 1878, 20c. ...	6	3	25	6	0			
34	Brazil, 1844, 10, 30, 60r. 10 of each, some yellowish paper ...	—	30	25	0	0			
35	Brazil, 1866, 25 sets of 6	27	1	150	20	0			
36	" 1876, 50r. ...	12	6	25	8	0			
37	" " 200r. ...	4	2	25	4	0			
38	" 1878-80, 25 sets of 4	12	6	100	8	6			
39	" 1882-4, 100r. green, small head ...	50	0	25	27	6			
40	" 1882-8, 25 sets of 8	63	4	200	12	6			
41	" " 700r. (1)* ...	30	6	10	20	0			
42	" 1890-3, 25 sets of 7, including 1000r. ...	44	0	175	30	0			
43	" 1894, 12 sets of 8, including 1000r. ...	66	8	96	20	0			
44	" 1894, 1000r. ...	10	0	10	7	0			
45	" P. Due, 1889, 2 sets	32	0	18	24	0			
46	" " 1890, 2 sets	24	0	16	16	6			
47	B. Bechuanaland, 1888, set	—	—	—	—	—			
48	" ½d.—£1 (10/- £1 pen mark)*	65	0	12	40	0			
49	" ½d. 'Protectorate' large*	100	0	10	50	0			
50	" 1892-4, 1d. ...	12	6	50	7	0			
51	" " 2d. ...	8	4	25	7	0			
52	" " 4d. ...	6	8	10	7	0			
53	" " 6d. ...	10	0	10	10	0			
54	" " ½, 1, 2d. 25 sets ...	29	2	75	31	0			
55	" 1888, ½d. ...	8	4	50	3	6			
56	" 1892-4, 2d. ...	8	4	25	6	0			
57	Bulgaria, 1881, 30s. ...	12	6	25	14	0			
58	" '79, 50c. 1f (2 ea.), '85 1l. ...	—	—	—	—	—			
59	" '89 1l., P. Due, 50s. (3 var.) ...	—	—	—	—	—			
60	" 30/50 (3 var.) (5)*	—	12	12	12	6			
61	" 1889-92, 25 sets of 11 including 30, 50s. 1l.	87	6	275	21	0			
62	Canada, 12 good varieties	—	12	21	0	0			
63	" 3d. ...	20	0	30	16	0			
64	" 1859-64, 10c. fine shades ...	—	20	31	6	6			
65	" 1859, 5c., 1868, ½, 1, 3c., 25 of each ...	52	0	100	35	0			
66	Cape, CA, 3d. ...	16	8	50	4	0			
67	" ditto ...	8	4	25	2	0			

	Catalogue Value S.G., 1895.	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.		Catalogue Value S.G., 1895.	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.
68	" 1888, 1/-	50 0	8 6	118	Hungary, 1871, 25k.	6 3	25 5 0
69	" 1d. on 2d.	16 8	50 4 0	119	Iceland, 16a.	25 0	25 12 6
70	Cashmere, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8a. 3 of each, Off (31) all used	42 0	46 7 6	120	Italy, 1889, 45c. obsolete	25 0	50 1 6
71	Ceylon, CA, 4c. rose*	125 0	25 25 0	121	" 1891-3, 5l.	75 0	50 34 0
72	Chili, 1853, 5c. (25), 10c. (25), 1867 1c. (50) 1c. (25), 20c. (50)	45 10	175 23 0	122	" P.P. 10, 20, 1-25, 1-75c., 3 sets*	—	12 9 6
73	" Postal Fisc, 1, 2, 5c., 25 sets	29 2	75 14 0	123	" Estero, 1881, 5c.	45 0	45 21 0
74	Colombia, 1881, Arms, 2c.* (10), Head 1c.* perf. (10)	—	20 9 0	124	" " 74 30c. (3), 40c. (3), 60c. (1), '81, 50c. (2), 2l. (3) some used	26 0	12 17 6
75	Colombia, 1881, Head, 1, 2c.*	16 8	50 4 6	125	Jamaica, CA, 1d. blue	25 0	50 10 0
76	Confederate, 1863, 10c. laid paper in blocks*	—	20 8 0	126	" " 2d. rose...	12 6	25 6 0
77	Congo, 50c. grey*	17 6	10 20 0	127	Japan, 1873, 4s. rose...	87 6	25 15 0
78	Curacao, King, 10c.*	12 6	25 7 0	128	" '75, 1/2s. grey, 6s., 1s., 2s. (ribbon), 10 of each	40 10	40 10 0
79	Denmark, 1864, 3s.	6 3	25 5 0	129	" 1875, 6s.	50 0	25 10 0
80	" 1870, 16s.	25 0	25 8 0	130	" 1888, 1 yen	12 6	25 4 6
81	" Off 3*, 4, 8, 32 6, 25 sets	14 7	100 9 0	131	Liberia, 1882, 16c.*	30 0	5 12 6
82	Djibuti, 5c., D.J.*	25 0	25 6 0	132	Lubeck, 1/2s. violet*	7 6	10 6 0
83	Dominican Rep., 2c./20c. U.P.U.*	—	25 14 0	133	Luxemburg, imperf. 10c. blue (10), roul. 20c. brown (20)	30 0	30 14 0
84	Ecuador, 1865-6, 1/2r.	12 6	25 2 6	134	Lux'burg, 1882-9, 12 1/2c	25 0	25 25 0
85	" 1881, 20c.	12 6	50 5 6	135	" " 30c.	25 0	25 5 0
86	" Post Tele., 5c.	35 0	20 7 6	136	" " 50c.	6 3	25 5 0
87	Egypt, 1879, 5pi.	16 8	50 9 6	137	Mexico, 1864, eagle, 2r.	8 4	25 4 0
88	" 1884, 20p./5p.	8 4	25 3 6	138	" 1882, thin paper 10c. brown, imperf.*	—	25 3 6
89	Eritrea, 20, 25c., both obsolete*	—	50 12 0	139	Mexico ditto, 10c. blue, used	10 3	25 7 0
90	Finland, 1885, 1m.	10 5	25 5 6	140	Mexico, 1884, set 1, 2, 5, 10p.	89 6	4 60 0
91	" 1881, 10p.	6 3	25 1 6	141	Mexico 1895, figure, 12c vermilion*	—	10 15 0
92	France, 1849, 20c.	12 6	50 7 0	142	Mexico, 1895, 4c. red, 1st shade	—	25 5 0
93	" 1872, 20c.	6 3	25 1 6	143	Montenegro, Jub., 25n. black surch.	20 0	10 10 0
94	" P. Due, 30c. rose, 30c. vermilion	—	20 10 0	144	New Brunswick, 17c.*	25 0	25 12 0
95	F. Levant, 2pi./50c.	12 6	25 3 0	145	Newfoundland, 1/2c. red* 5c. blue, 25 of each...	12 6	50 7 6
96	F. Guiana, Dec 1887, 5/30c.*	75 0	25 12 6	146	New South Wales, 9d. on rod.*	50 0	10 30 0
97	Germany, 1862-4, 3s.*	50 0	25 14 0	147	Oil Rivers, 1/2d.	50 0	20 30 0
98	" 1869, 1/3, 1/2, 1, 2, 5gr., 3, 7s., 25 sets*	58 4	175 34 0	148	Oldenburg, 1st issue, 1/3gr., 2 types (10 of ea.) 2nd issu., 1g. (10)	50 0	30 21 6
99	" 1872, 5gr.	6 3	25 1 6	149	Persia, 1891, 1, 2, 5k. 25 sets	68 9	75 12 0
100	Gibraltar, 1887, 2 1/2d.	12 6	25 4 0	150	Persia, 1891, 10s.	6 3	25 3 0
101	Gt. Britain, 4d. small, medium (2), and large garter, 5 sets...	157 6	20 35 0	151	" 1895, 2k.	—	25 7 0
102	Gt. Britain, 1857, 4d. large garter, picked copies...	25 0	50 7 6	152	Peru, 1860, 1p. rose	62 6	50 20 0
103	Gt. Britain, 1857, 6d., no letters, picked copies	16 8	50 4 6	153	" surch. triangle & horse shoe, 2c. vermilion	8 4	50 3 6
104	Greece, 1862, 20l., on greenish	—	20 27 6	154	" 1886, 50c. red	18 9	25 8 0
105	Greece, 1862, 80l. orange	—	20 27 6	155	" 1894, Bermudez, 1c., 2c., 10c., 25 of each...	—	75 7 0
106	" figures at back	150 0	10 7 0	156	" 1894, Bermudez 10c	—	50 3 0
107	" Belgium print, 50l. imperf.	37 6	50 8 0	157	" 1895, 5c. rose, llama	—	50 4 0
108	" " 1d. "	62 6	50 8 6	158	" " 10c. orange*	—	25 10 6
109	" " 1d. perf.	25 0	25 3 6	159	" Arequipa 5c. (Gib- bons 69)...	25 0	10 6 0
110	Guatemala, 1879, 1/4r.	10 0	20 5 0	160	" P. Due, triangle, 25 sets of 5...	225 0	125 30 0
111	Haiti, 1891, 3c.*	12 6	25 4 6	161	" ditto, 10c.	37 6	25 5 0
112	" 5c.*	12 6	25 7 6	162	" " 20c.	50 0	25 8 0
113	Hong Kong, 20/30c.	16 8	50 8 4	163	Philippines, 1875, 2, 6, 10, 12, 25c., 50, 250c., 1880 6 2/8, 10, 20c., 1888 50m., 1890 25c.	—	—
114	Holland, King, 7 1/2c.	16 8	50 12 0				
115	" " 1g.	50 0	50 25 0				
116	" " 1g.	25 0	25 12 6				
117	" Queen, 7 1/2c. obs., shade	—	50 9 6				

	Catalogue Value S.G., 1895.	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.		Catalogue Value S.G., 1875.	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.
	all* (good lot) ...	26 10	12 15 0	209	1864, 4c. ...	333 4	1000 22 6
164	Philippines, 1888, 1c. sage-green* ...	8 4	25 4 0	210	" " 4c. ...	333 4	1000 22 6
165	Philippines, 1891, 8c., 1893, 8c., 20 of each	13 4	40 8 0	211	" 4c. of '65, '66, '67, 50m. of '67, '69, 500 of each ...	791 8	2500 60 0
166	Philippines, 1893, 8c., 1/2	8 4	25 4 0	212	" 12c. of '60, '62, '64, '67, '70, 20 of each ...	70 0	100 30 0
167	Porto Rico, 1880, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 40c., 1881 20c, 1882 40c (2), 80c (2) all* ...	32 0	12 10 0	213	" 1895, 15c. yellow* ...	—	10 5 0
168	Porto Rico, 1880, 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 5c., 10 of each* ...	59 2	50 40 0	214	" War Tax error, 5c. blue* ...	—	1 25 0
169	Porto Rico, 1880, 40c.* ...	6 3	5 4 0	215	Straits, CC, 4, 6c., CA, 24, 32c. 25 of each ...	70 10	100 20 0
170	" 1890, 20c. 10se ...	12 6	25 6 0	216	" 3c. on 32c, 2 colours 25 of each* ...	33 1	50 7 6
171	" " 8c. blue ...	25 0	25 4 0	217	" 10c. on 24c. ...	25 0	25 20 0
172	" 1891, 5c. green* ...	10 5	25 6 0	218	" 1c. on 12c. ...	35 0	10 20 0
173	" 1893 2, 3, 4, 6, 8c., 25 of each* ...	52 1	125 25 0	219	" Johore, 3/4c. (10), Selangor, 3/5c. (50), 5c. (10) S. Ujong, 5c. (10)* ...	—	80 13 6
174	" 1893, 3, 4, 6, 8c. 25 of each* ...	47 11	100 23 0	220	Suriname, King, 2 1/2, 3, 5c., 10 of each* ...	25 10	30 9 0
175	Port. Indies, 1886, 4t. ...	15 0	10 10 0	221	Switzerland, 1881, Granite paper, used, 5c. (50), 15c. (20), 40c. (50), 50c. (50)... about £20 ...	—	170 85 0
176	Queensland, 1869-75 1/-, 2/-, bankmarked, 10 of each ...	46 0	20 30 0	222	Switzerland, 1862, 3c. ...	12 6	25 7 6
177	Roman States, 1867, perf., 10c. ...	12 6	25 4 0	223	" " 30c. red ...	10 0	20 6 0
178	Roumania, 1891, 50b. ...	16 8	50 6 0	224	" " 1/2. gold ...	12 9	25 4 6
179	" 1871, 5b.* ...	15 0	10 7 6	225	" P. Due, 1878, 25 sets ...	87 6	225 45 0
180	St. Thomas, 4c. (20), 12c (10)* ...	25 0	30 13 6	226	" 1852, 5c. pale blue and red* ...	10 0	1 7 0
181	St. Vincent, 2 1/2/1d. blue ...	—	25 9 6	227	Tonga, 1893-4, 1/1/- (10), 1/4d. (10), 2 1/2/2d. (10), 2 1/2/2d. (10), 2 1/2/2d. (10), 2 1/2/2d. (5), 2 1/2/1/- (5), 5/4d. (10), 7 1/2/8d. (5), all* ...	125 5	65 82 0
182	" mostly pale blue ...	—	10 9 6	228	Tonga, 1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2d. on 2d. blue, 10 sets* rare ...	—	30 20 0
183	Salvador, 1890, 1p. used ...	—	10 9 6	229	Transvaal, 1/2 1/2d., 1/1/-, 25 of each... ...	—	50 7 0
184	San Marino, 20c. red* ...	62 6	25 8 0	230	" 6d. POSTZEGEL* ...	—	10 12 6
185	" 25c. violet brown* ...	75 0	10 20 0	231	" 6d. blue, shafis ...	25 0	50 12 6
186	Sandwich I., 2c. violet (50), 5c. blue (50) ...	29 2	100 15 0	232	Tunis, P. Due, 1c.* ...	25 0	25 6 0
187	Sandwich I., 10c. brown ...	12 6	25 10 0	233	Tuscany, 1860, 10c., good shades ...	37 6	50 20 0
188	" 1893, P.G., 2c. rose ...	8 4	25 7 6	234	U.S., 11 good, including \$1 no wmk., 90c. orange, etc. ... about ...	25 0	11 17 6
189	" 1, 1, 1, 2 violet, 5, 6, 10, 10, 10, 12, 18c., 10 of each* ...	150 10	120 90 0	235	U.S., 1861 10c. ...	6 3	25 6 6
190	Sandwich I., 50c. (2), 1\$ (2), 18c. no stop* ...	62 0	5 35 0	236	" 1887 4c., carmine ...	4 2	25 2 6
191	Sarawak, 1871, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12c., 10 sets* ...	95 0	60 20 0	237	" 1890-3, 6c., 8c., 50 of each ...	50 0	100 21 6
192	Servia, 50p. brown ...	50 0	25 10 0	238	" 1893, Columbus 3c.* ...	12 6	50 9 0
193	Shanghai, 1st issue, antique numerals, 12c., entire sheet* ...	120 0	6 70 0	239	" " " 6c.* ...	25 0	50 16 0
194	Shanghai, 2c., ditto (Gibbons 22)* ...	90 0	6 67 6	240	" " " 8c.* ...	33 4	50 25 0
N.B.—These are very rare in sheets like this.				241	" " " 8c. fine ...	10 5	25 8 6
195	Shanghai, 1881, 40c. black* ...	25 0	10 10 0	242	" " " 30c. ...	17 6	10 12 0
196	" 1893, 1c. on 1/2 2c. brown, 25 pairs* ...	100 0	50 45 0	243	" Navy, 3c. ...	9 0	12 9 0
197	Siam, 1 Attis or 64a* ...	25 0	25 4 0	244	" S. Delivery, 1888 ...	12 6	25 7 6
198	S. Australia, 4d., perf. 10 ...	25 0	50 12 6	245	" " 1893 ...	20 0	20 12 6
199	Spain, 1852, 6c. ...	125 0	500 50 0	246	" P. Due, 1889, 30c. 1891 30c., 50c. pairs* ...	68 0	6 35 0
200	" 1853, 6c. ...	250 0	500 50 0	247	" 1894, 3c.—no wmk.* will be scarce ...	—	25 12 0
201	" 1854, 6c. ...	166 8	500 50 0	248	Venezuela, 1866-75 2r. surch. (Gibbons No. 30) ...	30 0	10 10 0
202	" 1854, 6c., 1855 4c., 1857 4c. 100 of each on original ...	83 4	300 30 0	249	Venezuela, 1871 Escuelas, penmkd. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c, 50 sets ...	254 2	250 30 0
203	" 1857, 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6				
204	" 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6				
205	" 1860, 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6				
206	" 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6				
207	" 1862, 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6				
208	" 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6				

		Catalogue Value S.G., 1895.	No of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.
250	Venezuela 1871 on laid 1, 2c., pen-mkd., 25 of each ...	100 0	50	12 6
251	Victoria, 9d. green,* ob- solete ...	—	10	30 0
252	„ P. Due, 2d.,* 1891	25 0	25	9 0
253	W. Australia, 1893, 1d./ 3d. ...	18 0	12	9 0
254	Zululand, 1888, ½d.* ...	10 0	30	7 0
255	Various high value cur- rent stamps, 1 franc to 2½ gulden, face value about	43 0	14	55 0

Includes S. Marino, Monaco,
A. Levant, Eritrea, Congo 2
varieties of 5f., Curacao, etc.

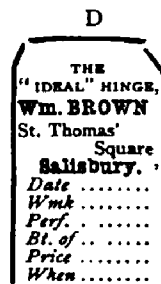
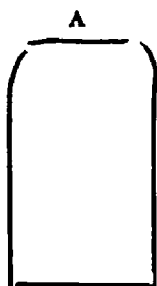
		Catalogue Value S.G., 1895.	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price s. d.
256	Various high values, 2/6 to 10/—from British Colonies, face value about	48 0	—	—
	Includes S. Helena, S. Vin- cent, Gibraltar, obsolete, Lagos, Orange, Tasmania, etc.*		10	70 0
257	A similar lot, 2/- to 5/-, face value, about	32 0	10	45 0
	*Includes S. Vincent, Cura- cao, Lagos, Gibraltar obs., Barbados, Jamaica, Luxem- burg 2. 5of. S.P., etc.			
258	Various B. Colonials, 3d. to 1/- Face value about	15 3	20	20 0

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<p>SALVATORE FRASCATI, Trieste (Austria), Via del Monte 7, Approval Sheets. Price Lists. Catalogue Gratis. [72]</p>	<p>BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE, Dadar, India. Wholesale lots of used Indian a speciality. [69]</p>	<p>THE WILLIAM STAMP CO., 4, Gladesmore Road, Stamford Hill, London, N. <i>Manager: WM. HEBBLETHWAITE.</i> Approval Sheets. Offers wanted [70]</p>
<p>THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO., 325-323, Washington Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Buy U.S. Revenues. [77]</p>	<p>BRUCE CORNFORD, M.A., <i>Secretary Hampshire Stamp Exchange,</i> 12, Denzil Avenue, Southampton; Subscription 2/- per annum. [58-69]</p>	<p>TOMAS TORRABADELLA, Pelayo, 11, Barcelona. <i>Member Dresden, Birmingham Union, London.</i> Spain and Colonies. [77]</p>
<p>ALFRED F. WICKS, <i>Dealer in Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps,</i> 372, Horton-Street, London, Ont., Canada. Canadian Revenues, finest stock, complete [74]</p>	<p>B. W. WARHURST (I.P.U.), 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W. Entire Post Cards, Envelopes, &c. [75]</p>	<p>N. D. BATTLIWALA & Co., Church Gate-st., Bombay, India. Speciality -- Zanzibar, British East Africa, and Native States. [77]</p>
<p>ERRINGTON & MARTIN, <i>Wholesale Stamp Importers,</i> South Hackney, London, N.E. ESTABLISHED 1880. Buyers of large lots for Cash. [90]</p>	<p>MAURICE FOULON, 192, Rue du Trone, Brussels, Belgium. Colonial Postal and Letter Cards wanted. [76]</p>	

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
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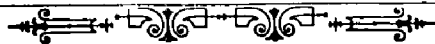
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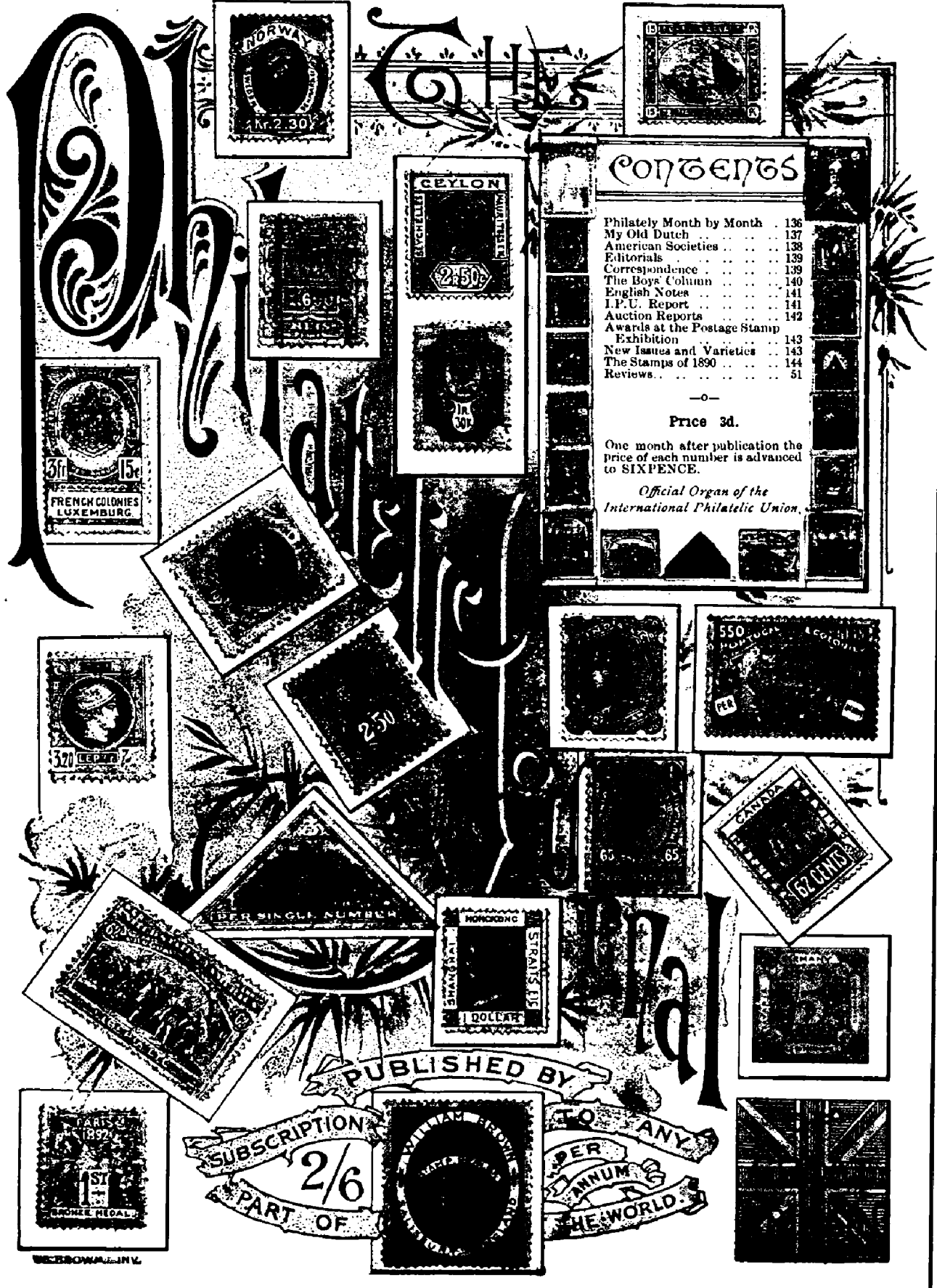
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RARE (a) Oil Rivers and (b) Niger Coast Protectorate, first issue, complete sets of (6), unused, at Rupees 20 per se for (a) and Rupees 25 per set for (b). All stamps in fine *mint condition*, full gum. Cash with order to C. A. DeMello, Kalbadavie-road, Bombay, India. [12-61-72]

FILIPPIAN—Wanted used stamps any country. Fijian stamps and postcards sent in exchange. Correspondence solicited.—Norman H. Francis, Nausori, Fiji, Oceania. [6-64-69]

TO all sending me from 100-500 stamps of his country, well assorted, will receive the same in North American Post Cards, especially desired. E. Marks, 169, McCaul Street, Toronto, Canada. [12-62-73]

EXCHANGE Desired with Canada, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and other British Colonies; basis Stanley Gibbons' or Scot's.—E. Hopewell, Hastings House, Hastings, Calcutta. [12-65-76]

SWEDEN, 1886, 6 ore, with posthorn. See Bright's catalogue for value. Used. Price 8d. each or 50s for 100. S. C. S., 78 Castle St., Salisbury.

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I WILL send mixed New Zealand Stamps to double value (Stanley Gibbons' catalogue) of whatever I keep off approval sheets sent me.—Chas. W. White, Cargill-street, Dunedin, N.Z. [24-58-81]

WANTED.—Stamps of other countries in exchange for stamps of South African issue.—Apply in English to S. O'Connor Smith, Winburg, Orange Free State. [12-66-77]

WILL Exchange 10 to 100 sets U.S., 10 to 50 varieties each set for same from your country. Pay postage in high values.—P. L. Chambers, A.P.A., "16, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A. [17-67-84]

WHOEVER sends me 125-300 good stamps will receive 125-300 Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania, Bulgaria (Boris), and Greece (Jubilee), 500 Roumanian stamps, 30 varieties 3/10.—Salom Glasberg, 20 Motoc, Jassy.

50 GENUINE different used, including Van Diemansland, Persia, Sarawak, Sirmoor, Travancore, Cashmere, Siam, Shanghai, Selangor, Perak, Mozambique, Paraguay, etc.; free 1/- 50 different Turks Island, St. Helena, Jhalawar, Bamra, Holkar, Falkland Isles, Labuan, Panama, Borneo, Azores, Curacao, Bolivia, Shanghai, Cape Verde. All perfect condition, free 1/-. Wanted parcels of Rare, Used Stamps. Cash or Exchange High Values English.—F. Lat, 78, Freke Road, Lavender Hill, London, S.W.

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		Catalogue Value S.G., 1895.	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.			Catalogue Value S.G., 1895.	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.
1	Argentine, 1873, 90c. ...	20 10	25	8 6	34	Brazil, 1844, 10, 30, 60r. 10 of each, some yellowish paper ...	—	30	25 0
2	" 1877-8, 20c. ...	20 0	10	6 6	35	Brazil, 1866, 25 sets of 6	27 1	150	20 0
3	" 1888-90, 20 sets, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c. ...	108 4	120	45 0	36	" 1876, 50r. ...	12 6	25	8 0
4	Argentine, 1891, 1p. ...	17 6	10	14 0	37	" 200r. ...	4 2	25	4 0
5	" 1892, 10 sets, 1, 2, 5p. ...	67 6	30	45 0	38	" 1878-80, 25 sets of 4	12 6	100	8 6
6	" Off. sets 2, 4, 8c	22 6	30	10 6	39	" 1882-4, 100r. green, small head ...	50 0	25	27 6
7	" Postal Telegraph, 5 sets, 10, 40c. ...	40 0	10	10 6	40	" 1882-8, 25 sets of 8	63 4	200	12 6
8	Austria, 1861, 2k. ...	25 0	25	8 6	41	" 700r. (1)* ...	30 6	10	20 0
9	" 3k. ...	37 6	50	8 6	42	" 1890-3, 25 sets of 7, including 1000r. ...	44 0	175	30 0
10	" 1883-7, 50k. ...	8 4	25	3 6	43	" 1894, 12 sets of 8, including 1000r. ...	66 8	96	20 0
11	" 1890, 50k. ...	12 6	25	7 0	44	" 1894, 1000r. ...	10 0	10	7 0
12	" 1g. ...	12 6	25	3 6	45	" P. Due, 1889, 2 sets	32 0	18	24 0
13	" 2g. ...	25 0	25	8 4	46	" 1890, 2 sets	24 0	16	16 6
14	" Italy, 1863, *2s (10), 1864, *3s. (10),	15 0	20	10 0	47	B. Bechuanaland, 1888, set			
15	" 1867, 3s. (10), 50s. (5) ...	15 0	15	10 0	48	" 1/2d.—1/1 (10/- £1 pen mark)*	65 0	12	40 0
16	" 1883, 20s. ...	8 4	25	3 0	49	" 1/2d. Protectorate 'large' ...	100 0	10	50 0
17	" 1888, 2pi. on 20k. ...	12 6	25	4 0	50	" 1892-4, 1d. ...	12 6	50	7 0
18	" 1891-2, 2pi. on 20k. ...	12 6	25	4 0	51	" 2d. ...	8 4	25	7 0
19	" 1891-2, 5pi. on 50k. ...	25 0	25	12 6	52	" 4d. ...	6 8	10	7 0
20	Azores, small surch., 50r. (10), 100r. (10) ...	17 6	20	8 0	53	" 6d. ...	10 0	10	10 0
21	Bavaria, 1875, 1m. ...	10 3	25	2 6	54	" 1/2, 1, 2d. 25 sets ...	16 8	75	12 0
22	" 2m. ...	12 6	25	2 6	55	" 1888, 1/2d. ...	8 4	50	3 6
23	Belgium, 1851, L.L. 10c.	37 6	25	5 0	56	" 1892-4, 2d. ...	8 4	25	6 0
24	" 20c. ...	37 6	25	5 0	57	Bulgaria, 1881, 30s. ...	12 6	25	14 0
25	" 1861, 1c. ...	7 6	10	7 0	58	" 79, 50c. 1f (2 ea.), 85 1l. ...			
26	" 1883, 25c. ...	16 8	25	5 0	59	" 89 1l., P. Due, 50s. (3 var.) ...			
27	" 1884-6, 2fr., bank mark ...	13 4	20	5 0	60	" 30/50 (3 var.) (5)*	—	12	12 6
28	" P. Due, 1870, 20c.	12 6	25	5 0	61	" 1889-92, 25 sets of 11 including 30, 50s. 1l.	87 6	275	21 0
29	Bermuda, C.A., 2d. blue*	—	10	10 0	62	Canada, 12 good varieties	—	12	21 0
30	" 2 1/2d. ...	4 2	25	2 8	63	" 3d. ...	20 0	20	16 0
31	Bolivar, 1891, 1p. ...	—	5	7 0	64	" 1859-64, 10c. fine shades ...	—	20	31 6
32	Bolivia, 1st issue, 5c. green, postmarked ...	—	20	5 0	65	" 1859, 5c., 1868, 1/2, 1, 3c., 25 of each ...	52 0	100	35 0
33	Bolivia, 1878, 20c. ...	6 3	25	6 0	66	Cape, CA, 3d. ...	16 8	50	4 0
					67	" ditto ...	8 4	25	2 0

		Catalogue Value	No. of Stamps	Reserve Price.			Catalogue Value	No. of Stamps	Reserve Price.
		S.G., 1895.	in lot.	s. d.			S.G., 1895.	in lot.	s. d.
8	" 1888, 1/-	50 0	100	8 6	118	Hungary, 1871, 25k.	6 3	25	5 0
69	" Id. on 2d.	16 8	50	4 0	119	Iceland, 16a.	25 0	25	12 6
70	Cashmere, ½, 1, 2, 4, 8a. 3 of each, Off (31) all used ...	42 0	46	7 6	120	Italy, 1889, 45c., obsolete	25 0	50	1 6
71	Ceylon, CA, 4c. rose*	125 0	25	25 0	121	" 1891-3, 5l.	75 0	50	34 0
72	Chili, 1853, 5c. (25), 10c. (25), 1867 1c. (50) 10c. (25), 20c. (50)	45 10	175	23 0	122	" P.P. 10, 20, 1-25, 1-75c., 3 sets*	—	12	9 6
73	" Postal Fisc, 1, 2, 5c., 25 sets	29	75	14 0	123	" Estero, 1881, 5c	45 0	45	21 0
74	Colombia, 1881, Arms, 2c.* (10), Head 1c.* perf. (10)	—	20	9 0	124	" " '74 30c. (3), 40c. (3), 60c. (1), '81, 50c. (2), 2l. (3) some used ...	26 0	12	17 0
75	Colombia, 1881, Head, 1, 2c.*	16 8	50	4 6	125	Jamaica, CA, 1d. blue	25 0	50	10 0
76	Confederate, 1863, 10c. laid paper in blocks*	—	20	8 0	126	" " 2d. rose...	12 6	25	6 0
77	Congo, 50c. grey*	17 6	10	20 0	127	Japan, 1873, 4s. rose...	87 6	25	15 0
78	Curacao, King, 10c.*	12 6	25	7 0	128	" '75, ½s. grey, 6s., 1s., 2s. (ribbon), 10, 20 of each ...	40 10	40	10 0
79	Denmark, 1864, 3s.	6 3	25	5 0	129	" 1875, 6s.	50 0	25	10 0
80	" 1870, 16s.	25 0	25	8 0	130	" 1888, 1 yen	12 6	25	4 6
81	" Off 3*, 4, 8, 32 0, 25 sets	14 7	100	9 0	131	Liberia, 1882, 16c.*	30 0	5	12 6
82	Djibuti, 5c., D.J.*	25 0	25	6 0	132	Lubeck, ½s. violet*	7 6	10	6 0
83	Dominican Rep., 2c./20c. U.P.U.*	—	25	14 0	133	Luxemburg, imperf. 10c. blue (10), roul. 20c. brown (20)	30 0	30	14 0
84	Ecuador, 1865-6, ½r.	12 6	25	2 6	134	Lux'burg, 1882-9, 12½c	25 0	25	14 0
85	" 1881, 20c.	12 6	50	5 6	135	" " 30c.	25 0	25	14 0
86	" Post Tele., 5c.	35 0	20	7 6	136	" " 50c.	6 3	25	5 0
87	Egypt, 1879, 5pi.	16 8	50	9 6	137	Mexico, 1864, eag. e, 2r.	8 4	25	4 0
89	Eritrea, 20, 25c., both obsolete*	—	50	12 0	138	" 1882, thin paper 10c. brown, imperf.*	—	25	3 6
90	Finland, 1885, 1m.	10 5	25	5 6	139	Mexico ditto, 10c. blue, used ...	10 3	25	7 0
91	" 1881, 10p.	6 3	25	1 6	140	Mexico, 1884, set 1, 2, 5, 10p.	89 6	4	60 0
92	France, 1849, 20c.	12 6	50	7 0	141	Mexico 1895, figure, 12c vermilion*	—	10	15 0
93	" 1872, 20c.	6 3	25	1 6	142	Mexico, 1895, 4c. red, 1st shade ...	—	25	5 0
94	" P. Due, 30c. rose, 30c. vermilion 25 of each	20 10	50	10 0	143	Montenegro, Jub., 25n. black surch. ...	20 0	10	10 0
95	F. Levant, 2pi./50c.	12 6	25	3 0	144	New Brunswick, 17c.*	25 0	25	12 0
96	F. Guiana, Dec. 1887, 5/30c.*	75 0	25	12 6	145	Newfoundland, ½c. red* 5c. blue, 25 of each...	12 6	50	7 6
97	Germany, 1862-4, 3sg.*	50 0	25	14 0	146	New South Wales, 9d. on 10d.*	50 0	10	30 0
98	" 1869, ½, ½, 1, 2, 5gr., 3, 7k., 25 sets	58 4	175	34 0	147	Oil Rivers, ½d.	50 0	20	30 0
99	" 1872, 5gr.	6 3	25	1 6	148	Oldenburg, 1st issue, ½gr., 2 types (10 of ea.) 2nd issue, 1g. (10)	50 0	30	21 6
100	Gibraltar, 1887, 2½d.	12 6	25	4 0	149	Persia, 1891, 1, 2, 5k. 25 sets	68 9	75	12 0
101	Gt. Britain, 4d. small, medium (2), and large garter, 5 sets...	157	20	35 0	150	Persia, 1891, 10s.	6 3	25	3 0
102	Gt. Britain, 1857, 4d. large garter, picked copies...	25 0	50	7 6	151	" 1895, 2k.	—	25	7 0
103	Gt. Britain, 1857, 6d., no letters, picked copies	16 8	50	4 6	152	Peru, 1860, 1p. rose ...	62 6	50	20 0
104	Greece, 1862, 20l., on greenish	20	27	6	153	" surch. triangle & horse shoe, 2c. vermilion	8 4	50	3 6
105	Greece, 1862, 80l. orange	150 0	10	27 6	154	" 1886, 50c. red ...	18 9	25	8 0
106	" figures at back	150 0	10	27 6	155	" 1894, Bermudez, 1c., 2c., 10c., 25 of each...	—	75	7 0
107	" Belgium print, 50l. imperf.	37 6	50	8 0	156	" 1894, Bermudez 10c	—	50	3 0
108	" " Id.	62 6	50	8 6	157	" 1895, 5c. rose, llama	—	50	4 0
109	" " Id. perf.	25 0	25	3 6	158	" " 10c. orange*	—	25	10 6
110	Guatemala, 1879, ¼r.*	10 0	20	5 0	159	" Arequipa 5c. (Gib- bons 69) ...	25 0	10	6 0
111	Haiti, 1891, 3c.*	12 6	25	4 6	160	" P. Due, triangle, 25 sets of 5...	225 0	125	30 0
112	" 5c.*	12 6	25	7 6	161	" ditto, 10c.	37 6	25	5 0
113	Hong Kong, 20/30c.	16 8	50	8 4	162	" " 20c.	50 0	25	8 0
114	Holland, King, 7½c.	16 8	50	12 0	163	Philippines, 1875, 2, 6, 10, 12, 25c., 50, 250m, 1880 6 2/8, 10, 20c., 1888 50m., 1890 25c.	—	—	—
115	" " Ig.	50 0	50	25 0					
116	" " Ig.	25 0	25	12 6					
117	" Queen, 7½c. obs., shade	—	50	9 6					

	Catalogue Value S.G., 1895-	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.		Catalogue Value S.G., 1875-	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.
	all* (good lot) ...	26 10	12 15 0	209	1864, 4c. ...	333 4	1000 22 6
164	Philippines, 1888, 1c.			210	" " 4c. ...	333 4	1000 22 6
	sage-green* ...	8 4	25 4 0	211	" 4c. of '65, '66, '67,		
165	Philippines, 1891, 8c.,				50m. of '67, '69,		
	1893, 8c., 20 of each	13 4	40 8 0		500 of each ...	791 8	2500 60 0
166	Philippines, 1893, 8c.,	8 4	25 4 0	212	" 12c. of '60, '62,		
167	Porto Rico, 1880, ¼, ½,				'64, '67, '70, 20		
	1, 2, 3, 4, 40c., 1881				of each ...	70 0	100 30 0
	20c, 1882 40c (2), 80c			213	" 1895, 15c. yellow*	—	10 5 0
	(2) all* ...	32 0	12 10 0	214	" War Tax error,		
168	Porto Rico, 1880, ¼, 2,				5c. blue* ...	—	1 25 0
	3, 4, 5c., 10 of each*	59 2	50 40 0	215	Straits, CC, 4, 6c., CA,		
169	Porto Rico, 1880, 40c.*	6 3	5 4 0		24, 32c. 25 of each	70 10	100 20 0
170	" 1890, 20c. rose	12 6	25 6 0	216	" 3c. on 32c, 2 colours		
171	" " 8c. blue	25 0	25 4 0		25 of each*	33 1	50 7 6
172	" 1891, 5c. green*	10 5	25 6 0	217	" 10c. on 24c. ...	25 0	25 20 0
173	" 1893 2, 3, 4, 6,			218	" 1c. on 12c. ...	35 0	10 20 0
	8c., 25 of each*	52 1	125 25 0	219	" Johore, 3/4c. (10),		
174	" 1893, 3, 4, 6, 8c.				Selangor, 3/5c. (50), 5c.		
	25 of each*	47 11	100 23 0		(10) S. Ujong, 5c. (10)*	—	80 13 6
175	Port. Indies, 1886, 4t.	15 0	10 10 0	220	Suriname, King, 2½, 3,		
176	Queensland, 1869-75 1/-,				5c., 10 of each*	25 10	30 9 0
	2/-, bankmarked, 10			221	Switzerland, 1881, Gra-		
	of each ...	46 0	20 30 0		nite paper, used, 5c.		
177	Roman States, 1867, perf.,				(50), 15c. (20), 40c.		
	10c. ...	12 6	25 4 0		(50), 50c. (50)...	2 about	£20 170 85 0
178	Roumania, 1891, 50b.	16 8	50 6 0	222	Switzerland, 1862, 3c.	12 6	25 7 6
179	" 1871, 5b.*	15 0	10 7 6	223	" " 30c. red	10 0	20 6 0
180	St. Thomas, 4c. (20), 12c			224	" " 1/2 gold	12 9	25 4 6
	(10)* ...	25 0	30 13 6	225	" P. Due, 1878,		
181	St. Vincent, 2¼/1d. blue				25 sets ...	87 6	225 45 0
182	" mostly pale blue	—	9 6	226	" 1852, 5c. pale		
183	Salvador, 1890, 1p. used				blue and red*	10 0	1 7 0
184	San Marino, 20c. red*	62 6	25 8 0	227	Tonga, 1893-4, 1½/1-		
185	" 25c. violet				(10), ¼/4d. (10), 2½/2d.		
	brown* ...	75 0	10 20 0		(10), 2½/2d. (10), 2½/		
186	Sandwich I., 2c. violet				8d. (5), 2½/1- (5), 5/		
	(50), 5c. blue (50) ...	29 2	100 15 0		4d. (10), 7½/8d. (5), all*	125 5	65 82 0
187	Sandwich I., 10c. brown	12 6	25 10 0	228	Tonga, 1, 1½, 2½d. on		
188	" 1893, P.G., 2c. rose	8 4	25 7 6		2d. blue, 10 sets* rare	—	30 20 0
189	" " 1, 1, 1, 2 violet,			229	Transvaal, 1/2½d., ½/1-,		
	5, 6, 10, 10, 10, 12, 18c.,				2½d. 25 of each... ^{33c}	—	50 7 0
	10 of each* ...	150 10	90 10 0	230	" 6d. POSTZEGEL*	—	10 12 6
190	Sandwich I., 50c. (2), 1\$			231	" 6d. blue, shafts	25 0	50 12 6
	(2), 18c. no stop*	62 0	5 35 0	232	Tunis, P. Due, 1c.* ...	25 0	25 6 0
191	Sarawak, 1871, 3, 4, 6,			233	Tuscany, 1860, 10c., good		
	8, 12c., 10 sets*	95 0	60 20 0		shades ...	37 6	50 20 0
192	Servia, 50p. brown	150 0	25 10 0	234	U.S., 11 good, including		
193	Shanghai, 1st issue, an-				\$1 no wmk., 90c.		
	tique numerals, 12c.,				orange, etc. ...	about 25 0	11 17 6
	entire sheet* ...	120 0	6 70 0	235	U.S., 1861 10c. ...	6 3	25 6 6
194	Shanghai, 2c., ditto			236	" 1887 4c., carmine	4 2	25 2 6
	(Gibbons 22)* ...	90 0	6 67 6	237	" 1890-3, 6c., 8c., 50		
	N.B.—These are very rare				of each	50 0	100 21 6
	in sheets like this.				" 1893, Columbus 3c.*	12 6	50 9 0
195	Shanghai, 1881, 40c.			238	" " 6c.*	25 0	50 16 0
	black*	25 0	10 10 0	239	" " 8c.*	33 4	50 25 0
196	" 1893, 1c. on ½ 2c.			240	" " 8c. fine	10 5	25 8 6
	brown, 25 pairs* ...	100 0	50 45 0	241	" " 30c.	17 6	10 12 0
197	Siam, 1 Atts or 64a* ...	25 0	25 4 0	242	" Navy, 3c. ...	9 0	12 9 0
198	S. Australia, 4d., perf. 10	25 0	50 12 6	243	" S. Delivery, 1888	12 6	25 7 6
199	Spain, 1852, 6c. ...	125 0	500 50 0	244	" " 1893	20 0	20 12 6
200	" 1853, 6c. ...	250 0	500 50 0	245	" P. Due, 1889, 30c.		
201	" 1854, 6c. ...	166 8	500 50 0	246	1891 30c., 50c. pairs* 68	0	6 35 0
202	" 1854, 6c., 1855			247	" " 1894, 3c.—no		
	4c., 1857 4c. 100				wmk.* will be scarce		25 12 0
	of each on original	83 4	300 30 0	248	Venezuela, 1866-75 2r.		
203	" 1857, 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6		surch. (Gibbons No: 30)	30 0	10 10 0
204	" " 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6	249	Venezuela, 1871 Escuelas,		
205	" 1860, 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6		penmkd. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c,		
206	" " 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6		50 sets ...	254 2	250 30 0
207	" 1862, 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6				
208	" " 4c. ...	166 8	1000 22 6				

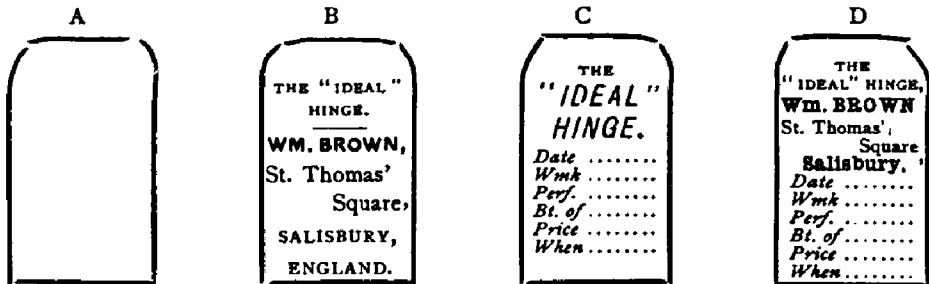
	Catalogue Value S.G., 1895.	No of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price. s. d.		Catalogue Value S.G., 1895.	No. of Stamps in lot.	Reserve Price s. d.
250	Venezuela 1871 on laid 1, 2c., pen-mkd., 25 of each ...	100	0 50	12	6		
251	Victoria, 9d. green, * ob- solete ...	—	10	30	0		
252	„ P. Due, 2d., * 1891	25	0 25	9	0		
253	W. Australia, 1893, 1d./ 3d. ...	18	0 12	9	0		
254	Zululand, 1888, ½d.* ...	10	0 30	7	0		
255	Various high value cur- rent stamps, 1 franc to 2½ gulden, face value about 43	0	14	55	0		
Includes S. Marino, Monaco, A. Levant, Eritrea, Congo 2 varieties of 5f., Curacao, etc.							
256	Various high values, 2/6 to 10/—from British Colonies, face value about 48	0	—	—	—		
Includes S. Helena, S. Vin- cent, Gibraltar, obsolete, Lagos, Orange, Tasmania, etc.* ...						10	70 0
257	A similar lot, 2/- to 5/-, face value, about 32	0	10	45	0		
*Includes S. Vincent, Cura- cao, Lagos, Gibraltar obs., Barbados, Jamaica, Luxem- burg 2.50f. S.P., etc.							
258	Various B. Colonials, 3d. to 1/- Face value about 15	3	20	20	0		

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and 30th.

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25th and 26th. March 11th and 12th, 30th and 31st. April 14th
15th and 29th. May 12th and 13th, 27th and 28th. June 16th.

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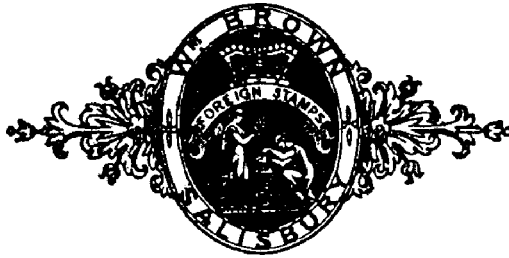
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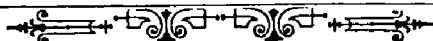
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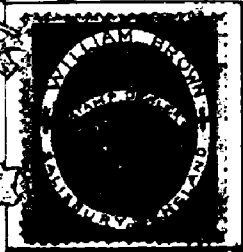
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RARE (a) Oil Rivers and (b) Niger Coast Protectorate, first issue, complete sets of (6), unused, at Rupees 20 per set for (a) and Rupees 25 per set for (b). All stamps in fine *mint condition, full gum*. Cash with order to C. A. DeMello, Kalbadavie-road, Bombay, India.
12-61-72

Fiji...Wanted used stamps any country. Fijian stamps and postcards sent in exchange. Correspondence solicited.—Norman H. Francis, Nausori, Fiji, Oceania.
6-64-69

To all sending me from 100-500 stamps of his country, well assorted, will receive the same in North American Post Cards, especially desired. E. Marks, 169, McCaul Street, Toronto, Canada.
12-62-73

EXCHANGE Desired with Canada, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and other British Colonies; basis Stanley Gibbons' or Scot's.—E. Hopewell, Hastings House, Hastings, Calcutta.
12-65-76

WANTED Collectors of Entries to join Exchange Club. No subscription. References, S. C. Skipton, Hon. Sec., 78, Castle Street, Salisbury.

EXCHANGE Society for Stamp Collectors The largest and best Stamp Exchange in existence, conducted on rules of exchange (pure and simple). Subscriptions, 1/- per annum. Nearly 200 members. Full particulars, and all information necessary for new members, will be sent free on application to the Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, Hon. Librarian City of London Philatelic Club, 42, Strahan-road, London E. Foreign correspondence desired with dealers and collectors. T F D

I WILL send mixed New Zealand Stamps to double value (Stanley Gibbons' catalogue) of whatever I keep off approval sheets sent me.—Chas. W. White, Cargill-street, Dunedin, N.Z. 12-58-81

WANTED—Stamps of other countries in exchange for stamps of South African issue.—Apply in English to S. O'Connor Smith, Winburg, Orange Free State.
12-66-77

WILL Exchange 10 to 100 sets U.S. 10 to 50 varieties each set for same from your country. Pay postage in high values.—P. I. Chambers, A.P.A., "16, Indianapo'is, Ind., U.S.A. 17-67-84

LIEUTENANT MERCENIER, 30, Rue Philippe le Bon, Brussels, Belgium, wants to exchange 55 different stamps, 2 post-cards of Belgium and Congo for different others. Must be stamped envelope registered.
16-67-72

WANTED entire envelopes with stamps on them, good prices given for Bechuanaland, Congo, Obock, Niger, Zululand, Siberia, Samoa; also Hawaii 10 cents. Black Siberia 1 dollar, used. Approval, Edwin Watson Marshall, 9, St. Peter Street, Dundee.

EXCHANGE.—Whoever sends me 100, 200, 300 good stamps will receive 100, 200, 300 of Roumania, Bosnia, Turkey, Russia and Montenegro.—Max Torten, Jassy. 2-68-69.

EXCHANGE desired of good stamps by approval sheets based on any Standard Catalogue (Scott's or Stanley Gibbons' preferred). F. Harwood, Apartado, 68, Caracas, Venezuela. 14-69-72.

WANTED from every country outside of New Zealand, exchange in any quantity of the following postage, revenue, fiscal, and other stamps, entire post-cards, letter-cards, envelopes, and wrappers, used and un-used. Will send in return an equal number of Australian, New Zealand, and from the islands of the Pacific. Address, James C. Entrican, Box 122, Auckland, New Zealand. 120-69-88.

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EXCHANGE desired with collectors in all parts of the world. Registered letters.—Ferdinand Latzel, Brünn, Bûrgergasse 11, Austria. 16-69-74 P

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER beg to announce that their dates of sale for the ensuing season will be as under:—

1896.—September 24th and 25th. October 8th and 9th, 28th and 29th, November 12th and 13th, 26th and 27th. December 15th and 16th, and 30th.

1897.—January 13th and 14th, 28th and 29th. February 10th and 11th, 25th and 26th. March 11th and 12th, 30th and 31st. April 14th and 15th, and 29th. May 12th and 13th, 27th and 28th. June 16th.

SEPTEMBER 24th and 25th, a very fine collection including the following rarities:—Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4/4 sch. rouletted; Oldenburg, complete; Saxony, 3 pf.; Schleswig Holstein, 1 sch. blue used; Italy 1st issue 40c. an unused block of 4 with gum; Naples, 50 gr. unused; Winterthur, 2½r. (2); Ceylon, wmk. star perf. 4d., 8d. and 2/- unused; India, Service long rect. 4 annas green and lilac a strip of 4 and others on piece; rare Shanghai provls.; Cape of Good Hope, 4d. error and other fine woodblocks; Lagos, 2/6 and 5/- used and fine; REUNION, 1st issue 30c. used on entire also an uncancelled specimen on entire, both very fine; Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine and 1/- orange fine; Nova Scotia, 1/- violet (2); a grand lot of West Indies including Barbados, Provisional 1d. on half 5/-, a superb unused pair with full gum in mint state; British Guiana, Circular 4c. on entire, Provl. 1c. border of pearls superb; Dominica, wmk. C.A., 1/- violet an unused pair; Nevis, pairs of 4d. rose, 4d. orange, 6d. litho. (unused), 1/- blue-green, a single specimen unused, 4d. orange litho. unused; St. Lucia, 1st issue, very fine, 1/- red-brown used; Tobago, 6d. ochre used; St. Christopher, 6d. olive-brown, used; Trinidad, no wmk., perf. 13, 6d. emerald-green, unused; Virgin Islands, 6d. with large V used, 1/-'s with single and double line used and unused; a fine lot of Sydney Views, including 2d. plate, 2 unused with full gum; Victoria, early issues, unused, 5/- blue on yellow superb, and many others. Catalogues can now be had of the Auctioneers.

OCTOBER 8th and 9th.—The second portion of Sir Henry Bunbury's, Bart., Collection, including the following:—Oldenburg, practically complete; Basle, 2½ rappen; Naples, 50 gr.; fine unused Spanish; Sydney Views, 2d. plates 2 and 5 and 3d. green unused and very fine, superb 1d.'s, 1854 8d. orange, fine, registered imperf. unused; Queensland, 1st issue, 1d. a pair, 2d. blue with superb margins and 6d. green all used on pieces of original; India, Service 2 annas black and lilac, an unused pair in mint state; Nevis, practically complete and very fine; St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d. a superb strip of 4, unused, showing the error; Turks Islands, rare provisionals; Montserrat, C.A., 4d. blue; Barbados and Trinidad, a fine unused lot; Gibraltar, 1st issue, complete; St. Helena, a grand lot, nearly complete; Mauritius, Britannia issue, unused, 1/- on 5/- unused; fine Ceylons, etc.

OCTOBER 28th and 29th.—A fine private collection, comprising the following rarities:—Oldenburg, complete including ¼gr. yellow, used; French Colonies, 4c. grey, a fine pair; Hungary, 3kr. litho., unused; Cape of Good Hope, Woodblocks, 1d. red superb and 4d. dark blue fine; Mauritius, large fillet 2d. blue; British Guiana, fine large unused blocks of 1860 issues, provl. 2c. and 4c.; Grenada, ½d., error ostage, used; Canada, 7½d. green, used on piece, very fine; Nevis, lithographed, 6d., olive used, and another unused, and others; New Brunswick, 6d., yellow fine; St. Domingo, 1st issue, 1 real yellow used; St. Vincent, wmk. star, 1d. drab and 4d. ultramarine, unused with gum, and provls.; fine Sydney Views and laureateds; Philippines, 1rl. violet surcharged Habilitado, etc., used; Turks Islands, a scarce lot of provisionals; Ceylon, 1/9, fine; Victoria, 2d., fine background; Fiji Islands, early issues, a fine lot; Queensland, 1st issue, 1d., 2d. and 6d.; Virgin Islands, 1/- crimson on blue paper, unused and fine, and others.

These sales are attended by all the principal known collectors and dealers, and afford the best means of disposing of collections and rarities, the prices obtained being most satisfactory to owners. It is advisable that owners desirous of obtaining special days of sale, should communicate as early as possible, as the dates are being rapidly filled up.

Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of Sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include Stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment. The greatest care is requisite in the preparation of these Catalogues, so that a correct and comprehensive description of the Stamps may be given.

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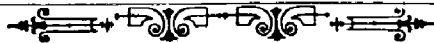
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[6-64-69]

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Fernando Po, 1896,

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½d. to 5/-, set of 10, 17/6.

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Perak, 1896,

1, 2 and 5 dollars, set of 3, 40/-.

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Violet surcharge, set of 3, 3/6.

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Surcharged "Kemahkotaan," set of 7, 5/6.

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2½d. rose ...	18	10	6	28	0
2½d. blue ...	7	1	6	5	5
3d. rose ...	20	10	6	24	8
4d. orange ...	10	3	6	7	6
6d. lilac ...	8	4	6	12	1
6d. grey ...	8	7	6	12	0
1s green ...	13	12	6	28	0

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BATH,

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This Month's

BARGAINS.

1878, Orange Free State, 5/- used, cat. 12/-	6	6
1892, Brit. Bechuanaland (obsolete), 6d.		
and 1/- on English, the pair, cat. 9/-	4	6
„ Complete set of 6, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d.,		
6d., 1/-	5	6
British South Africa—		
1895, Temporary issue, perf. 12½, thick		
paper, 2d. and 4d. the pair used,		
very scarce	7	6
1896, Surcharged on Cape for Buluwayo,		
½d. grey, extremely scarce, used...	1	0
1d. rose „ „ „ ...	1	6
2d. ochre „ „ „ ...	3	0
2d. ochre, error with broken A, used	10	0
4d. blue, extremely scarce, used ...	7	6
1896, New issue, large arms, set of 5,		
½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., scarce, used	2	0
1859, Bahamas, imperf., pair, 1d. lake,		
unused, superb, o.g., cat. £5 ...	50	0
1865, Queensland, registered, unused,		
superb, o.g., cat. 30/-	17	6
Gold Coast, set of 4, used, 2/-, 5/-, 10/-		
and 20/-	25	9
South Australia, 2½ on 4d., perf. 15, used		
cat. 2/6	0	8
5d. on 6d. O.S., used	3	6
Hayti, 3c. drooping Palm, very scare ...	0	8
Transvaal "Shafts," set of 4, ½d., 1d.,		
2d., 6d.	0	10
1895, Victoria, 2/- yellow green, the ob-		
solete and very rare stamp	12	6
1892, 9d. green, unused	3	0
„ 9d. „ used	1	9
1895, 9d. rose „	0	10

Terms Cash with order. Money returned if stamps not approved.

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No. 1	12 varieties, cat. about 5/-, price 1/-.
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ESTABLISHED 1875.

[3-69-71 (12).]

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100 „ „ „ 20/-

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SILVER MEDAL, GENEVA, 1896.

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 **Stamp Album.**

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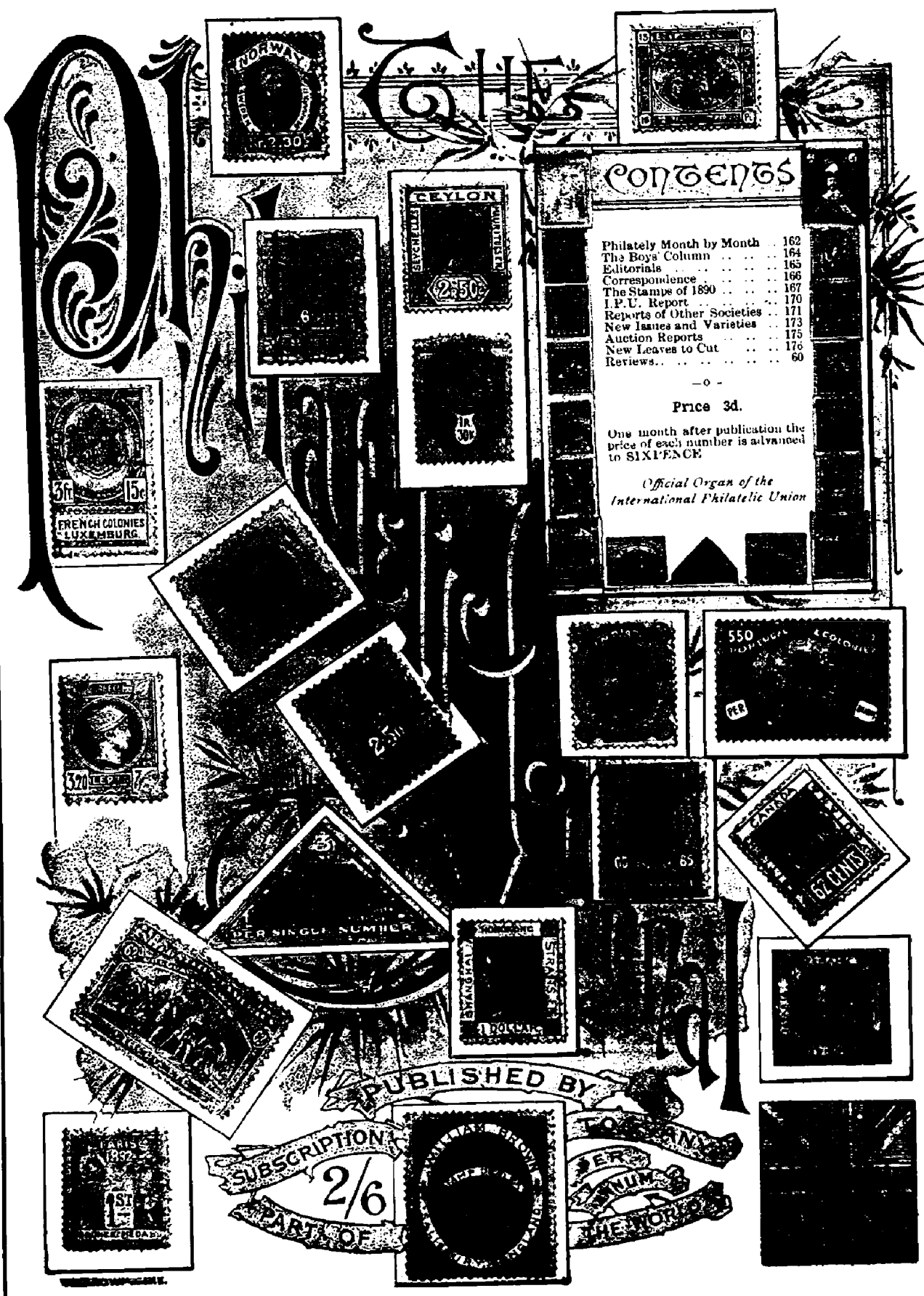
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SALISBURY.**



GILDS

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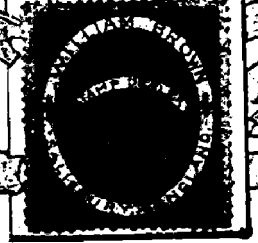
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SUBSCRIPTIONS 2/6

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All Matter and Advertisements for insertion in the November Number must reach us by October 30th, and Magazines for Reviews not later than the 30th instant.


LIST OF


STAMPS OFFERED FOR SALE

BY

WILLIAM BROWN.

Additions and Corrections to Price List post free, 15th Edition.

ABYSSINIA.

	Per 1		Per 10	
	UNUSED.	USED.	UNUSED.	USED.
1894. ½g. green ...	2d	—	1/2	—
½g. rose ...	3d	—	2/-	—
½g. blue ...	4d	—	—	—
½g. brown ...	6d	—	—	—

AFGHANISTAN.

1893. 1lb. green ...	—	1/6	—	—
1lb. orange ...	—	1/9	—	—

ALSACE.

	UNUSED.	USED.	UNUSED.	USED.
1870. 1c. olive ...	1/3	—	—	—
2c. brown ...	2/6	—	—	—
4c. grey ...	1/3	2/-	—	—
5c. green ...	—	7d	—	—
10c. bistre ...	—	4d	—	—
20c. blue ...	1/-	1/3	—	—
25c. brown ...	1/3	2/-	—	—
10c. bistre, inverted net ...	—	1/6	—	—
20c. blue, inverted net ...	—	26/-	—	—
25c. brown, inverted net ...	—	20/	—	—

AMOY.

½c. green ...	1d	—	3d	—
1c. red ...	1d	—	5d	—

ANGOLA.

	UNUSED.	USED.	UNUSED.	USED.
1870-85. Crown. 5r. black ...	2d	—	1/2	—
20r. bistre ...	2d	—	1/2	—
25r. violet ...	3d	—	1/3	—
100r. mauve ...	4d	—	—	—
200r. orange ...	8d	—	—	—
300r. chocolate ...	1/-	—	—	—
10r. green ...	2d	—	1/2	—
50r. blue ...	4d	—	—	—

ANGOLA.

1887. Head Embossed.

	Per 1		Per 10	
	UNUSED.	USED.	UNUSED.	USED.
5r. black ...	1d	1d	4d	—
10r. green ...	2d	—	9d	—
20r. carmine ...	2d	2d	1/6	—
25r. violet ...	3d	1d	—	7d
40r. chocolate ...	6d	—	—	—
50r. blue ...	6d	1d	—	7d
100r. brown ...	10d	4d	—	—
200r. lilac ...	1/8	—	—	—
300r. orange ...	2/6	2/6	—	—

1893.

2½r. brown ...	1d	—	2d	—
----------------	----	---	----	---

1894. Head.

5r. yellow ...	1d	—	4d	—
10r. reddish violet	1d	—	8d	—
15r. chocolate ...	2d	—	—	—
20r. lavender ...	2d	—	—	—
25r. green ...	3d	—	—	—
30r. light blue ...	4d	—	—	—

ANGRA.

1892-93. Head.

5r. yellow ...	1d	—	4d	—
10r. violet ...	1d	—	8d	—
15r. chocolate ...	2d	—	—	—
20r. lavender ...	2d	—	—	—
25r. green ...	3d	—	—	—
50r. blue ...	4d	1d	—	5d
75r. carmine ...	6d	—	—	—
8 r. green ...	7d	—	—	—
100r. brown ...	9d	—	—	—
150r. carmine ...	1/2	—	—	—
200r. blue on blue	1/6	—	—	—
300r. blue on buff	2/3	—	—	—

ANJOUAN.

1892.

	Per 1		Per 10	
	UNUSED.	USED	UNUS D	US&D.
1c. black ...	1d	—	2d	—
2c. brown ...	1d	—	3d	—
4c. lavender ...	1d	—	6d	—
5c. green ...	1d	—	7d	—
10c. lavender ...	2d	—	—	—
15c. blue ...	3d	—	—	—
20c. red and green	3d	—	—	—
26c. black and red	4d	—	—	—
30c. brown ...	5d	—	—	—
40c. red ...	6d	—	—	—
50c. carmine ...	8d	—	—	—
75c. orange ...	1/-	—	—	—
1fr. bronze ...	1/3	—	—	—

ANNAM and TONKIN.

Surcharged on French Colonial

1888. Stamps in black.

1c. on 2c. brown	6d	—	—	—
5c. on 10c. lavender	6d	—	—	—

ANTIGUA.

1863. Star.

1d. lilac-rose ...	5/-	2/-	—	—
1d. vermilion ...	4/-	1/9	—	—
6d. green ...	—	3/-	—	—

1873. Crown and CC.

1d. red, perf. 12½	4/6	2/3	—	—
1d. vermilion „	—	4/6	—	—
6d. green „	—	2/6	—	—

1879.

1d. red, perf. 14	—	1/6	—	—
2½d. brown „	—	40/-	—	—
4d. blue „	—	2/9	—	—
6d. green „	—	2/-	—	—

1882. Crown and CA.

½d. green ...	3d	6d	—	—
1d. red ...	4d	6d	—	—
2½d. brown ...	—	2/9	—	—
4d. blue ...	—	3/	—	—
6d. green ...	—	6/6	—	—

1886.

1d. red, perf. 12	—	2/-	—	—
2½d. blue, perf. 14	—	1/-	—	—
4d. brown „	1/6	1/4	—	—
1/- mauve „	30/-	—	—	—

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1858.

5c. red ...	4d	—	—	—
10c. green ...	10d	—	—	—
15c. blue ...	10d	—	—	—
5c. red, large figure	3/-	—	—	—

1861.

5c. pink ...	—	10d	—	—
--------------	---	-----	---	---

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Per 1 Per 10
UNUSED. USED. UNUSED. USED.

1864. Perf. Wmk.

5c. red ...	—	4d	—	—
-------------	---	----	---	---

1867. Various Heads.

5c. red, horizontal lines ...	—	3/-	—	—
10c. green ...	—	3d	—	—
15c. blue ...	—	2/3	—	—
5c. vermilion, groundwork of crossed lines	—	1d	—	7d

1873.

1c. purple ...	2d	2d	1/2	1/3
4c. brown ...	2d	1d	—	7d
30c. orange ...	—	1/9	—	—
60c. black ...	—	6d	—	—
90c. blue ...	—	8d	—	5/-

1878. Rouletted.

8c. lake ...	—	1d	—	7d
16c. green ...	—	2d	—	1/-
20c. blue ...	—	1/-	—	6/8
24c. „ ...	—	3d	—	—

1877-87. Perf.

2c. green ...	—	1d	—	4d
8c. lake ...	—	1d	—	4d
24c. blue ...	—	2d	—	1/-
25c. rose... ..	—	10d	—	—

1882. Surcharged.

½ on 5c. ...	3d	—	—	—
--------------	----	---	---	---

1882.

½c. brown, litho.	1d	1d	7d.	7d
1c. red ...	2d	—	—	—
12c. blue ...	—	1/9	—	—
12c. „ typo ...	—	9d	—	—

1884.

½c. brown, engraved	1d	1d	7d	7d
1c. red ...	—	1d	—	8d
12c. blue ...	—	2d	—	1/2

1884. Surcharged.

½ on 5c. ...	3d	—	—	—
4 on 5c. ...	—	4d	—	—

1888-90.

½c. blue ...	1d	1d	7d	—
2c. yellow-green	—	3d	—	—
3c. green ...	3d	3d	2/4	—
5c. carmine, collar both sides...	—	1d	—	7d
6c. carmine ...	—	1/6	—	—
10c. brown ...	—	2d	—	10d
15c. orange ...	—	3d	—	1/9
20c. green ...	—	3d	—	2/4
25c. violet ...	—	9d	—	5/4
30c. chocolate ...	—	6d	—	3/6
40c. slate ...	—	9d	—	5/4
50c. blue ...	—	9d	—	5/4

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

	Per 1		Per 10	
	UNUSED.	USED.	UNUSED.	USED.
1889-91.				
¼c. ultramarine	1d	1d	3d	3d
1c. brown ...	—	1d	—	2d
3c. blue-green...	3d	1d	—	7d
5c. red ...	—	1d	—	4d
12c. blue ...	—	3d	—	—
¼c. on 12c. blue, black sur. ...	2d	—	1/3	—
¼c. on 12c. blue, red sur. ...	1d	—	9d	—
¼c. green ...	1d	1d	2d	2d
2c. violet ...	1d	1d	2d	2d
5c. red ...	—	1d	—	2d
6c. blue ...	—	3d	—	2/4
10c. brown ...	—	1d	—	8d
40c. olive-green...	—	4d	—	1/9
50c. orange ...	—	5d	—	3/-
60c. black ...	—	7d	—	4/8
8c. carmine ...	—	4d	—	—
1p. blue ...	—	1/6	—	—
1c. brown (re-cut)	—	1d	—	3d
1892.				
2c. light blue, Columbus ...	1/6	1/6	—	12/-
5c. dark blue do.	1/6	1/6	—	—
¼c. blue ...	1d	1d	7d	3d
1c. brown ...	1d	1d	—	3d
2c. green ...	1d	1d	—	3d
3c. orange ...	2d	2d	—	1/2
5c. carmine ...	3d	1d	—	2d
10c. rose ...	4d	1d	—	6d
12c. blue ...	—	2d	—	1/2
16c. grey ...	—	3d	—	1/8
24c. brown ...	—	3d	—	2/-
50c. green ...	—	4d	—	1/8
1p. carmine ...	—	9d	—	5/10
2p. green ...	—	1/6	—	—
5p. blue ...	—	3/5	—	27/-

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

1890.				
10c. red ...	—	1/3	—	10/-
40c. blue ...	—	2/6	—	20/-

1884-87.

Surcharged "Oficial" in black.

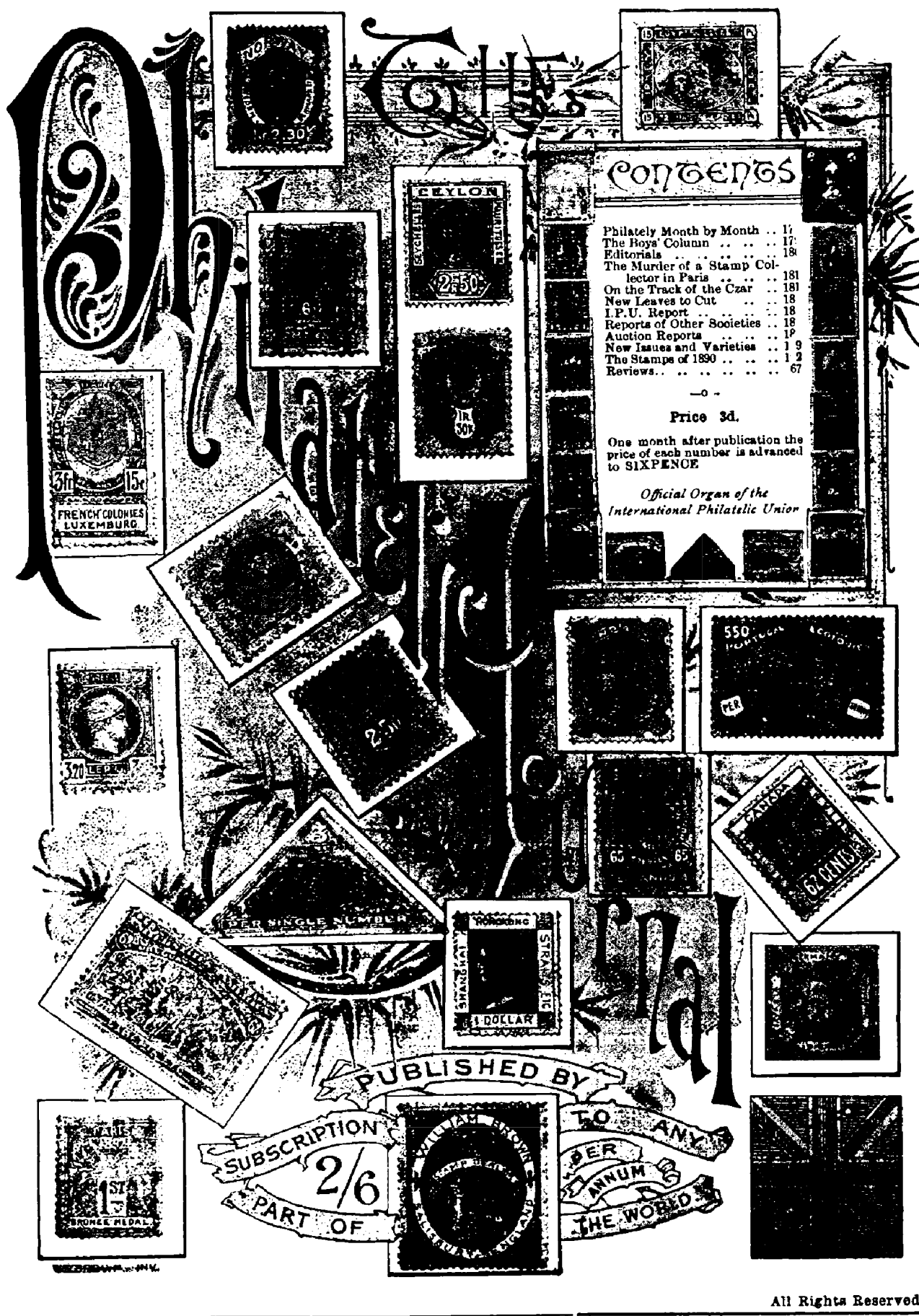
1c. red ...	4d	—	—	—
2c. green ...	6d	4d	—	2/4
4c. brown ...	9d	6d	—	4/8
8c. lake ...	1/-	5d	—	3/4
12c. blue ...	1/-	—	—	—

AUSTRIA.

	Per 1		Per 10	
	UNUSED.	USED.	UNUSED.	USED.
1850. Arms.				
<i>thin paper.</i>				
3kr. red ...	—	1d	—	3d
6kr. brown ...	—	1d	—	—
9kr. blue ...	—	1d	—	—
<i>thick paper</i>				
1kr. yellow ...	—	4d	—	—
2kr. black ...	—	4d	—	2/6
3kr. red ...	—	1d	—	3d
6kr. browo ...	—	1d	—	3d
9kr. blue ...	—	1d	—	3d
1858. Head to left.				
2kr. yellow ...	—	4d	—	4d
5kr. red ...	—	1d	—	4d
10kr. brown ...	—	1d	—	4d
15kr. blue ...	—	1d	—	4d
1861. Head to right.				
2kr. yellow ...	—	6d	—	3/-
3kr. green ...	—	6d	—	3/-
5kr. red ...	—	1d	—	7d
10kr. brown ...	—	2d	—	1/2
15kr. blue ...	—	1d	—	7d
1863. Eagle. Small perf.				
3kr. green ...	—	1/-	—	—
5kr. rose ...	—	4d	—	1/8
10kr. blue ...	—	3d	—	1/8
15kr. brown ...	—	35	—	1/8
1864. Large perf.				
2kr. yellow ..	—	3d	—	1/9
3kr. green ...	—	3d	—	1/9
5kr. rose ...	—	1d	—	4d
10kr. blue ...	—	2d	—	1/-
15kr. brown ...	—	1d	—	4d
1867.				
Head to right in circle.				
2kr. yellow ...	—	1d	—	3d
3kr. green ...	—	1d	—	3d
5kr. rose ...	—	1d	—	2d
10kr. blue ..	—	1d	—	2d
15kr. brown ...	—	1d	—	4d
25kr. lilac ...	—	2d	—	—
50kr. flesh ...	—	8d	—	—

WILLIAM BROWN,

St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.



GILLES

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TO ANY

PER ANNUM 6

THE WORLD



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16 All Matter and Advertisements for insertion in the December Number must reach us by November 30th, and Magazines for Reviews not later than the 30th instant.

“IDEAL” SERIES OF PACKETS

OF

Foreign Postage Stamps.

THESE PACKETS which are Unrivalled in the trade, have been *thoroughly* revised, and in many cases prices have been reduced and New Packets added. None of these Packets contain Fiscal, Bill, or Telegraph Stamps (except those specially mentioned), and no Cut Post Cards.

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For each 300 Stamps in Great Britain - - - - 1d.
 „ 150 „ Abroad - - - - 2½d.

I.—COMMON ASSORTED.

	Price per Packet.	
	1 pkt.	3 pkts.
1.—Contains 150 Stamps	... 4d.	3d.
2.— „ 250 „	... 6d.	5d.
3.— „ 500 „	... 9d.	8d.
4.— „ 1000 „	... 1/	10d.

II.—VARIETY PACKETS.

5.—Contains 100 varieties from all parts of the world	... 1/	9d.
6.—Contains 200 varieties	... 2/6	2/2
7.— „ 500 „	... 7/6	7/
8.— „ 750 „	... 16/	15/3
9.— „ 1000 „	... 24/	21/6
10.— „ 1500 „	... 50/	—
11.— „ 2000 „	... £5	—
12.— „ 3000 „	... £15	—

Larger Variety Packets even than this made to order.

Prices on application.

III.—EUROPEAN SERIES.

13.—Contains 50 varieties from <i>Europe</i> only, including Alsace (R), Austria, Bosnia, Cyprus &c.	... 5d.	4d.
14.—Contains 100, all different, including Denmark, Great Britain, France, Germany, Heligoland (R), &c.	... 1/	8d.
15.—Contains 250, all different, including Iceland, Italy, Levant, Luxemburg (S.P), Montenegro Portugal, San Marino, &c.	... 4/	3/6

Price per Packet.
1 pkt. 3 pkts.

16.—Contains 500, all different, including Finland, Greece (1 drachma), Hungary (1 florin), Italy (surcharged and 5 and 10 lire), Livonia, Malta, Naples, Sardinia, Saxony, Spain (10 pesetas), Switzerland, Turkey (5 piastres), Wurtemberg, &c.	10/6	9/
17.—Contain 1000, all different, including Turkey (unpaid), Switzerland (3 francs), Sweden (surcharged), San Marino, Monaco Gibraltar, Roumania (50 bani), Portugal (Provisorio), Norway, Servia, (1 dinar), Italy (set of Segnatasse), Iceland, Greece (rare unpaid), Great Britain, France (unpaid), Finland (1 mark), Denmark (service), Bulgaria (surcharged), &c., &c.	36/	27/6

IV.—WEST INDIAN SERIES.

18.—Contains 12 varieties from the West Indies only, including Cuba, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c.	... 6d.	5d.
19.—Contains 30, all different, including Porto Rico, Jamaica (official), Cuba (Baby King), St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c.	... 1/6	1/3
20.—Contains 50, all different, including Cuba, Porto Rico (Baby King), Martinique, Tobago, St. Thomas, Barbados, &c.	... 3/6	3/

	Price per Packet	
	1 pkt.	3 pkts.
21.—Contains 100, all different, including Tobago, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Cuba, Hayti (surcharged), St. Thomas Porto Rico, and other rare Stamps.	8/	7/3
22.—Contains 156, all different, including all the above and many more	15/	14/

V.—SOUTH AMERICAN SERIES.

23.—Contains 12 varieties from South America only, including Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Peru, &c. ...	6d.	5d.
24.—Contains 30, all different, including Bolivia, Brazil (journals), B. Guiana, Colombia, Curaçao, Ecuador, &c.	1/6	1/4
25.—Contains 50, all different, including Bolivar, Bolivia, Brazil (unpaid), British Guiana, Paraguay, Chili (imperf.), Peru (surch.), &c.	4/	3/9
26.—Contains 100, all different including Antioqua, Bogota, Colombia, Peru (surcharged Chili Arms), Paraguay (official), British Guiana, Santander, Surinam, French Guiana, &c. ...	10/	9/
27.—Contains 200, all different, including Ecuador (official and Postal fiscals), Surinam (unpaid), Bolivar (rare), Montevideo, Argentine (surcharged), Brazil (figure), Brazil (500 reis), &c. A very fine collection of South American Stamps.	25/	22/6

VI.—CENTRAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN SERIES.

28.—Contains 12 varieties, from Central America and Mexico only, including Mexico (head of President), Honduras, Salvador, Venezuela, &c.	1/	11d.
29.—Contains 30, all different, including Mexico, Salvador (surcharged), Nicaragua, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Guatemala (parrot), Guanacaste, &c.	5/	4/6
30.—Contains 50, all different, including Mexico (1864, complete set, and Porte de Mar), Nicaragua (official), Guatemala, Honduras (first issue), Costa Rica (official), British Honduras (surcharged), Salvador (first issue), &c. ...	10/	9/

	Price per Packet.	
	1 pks.	3 pkts.
31.—Contains 100, all different, including Mexico (splendid set from 1856 to 1888, and Porte de Mar), Nicaragua (sets and officials), Salvador (surcharged with bar and without), Guatemala (surcharged), Venezuela (Bolivar), British Honduras (surcharged, and 1890), Costa Rica (surcharged), Guanacaste, Honduras (official), Honduras (first issue), Guatemala, &c. ...	30/	25/

VII.—NORTH AMERICAN SERIES.

32.—Contains 12 varieties from North America only	4d.	3d.
33.—Contains 30, all different, including U.S. and Canada	1/	10d.
34.—Contains 50, all different, including U.S. (obsolete), Canada (beaver), &c.	5/	4/6
35.—Contains 100, all different, including Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Canada (obsolete), U.S. (Postage Due and others), &c.	13/6	12/6

VIII.—ASIATIC AND AFRICAN SERIES.

36.—Contains 12 varieties from Asia and Africa only, including Cape, Chefoo, Egypt, India, Transvaal, &c.	3d.	2d.
37.—Contains 30, all different, including Angola, Benin, Ceylon, Chinkiang, Congo, Deccan, Natal, Straits, &c.	9d.	7d.
38.—Contains 50, all different, including Bamra, Cashmere, Gold Coast, Guinea, Holkar, Johore, Kewkiang, Nossi Bé, Puttailla, Tunis, &c.	2/	1/9
39.—Contains 100, all different, including Amoy, Borneo, Cape Verde, China, Hong Kong, Horta, Obock, Perak, Sirmoor ...	5/	4/6
40.—Contains 200, all different, including Cochín, Faridkot, Gambia, Ichang, Japan (silver wedding), Liberia, Mauritius, Macau, Philippines, Poonch, Selangor, Shanghai, Sierra Leone, Timor, Zululand, &c. ...	11/6	10/6

	Price per Packet. 1 pkt. 3 pkts.
41.—Contains 300, all different, including Funchal, Hankow, Jhalawar, Korea, Labuan, Morocco, Mozambique, Nowanugger, Orange, Pahang, Persia (5 krans), P. Delgada, Reunion, Sarawak, Travancore, S. Ujong, Zanzibar, &c. ...	... 30/ 27/6

IX.—AUSTRALIAN AND OCEANIAN SERIES.

42.—Contains 12 varieties from Oceania only ...	... 6d. 5d.
43.—Contains 50, all different, including N.S. W., N. Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, &c. ...	... 2/6 2/3
44.—Contains 100, all different, including Cook Islands, New Caledonia, Queensland, Sandwich Islands, Westralia, &c. ...	... 10/ 9/

X.—BRITISH COLONIAL SERIES.

45.—Contains 50 varieties from British Colonies only, including Barbados, Bahamas, Bermuda, Borneo, Canada (beaver), Cape of Good Hope (5/-), Ceylon (surch.), &c. ...	... 2/6 2/3
46.—Contains 100, all different including Cyprus (pence issue), Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Great Britain, Grenada, Gwalior, Hong Kong (surcharged), &c. ...	... 8/ 7/3
47.—Contains 200, all different, including India (O. H. M. S.) Jamaica (official), Johore Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Isles, Malta, Mauritius (surcharged), New Brunswick, New South Wales (old), New Zealand, Newfoundland, Pahang, Perak, Seychelles, St. Helena, St. Lucia, Selangor, Sierra Leone, Tobago, Trinidad, Victoria, Van Dieman's Land, Westralia, Zululand, &c. ...	... 30/ 27/

	Price per Packet. 1 pkt 3 pkts.
48.—Contains 500, all different, from all parts of the British Empire. A very fine collection ...	... 100/- —

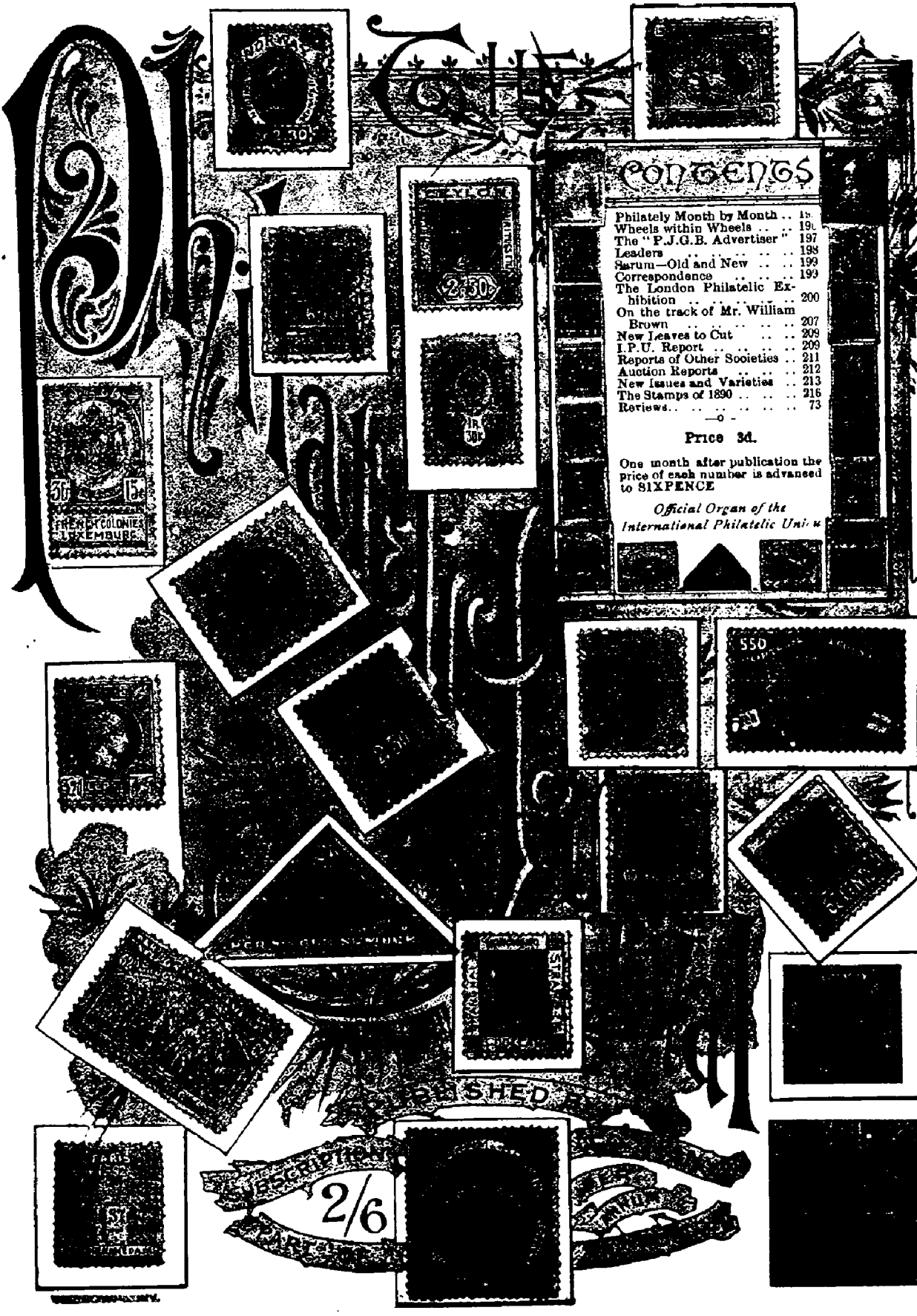
XI. NATIVE INDIAN STATES.

49.—Contains 16 varieties from the Native States only, including Bhopal, Deccan, &c. ...	... 8d. 7d.
50.—Contains 32, all different, including Cochin, Gwalior, Holka, &c. ...	... 1/6 1/4
51.—Contains 50, all different, including Bamra, Cashmere, Jhalawar, Jhind, Nepal, Nowannugger, Poonch, &c. ...	... 3/6 3/3
52.—Contains 100, all different, including Faridkot Puttialla, Sirmoor, Soruth, Travancore, &c. ...	... 11/ 10/

XII. NON-EUROPEAN SERIES.

53.—Contains 100 varieties, without any European, including Angra, Angola, Cashmere, China, Cuba, Deccan, Dutch Indies, Gambia, Gold Coast, Guadeloupe, etc....	... 3/6 3/
54.—Contains 200, all different, including Grenada, Guinea, Gwalior, Hawaii, Hayti, Holkar, Honduras, Hong Kong, Japan, Jhalawar, Leeward Islands, Liberia, Macau, Mexico, Mauritius, etc. ...	... 8/6 7/6
55.—Contains 300, all different, including Nicaragua, Peru, Philippine Islands, Poonch, Porto Rico, Portuguese Indies, Puttialla, Queensland, Reunion, Salvador, Seychelles, etc. ...	... 12/6 11/
56.—Contains 400, all different, including Samoa, Sarawak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, Shanghai, Siam, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, Soruth, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Thome e Principe, St. Vincent, Surinam, etc. 21/ 20/

WILLIAM BROWN,
St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.



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Foreign Postage Stamps.

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ALL POSTAGE EXTRA.

For each 300 Stamps in Great Britain - - - - 1d.
 „ 150 „ Abroad - - - - 2½d.

Price per Packet
1 pkt. 3 pkts.

Price per Packet^t
1 pk. 3 pkts.

XII.—NON-EUROPEAN SERIES.

- | | | |
|---|------|------|
| 57.—Contains 500, all different, including Congo, Trinidad, Bechuanaland, B. Honduras, Travancore, United States, Uruguay, Victoria, Zululand, Morocco, Egypt (unpaid), Natal, &c. | 35/- | 32/6 |
| 58.—Contains 1000, all different, including the above and many other rare and obsolete Stamps. A fine Packet | 80/- | — |

XIII.—UNUSED SERIES.

- | | | |
|--|------|------|
| 59.—Contains 12 var. from all parts of the world | 5d. | 3d. |
| 60.—Contains 25 var. from all parts of the world | 1/- | 10d. |
| 61.—Contains 50 var. from all parts of the world | 2/6 | 2/3 |
| 62.—Contains 100 var. from all parts of the world | 7/6 | 7/- |
| 63.—Contains 200 var. from all parts of the world | 20/- | 18/- |
| 64.—Contains 350 var. from all parts of the world | 45/- | 41/- |
| 65.—Contains 500 var. from all parts of the world | 80/- | 72/- |

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

- | | | |
|--|------|------|
| 66.—Contains 12 var. of entire used Post Cards | 4d. | 3d. |
| 67.—Contains 25 var. of entire used Post Cards | 9d. | 7d. |
| 68.—Contains 25 var. of cut Envelopes, used and unused ... | 9d. | 7d. |
| 69.—Contains 12 var. of Telegraph Stamps | 4d. | 3d. |
| 70.—Contains 25 var. of Telegraph Stamps | 1/- | 10d. |
| 71.—Contains 50 var. of Telegraph Stamps | 3/- | 2/6 |
| 72.—Contains 42 var. of Danish Locals | 2/- | 1/9 |
| 73.—Contains 85 var. of Danish Locals | 4/- | 3/6 |
| 74.—Contains 50 var. of Fiscal Stamps | 1/3 | 1/- |
| 75.—Contains 100 var. of Fiscal Stamps | 3/- | 2/6 |
| 76.—Contains 20 var. of French Colonial Stamps | 6d. | 4d. |
| 77.—Contains 60 var. of French Colonial Stamps | 2/6 | 2/- |
| 78.—Contains complete sets of 13 Stamps from 20 French Colonies | 90/- | — |

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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain AND P.J.G.B. ADVERTISER.



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Dear Sir:

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subscription to 'The Philatelic Journal of Great
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**XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS
SERIES (Continued).**

	Price per Packet.	
	1 pkt.	3 pkts.
79.—Contains 750 var of unused Post Cards, all entire, a superb collection ...	310/-	—
80.—Contains 300 varieties of entire unused Envelopes and Wrappers ...	180/-	—
81.—Contains 100 Stamps from 100 different countries ...	5/-	4/6
82.—Contains 200 Stamps from 200 different countries ...	12/6	11/6
83.—Contains 12 var. of Chinese Locals ...	9d.	8d.
84.—Contains 25 var. of Chinese Locals ...	2/6	2/3
85.—Contains 50 var. of Chinese Locals ...	7/6	6/9
86.—Contains 25 different Philatelic Journals ...	1/6	—
87.—Contains 50 different, including <i>London Philatelist, Record, P.J.G.B., &c., &c....</i>	3/-	—
88.—100 Philatelic Papers from various parts of the world ..	7/6	—

XV.—THE "IDEAL" SERIES.

All of these Packets are entirely different from each other, each containing 100 varieties of good Stamps. Purchasers buying the whole series will thus have 1000 varieties of Stamps entirely different from each other. The quality of the Packets as a whole is better than that of the 1000 variety Packet number 9.

	Price per 1 pkt.	
89.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Alsace to Bolivar	3/6
90.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Bolivia to Costa Rica	3/6
91.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Cuba to Gambia	3/6
92.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Germany to Heligoland	3/6
93.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Holkar to Jamaica	3/6
94.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Japan to New Zealand	3/6
95.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Nicaragua to Prussia	3/6
96.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Portugal to Seychelles	3/6
97.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Shanghai to Switzerland	3/6
98.—Contains 100 var. from the countries Tasmania to Zululand	3/6

The ten Packets for 31/6.

XVI.—THE 'IDEAL' PACKET.

No. 100.



THIS PACKET, containing 1000 varieties, is the finest Packet we have ever placed before our friends and customers. The success that this Packet has met with has encouraged us to still further improve it and add to its many advantages. It now contains Stamps never before placed in this Packet, many very fine and obsolete varieties. To give a complete list of its contents, or even a large portion, would be impossible, for the best Stamps will be continually changed.

Of this Packet we have sold over 100 during the past two years. One purchaser having bought 15 Packets, another 12, and many two, three, or more. This speaks for itself.

We have determined to further increase the attractions, and in future the contents will be :

1000 Postage Stamps (all different). ENTIRE ENVELOPES.

The Smallest Post Card in the World. (No Cut Cards or Fiscals).

1000 Ideal Hinges. The Ideal Perforation Gauge, and one of Gibbons' Far-Famed Imperial Albums.

To every Fifth Purchaser we give 10/- worth of Stamps from our Approval Sheets, and a Year's Subscription to the "P.J.G.B."

Price 5s. (carriage extra on the Album) or 4s. without the Album.

ZANZIBAR PROVISIONALS, 1896.

I have secured a limited number of the following rare Zanzibar Provisionals, which I can offer at the under-mentioned prices).

Of the $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas, only 1800 sets were printed and PROBABLY only the same quantity of the lower values.

Of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 2 annas, only 1920 stamps were issued, of which there are 384 only of the large type.

The following are the prices NETT, CASH IN ADVANCE. No exchange accepted.

Surcharged Zanzibar on B.E.A. PROTECTORATE.

	1 set	3 sets
	s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black and green ; 1 anna, black and red ; 2 annas, black and blue (used or unused)	35 0	80 0
$4\frac{1}{2}$ annas, black and orange ; 5 annas, black and bistre ; $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas, black and lilac (unused)	40 0	90 0
The set of 6 values	70 0	167 6
1 anna, black and red	16 0	42 0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ on 2 annas, red and black, on blue	21 0	80 0
Pair of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas on 2 annas, large and small surcharge, severed	63 0	165 0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas on 1 anna, plum, two types (used)	35 0	90 0

These prices are strictly nett, no discount.

WILLIAM BROWN,

St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.





[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, No. 1.

JANUARY 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

THE MEKEEL COMPANY'S SEMI-ANNUAL.

An excellent piece of work is before us; excellent in appearance and contents. "Volume XIV. No. 127. November, 1895." So the legend runs.

It is but a short time since the *Philatelic Journal of America* ceased to figure in the monthly lining of our mail-bag. In July, 1895, these front columns of the *Review of Reviews* were occupied with the last issue of the *P.J. of A.* in its original form; Messrs. Mekeel finding that their subscribers' wants could be best and most fully supplied by the *Weekly*, while the publication twice a year of important articles in handsome dress, bid fair to command an increasing circle of purchasers.

The first-fruits of this second project have just reached us, and we can say very heartily that they more than equal our expectations. An admirable portrait of Mr. Charles Haviland Mekeel, ushers in an illustrated treatise on the St. Louis Stamps, historical, scientific, technical, and commercial. This treatise is also on sale separately, uniform with the *P.J. of A.*, in stiff white parchment covers. It was published at 50 cents, but the price has already been doubled. Mr. C. H. Mekeel himself is the writer.

His brother Isaac turns to the humorous features of the recent find of these same stamps, and gives an interesting account of the "Bear Hunt," in the court-house cellar at Louisville, Kentucky, and its results.

The stamps of the British Colonies are pretty nearly as popular with American collectors as they are amongst ourselves, and work of a high order is being carried on in the States in connexion with some of the issues. Among the most advanced philatelists in this field is Mr. F. M. Andreini, whose paper on Nevis and the Virgin Islands compares well with the best that has been done over here—and that is saying much. The Leeward Islands are a good deal

to the fore just now, and we hope we shall have further information concerning them from the pen of Mr. Andreini, whose years spent in the West Indies give him an added personal interest in his subject.

Our readers have not forgotten the essay on mechanical aids for the collector, read by Mr. Krauth at the Clayton A.P.A. convention last August, and re-printed as our "Article of the Month" in September. Under the heading of "Help for the Poor," Mr. Krauth has several more sound and practical suggestions to make. Nor need the poor only reap the benefit. Those of us who are rich enough in wisdom to enjoy the exercise of our own ingenuity, rather than "repose on aught found made," will do well to learn of Mr. Krauth and unwardly digest his hints, to stimulate our own inventive genius to more activity.

Mr. Seidenberg compares stamps with diamonds as an investment, to the obvious advantage of the former! His theme is the financial stability of stamps; and he treats it like a level-headed business man, but with no lack of appreciation of the subtler attractions of philately.

Mr. Crawford Capen writes on the scarcity, and the extreme value to the scientific collector, of "clear prints,"—prints, that is, produced under the most perfect conditions, and presenting the maximum of internal evidence to the investigator. Mr. Capen gives particulars of various printings of U.S. stamps.

Mr. H. B. Phillips takes as his subject the care of entire envelopes and franks, recommending the use of independent cardboard pages with binding attachment, and screw back; and diagonal strips across the lower corners of the specimens to hold them in position, these strips to be identical in colour with the envelope if possible.

Mr. Quackenbush deals with the essentials and limitations of catalogues, pointing out some common fallacies in regard to value and its relation to prices; and showing that catalogues, despite their unavoidable imperfections, are more trustworthy guides to market rates than

auction figures, and moreover that the world's catalogue-makers are on the right road to reach ultimate accuracy.

Altogether an excellent number, as we said at starting. Our congratulations to the House of Mekeel!

Philately at Home.

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL—*Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391, Strand, W.C.*

The sixty-sixth number of the sturdy father of our philatelic forest, is more multifold than ever, 40 pages save one of wholesome food for philatelic reflection! And beside these two full-page portraits of Sir Rowland Hill, whose birth on December 3rd, 1795, is fitly commemorated by their publication, by that of other two portraits of Sir Rowland's parents, by pictures of his birth-place at Kidderminster, and of Bruce Castle, and by an excellent memoir from the pen of Mr. Van Noorden. Nor is this all, Mr. Pearson Hill adds a summary of the proposals made by his father for carrying out the scheme of cheap prepaid postage, together with other documents, including certain correspondence between Rowland Hill and James Chalmers. From these it is quite evident that Hill was the first, and avowedly the first, on Chalmers' own showing, to publish a proposal for adhesive postage stamps.

The editor continues his article on the Stamped Telegraph Forms of the United Kingdom, mentioned in our last.

Mr. C. J. Phillips, under the heading of "Notes and News," gives a report of the trial and conviction at Sierra Leone of James Hastings Spain, Postmaster, charged with falsification of accounts, embezzlement and forgery. This report appeared first in the daily papers for December 3rd.

Representations having been made to Mr. Cook, Postmaster-General of New South Wales, by the philatelists of the colony, the Minister has promised (says the *Australian Star*) to make no more official re-prints. Those that have already been issued however, 1,000 sets, will not be withdrawn.

The half-crown "Philatelic Diary," issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, is one of those things without which no philatelic family can be complete. No one who had a copy of last year's diary will fail to get the second edition, but there are plenty of other people who need it quite as badly.

The I.P.U. social gathering of Dec. 11th is described under the same heading, nor have we mentioned the half of Mr. Phillips' topics even now.

We ourselves are reproducing the shorthand report of a trial which took place on the same day as that celebrated International Philatelic Reunion.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST — *Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand.*

We cannot this month do more than glance at the contents of our staidest and most dignified of friends, with his unswerving air of benevolent propriety—the *London Philatelist*.

In his seasonable way, Mr. Castle tells us how to be popular and get ourselves respected in any civilized community. We thank him much for this.

Mr. Otto Pfenniger's notes on Switzerland and the Cantonal Stamps, read before the Brighton Society, are now appearing in the *L.P.*

The epistles of the Seebeck seem to be also coming out in numbers.

Q. Why is N. F. Seebeck more like Mary's lamb than Lord Roberts—commonly known as "Bobs"?

A. Because he knows enough to advertise.

The *London Philatelist* steps into the ring round the Vienna disputants whose angry passions have waxed hot over the "Mercury" newspaper-stamp controversy. (See under *Austria Philatelist*). We intend prophesying results when the facts are all known and the temperature of the combatants has fallen. Meanwhile, are there degrees of re-printing? Can we have positive re-print, more re-printer, and most reprehensible? "We believe," says the *L.P.*, "that they are re-prints, and the postmarks even more so!"

The "Australian Notes" are a good feature.

ALSO RECEIVED:—*The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, The English Specialists' Journal, Monthly Post, Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, Philatelic Record, and Stamp News.*

Continental Philately.

AUSTRIA PHILATELIST — 45, *Wenzelsplatz, Prague, Bohemia.*

Under this heading, we mentioned last month that the Austrian newspaper stamps of 1850—56 with head of Mercury, had been turning up in suspicious quantities, and that the Austrian Philatelic Club had offered to test specimens free of charge. We quoted this from Herr Hans Kropf in the November *Austria Philatelist*. The same number of our Prague contemporary contained an announcement of the Christmas *Welt Post* (Vienna), which was advertised to contain a "sensational article concerning the Austrian Mercury, illustrated description of all three types showing the characteristic points of the genuine, with details of variation in printing, paper, shade, and gum, including many particulars of these interesting types hitherto unknown to the collecting world."

Without waiting for the appearance of this article, Herr Edward Horak writes in the December *Australia Phil.* with the unmistakable intention of throwing very strong suspicion on the two "finds" of these stamps ostensibly made in 1890 and 1895, and on a number of others which came on the market some 2½ years ago. Herr Horak asserts that in all cases the obliteration marks have been of doubtful authenticity,

and that in gum and paper as well as design the stamps which turned up last year are unsatisfactory. Herr Horak declares with regret that Herr Kropf's warning came much too late.

We cannot help thinking that he himself would have been well-advised to leave his denunciations in a drawer to cool for a week or two longer.

Herr Sigmund Friedl, proprietor and publisher of the *Welt-post*, owner and curator of the Friedl International Postage Stamp Museum at Vienna, has for the last ten years or more spared neither money nor pains to procure early issues, envelopes and newspaper stamps, ESPECIALLY OF AUSTRIA; and the *Mercury* finds mentioned above have all passed through his hands. Herr Friedl has thus been a large investor in stamps of this class, and after thirty years experience is commonly accepted as an unquestioned authority. His reply to the attack now made upon him appears to us temperate in tone and conclusive in substance. We have not space to go into the matter in detail at present, but if after receiving the January *Austria Philatelist* it seems desirable to treat it at length, we shall simply state the evidence on both sides in our next number. If, however, as we quite expect, Herr Friedl's position is accepted and apology made him, we shall simply state this, and condense his description of the three types for the benefit of our readers from the December *Welt-post*.

"Sports" of the fair flower of philately are becoming common among the Germanic kindred. Albums, price-lists, and periodicals are now devoted to the Liebig Company's chromo-scraps in the two empires, while from Munich we have an illustrated catalogue of USED TRAM TICKETS, with prospectus of a company promoting their collection and sale, and a fortnightly organ containing 15 pages of reading matter. These things are published by H. Fellmeth and Gebrüder Haertl, I. Baaderstrasse, Munich. The English prospectus is a business-like production, well calculated to attract the novelty-seeker. The "Tramway-Tickets-Sport" is to contain:—

"A review of everything which is of interest to the collector of Tramway tickets:

A continuous description of the cities in which tramways exist with special reference to the tramways themselves.

Biographies of distinguished men who have been identified with the construction of street railways or with the tramway ticket sport:

Lists of tickets in use and of tickets about to be issued.

Miscellaneous news of tramways."

Herr von Posch, who has more than once been mentioned in our pages as a contributor to the *Austria Philatelist* and Post-Rath of Linz, has been made Postmaster of Czernowitz in Bukowina.

DER SAMMLER-FREUND.—*Hermann Motz, Mannheim.*

Herr Motz contributes largely to his own column, and produces a creditable little paper. He writes on the cancellations of the Grand

Duchy of Baden, giving a list of towns with their corresponding numbers, and fills a column with a winter's night poem. Societies' reports, black list, notes and advertisements make up the new venture.

SAN MARINO CORRIERE DEI FRANCOBOLLI—*Vittorio Durani & Co., Turin.*

Signor Durani has amalgamated these two papers, making one, which is printed in parallel columns of French and Italian, and posted to subscribers from San Marino. The National Exhibition to take place at Turin in 1898 is to have a philatelic section.

It is announced that Signor Corsi, perhaps best known to our readers by the "Annuaire" he published two years ago, intends to retire from the philatelic business he has conducted in Rome.

CONTINENTAL CUTTINGS.

A Mr. Hoffman having written to the *Echo de la Timbrologie* in some trepidation regarding the stamps of Madagascar, the editors publish a most judicious and well-timed letter addressed them by our friends Messrs. Alfred Smith & Sons. This letter points out that the stamps condemned by the S.S.S.S. were those issued by an English syndicate and inscribed "British Inland Mail, Madagascar, not the French surcharges, which have never for a moment been called in question.

M. Armand Déthier, writing in the *Petit Bleu* for December 12, gives particular of three stamp frauds who have been making money in Liège, —Etienne Thilbert, who has not yet been caught, T. Rase and G. Delatour. The latter spent his time changing the 5c. Canton de Vaud into 4c., the French 1fr. cherry into vermilion, &c. &c., and doctoring perforations of various kinds.

ALSO REVIEWED—*Il Francobollo, Trinacria, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde, El Heraldo Timbrologico, O Philatelist, Moniteur du Collectionneur, La Revue Postale, Revue Philatélique Belge, Anvers Philatélique, Der Philatelist, das Postwertzeichen, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, die Post, die Briefmarke, Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung, Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung, l'Avenir des Timbres-Poste, Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, Courrier des Timbres-Poste, Revue Philatélique Internationale, l'Annonce Timbrologique.*

Philately in the States.

THE EASTERN PHILATELIST.—*F. H. Pinkham, Masonic Block, Newmarket, N.H.*

Our readers may remember the promise of a brilliant holiday number of this paper. It is a good number undoubtedly, and perhaps a holiday would hardly be a holiday without a certain amount of padding.

Mr. Crawford Capen gives a very minute account of the various printings of our dear old

friend the three cent 1870—82, summed up in the following list

LIST OF VARIETIES OF THE 3—CENT OF 1870—82.

National Bank Note Company Print, 1870—73.

1. 3c. green. Grill, 9 x 11½. Brown gum.

- A. Light yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
- B. Dark yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.

2. 3c. green. Grill, 8½ x 10½.

- A. Light yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
- B. Dark yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.

3. 3c. green.

- A. Light yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.
- B. Dark yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.

Continental Bank Note Company—Original Process of Printing, 1873-77. From Plates Engraved by the National Company.

4. 3c. green. Light gum.

- A. Light yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.
- B. Dark yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.
- C. Light blue-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.

From Continental Plates.

5. 3c. green. Brown or light gum.

- A. Light yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper,
 - b. Translucent Paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.
- B. Dark yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.
- C. Bright light yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.
- D. Bright dark yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.
- E. Light blue-green. Light gum.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.
- F. Dark blue-green. Light gum.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.

6. 3c. green. Ribbed paper. Brown gum.

- A. Dark yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.
- B. Bright dark yellow-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
 - c. Thick opaque paper.

Improved Process of Printing, 1877-79.

7. 3c. green. Light gum.

- A. Light blue-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.
- B. Dark blue-green.
 - a. Opaque paper.
 - b. Translucent paper.

American Bank Note Company's, Print, 1879-82. From Continental or American Plates.

8. 3c. green. Light gum.

- A. Light blue-green.
 - a. Stiff opaque porous paper.
 - b. Thick stiff opaque porous paper.
 - c. Soft opaque porous paper.
 - d. Thin soft opaque porous paper.
- B. Dark blue-green.
 - a. Stiff opaque porous paper.
 - b. Thick stiff opaque porous paper.
 - c. Soft opaque porous paper.
 - d. Thin soft opaque porous paper.

Mr. Raymond S. Baker has taken up the subject of British North American stamps, and opens with an account of the Nova Scotian issues. An even better description, however, written for the New York *Stamp*, appeared in our columns last February. There is nothing added in Mr. Baker's article, except a mention that the third Canadian issue of bill-stamps was surcharged "N.S." for revenue purposes in Nova Scotia. Of these there are eighteen varieties, and the values run from one cent to three dollars.

Mr. S. B. Hopkins writes *con amore* of the attractions and varieties of Russian stamps—the general purposes article, not the rural.

Miss Maud Charlotte Bingham suggests that young ladies should take up stamp-collecting because it will be so good for them, because their minds will be interested, instructed and developed, and because "a young lady is judged by what she knows by those whose judgment is worth anything." Poor young lady, to whom that judgment is so all-important, and who is longing for the time when she needn't do things because they are good for her! And after all, retrograde as it may seem to say so, don't we get just a little tired of young people whose minds are interested, instructed and developed, even the most sensible of us? By all means let our girls collect, join societies, read stamp papers, and write in them too; but for heaven's sake let them take it up and work at it and stick to it for the fun of the thing, and peel off the priggishness and the "pretty-miss" business and be themselves. If they happen to like geography, it's nothing to be ashamed of; but, if they drag it into their thoughts even, for the sake of impressing the not impossible he, they

had much better be tying bows before a looking-glass and not humbugging themselves. Pardon, Miss Maud Charlotte Bingham, but I was one myself once, and I ought to know!

Up till now the postal officials in America have recognised it as part of their duty to collect the amounts due to dealers sending out sheets, collections, &c., on approval, the failure to settle such accounts being held to come within the meaning of "using the mails for fraudulent purposes." So large has been the number of cases of this kind, however, that the post-office inspectors find it impossible to deal with them in addition to their other work. The Department, acting on a pronouncement of the Attorney General for the post-office, has issued an order forbidding the performance of this function by government officials.

The BOSTON STAMP BOOK protests loudly against this action.

Richard Doidge, of Galt, Ontario, is said to have left Canada for England to avoid arrest for alleged frauds connected amongst other things with approval sheets. He has been recently employed in an iron foundry.

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.—G. T. Luhn, 39, Broad Street, Charleston, S.C.

Nearly all the American papers are full of the latest results of research among the stamps of their own country. The *Southern Philatelist* is no way behind, but reproduces the best list we have seen of U.S. plate-numbers from one of Messrs. T. W. Scott & Co's. Mr. Luhn notes that the prices given can only be approximate, and are liable to change without notice, but as he says they give a fair idea of what collectors are paying.

Here it is.

Plate No.	Value & color	Wmk.	Price
1	2c. pink	No	\$7 50
1	2c. carmine	No	5 00
2	1c. ultramarine	No	3 50
2	1c. blue	No	2 50
3	2c. pink	No	5 00
3	2c. carmine	No	3 50
4	2c. pink	No	5 00
4	2c. carmine	No	3 50
5	2c. pink	No	5 00
5	2c. carmine	No	3 50
6	1c. ultramarine	No	3 50
6	1c. blue	No	2 50
7	2c. pink	No	5 00
7	2c. carmine	No	3 50
8	2c. pink	No	5 00
8	2c. carmine	No	3 50
9	2c. pink	No	5 00
9	2c. carmine	No	3 50
10	2c. pink	No	5 00
10	2c. carmine	No	3 50
11	2c. pink	No	5 00
11	2c. carmine	No	3 50
12	2c. pink	No	2 60
12	2c. carmine	No	2 50
13	2c. pink	No	3 00
13	2c. carmine	No	2 50
15	1c. ultramarine	No	2 00
15	1c. blue	No	2 00
16	2c. pink	No	5 00
16	2c. carmine	No	5 00

Plate No.	Value in color	Wmk.	Price
17	1c. ultramine	No	\$2 50
17	1c. blue	No	2 00
18	1c. ultramarine	No	1 50
18	1c. blue	No	1 00
19	2c. pink	No	5 00
19	2c. carmine	No	2 00
20	2c. pink	No	3 50
20	2c. carmine	No	2 00
21	1c. ultramarine	No	2 50
21	1c. blue	No	2 50
22	2c. pink	No	2 00
22	2c. carmine	No	2 00
23	2c. pink	No	2 00
23	2c. carmine	No	2 00
24	1c. ultramarine	No	2 00
24	1c. blue	No	50
24	1c. blue	Wmk.	2 50
25	2c. pink	No	2 50
25	2c. carmine	No	2 00
26	2c. pink	No	5 00
26	2c. carmine	No	2 00
27	1c. ultramarine	No	2 50
27	1c. blue	No	2 50
28	6c. brown	No	50
28	6c. brown	Wmk.	40
29	1c. ultramarine	No	1 00
29	1c. blue	No	25
29	1c. blue	Wmk.	1 00
30	2c. pink	No	5 00
30	2c. carmine	No	2 00
31	1c. ultramarine	No	2 50
31	1c. blue	No	2 50
32	2c. pink	No	3 50
32	2c. carmine	No	1 50
33	1c. ultramarine	No	1 50
33	1c. blue	No	25
33	1c. blue	Wmk.	1 00
34	2c. Due	No	2 00
35	1c. ultramarine	No	1 00
35	1c. blue	No	50
35	1c. blue	Wmk.	2 00
37	1c. Newspaper	No	
38	2c. Newspaper	No	
39	4c. Newspaper	No	
40	6c. Newspaper	No	
41	10c. Newspaper	No	
42	12c. Newspaper	No	
43	36c. Newspaper	No	
44	3c. purple	No	1 00
45	4c. brown	No	1 00
46	3c. purple	No	1 00
47	3c. purple	No	1 00
48	3c. purple	No	1 00
49	5c. chocolate	No	1 00
50	4c. brown	No	1 00
51	4c. brown	No	50
52	15c. dark blue	No	75
52	15c. dark blue	Wmk.	60
53	5c. chocolate	No	1 50
54	5c. chocolate	No	1 50
55	10c. green	No	50
55	10c. green	Wmk.	50
56	5c. chocolate	No	2 50
57	1c. Due	No	1 00
57	1c. Due	Wmk.	50
58	8c. brown-violet	No	75
58	8c. brown-violet	Wmk.	35
59	4c. brown	No	50
60	2c. Due	No	1 00
60	2c. Due	Wmk.	50
61	10c. green	No	
62	10c. green	No	75
62	10c. green	Wmk.	40

Plate No.	Value and colour.	Wmk.	Price.	Plate No.	Value in color	Wmk.	Price
63	10c. green	No	\$75	103	3c. purple	Wmk.	\$25
63	10c. green	Wmk.	40	104	4c. brown	No	75
64	10c. green	No	75	104	4c. brown	Wmk.	20
64	10c. green	Wmk.	40	105	10c. Newspaper	No	
65	72c. Newspaper	No		106	4c. brown	No	75
66	1c. Due	No		106	4c. brown	Wmk.	20
67	1c. Due	No		107	3c. purple	No	50
68	1c. Due	No		107	3c. purple	Wmk.	20
69	1c. Due	No		108	\$3 Newspaper	No	
70	3c. Due	No		109	50c. Newspaper	No	
71	5c. Due	No		110	2c. rose	No	2 00
72	10c. Due	No		110	2c. rose	Wmk.	
73	30c. Due	No		111	2c. rose	No	1 00
74	50c. Due	No		111	2c. rose	Wmk.	50
75	50c. orange	No	2 50	112	2c. rose	No	50
75	50c. orange	Wmk.	2 00	112	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
76	\$1 black	No	8 00	113	2c. rose	No	50
76	\$1 black	Wmk.	5 00	113	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
77	10c. Special	No	50	114	2c. rose	No	50
77	10c. Special	Wmk.	50	114	2c. rose	Wmk.	30
78	2c. rose	No	50	115	2c. rose	No	50
78	2c. carmine	No	50	115	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
78	2c. rose	Wmk.	25	116	2c. rose	No	1 00
79	2c. rose	No	50	116	2c. rose	Wmk.	3 00
79	2c. carmine	No	1 00	117	2c. rose	No	50
79	2c. rose	Wmk.	25	117	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
80	2c. rose	No	50	118	\$6 Newspaper	No	
80	2c. carmine	No	50	119	1c. blue	No	1 00
80	2c. rose	Wmk.	50	119	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
81	24c. Newspaper	No		120	1c. blue	No	1 00
82	2c. rose	No	75	120	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
82	2c. carmine	No	75	121	1c. blue	No	1 00
82	2c. rose	Wmk.	50	121	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
83	60c. Newspaper	No		122	1c. blue	No	1 00
84	\$2 blue	No	12 00	122	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
84	\$2 blue	Wmk.	8 00	123	25c. Newspaper	No	
85	\$5 green	No	35 00	124	2c. rose	No	50
85	\$5 green	Wmk.	18 00	124	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
86	2c. Due	No		125	2c. rose	No	50
87	2c. Due	No		125	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
88	2c. rose	No	25	126	2c. rose	No	75
88	2c. rose	Wmk.	15	126	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
89	2c. rose	No	5 00	127	96c. Newspaper	No	
89	2c. carmine	No	5 00	128	5c. chocolate	No	75
90	1c. Newspaper	No		129	5c. chocolate	No	75
91	3c. purple	No	50	130	5c. chocolate	No	75
92	4c. brown	No	35	131	2c. rose	No	75
92	4c. brown	Wmk.	25	131	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
93	5c. Newspaper	No		132	2c. rose	No	50
94	4c. brown	No	35	132	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
94	4c. brown	Wmk.	25	133	2c. rose	No	50
95	3c. purple	No	50	133	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
96	2c. rose	No	50	134	5c. chocolate	No	50
96	2c. carmine	No	50	135	\$50 Newspaper	No	
96	2c. rose	Wmk.	25	136	2 Newspaper	No	
97	2c. rose	No	50	137	5 Newspaper	No	
97	2c. carmine	No	50	138	10 Newspaper	No	
97	2c. rose	Wmk.	25	139	20 Newspaper	No	
98	1c. ultramarine	No	1 00	140	100 Newspaper	No	
98	1c. blue	No	50	141	2c. rose	No	50
98	1c. blue	Wmk.	15	141	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
99	1c. ultramarine	No	1 00	142	2c. rose	No	50
99	1c. blue	No	50	142	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
99	1c. blue	Wmk.	15	143	2c. rose	No	75
100	2c. Newspaper	No		143	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
101	1c. ultramarine	No	1 00	144	2c. rose	No	50
101	1c. blue	No	25	144	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
101	1c. blue	Wmk.	15	145	2c. rose	No	50
102	1c. ultramarine	No	1 00	145	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
102	1c. blue	No	25	146	2c. rose	No	50
102	1c. blue	Wmk.	15	146	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
103	3c. purple	No	50	147	1c. Due	No	

Plate No	Value & Colour	Wmk.	Price.
147	1c. Due	Wmk.	50
148	2c. rose	No	1 00
148	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
149	2c. rose	No	50
149	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
150	2c. rose	No	75
150	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
151	2c. rose	No	75
151	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
152	2c. rose	No	1 00
152	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
153	2c. rose	No	1 00
153	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
154	2c. rose	No	50
154	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
155	2c. rose	No	1 50
155	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
156	2c. rose	No	2 50
156	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
157	2c. rose	No	2 50
157	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
158	2c. rose	No	2 50
158	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
159	2c. Due	No	
159	2c. Due	Wmk.	
160	2c. rose	No	50
160	2c. rose	Wmk.	
161	5c. chocolate	No	30
161	5c. chocolate	Wmk.	30
162	5c. chocolate	No	30
162	5c. chocolate	Wmk.	30
163	5c. chocolate	No	30
163	5c. chocolate	Wmk.	30
164	5c. chocolat	No	30
164	5c. chocolate	Wmk.	30
165	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
166	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
167	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
168	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
169	2c. rose	No	1 00
169	2c. rose	Wmk.	
170	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
172	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
173	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
174	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
175	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
176	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
177	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
178	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
179	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
180	1c. blue	Wmk.	10
181	2c. blue	Wmk.	15
182	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
183	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
184	6c. brown	Wmk.	35
185	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
186	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
187	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
188	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
189	5c. chocolate	Wmk.	30
190	5c. chocolate	Wmk.	30
191	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
192	5c. chocolate	Wmk.	30
193	5c. chocolate	Wmk.	30
198	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
199	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
201	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
202	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
203	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
204	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
206	2c. rose	Wmk.	15
207	2c. rose	Wmk.	15

ALSO RECEIVED—*The American Journal of Philately, Filatelic Facts and Fallacies, the Collector, Metropolitan Philatelist, the Philatelic West (Superior, Nebraska), Post Office, Rocky Mountain Stamp, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Weekly Philatelic Era, the Washington Philatelist.*

Philately in Salisbury.

In the *Wiltshire County Mirror & Express* is an account of the formation of a Philatelic Society for Salisbury, and the following is a summary of the report:—

On Friday, 22nd November, 1895, a meeting of all those taking an interest in philately in Salisbury was summoned at the offices of Messrs. Brown & Skipton, of philatelic renown, for the purpose of trying to start a Philatelic Society for Salisbury and the District. There were about 20 present. Mr. Frank Horder was elected to the chair, and after fully discussing the matter it was decided to form a Philatelic Society, and the following gentlemen were elected officers.

President—On the proposition of Mr. Palmer, and seconded by Mr. Dixon, Mr. Wm. Brown was unanimously elected President, and in returning thanks he said he would do all he could to promote interest in the Society, and kindly promised the use of his offices for the Society's meetings, &c.

Vice-President—Mr. Podger proposed that Mr. S. C. Skipton be elected Vice-President. This was seconded by Mr. Dixon, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Skipton also thanked the meeting, and said he would do all he could to help on the Society.

Hon. Sec.—On the proposition of Mr. Palmer and seconded by Mr. Skipton, Mr. Weston Major was unanimously elected Hon. Sec. He said he would be pleased to act.

Committee—The following gentlemen were elected to form a Committee, viz., Mr. F. Horder, Mr. J. E. Podger, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. J. A. Dixon.

Rules were discussed and agreed upon, and the Chairman said he earnestly hoped the meeting would do all they could to introduce members and promote interest in the Society. All those who were present joined. It was decided to admit ladies as members.

The next meeting having been arranged for 3rd December, a vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

The third meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, 3rd December, when the Vice-President (Mr. S. C. Skipton), gave some notes on the Stamps of Great Britain, with special reference to the early issues printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, giving all the various varieties due to paper, perforation, re-engraving and additions to the dies. The values printed by this firm were the 1d. and 2d., 1½d and ¾d. Mr. Skipton illustrated his remarks with stamps from his own collection including nearly all the varieties unused, and a number of picked used copies.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Skipton for his interesting lecture was accorded which brought a very successful evening to a close.

At the instigation of the president, Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly promised to come on January 7th, and give a lecture on, (a) Famous Philatelists he has met, (b) Some Collections he has seen. It is hoped there will be a full meeting, as the Secretary is sparing no pains to ensure satisfactory results.

FROM INDIA AND THE COLONIES—*The Philatelic World, the Australian Philatelist.*

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[3-61-63.]

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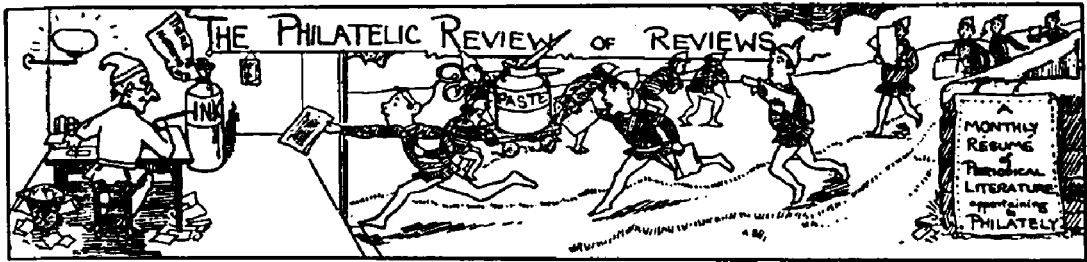
Monthly List of Philatelic Novelties, 6d. per annum, post free. Wholesale List, published every alternate month and sent to Dealers only.

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(ESTABLISHED 1869.)



[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, No. 2.

FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS had intended writing the Article of the Month on the debated Austrian Mercury stamps, referred to in our January number under the AUSTRIAN PHILATELIST. The matter has caused a tremendous sensation not only in Austria and Bohemia but throughout Germany. As, however, no final decision has yet been arrived at, we feel it wiser not to enter further as yet on the debatable ground, and being EN VOYAGE we have excused ourselves for once from filling this column with any other topic.

We are gravely sorry to see that Herr Siegmund Friedl is retiring altogether from stamp-business, and selling his unique collection. It is of course possible that, like other experts, he may have made mistakes now and then; but there is no question whatever that he has rendered very great services to philately for many years, and that he has met recently with a very scant measure of consideration from a body of men who should have been the last to wound a fellow-worker of such calibre.

We have only to add that the English portion of the Friedl Museum ought at all costs to be secured intact for a national possession. Up, English Specialists, and do your duty!

Philately at Home.

THE ENGLISH SPECIALISTS' JOURNAL.—H. L'Estrange Ewen, Swanage.

The January number is an excellent one. Among the new discoveries are noted the 3d of 1862 lettered TI in lower corners, with a white dot before the THREE; the 4d. of 1862, Plate 3, lettered LJ in lower corners, the L somewhat like an inverted T; and the same value Plate 4, lettered CB in lower corners, and with two short white lines in the "north-east" corner of the upper right-hand letter square.

Mr. L'Estrange Ewen, writing of the 1873 3d. says:—

"Between 1873 and 1880, ten plates of the Three-penny Adhesive were constructed, numbered 11 to 20.

No. 13 was found to be defective and was never used. Of the remaining nine, seven were brought into use during the first three years of this period (1873-75), whilst the other two were sufficient to supply all three-penny stamps that were required during 1876-80. The single letter rate to France and the continent generally was reduced in 1875 from 3d. to 2½d., hence the unequal demand.

I recently had the opportunity of examining a large correspondence, and have been able to ascertain fairly correctly when each plate was in use. The catalogue of English Stamps, published by Messrs. Hilckes & Co., Ltd., is the only one at present that gives the date of issue of each plate, and as the dates given there are in every case quite unreliable, I publish the results of my search.

Date of Issue,	Date of Hilckes' Catalogue.	Earliest date found by me.
11 Dec. 21st, 1872	July 15th, 1873	London, E.C., July 12th, 1873
12 June 21st, 1873	Feb. 18th, 1874	London, E.C., Oct. 28th, 1873
14 Aug. 27th, 1873	June 2nd, 1874	London, E.C., April 29th, 1874
15 Nov. 25th, 1873	Nov. —, 1874	Huddersfield, Aug. —, 1874
16 June 10th, 1874	March 8th, 1875	London, E.C., Jan. 11th, 1875
17 Sept. 30th, 1874	July 1st, 1875	London, E.C., April 14th, 1875
18 Jan. 26th, 1875	March, 1876	London, E.C., Sept. 17th, 1875
19 May 7th, 1875	Dec. 1st, 1876	London, E.C., July 14th, 1876
20 Nov. 29th, 1878	April 16th, 1880	Glasgow, Nov. 20th, 1879

The specimens bearing the above dates are all in my possession."

Mr. Ewen's list of British Inland Post Offices and their numbers is also continued.

The description of three forged West Indian postmarks may be useful. They are as follows:—

"A09. A forged Nevis postmark on an Antigua 1d. blue fiscal, measures 19½mm. high by 22½mm. long, the height of the figures being 5½mm. A genuine postmark before us measures 17½mm. high by 21mm. long, and the height of the figures is 6mm.

A 10. We have been shown a St. Vincent Revenue, with forged postmark, measuring 17½mm high by 22½mm. long, the figures being 5½mm. high. Two genuine postmarks measure 17 and 17½mm. high by 21 and 21½mm. long, the height of the figures being 5mm. in each case. In one postmark the impression is much heavier; this will probably account for the difference. Whereas the genuine postmarks are usually very roughly impressed, the forged are very clear, giving the impression that the postmark has been printed by machinery. Both in size and appearance they correspond exactly with the forged B31 on the Sierra Leone Revenues.

111. A forged postmark on a St. Lucia 2d. blue Revenue measure 17mm. high by 21mm. long, the height of the figures being $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm. This obliteration is very genuine in appearance. A genuine postmark sent us measures $16\frac{1}{4}$ mm. by $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the height of the figures being $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm., the same as in the forgery.

The question of whether or not "Colonial English" are worth collecting is very sensibly discussed. In the December number of the *Monthly Journal* they were attacked by Major Evans, who said—

"In our opinion there is no greater interest attached to a stamp used in a British Post Office abroad, than to a stamp used in a British Post Office at home. The stamp is identically the same, and the postmark (except to a collector of postmarks, who in his turn would ignore the stamp) cannot make it different. The offices abroad, at which these stamps were used, were just as much British Post offices as those at Manchester or Leeds."

"To a certain extent (says the *E.S.J.*):

"Our own opinion coincides with Major Evans', but the above refers to English stamps used in British Post Offices abroad only. The case against those used in the Colonies is slightly different. The only colonial Post Offices which issued English stamps were at the time under home control. The fact that English stamps were used by them proves this. We therefore agree with Major Evans that British stamps, whatever the postmark, are British stamps.

But, apart from this, is there not a very good reason why "Colonial English" should be collected! We must say we think great interest attaches to them. If their collection and study is not philately, well then, it must be something else. Personally we do not mind at all, and Major Evans is welcome to his contention. It probably is not philately according to the original meaning of the word. But if a hobby is interesting and profitable, why should it not have devotees? It is to be debarred simply because it is not philately (with a big P)?

Postmark collecting is not philately, but that is no reason why we should not collect postmarks. Owing to the close relationship of all hobbies dependent on the post-office for their existence, it is impossible to prevent their being confused. It is inconvenient to find them all separate names; let them all be called philately. This name is no more appropriate in one case than in the other.

"Colonial English" are certainly interesting, and as soon as dealers see reason, their collection will probably become profitable also, the two desiderata for a hobby's success."

Further on it is suggested that a collection of Colonial English is likely to prove most interesting if plate numbers are ignored. An early fall in prices is predicted, and indeed the fall has begun.

The peculiarities of letters from soldiers and sailors in various parts of the world furnish several interesting notes.

With the February or March number an illustrated series of papers on re-constructing the plates of the early 2d blue will be begun.

THE MONTHLY CIRCULAR—*Alfred Smith and Son, Bath.*

The editorial letter for January points out that Seebecks and Saints as a speculation are already pretty flat on the market, owing to the

wide-spread efforts directed against them in the past twelve months. There is no doubt about this, and the following instance won't encourage the happy speculator much.

A Natal correspondent of the *M.C.* writes under date of Dec. 2nd:—

"*Re* Transvaal commemorative 1d. stamps. These are now current for postage in the Transvaal, the proclamation determining that they would not pass current after a certain date having been annulled. These stamps will now have to be collected by philatelists as they are as much a permanent issue as a surcharge and numbers are passing through the post daily on correspondence."

On Dec. 27th a London lady wrote Messrs. Smith saying she had four of these same 1d. stamps, "worth £1 each in Africa" (!) and she believed selling for more in England. She is still looking for a purchaser.

The first issue of one million sold off in three hours, at a shilling apiece; but the notion that they were only to be available for postage for a limited period was entirely erroneous. The Transvaal officials announced that the sale of these stamps would cease after September 30th, but nothing was said as to the duration of currency. It does not seem certain, however, that even the sale was stopped. Doubtless things were already getting lively in Boer official circles, and there are generally sharp-eyed under-strappers looking out for the opportunities of evading irksome regulations afforded by a big national crisis.

The publisher of the *Monthly Circular* brings forward arguments which we have never before seen in print, upholding the practice of cancelling to order—speculative cancellation as it has often been called. We ourselves have not been backward in condemning the practice, but we cannot help admiring the courageous honesty of Messrs. Smith and Son, nor are we unmoved by their logic. They argue thus:—

"There is no dealer who will not agree with us when we say that if the sale of these postmarked sets were stopped, used sets would be practically unobtainable, or, at least, would disappear from price lists. But the demand for them would continue, and to meet it sets would be placed on envelopes and sent through the posts and collectors would have to pay 7s. or 8s. each for them. It may be said that the sets on the envelopes would be genuinely used, while the cancelled to order stamps are not. We admit that $2\frac{1}{4}$ worth of the stamps in each set would be "genuinely used," but we say that the remaining 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. would be just as much postmarked to order as the sets that are sold now.

The truth is that sets of stamps cancelled to order with a proper postmark and sold under face value, are a boon to the ordinary collector who always buys them readily enough. Would the most straitlaced collector refuse to purchase a set of Great Britain 10s., £1, and £5, with an "obliteration de complaisance" if he could get them for half-a-crown? We think not. In our opinion "cancelling to order" can be attacked only on the high ground that Post Offices and Governments should have nothing to do with providing collectors with stamps. It may be that Mr. Bishop takes this view of the matter, and it is a reasonable view in

favour of which much may be said. But it is not one in which collectors generally will share, if they think of the empty spaces their albums would show if Governments had always destroyed remainders of stamps instead of selling them to collectors."

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The London Philatelist, the Monthly Post, the Stamp Collectors' Journal, the Philatelic Record, the Philatelic Chronicle, Ulula* (the Manchester Grammar School Magazine, containing excellent philatelic notes).

Continental Philately.

LE QUESTIONNEUR TIMBROPHILIQUE —
Pierre Mahé, 24, Rue de Varenne, Paris.

The November number was somewhat late in reaching us, hence this tardy discussion of the contents, which however necessitate comment.

And, first of all, we regret very much to see that Monsieur Mahé is compelled to abandon the publication of the *Questionneur* for a time at least. The doctors forbid his working by artificial light, pressure of business makes it impossible to accomplish labours editorial early in the day, and M. Mahé has not been able to find a co-adjutor of sufficient skill and experience to release him from his too exacting office. If, we are told, it were merely a matter of publishing one of those sheets which are journals only in name, which are filled with all sorts of things, no matter how, this difficulty would never have arisen. But the *Questionneur—est bien le cas de le dire*—has always aimed at true philatelic research, capably presented, to the exclusion of the common-place and the irrelevant.

Among his most recent efforts on behalf of philately, we may mention M. Mahé's successful contention that telegraph stamps are more nearly akin to postals than to fiscals, and may justifiably be classed with the former; and his list of the issues of Guadalajara and their varieties (published in September, October, and November).

The question of specialism, and particularly of English specialism, is exercising the French press not a little. Our friend Stanislas Bossakiewicz, who can hardly afford to take things with Britannic seriousness, avows himself an enemy of too much limitation. For him the charm of contrast, of diversity! the historical, mythological, geographical interest that present certain effigies, certain occurrences, certain sites! Suppress these manifold attractions, what remains to you? The charm of an inverted water-mark, the fascination of a broken surcharge, of a shade paler or less pale, distinct or doubtful! M. Bossakiewicz proceeds to make game of a certain journal, lately issued in the interests of British specialists, and predicts for it a possible *succès d'estime*, but a sure and speedy dearth of really valuable matter. He reproduces a page of an imaginary French paper on the same lines, which reads funnily enough. But then, *Ami* Bossakiewicz, it must be conceded, that numerous and notable in-

dividual exceptions notwithstanding, the bulk of your countrymen do not want to be bothered with scientific research in this particular domain. We would note also in passing, that the "*Petite Nouvelle*," which states that of the thirty-two English stamp-papers current in 1893, only two (the *P.J.G.B.* and *Monthly Circular*) survive, is fearfully and wonderfully misleading. Even the *Courrier des Timbres Post* must really be a little more accurate, a little less novel, than this.

But to return to the *Questionneur Timbrophilique*. Here we find a contributor who not only delights in specialism, and in English specialism, but who believes himself to have made a great discovery, and devotes nearly five columns to communicating the results of his research to the civilized world. Unfortunately we cannot accept his conclusions as correct *in toto*, or even as adding to our information on the subject in any important degree.

The writer treats of the common id red of 1864, perf. 14, letters in the four corners, six hundred thousand copies of which have passed through his hands for comparison. He declares that there are **two distinct and complete series**, differing in shade and in the type of the corner letters; and from this he goes on to infer that the whole process of manufacture of these stamps was carried out on the double, in two separate workshops!

Now there are a good many points here that want clearing up. First of all, our scribe does not make it clear whether he wishes us to believe that there were two varieties of *each* plate, or that from certain plates rose-red stamps were printed with letter; of one particular form, and from the rest carmine stamps alone were produced with letters of another form. As, however, we shall show his arguments to be untrustworthy, this is of little consequence. What he distinctly maintains is, that *all* the rose-reds have one lettering, and *all* the carmines another—that, in short, the difference in shade corresponds to the difference in type, and has the appearance of a separate printing. This is his first and main contention. He goes on to record varieties in thickness of paper and in the placing of the watermark, but does not assert that these correspond to his great classification by shade and type.

Our anonymous writer correctly affirms that 151 plates were used for printing this id. red of 1864, and that the plate numbers began at 71 and went up to 225, four plates (75, 77, 126, and 128) having been destroyed unused on account of some defect.

Now with regard to shades. There are considerably more than two. It is a recognised fact that among used stamps Plates 71—100 can often be picked out *by their colour*, when one is used to examining stamps in quantity for tests of the kind, and the later plates, say over 200, have also distinctive shades, though not so well marked. The last five, 220—225, are as a rule of a fine deep colour; but none of these distinctions are really to be depended on. Copies from

the later plates are common in the ordinary shades of the 100 to 200, and stamps of each plate can be picked out in a series of shades. Therefore these can never be relied upon for purposes of classification.

Secondly as to the two types, or two alphabets as they are called by our contemporary. Here again there were probably more than two, as the letters in corners were inserted in the plate by means of a punch which quickly wore out. We know from study of the early 2d. that at least *six sets* of alphabets were used for the stamps with letters in lower corners only. If the proof sheets of the 1d. at Somerset House were examined, it would probably be found that as many or more were in use for this value. We should like to see enlargements of the two alphabets before deciding whether any importance is to be attached to them.

The *Questionneur Timbrophilique* says that in all probability the stamps were reproduced from the plate by some "galvano-plastic process." This is altogether a mistake. There was first of all the original die, or Die A, which afterwards had the lines deepened and became Die B. From the die twelve impressions were taken on a roller of soft steel, which was then hardened. From this roller twenty impressions were taken on a plate of soft steel, and at this point the letters and plate-numbers were added. Lastly, the plate itself was hardened, and thus became ready for the final process of printing the stamps. We have therefore, 1.—The engraved die on which the words appear reversed. 2.—The roller with words right. 3.—The plate with words and added letters reversed. 4.—The completed stamps.

We have two more points to clear up, the varieties of paper (three qualities), and the placing of the watermark. We need not spend much time over these.

The paper being hand-made varied in thickness according to the skill of the workman. An incompetent man would be likely to have his pulp unevenly distributed, and his sheet itself of uneven thickness, but not even the most skilled worker could take up exactly the same quantity of pulp in the frame for each sheet. This is quite enough to account for the three distinct qualities noted by our friend.

As for the mis-placed water-marks, they have no real significance, being simply due to the bad placing of the sheets in the press.

We feel sure the painstaking French writer will bear us no ill-will for bringing him to his bearings by the wider knowledge which it is no discredit to him not to have reached. He has taken his observations with the utmost care, and we hope (in the language of Her Majesty's navy) he will "correct mistakes—carry on!"

L'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE:—*Victor Robert, 83, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.*

By an uncommon sort of printer's error, the date of M. Robert's No. 40 appears as "September" 1895, when in reality it was published in December. We regret to say, that under pressure of Christmas engagements, we were

misled by this into laying it on one side as stale, in compiling our last month's review.

It is not however, a number to be overlooked by any means. We have first of all a few particulars of the great Primoli collection, mentioned in our opening columns as recently purchased by M. Victor Robert. Prince Primoli (he is more familiar to us by the title of Count, but we have no exact information on the point,) being a cousin and intimate associate of Napoleon III, had quite exceptional opportunities of obtaining unused specimens for his stamp-collection, which he arranged with the utmost care and foresight. He did not confine his attention to current adhesives, but covered the field of essays and envelopes as well. The collection, when it passed into the hands of the Rue de Richelieu dealer, included splendid copies of almost all European issues, with Moldavia, Tuscany, Naples, Wurtemberg, Brunswick, Oldenburg, &c., &c.; nine unused Sydney Views: the 1/- of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and many other great rarities of enormous value.

We need not linger over the case of Maury v. Robert. The vexed question of catalogues once more! M. Maury sued his rival in the business for the "concurrence déloyale," and infringement of literary rights, asserting that unfair use had been made of the fruit of his creative genius embodied in his, Maury's catalogue. The contention broke down, it being obvious to the civil tribunal that a catalogue compiler never evolves his lists from an unaided inner consciousness, and that no line can be drawn as to the use made of existing works on the subject. Judgment was given for Robert, December 20, 1895, Maury having to pay costs. A kindly and interesting letter from Dr. Legrand to Victor Robert on the subject, may be found in this issue of the *Union Postale*. The letter was written on December 12th, and was produced in court. Our compliments to M. Robert.

A certain practitioner named Levy, whose case has been under consideration for an imposing number of months, has been condemned by the Paris "Tribunal Correctionnel," to a fine of 16 francs, for making and selling fac-simile postage stamps. The fac-similes were stated to be sold as such, but were pronounced dangerous and insufficiently marked.

M. Paul Leclerc writes on the watermarks, numbers, corner letters, paper, perforation, and obliteration of English stamps in general; and even discusses such obscurities as hair-lines, "worn plate," ivory heads, &c. He remains on solid ground however, keeps his own head intact, and commits himself to no rash uncertainties.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE ET LE TIMBRE FISCAL.—*J. B. Moens, 42, Rue de Florence, Brussels.*

It is with a feeling akin to awe that we approach the Great Masters.

In opening the *Timbre Poste*, almost it seems too deep and good for human nature's daily food. We put our hat from off our head, and

tidy up the room, and hunt for a duster (generally in vain), but still the mere attempt at criticism fills us with a sense of profanation. Who has not stood before some masterpiece in the city of Lilies, the home of Giotto, of Michael Angelo, and of Raphael, and felt behind his back the writing on the wall, "It is requested not to touch the objects of art"?

Sacred objects of art. Classic philatelic studies of M. Moens and his peers. How hardly shall the puny journalist of to-day, fretted with the passing fevers of the moment, enter into the willing labours of that philatelic heaven where haste is not, symbolized to mortals here below by the *Timbre-Poste*!

We have before us the numbers for December and January.

ALSO RECEIVED—*Il Francobollo, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift von Postzegelkunde, Der Philatelist, das Illustrierte Briefmarken Journal, das Postwertzeichen, die Post, Austria Philatelist, Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, Anvers Philatélique, l'Annonce Timbrologique, Revue Philatélique Belge, La Revue Postale, le Moniteur du Collectionneur, l'Avenir des Timbres-Poste, l'Echo de la Timbrologie, Revue Philatélique* (Organe et Propriété de la Société Philatélique Française).

Philately in the States.

THE BOSTON STAMP BOOK—*A. L. Cassino and Co., 51, Portland-street, Boston.*

We must plead guilty to having been entirely taken in by the number of the *Stamp Book* (December) now before us. Taking it up from the top of the little pile of interesting literature which graces our table, all that we saw on opening it and on first turning over the pages was a lengthy illustrated Catalogue of a sale by Messrs. Cassino and Company. Plunging further, we became aware of another Catalogue, even more handsomely set out, of another sale by the New England Company of Boston. Putting the volume aside, with a sigh of regret that many of our own Catalogues should be wanting in the charm of this certainly most excellently appointed work, we became aware of the fact that these Catalogues were but the coach-house to the English suburban villa, often so much more important than the modest little dwelling itself. We had been simply reading the advertisement sheets of the *Boston Stamp Book* which coyly buries itself in the beginning of the volume!

It were wiser, perhaps, in view of the delicate skins of many American philatelists of sorts, to say no more. But while fully acknowledging the pretty printing and precise philately of this preface to Messrs. Cassino's catalogue, we are bound to enter a protest—made in all honesty from a workman to his brother in the craft—against what seem to us the quite unnecessary attacks, and worse still suggestions of attacks, against others of the same profession as themselves. We beg the Editors of the *Edition de*

Luxe to believe that we say this for their sakes, and not in defence of the people they assail. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons stand too high in the estimation of all English-speaking philatelists to be at all damaged by such articles as these to which we allude; and a young periodical, however beautifully printed, will find in matters more exclusively philatelic a better use for its type. We have in the two auction lists, alluded to above the best proof that there is no lack of material. The philatelic world is now so vast that the difficulty is how any one man, or set of men, can deal with it. Its interests cover all parts of the world, branching out in curious directions and microscopic studies of intricate varieties. Why then, in the name of common sense, waste time on slinging mud at Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, or giving offence to a house which—whatever idle and ignorant critics may say—has done so much to forward the advance of philately as that of Mekeel?

The interpretation of this curious crank or twist in an otherwise useful and neatly-clothed infant among stamp papers, is perhaps afforded by an advertisement at the end of the number, of "Kicks by a Competent Kicker," now appearing in another magazine! This athletic gentleman would appear to have accidentally found employment on our good friend the *Boston Stamp Book*; but we, in common with all those who wish it well, pray that the *Stamp Book* may not admit him into its elegant columns any more. It really is a mistake if only for the reason that a kicking horse—or what is perhaps more common in our own old-fashioned world, a kicking ass—is quite out of place in such a perfect collection of paper, print, and philately, as that which the *Boston Stamp Book* is so well able to place before its readers. Costermongers are the people best qualified to deal with kicking quadrupeds; and the costers of philately should be allowed to undertake the unpleasant job. Boston wits are better employed in finer ways.

For instance we find a heading which leads us to expect a reference list of type and die varieties (U.S.A.) This list runs to sixteen lines, many of them short, and one consisting solely of the word "(Reay)." If the thing is worth having, why crowd it down into backstreet ha'porths?

Under "Facts for Philatelic Learners" we have three short paragraphs. One explains the peculiarities of genuine and counterfeit Cape "wood-blocks." The second explains absolutely nothing. The third recommends readers to get a certain paper published in the December *American Journal of Philately*, concerning which it remarks, "there's a good deal in the article which is too deep for a Boston editor to fathom,—perhaps a Philadelphia lawyer might do something with it."

The article in question describes minutely the three types of the one cent 1851.

The *Stamp Book's* "Points for Specialists" are not without interest, and Mr. Kennedy, who writes on New Issues, knows what he is talking about.

Mr. Lionel Moise has a liberal share of space allotted to his account of the philatelic portion of the recent exhibition at Atlanta. He conveys remarkably little solid information, however, and as for the insignificant regions outside America he confines himself to the observation, "All foreign countries had exhibited their stamps postal cards and envelopes, very profusely.

Our compliments to the *Boston Stamp Book* and its staff, and we hope they will get up early enough to think over our few well meant remarks.

THE POST OFFICE—*Henry Gremmel, 85, Nassau-street, New York.*

Mr. Crawford Capen's pen always produces something worth reading, and reading carefully. Mr. Capen has lately been devoting himself to the United States stamps *on ribbed paper*. Little attention has hitherto been paid to the questions relative to this paper, even in the States, but the article written for the December number of the *Post Office* by Mr. Capen, is so lucid and so well thoughtout that it deserves to be carefully considered by serious collectors the world over.

The first and most important question that arises is, What was the reason for ribbed paper being used at all? It has been supposed by some experts to have been used without any special object, having been accidentally purchased by the contractors as a "bargain lot," although commonly much more costly than the plain paper. There is no doubt, however, that the stamps on ribbed paper gave far better results; and as the steam presses of the seventies showed signs of wear very quickly, and produced poor specimens, the accuracy seems probable of Mr. Capen's conclusion, namely, that the use of ribbed paper was an experiment made for the sake of getting satisfactory impressions. As the stamps on ribbed paper are so scarce, it is reasonable to suppose that the expense was too great to warrant its continued use. Mr. Capen says:—

The character of the paper is unique among United States stamps. It is of the brittle, snappy, hard paper, but varies slightly in thickness and is sometimes opaque and again translucent. The paper is often confused by collectors who do not have an opportunity to become acquainted with it, with that of some of the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co. on porous paper. Some of the earlier work done by this company was on a porous wove paper which showed very plainly a series of parallel, horizontal lines in the texture of the paper. Careful observation, however, will enable one to distinguish these with ease from the stamps on what is known as ribbed paper. The lines in the American Bank Note or Fairchild Co. paper look much like parallel cuts made close together by a knife. The parallel lines of the ribbed paper are much wider, further apart and the paper appears to be corrugated. There was something about the way the shape of the American Bank Note Co. paper caused it to be fed to the presses, which produced the lines in the stamps so that they always appear to cross them horizontally. Ribbed paper stamps are frequently found with vertical ribbing. The few stamps which we have seen where the

ribbing was unquestionable have been more often upon horizontally than vertically ribbed paper. The difference, however, appears to have been a mere accident, like the direction of the ruled lines on Mexican stamps. No care seems to have been taken as to the way the paper was fed to the press, and therefore the listing of the stamps as on horizontally or vertically ribbed paper is the proper one. The vertical ribbing shows most plainly in the paper, probably because the lines of ribbing are longer. The corrugated appearance also seems to disappear more easily under pressure or as a consequence of adhesion, from the horizontally ribbed stamps.

The result of the use of this paper was the production of a series of stamps having a slight sheen or glazed appearance. They are different in this particular from any other series of United States stamps. A very slight acquaintance resulting from a study of ribbed paper stamps enables one to distinguish one of them at a glance from a similar stamp on any other paper. We have seen most of the values and have before us at the present writing over one hundred specimens, all of which are easily distinguishable by this appearance. The glazed look seems to be a result of the peculiar quality of the paper combined with the ink used at the time.

The date of the issue of these stamps does not appear to be established, if we may judge from the dates given in the lists that have been published. The paper seems to have been used all through the year 1875 and we have to the present time seen no evidence which inclines us to believe that it was in use before that year. The three cent., of which we have the largest number, is always found in the *bright*, dark yellow-green shade of ink which was used in 1875. The two cent. brown was printed in the shade of ink last used for the two cent. brown stamp. The best specimen of a horizontally ribbed stamp which we possess is a five cent. blue Taylor from an early and good plate made by the Continental Co., which stamp was not issued until Oct. 5, 1875. The fifteen cent. is of the orange shade of 1875 and the seven cent. and twelve cent. are of the latest shades used for printing those stamps.

United States Department stamps on ribbed paper are very scarce, and the most that we have seen of them have been stamps that were marked specimen. As the circular announcing the sale of "specimen" stamps by the government was issued March 27th, 1875, this is a further indication of the date of the use of this ribbed paper."

Mr. Brewster Kenyon, of Long Beach, California, has bought a die of the Lynchburgh (Confederate States) provisional stamp, and is offering reprints that he has made from it to the public. Mr. Kenyon openly states that they are re-prints, but he does not state, in all probability because he does not know, that his die is itself of doubtful origin. This, however, the *Post Office*, declares to be the case.

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS. — *St. Louis, Mo.*

Besides the article in the *Post Office* above quoted, Mr. Crawford Capen has a series running in *Mekeel's Weekly* on the U.S. issues of 1870—1890. This series was begun in the number for December 26.

The same *Stamp News* contains Mr. C. H. Mekeel's condensed version of his own mono-

graph on the St. Louis Stamps, published, both bound up with the *Philatelic Journal of America*, and separately, as mentioned last month.

SIFTINGS FROM U.S. JOURNALS.

Mr. Raymond S. Baker, continuing his labours on the stamps of British North America in the *Eastern Philatelist*, describes in the December number the New Brunswick issues. The same subject was treated the same month by "Seneca," in the *Canadian Philatelic Magazine*. Neither article is deeply scientific, but if we must compare the two, perhaps we prefer Mr. Baker's version.

Mr. L. H. Benton wants to start a new 'American Order of Philatelists.' He says the present large associations are good at performing social functions, but break down in the library and exchange departments. Mr. Benton has some sensible suggestions to make, but we fancy America has had about enough of young associations for a while.

Mr. J. E. Newell Bull supplies the *Eastern Philatelist* with some interesting notes from Queensland. He says that when the ordinary "Q. and Crown" paper ran out some eight months ago, till fresh supplies could be obtained from home, recourse was had to the paper commonly used for beer duty stamps. This is a very thick paper, also having the "Q. and Crown" watermark, but larger than the one we have been brought up to. The 1/2d., 1d. and 2d. were all printed on this paper. It was used only for a short time, as the public objected to the thick stamps, which often failed to adhere properly.

"The 1d. was then printed on plain soft paper rather thicker than the old Q and crown paper, and as a protection a band of net-work (termed *moiree* or *burele*) printed in blue horizontally across each row of stamps. After printing a few sheets of this type it was found that there was a defect in the plate which caused the PR of PENNY in the stamp in the north-west corner of the sheet to be blotched out, making the value read "ONE NNY." This was rectified and the printing proceeded with."

Mr. J. B. Simpson wishes to have portraits of her Premiers on Canada's stamps.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The American Journal of Philately*, the *Bay State Philatelist*, the *Weekly Philatelic Era*, the *Southern California Collector* (No. 1), *Philatelic Facts and Fallacies*, the *Washington Philatelist*, the *Rocky Mountain Stamp*, the *International Philatelist*, the *Southern Philatelist*.

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"	" " 1d. " reply	0	4
"	" " 1d. carmine	0	6
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"	" " 1 1/2d. brown	0	4
"	" " 1 1/2d. " reply	0	6
"	1889, " 5c. green	5	0
"	" " 5c. " reply	2	0
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"	" " 10c. " reply	1	0
"	" " 15c. brown	2	6
"	" " 15c. " reply	2	0
Gt. Britain, 1870, "	1d. violet large	1	0
"	" " 1d. " small	0	8
"	1839, " 3l. red ...	...	0	6
"	1890, " 1d. guildhall ...	...	10	0
Barbados, 1881, "	1d & 1/2 with stamps	...	3	9
"	" 1 1/2d. red brown ...	...	0	8
"	1892, " 1d. on 1 1/2d. n-ave	...	1	0
"	" ditto, reply ...	...	1	4
Victoria, 1885, wrappe,	1d. rose on grey, wmk., N.S.W.	...	20	0
"	" 1d. rose, surcharged stamp duty ...	...	20	0
"	" 1d. green ...	...	3	6
"	1886, " 1d. grey ...	...	0	9
"	" " 1d. grey on buff ...	...	13	6
"	" " 1d. " bluish ...	...	13	6
"	" " 1d. green ...	...	0	6
"	" " 1d. " on yellow ...	...	12	6
"	" " 1d. " on blue ...	...	12	6
Ceylon, 1872, cards,	2 cents, lilac ...	...	0	3
"	" " 6 " blue ...	...	3	0
"	" " 8 " brown ...	...	1	0
"	1882, " 2 1/2 " on 2c lilac ...	...	0	8
"	" " 5 " on 6c. blue ...	...	0	9
"	" " 5 " on 8c. brown ...	...	1	0
"	" " 10 " on 2c lilac ...	...	17	6
"	" " 10 " on 6c blue ...	...	1	9
"	" " 10 " on 8c brown ...	...	1	0
"	" " 10 " on 2c lilac ...	...	1	0
"	1883, " 2 1/2 " purple ...	...	0	2
"	Dec. 1885, " 3 " blue ...	...	1	0
"	" " 5 " blue ...	...	1	0
"	" " 10 " brown ...	...	0	4
"	1893, " 2 " on 3c purple ...	...	0	4
"	" " 2 " on blue reply	0	6
India, 1856, enve., 1/2 anna, blue, seal...	13	6
"	1857, letter sheet 1/2d. blue...	...	10	6

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[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, No. 3.

MARCH 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

THE STAMPS OF NATAL.

By C. E. Lawson.

(Written for the South African Philatelist).

I have experienced great difficulty in gathering information regarding the stamps of Natal, as I found that very few papers have preceded mine and there were few authorities to refer to. I have, nevertheless, done my best to give a detailed description of the postage stamps from the first to the last issue.

Before describing the various issues I wish to point out a few facts in connection with the early postal days of Natal, and the progress that has been made in the method of dealing with and conveying the mails from the first mail service to the present day.

About 1850, prior to the use of postage stamps the only two towns of Natal were Pietermaritzburg and Durban. The population of both being small, there was very little correspondence and on the arrival of a sailing vessel from England with the mails, which only took place once in about three or four months, the Postmaster at Durban, whose name was Wilson, known in the early days as "Indigo Wilson," took over the mails and despatched the Maritzburg portion from Durban by native carriers. There were three changes along the road. The first carrier would convey the mails to a stopping place about twenty miles distant, and hand the mails over to a second carrier who would convey them to a second stopping place about the same distance off, and transfer to a third native, who delivered them at their destination; the whole journey being covered within twenty-four hours.

The sailing vessels on leaving would take a return mail with them, occasionally touching at India or Mauritius for trading purposes; consequently, it was often from nine to twelve months before a reply was received from England. See what a great change has taken place within the last forty years, for instead of only receiving letters once in every three or four months, a mail is received and despatched

regularly every week. The letters between Pietermaritzburg and Durban were forwarded by native carriers in the same way as the foreign letters.

This method of conveying mails continued for a number of years, until a person of the name of John Welch started a postcart since when the mail service has gradually become more regular. At first, these post-carts, I believe, ran but once a week, but as population at both these towns increased, the post-carts ran every day from each town, and continued to do so until 1880, the date when a railway was constructed.

Since the completion of this railway the postal department has greatly improved, and at the present time three mails are delivered daily at both Pietermaritzburg and Durban, as well as a mail in every place in Natal.

I will now turn back and point out the method by which letters intended for delivery from one place to another were paid for before the use of postage stamps.

The Postmaster on receipt of all letters for transmission, to signify that the postage on these had been paid, would stamp the word "PREPAID" in bold letters, within an oblong frame, on the envelope, and in no case would a letter be accepted by him unless the full postage was paid. The rate, I believe, was 8d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., whereas now it is 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. throughout Natal.

As time went on it became necessary to use postage stamps, consequently the Natal Government ordered a die, and on the 1st of June, 1857 the first issue of Postage stamps was circulated at Pietermaritzburg and a supply sent to Durban, these being the only two towns near the Post Offices. The stamps were printed in the former town by Messrs. P. Davis and Sons, and took the form of embossed stamps on coloured paper, resembling blotting paper. The design is:—"Natal" above, underneath which is a "Crown" with "V" and "R" on either side of it, value below, a border enclosing the design.

Of the first issue there were four values, 3d. embossed on rose paper, 6d. on green, 9d. on dark blue, and 1s. on buff.

Among the 3d. value there are a variety of shades due I believe to exposure or to having been immersed in water, there having been used in the printing but one shade of paper.

Of the four values the 9d. blue is by far the rarest and it is well-nigh impossible to get a complete specimen.

The following year, 1858, it became necessary for a lower value stamp to be used and the 1d. was issued, similar in design to the other values but a much smaller stamp, with fancy framework. This stamp was printed on three different coloured papers, blue, pink, and buff, the first named being the rarest. At the same time the 1d. fiscal printed from the same die as the 1d. of the postal issue, was used for postal purposes. It is perforated, and yellow face on white wove paper.

These embossed stamps were in use for about three years. A large number have been reprinted by the Government, who are still in possession of the dies. The last reprinting took place in 1892, and these reprints are very deceptive having been printed on similar paper to the original. The previous reprints are more easily detected being very clear specimens, and the paper although of the same shades, rather thicker and slightly glazed.

In 1860 the design was entirely changed to "Queen's Head." From this issue until the present time all the stamps have been printed in England.

The design is:—Inscription above, value in words below, "Queen's Head" slightly to the right in the centre. The values issued in this year were 1d. carmine and 3d. blue both imperforate, wmk., star, the latter being a great rarity.

In the same year they were perforated.

In 1862 the 1d. in both carmine and rose, 3d. blue, and the 6d. gray perforated but unwatermarked were issued.

In 1864 the colour of the 6d. was altered from grey to lilac, and the 1d. carmine and 6p. lilac with wmk. Crown and C.C. perforated 12½ also appeared.

The same year a higher value was issued, the 1s. green. This was perforated 14 and Watermarked Crown and CC. The design differs from the lower values, being "Queen's Statute Head" to left, in an oval, the inscription above and value below in semi-circles.

In 1869 the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. of the previous issue were all surcharged with the word "Postage" in italics across the centre of the stamp, the Government finding this surcharge necessary to distinguish the accounts of the Postal from the Revenue Departments. The length of the surcharge is 12mm., the Watermark remaining Crown and CC.; the 1s. green of this issue is very rare. There are also two other issues of the this surcharge, the length of surcharge in one case being 13mm. and in the other 14mm.

In the same year the 1864 issues were again surcharged "Postage," first in Roman letters with full stop after the surcharge, and then in

tall capitals. In both cases the surcharge measures 12mm. The 1s. green with the latter surcharge is even rarer than that with the earlier surcharge.

Towards the end of the year the 1d. carmine, 3d. blue, and 6d. lilac, were once more surcharged "Postage" on both sides of the stamp, reading on the left side upwards and on the right downwards. The 1d. and 6d. were both surcharged in black, while the 3d., which for this issue only is ultramarine instead of blue, was surcharged in red.

In 1870 the 1s. green of 1867 was surcharged "Postage" in a semicircle, just below the head, in three colours, in red, black, and green. In 1873 the fiscal 1s. lilac, which is of the same design as the 1s. green of 1866, was surcharged "Postage" in black, without full stop, vertically up the centre of the stamp, reading upwards. This stamp was also used postally without the surcharge.

In 1874 the 1d. rose of 1859 was surcharged "Postage" in Roman letters on either side of the stamp similar to the 1869 issue.

In the same year an alteration in the type of the stamps took place, the new type being "Queen's Statue Head" to left with "Natal Postage" above and value below. There were three values of this new type issued, namely, 1d. rose, 3d. blue, and 6d. violet, which were all watermarked Crown and C.C. and perforated 14.

Towards the end of 1874 a 5s. stamp was issued, red-violet, watermark and perforation as the other values of this issue.

In 1875 the 1d. carmine of 1859 was again brought into issue with the word "Postage" surcharged across the stamp, the type of the stamp, the type surcharge being similar to the type of 1869 down the sides.

This surcharge however is smaller.

In 1876 the fiscal 1d. yellow and 6d. rose "Queen's Head" issues were surcharged "Postage" in black, as the supply of these two values of the 1874 issue ran short. These were also used postally without the surcharge.

In the same year the 1d. carmine, 6d. lilac, and 1s. green, issues of 1867 were again brought into use surcharged "Postage" in Roman letters, in black as in 1869, but this issue has a full stop after the surcharge the length of the surcharge being 14mm.

In 1877, when the use of the ½d. stamps became necessary, the 1d. rose of 1874 was surcharged "Half" and "¼" in black, one above the other.

There are two sizes of figures.

Through using the 1d. for the provisional ¼d. the Postal Department ran short of 1d. stamps, and while waiting for another supply, the fiscal 1d. was surcharged in black "Postage" across the top and "Half-penny" across the centre, the original value cancelled by three bars, the outside lines being thin while the centre one was very thick. I have seen a variety of this issue in which the last row of the sheet is unsurcharged.

The fiscal 6d. violet was also surcharged in a

similar way to the fiscal 1d. yellow, but being "One penny" instead of "Half-penny."

The *London Philatelist* describes a variety of this surcharge without the word "Postage" on the stamp but only the value and three bars.

In 1878 another value was issued, the 4d. brown, watermark Crown and CC and perforated 14, at the same time another issue of the 5s. red-violet took place with the perforation gauging 15 by 15½ mm. while later on in the same year the former was perforated 12½ instead of 14mm.

In 1879 the fiscal 6d. rose was surcharged "Postage" "One-penny" in black, similar to the surcharge of the 6d. fiscal, violet, of 1877.

In 1880 the new ¼d. stamps were circulated, the type being "Queen's Statue Head" to left with "Natal Postage" above and "One Half penny" below. They were watermarked Crown and C.C. and perforated 14mm.

Since 1884 all the lower values have been perforated 14mm. and watermarked Crown & C.A., and in the same year a new issue of the following values with the alteration in the watermark took place, viz.,—the ½d. green, among which were a few ¼d. blue, 1d. rose, 3d. blue, 4d. brown and 6d. mauve. The designs of each being as previously issued.

In 1885 the ½d. green supplies ran short and the 1d. rose was provisionally surcharged "One-Half-penny" in black in two lines and the original value cancelled by a single bar.

In the same year the rate for colonial postage was reduced to two pence and prior to receiving a supply of 2d. stamps the 3d., which for this provisional issue was pearl grey, was surcharged "TWO PENCE" with a bar below. There are two lengths of bars some being longer, and others shorter than the surcharge.

In 1887 a supply of 2d. stamps came to hand the colour being olive green. These stamps are in issue up to the present time.

The next year 1888 the colour of the 1s. was changed to orange and surcharged "Postage" in red in a semi-circle under the head. There is a small variety of the surcharge in which the "P" of "Postage" is broken and very much resembles an "F."

In 1889 the colour of the 3d. was altered from blue to pearl grey, which is the colour now used.

In the same year a new issue of the 5s. took place with the watermark Crown & C.A., and perforated 14mm.

In 1891, on Natal joining the Postal Union, the rate for foreign postage was reduced from 4d. to 2½d per half oz., and while waiting for a supply of the new value the 4d. brown was surcharged "TWO PENCE HALF-PENNY" in black in two lines. These provisionals were only in issue a few months.

In the surcharge a few errors occur, namely, "TWO PENCE HALF PENN" without the "Y." "TWO PENGE" instead of "TWO PENCE," with INVERTED surcharges, and I have also seen a strip of three stamps with the top and bottom stamp only surcharged once while the centre one has a double surcharge.

Towards the end of 1891 the regular issue came to hand being "Queen's Head" in centre to left, inscription round and value in figures 2½ below, colour blue on white paper, watermark Crown & C.A., perforated 14mm.

In 1895 the supply of ½ stamps ran short, and to meet the demand the Government made use of the remainders of the 6d mauve fiscals and surcharged them in red "Postage" at the top and "Half Penny" below, the original value being cancelled by a bar. A few varieties also occur in this surcharge such as broken types, the most important being broken "H" resembling an "F" and reading "Falf Penny" and broken "Y" resembling "V." These two varieties have been erroneously chronicled in many journals as errors.

On account of the small quantity surcharged and the unprecedented demand the supply became soon exhausted. A few days later a second surcharge "HALF" on 1d. rose was issued which was in circulation for a few weeks before the regular supply came to hand.

On the 16th March ½d. stamps were unobtainable and in order to meet the demand the Government issued a proclamation authorizing Postmasters to frank envelopes "Halfpenny Paid" to denote the prepayment of postage. It is estimated that throughout Natal about three thousand envelopes were franked in this manner.

I will end by enumerating the stamps now in use:—½d. green; 1d. rose; 2d. olive-green; 2½d. blue; 3d. pearl-grey; 4d. brown; 6d. mauve; 1/- orange surcharged "Postage" in red in a semi-circle; and 5/- red-violet; all perforated 14mm., and watermarked Crown C.A.

Philately at Home.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD AND STAMP NEWS.—*Buhl & Co., Limited, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

Philately at home! It is good to be at home again, and it is good to find healthy signs of sturdy growth in one's native philately. Perhaps one sees them more than usual plainly after a short absence. They are plain enough to see at any rate, and not here and there, but wherever one looks, with hardly an exception. Old friends thriving, youngsters going ahead or tiding squarely over tight places, new and old working together, sometimes with, sometimes against each other, but with no more friction than is wholesome and natural.

And it is with much pleasure that we welcome the combination of two old friends, who for a season showed signs of getting weak on their legs, viz., the *Philatelic Record* and the *Stamp News*. "L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE," as we all know, and as Mr. Buhl has made affinity with Mr. Nankivell of the Transvaal, no doubt the transfigured *Record* has a long and useful voyage before it under the latter's skilful pilotage. The *Boston Stamp Book* having set the fashion of a

rough white cover and simple lettering, has been followed first by Mr. Mekeel and his *Philatelic Journal of America*, and now by the *Philatelic Record*,—only the paper gets rougher and the absence of decoration more conspicuous every time. We specially admire the uncut edges of Mr. Nankivell's cover; *c'est tout ce qu'il y a de plus correct*.

And the contents too are quite modern; and the January number opens with a promising outline of the scheme it is proposed to work. There is only one point at which it strikes us that a word of timely criticism might avail somewhat. It is in editorial contemplation to present readers with a monthly budget, not only specialistic, instructive, but topical and gossipy. Now we have more than once known most estimable serious people who rendered themselves well-nigh pathetic by their endeavours to adopt the lighter social vein of their more frivolous neighbours. We would (an' if we could) spare ourselves the pain of beholding a member of the London Philatelic Society in such a plight.

"The Abnormal Varieties of Great Britain," by Mr. Hastings Wright, clear up almost all the obscurities which have so long puzzled students of the subject.

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.—*Stanley Gibbons Limited, 391, Strand, W.C.*

It was not by any fault of its own that the *Monthly Journal* failed to reach us last month in time for review, for did it not pursue us even unto Florence, and overtake? But by reason of the early date at which we perforce posted our copy, we should have had to cable its arrival to ensure insertion, and even for thy sake, O, *Monthly Journal*, we pause at this!

By far the most important thing in the January number is a priced reference list of the stamps of Queensland, based on the newly arranged stock at 391, Strand, and Mr. Hadlow's collection together, the dates being those given by Mr. Bassett Hull. This list is by far the clearest and most complete yet published of the country, the varieties of perforation being treated with greater thoroughness than has hitherto been attempted. In the February number there are two small but necessary corrections, and a useful supplementary note, with particulars of the firms and machines employed in executing the stamps. In January the concluding lines were these:—

"We have quite recently obtained some information as to the perforating machines employed in Queensland, as follows:—

The first machine was obtained from Messrs. Partridge and Sons, makers, in 1862; the gauge is 13, but may vary slightly, as the parts are not very accurately fitted; the pins, from the same cause, got worn against the edges of the holes in the bed-plate, and probably thus produced the so-called *square* holes.

The second machine was obtained from Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, date not stated; this is also a single-line machine, and the gauge is 12.

The third, and last, was made by Messrs. Buncl & Co., of Melbourne; this perforates the top, bottom, and one side of the stamp in a vertical row at each descent of the pins; the gauge is 13.

All three are still in existence, but we believe that only the second and third are ever used now.

This by the Editor, who adds the following month—

"Our final note upon the perforations was written somewhat hastily, and upon incomplete information. We overlooked the fact that the early issues, prior to September, 1866, were not printed (or perforated?) by the Government Printer.

From 1862 to 1866 the stamps were printed by Messrs. Ham & Co., who had a contract for the work, and the square perforations run through all the period of this contract, and were no doubt produced by a machine used by them. The Government may have purchased a perforating machine in 1862; the reason assigned, by Mr. Bassett Hull, for the work being given out to a private firm, being that the Government Printer "had neither press nor skilled workmen to perform the duty of printing from the steel plates." It is more probable therefore that the whole work was done by Messrs. Ham & Co., and that their machine was answerable for the square punctures; the Government machine only being brought into use in September, 1866."

The remarks on reprints are also of special value.

"Reprints exist printed on the "truncated star" paper. These have been made quite recently, advantage having been taken of a remainder of paper left over after the printing of Issue 7. We have seen the following values:

- 1d., dull brick-red.
- 2d., pale blue.
- 3d., grey-brown.
- 6d., bright yellow-green.
- 1s., violet.

"Registered," orange-yellow.

The fraudulent nature of the 1d. and 3d. can at once be detected by the colours. The 1d. is quite unlike any of the shades of vermilion-red found in originals. The 3d. is in *grey-brown* instead of in a full rich brown: it approaches in colour to what may be found in the Crown and "Q" series, but never in the "truncated star" issue. These two reprints cannot be called dangerous. The 1s. is in a shade of violet approaching *plum*, and is a very dangerous reprint, as the shade, although rare, can be matched among the originals. The 2d. and 6d. are not to be distinguished from originals by their colours. The "Registered" is identical in colour with the same stamp of Issue 4; but as this stamp was never printed on "truncated star" paper, it stands self-condemned. Luckily we have a test that exposes at once the character of these reprints. This is in the *perforation*, which has been done by the comb-machine now in use in the colony. This test of the perforation applies equally to reprints on the Crown and "Q" paper, of which we have seen

- 3d., grey-brown,
- 6d., bright yellow-green,
- 1s., slate-grey,

the colour of this last being unlike anything we have ever seen in a Queensland 1s. All these reprints were with full white gum, and the three specimens on Crown and "Q" paper were each postmarked in one corner by a cluster of dots in violet ink."

The following paragraph, coming from Berlin, is well worth having:—

"The question of the Austrian 'Mercury' stamps was extensively discussed at the last meetings of the Berlin Philatelic Club. Herr Fraenkel, the Librarian of the club, has done his best to collect as much

material as possible for the formation of a decisive opinion on the 'Mercury' stamps of Herr Friedl at Vienna, which had been declared forgeries by the Vienna Club. Herr Fraenkel was able to make a really amazing show of these rare stamps, lent to him by Berlin collectors and dealers for comparison with the Friedl stamps, of which we could see and examine a good lot, sent by Herr Friedl for inspection. Herr Fraenkel had not only made greatly enlarged photographs, but also *facsimiles* done by zincography, as the Friedl stamps were said to have been manufactured by this process. The results of Herr Fraenkel's diligent researches are not yet known, but will certainly be received with great interest, and will help to decide this difficult case. One fact has already been revealed, viz., the succession of the two well-known principal types of the 'Mercury' stamps. It is now beyond doubt that the type which is identical with that of the reprints is the older issue, while the so-called Type I., which occurs in the genuine *yellow, rose, and red* 'Mercuries,' is the later one. From this fact it may be concluded that the original matrix die shows the type of the reprints which have been printed from fresh plates, while the original stamps are, for the most part, printed from a retouched plate. So we have here the same case as with the Bergegorf stamps."

THE ENGLISH SPECIALIST'S JOURNAL.— *H. L'Estrange Ewen, Swanage.*

The most noticeable novelty in connection with the February number is the fact that Mr. Percy Bishop has taken charge of the monthly news department. It is always charming to have this ready writer's personality brought home to us by his singular cock sure capital I, and his delicate references to things of the blameless past. In the Episcopal utterances there is no uncertain sound, no amateurish modesty or indecision.

Of the recent Government prosecution at Cardiff we wrote an account some weeks back, but it was crowded out by other matter and distributed. Perhaps we cannot now do better than reproduce Mr. Bishop's version for those of our readers who are not already conversant with the facts.

"Two clerks, Rees and Williams, in the employ of Inland Revenue officers at Cardiff, were accused of the theft of a quantity of "I.R. Official" and "Government Parcels" stamps. In the pompous parlance of the law these men were charged "for that they did feloniously steal certain chattels belonging to Her Majesty, to wit, certain 'Inland Revenue Official' and 'Government Parcels' stamps, of the value of £30 15s 6d." These stamps, which were mostly of the coveted high values, were sold at a healthy premium upon their face value to various local stamp collectors, who appeared in the course of the case to give evidence. One of them, a Mr. Brukewich, submitted some of the stamps so obtained to Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth; but Mr. Percy M. Bright, with admirable public spirit, brought the matter before the Post Office authorities, and—hence the Cardiff prosecution.

For a long time past the Inland Revenue people had been at a loss to account for the quantity of unused official stamps that came into the open market, and were apparently quick to take advantage of this opportunity of making an example. Yet it was extremely doubtful whether a conviction would be obtained. The offence, if proved, was but a technical one; for

the abstracted official stamps were in every case replaced by an ordinary stamp of the same value. Apart from all question of the fancy value created by Philately, an ordinary £1 postage stamp and a £1 stamp surcharged "I.R. Official" are obviously of the same worth.

At the final hearing of the case—at the Cardiff Quarter Sessions, on January 15th and 16th—the prosecution showed the weakness of their initial position by adding a new charge. Rees and Williams were now arraigned, not only for alleged theft, but also on the charge of falsifying certain requisitions of "I.R. Official" and "Government Parcels" stamps. In support of this new charge, Mr. Benson, for the prosecution, said that one requisition which was signed for five sheets of 240 penny I.R. stamps was made to read for seven £1 stamps, and others of high values, making a total of £17. Another requisition for £5 read, when presented, for £12, and one more requiring five sheets of 240 I.R. penny stamps was made to read for high value stamps worth £14. The requisitions were in duplicate, and in these cases the requisition and the duplicate did not agree. Altogether, requisitions signed by the Surveyor of Taxes for £20 were altered, so that £50 15s. 6d. was received.

Williams, when placed in the witness box to give his version of the affair, behaved in a most extraordinary manner. The name of this worthy deserves to be remembered as that of one of the most accomplished liars of the century. So glaring was the perjury he committed that the Recorder remarked: "No human being who has heard Williams' evidence to-day, can attach the smallest value to anything he says upon his oath. He has lied—it is no good mincing matters—upon every opportunity."

The Jury having acquitted Rees and pronounced Williams guilty, the Recorder sentenced the latter to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, remarking that his conduct rendered him liable to a much heavier penalty.

Mr. S. C. Skipton's papers on reconstructing plates of the early 2d. blue will appear in the *English Specialist's Journal*, and no pains are being spared to make the illustrations as perfect as possible.

Mr. L'Estrange Ewen, finding that there were many inaccuracies in the published dates of issue of the 2½d. adhesive of 1875-80, gives a list of the 23 plates, with date of registration, of issue according to Messrs. Hilckes' catalogue, and of the earliest found by himself (as he did last month with the 1873 3d.)

Under the heading of Reviews, we find the following paragraph on M. Mahé's article in last November's *Questionneur Timbrophilique*—Into this article on the two alphabets and two shades of the English 1d. red of 1864, we went at some length in our February comments on the *Questionneur* published just after the *E.S.J.*

"These two shades, 'qui sont presque des couleurs,' are, we think, well known to most English specialists, although they have never been catalogued. That there are two alphabets, which are of 'formes absolument distinctes' and 'qu'un enfant pourrait discerner,' we are very surprised to learn. Were not M. Mahé so emphatic, we should be inclined to think he had exaggerated their differences. That there are slight differences corresponding to the two shades is already known. We have never gone into the subject ourselves, but Dr. Plowright, of King's Lynn, writes us:—'I think I told you I could see a difference

between the G of the rose and carmine series—a difference in shape—otherwise the carmine letters are thicker, but this may be due to more ink.' The only explanation we have to offer is that two printings were made from each plate, one before hardening and one after. We are assured, however, by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., who printed these stamps, that no difference could be detected between two such printings, although they would be quite possible—but then Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. are not philatelists. Mr. S. C. Skipton, of Salisbury, who is preparing a series of articles on the early 2d. stamps for the *E.S.F.*, tells us that impressions from plate 1 of the 2d. 'no lines,' which was never hardened, may be distinguished by their being in a very pale shade of blue, whilst those from plate 2, which was hardened, are usually dark-blue, violet-blue, or ultramarine shades. We are given to understand that the mystery will be cleared up, if not before, by the work on English stamps, promised by the London Philatelic Society."

ALFRED SMITH & SON'S MONTHLY CIRCULAR, *Bath*

The February number contains an argument which it may be well to reproduce, as many even of our readers seem still to find a stumbling block in the English "Jubilee Issues."

"A paragraph, taken from an American magazine, has been lately going the round of the foreign philatelic journals. The gist is that though the English denounce the Columbus issue, as being not only unnecessary but also speculative, 'yet they fail to say anything about the Jubilee stamps, envelopes and cards of Great Britain. The United States, at least, never sold any of their postal issues at several times their face value, as we are informed by our London agent that Great Britain did in the case of their Jubilee envelopes. If our memory serves us rightly, Great Britain was the first country to issue Jubilee postage stamps, and is the only country which ever overcharged the public for their postal stationery.'

This is a beautiful piece of bunkum, being an endeavour to make out that the English Post Office had to do with the issue of stamps made in the Jubilee year, and was officially connected with the commemorative issue of post cards and envelopes. As to the issue of adhesives on 1st January, 1887, every one knows, or ought to know, that the issue of 1884 had been universally condemned by the public, and that the new series was the outcome of the recommendations of a committee appointed in 1885 to investigate the subject, and though some of the plates were ready by the summer of 1886, yet others were not ready till the December following. And as the year 1887 was marked out as the Jubilee year, the issue of the entire series was deferred to the 1st January of that year. This is all that the adhesives had to do with the Jubilee. As to the 10,000 post cards of 1 penny made for the Guildhall exhibition, and the 50,000 envelopes made for the conversazione at South Kensington, the post cards were sold at sixpence each only in the Guildhall, and the envelopes at one shilling each at South Kensington, and also at those post offices where persons desiring to have copies had previously ordered them. Both these issues were made by the committee of the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund, for the relief of aged postmen and their families, which is administered by a committee of the Post Office officials. The committee sold the post cards and envelopes at such prices as they chose, the Inland Revenue Department receiving the price only of the stamp. The committee paid over the profits, after deducting the value of the

stamp payable to the Government and the cost of manufacture, to the Benevolent Fund. The Government had nothing more to do with it than if a dealer bought in a lot of paper to be stamped, and then sold it at what price he chose to ask. It was the committee that were the dealers in this case; the whole issue was handed over to them, and they did what they liked with it, and sold it for the benefit of the fund. Out of the 11 million pounds sterling that the Inland Revenue Department received for postage stamps during that year, £250 was due to the stamps on the Jubilee post cards and envelopes, quite an unnecessary issue as we fully admit, and quite as unnecessary as envelopes made for a dealer, and they are not looked upon in England as an official issue, but as a private one, though the promoters to whom the design is due made use, to a certain extent, of the machinery of the Post Office to dispose of the envelopes."

THE PHILATELIST'S SUPPLEMENT to *The Bazaar* is really a most excellent thing. We have not space to describe the January or February number, even shortly, but we strongly advise all our readers to get at any rate the next.—

ALSO RECEIVED—*the Stamp Collector's Journal, the Philatelic Chronicle & Advertiser, the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, the Monthly Post.*

Continental Philately.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE.

M. Moens has discovered a discrepancy in the official documents relating to the Belgian issue of 1865. In his former work on the subject, trusting to the accuracy of these records, he had stated that in that year a series of stamps of five values was printed in London, and another in Belgium. But by degrees M. Moens was led to doubt whether the 10, 20, 30, or 40 centimes of the London printing had ever existed. At first, however, he could not see his way to establishing any certainty on the point, it being useless to address the postal authorities. One day he bethought him of applying to Mr. W. A. S. Westolz, and in January of this year M. Moens received an answer confirming his supposition that the 10c. 20c. 30c. and 40c. stamps sold for postage were all printed in Belgium. Mr. Westolz writes that to his certain knowledge, the only stamps printed in London in 1865 for use in Belgium, were 1,500 sheets of the 1 franc, and all were ready perforated.

Messrs. De La Rue, who executed the stamps, sent over the plant to Belgium, with a few *colour-proofs* of the lower values, and a supply of inks and paper. And not only this, but British workmen were also sent over, to explain the methods and print off the first sheets. This it was no doubt which led to the official blunder; but of the real London printing, there was one value only, the 1 franc lilac, perf. 14×14, on shiny white paper. Printed in Belgium, on the same paper, perf. 14×14½ there were five values.

10 centimes,	iron-grey.
20 "	blue or pale blue.
30 "	reddish-brown.
40 "	carmine.
1 franc,	lilac.

The government having no appliances for perforating the stamps, the perforation was entrusted to a private individual, M. Gouweloos, of Brussels, whose machine perforated in one direction only. Thus the perforation 15 x 15 was produced. Before long the government decided on purchasing a machine of its own.

On comparing the supposed London printing with the essays supplied by De La Rue as aforesaid, M. Moens finds that the 10c is identical in shade, the 20c. of a somewhat darker blue than the essay, the 30c. deeper brown and less red, and the 40c. rose instead of carmine.

Mademoiselle Misson and Mr. Edmond Macaire have recently been writing on these stamps in the *Echo de la Timbrologie*. Their articles show that they have studied the subject with great care, and it is small discredit to them if they have been unable to reach M. Moens' conclusions without help. It was at Malines that the Belgian printing was done.

The recent Curaçao surcharges appear to have excited the speculating mania to an outrageous extent. On the 15th of November last, when the new 10 centimes stamps with portrait of the little Queen were issued, the remainder of the old stamps of this value, with head of the late king, were surcharged in red 2½c. This fact having been published in advance by the *Journal de Curaçao*, a couple of speculators employed several persons to buy up the surcharge the instant it came on sale. So heavy was the demand, that the old 2c. also was surcharged as quickly as possible to the same value, and 45,000 in all of the surcharged stamps were sold in the first two days. A fresh announcement was then made of the old 30c. stamp with the 2½c. surcharge in black, for the 1st of December. Every effort was made by the authorities to prevent a repetition of the rush. The Post-office was closed every half hour, not more than a hundred stamps could be bought at a time, and the office-clerks themselves were ordered to affix the stamps.

All to no purpose! Everybody in Curaçao had caught the infection from the enormous profits realized on the transaction of the preceding fortnight, and crowds of the lowest class of niggers, etc., on their own account or hired, made the post-office a loathing. Newspapers and book-packets of all kinds were made up for the mere purpose of getting them stamped. More than once the police, and even the garrison, had to be called in!

Meanwhile the Belgian government is offering a prize for a new postage-stamp design, to commemorate the Brussels Exhibition of 1897. This is bad, and we hope there is good chance of the speculation falling flat over here. It seems pretty certain that the authorities in Curaçao honestly did their best to supply a

postal need, and to prevent abuse.

Apart from the discussion of the Belgium 1865 question and the description of the new French design there is not very much of note in either French or Belgian papers this month.

Chili Provisionals and the Heligoland stamps (continued), are the chief topics of the March number of the *Timbre-Poste*.

As for the German and Austrian journals, they are nearly all seething with the Mercury newspaper-stamp question. The AUSTRIA-PHILATELIST for February 1st lays stress on the fact that one of the obliteration marks found on the stamps submitted by Herr Friedl reads "L'Espe-dizione Gazette Venezia." "This cancellation is undoubtedly false, as there is no such word in the Italian language as 'Espe-dizione,' says our excellent contemporary. "The real post-mark runs "I.R. Spedizione," &c., (Imperiale Reale). Now it is a mistake to make sweeping assertions in a controversy, unless you have facts to strengthen the position. We are not going to assert dogmatically that the legend cavilled at was genuinely used, but there is no reason why it should not have been, for there is such a word as "Espe-dizione" in Italian, as may be seen by consulting any of the best dictionaries. It is true that it is seldom used now-a-days.

The January *Postwertzeichen* gives enlarged illustrations in blue of the two well-known types, and the third which Mr. Friedl believes himself to have discovered. The illustrations are not very clear.

Meanwhile, however, Herr Fraenk1, the Berlin expert to whom Herr Friedl has submitted his case (see under *Monthly Journal*), not only accepts the genuineness of the third type, but finds evidence that it is the original, the earliest issued. Apparently it was printed from a woodblock, while the other two types were from lead clichés.

There seems no doubt now that the whole matter will be cleared up very shortly, by the help of the researches going on in Berlin and Vienna, more especially as the matter has come before the law-courts, a Bregenz man having been sued for the sale of the latest find. So writes Mr. Friedl himself in the *Welt-Post* for February. He does not mention that he is retiring from business, or that his museum is for sale, though it is not at present open to visitors. We hope the reports current last month and quoted by us may have been incorrect.

The *Austria Philatelist* for Feb. 15th gives useful photo-reproductions of the rare first issue of Moldavia (1858), which has so often been forged with enough of the postmark to be helpful.

The issue consisted of:—

27	Parale,	black on dull pink,	3691.
54	"	blue on pale green,	4772.
81	"	blue on bluish,	709.
108	"	blue on pale pink,	2584.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*L'Annonce Timbrologique, la Revue Philatelique Belge, la Revue Postale, Anvers Philatelique, O Philatelista, La Philatelie Portugaise, il Francobollo, Trinacria, il Commercio Filatelico, Filatelia (Malaga), Ilustracion Filatelica (Barcelona), Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde, L'Avenir des Timbres-Poste, le Timbrophile Poitevin, Courrier des Timbres-Poste, Revue Philatelique, la Reclame Philatelique, der Briefmarken Sammler, Universum, die Post, die Briefmarke, Allgemeiner Anzeiger, Concordia, Postwertzeichen-Kunde, Mitteldutsche Philatelisten Zeitung, Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.*

Philately in the States.

THE POST OFFICE—Henry Gremmel, 85, Nassau-street, New York.

We quoted last month at some length from an article of Mr. Crawford Capen's in the December *Post Office* on ribbed paper stamps of the United States. In the reference list of U.S. adhesives published in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the following paragraph appeared:—

"The above series of stamps (for 1873) are quoted as being on ribbed paper, but it is quite certain that the Government never authorized the use of such material. The specimens found can all be assigned to one or the other of the following:—(a) Stamp fastened when quite moist to a ribbed envelope, which has in course of time imparted its peculiarities to the stamp; (b) an imperfection in the end of a roll of paper showing a slight puckering of the texture, this being usually discarded at the mills before cutting into sheets; (c) intentional fraud, the stamp having been dampened and placed between two sheets of ribbed paper and the impression taken between rollers or in a copying-press."

"It is difficult to believe" (says the *Post Office*) that the above paragraph was written in seriousness, or by one who had made any careful examination of facts. It is easy to feel a prejudice against anything like this ribbed paper, and to present an argument against it; but if one starts from the other end in the only truly scientific manner, and examines a large quantity of stamps for the purpose of finding out the facts, one will not take such a somersault when one comes to present to the public what is believed to be reality.

The writer recently went through fifteen thousand of the three cent of 1870-82 to see what he could find. The result was about one hundred stamps on ribbed paper, one-third of which were vertically ribbed and the other two-thirds horizontally ribbed. There were found in this whole lot of stamps six principal shades. The ribbed stamps, however, were all of one shade, the differences existing in them being only those which result from a slight variation in the amount of ink applied to the plate. The shade was dark yellow green, but of a brighter cast than the yellow green used by the National Company. All were from Continental plates.

Now consider these stamps in the light of the argument presented in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. Take these arguments in inverse order: (c) Intentional fraud. We scarcely think anyone will claim it in this case (b) Imperfection in a roll of paper.

How does it happen that these stamps are almost exactly alike in shade? There were many strikingly different shades used from 1870-1882. Why are not the ribbed papers found in these? Why again are all these stamps of Continental print with Continental mark? Were there no poor rolls of paper ever made in all the history of the printing of United States stamps except in the year 1875? (a) Attachment of stamps to ribbed envelopes. The ribbing on these sixty-seven stamps is perfectly horizontal. The ribbing on the thirty-three is perfectly vertical. How very careful the people who stuck these one hundred stamps on to ribbed envelopes were, to make the vertical or horizontal direction in the stamp correspond with the direction which the ribbing took in their paper! This care is emphasized for us when we remember that the ribbing in envelopes is usually diagonal. The first statement, that the government never authorized the use of ribbed paper, has no weight, for the government never specified that any particular kind of paper should be used until 1885. This argument is about as weighty as it would be to claim that the stamps of this issue were never printed on a species of Bristol board, because the government never authorized the use of such paper, when everyone who has tossed a large number of these stamps into water has found the little rectangles of perforated paper which the soaking has detached.

The truth with regard to ribbed paper is that it is one of the attempts made by the Continental Company to better the appearance of the stamps they printed. It was just the same kind of an attempt as that made with the Bristol board mentioned above. The results of its employment do not seem to have been sufficiently valuable to induce its continuance. The importance to be attached to the use of this paper is another matter. The reality of its existence is unquestionable. Puckered ends of rolls and fraudulent attempts at deception are not arguments against the real thing. Stamps on this paper are just as worthy of collection as the ribbed paper stamps of Canada, Mexico, or any other country."

Mr. Crawford Capen writes in January to point out that the only thing which has secured uninterrupted advance in the prices of stamps during the past years has been the enormous increase in the number of collectors. Also that there are more speculative collectors than speculative dealers.

The Metropolitan Philatelist for February is chiefly remarkable for an article of William Herrick's on the stamps of the first and most interesting French colony, Réunion, and one by John B. Brevoort on the Secret Marks of the Stamps of Bremen.

The Eastern Philatelist for January contains an excellent paper on Tasmania, by Miss Amy L. Swift. Also two columns from Mr. Raymond Baker on Prince Edward Island Stamps.

Mekeel's Weekly for February 6th has a suggestive paragraph; K. Narca writes:—

"I had the pleasure of seeing an extremely interesting collection of stamps the other day. It consisted of used specimens retained on the original covers and all parts of the world were represented. They are the property of E. F. Gambis, who has a widespread and extensive correspondence. They were the result of an accumulation of only about one year. Yet among them were many stamps that have since gone out of use, including quite a number of provisionals, and which have greatly enhanced in value since their

receipt. It is surprising what an attractive display such a collection makes. Raymond H. Wilcox has also a similar collection to this, and if these collections are displayed frequently enough to other collectors it is not unlikely that another speciality in collecting will result—one for collecting all stamps on original covers. It is true that this fad exists to the extent of collectors endeavouring to secure stamps in this condition in cases where their authenticity may be questioned, or where genuinely used specimens are worth more than the unused. There is no question but such a collection as described has merits that an ordinary collection preserved in an album does not possess."

There is remarkably little of general interest in the American papers this month on the whole.

RECEIVED: — *The American Journal of Philately, the Bay State P., the Monthly Bulletin, the Rocky Mountain Stamp, Mekeel's W.S.N., the Washington P., Philatelic Californian, Philatelic West, International Stamp, Western Philatelist.*

From India and the Colonies.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE APPEARS IN THE PHILATELIC WORLD FOR JANUARY.

NOTES ON STAMPS USED IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR WHICH THEY PREVIOUSLY INTENDED.

BY C. STEWART-WILSON,
President of the Philatelic Society of Bengal.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

"In a most interesting article on the stamps of the West Indian Islands in the *Bazaar* of the 2nd December, 1895, the author, Mr. Turner, call the attention of his less experienced brethren to the fact that, for a short time, the 1d. C.A. 14 stamp of Antigua was used provisionally in St. Christopher without the usual addition of a surcharge to show that it was intended to be so used. In fact the only way of distinguishing this somewhat rare provisional stamp from the common Antigua one is by observing the obliteration on it.

The Editor, in a footnote, and also in a short critique on a little monograph by a Mr. Hollick on the obsolete issues of the Leeward Islands points out that certain Antigua stamps are found with the obliteration "A18" instead of the usual "Aoz." Mr. Hollick appears to be responsible for the statement that this obliteration belongs to the island of what he calls "Barhida," by which he must mean "Barbuda." Mr. Ewen tells us that this is the number of the Post Office of English Harbour. Personally I have no doubt that Mr. Ewen is right, but whether he is or not is a matter of no importance in this discussion. For Barbuda is as much a part of Antigua as Ireland is of the United Kingdom, and English Harbour is the name of the second town in Antigua itself. So a stamp of Antigua with the "A18" obliteration is of no more interest than an English stamp bearing the Dublin postmark, and its case is in no way analogous to that of a stamp used in a group of islands under a totally different postal administration.

That this "A18" stamp will be collected as a special variety some time in the future, I do not venture to doubt. When that happens, however, we shall have specialists in the 1d. English Plate, No. 54, with

obliterations of every Post Office in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and all the adjacent islands, including, no doubt, innumerable microscopic varieties of each obliteration in every colour of the rainbow. But, till that time, we may forget Mr. Hollick's discovery.

But the St. Christopher ("A12") obliteration on an Antigua stamp brings that stamp into the category of the British stamp used abroad, and it is this class of stamps which I wish now to discuss. Though this has been done again and again by far more experienced philatelists than myself, I venture to approach the question once more, for it is very evident that many of our fellow-collectors are far from being convinced of the propriety of collecting these stamps as separate varieties, and of including them in the pages allotted to the country where the tell-tale postmark says that they were used.

Let us begin with Antigua. This colony supplied stamps to Montserrat with the addition of a surcharge, and (for a short time) to St. Christopher without a surcharge. Both Montserrat and St. Christopher were at the time under postal administrations quite distinct from one another, and having no connection with that of Antigua. The stamps were, no doubt, supplied to each of these colonies by Antigua in the same way. And, just as the 1d. and 6d. Antigua stamps were the only ones available in Montserrat, so (until a fresh supply of the usual type of 1d. St. Christopher stamps arrived) the Antigua stamp was the only one available for franking penny letters in St. Christopher.

Now let us take the case of Malta. Until the year 1885 Malta had no stamps of its own except purely "local" halfpenny stamps, which were not recognised as franking a letter outside the islands. Such correspondence had to be prepaid with stamps which were the same in every respect as those on sale in the Post Office of the United Kingdom at the time. No other stamps were at the time available for the purpose, and no others were so used. Now, are we to deny that stamps which show by the obliteration on them, that they were so used are Maltese stamps? If we do, it can only be for the reason that there is nothing on the face of the unused stamp to show that it was intended for use in Malta and not in England. The early Cyprus stamps would be admitted merely because of the overprint on them, which is surely absurd. No doubt this is not a desirable conclusion for the bigoted collector of unused stamps to be driven to. It can be only very seldom that he can trace the pedigree of an unused British stamp to a Maltese Post Office, and even then he might find it difficult to satisfy others as to the correctness of his opinion. But the moral is merely not to be too bigoted in this respect, and to collect used copies of stamps which are not capable of differentiation in any other condition.

These remarks are equally true of Gibraltar up to the time when it began to have an issue of its own, and also, for several years, of several of our West Indian Colonies.

There still remains another class. I refer to British stamps used in countries not subject to Great Britain at all, such as Egypt, Chili, Turkey, &c. In a few of these countries we are assisted by the knowledge that their postal administrations did not, at the period referred to, undertake the despatch of correspondence to places outside their own territorial limits. If anyone had occasion to send such a letter, he had to do so through the medium of the English Post Office. This Office was, of course, maintained with the knowledge and consent of the ruler of the country concerned,

and so the stamps used on letters despatched therefrom were sold and used for this purpose with the consent of the Government of the country. Again we find that no other stamps were available for the purpose, and are driven to the conclusion that a stamp which is *prima facie* a British one, but which has been used in Valparaiso, is as much a Chili stamp as any of those with the well-known special designs for that country.

I am rather more doubtful as to the status of British stamps used in countries which had their own provisions for the despatch of international correspondence. The Post Offices at Alexandria and Suez, for instance, required no help of ours, and yet we know that English Offices at these places did a large amount of business. Political and commercial reasons account for the establishment of these rivals to the regular Post Offices, and they were used by outsiders because it was felt that they were more secure than those of the Khedive. A perfectly similar case occurs in the Indian Post Offices at Zanzibar and up the Persian Gulf. Here we cannot fall back on the thought that no other stamps were available for the purpose, and are driven to the less conclusive fact that the use of these stamps for these purposes is recognised and consented to by the rulers of the countries concerned. Whether this is or is not a sufficient ground for collecting these stamps as stamps of the countries in which they were used, is a question which may be settled by deciding whether it is permissible to collect as separate varieties the British stamps which have been surcharged with their equivalents in Turkish currency for use in the British Post Offices at Constantinople and certain other towns in the Levant. For I maintain that the case of the one is the case of the other, and that the mere surcharge does not affect the question at all.

It now only remains to point a moral to adorn this tale. And that moral is a pretty obvious one to any one who has seen Mr. Ewen's last price list. It is that, so far, collectors are only just beginning to realise that countries like Malta and Gibraltar will have to take up far more space in their albums than they have hitherto dreamed of. Prices, therefore, of the varieties of which I have been treating, are still low. But it stands to reason that they must soon rise immensely. Not one stamp was used in Malta, for 100 used in Great Britain. If the British used stamp is worth 1/-, then the Malta used one is worth far more than 1s. 6d. More than this I need not say. A word is sufficient for a wise man."

In *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for February, Major Evans emphasizes the fact that the primary use of postage stamps is to *collect the money that is to be paid for conveyance of letters, &c.* The writer goes on:—

"A stamp can only collect revenue for the postal department by which it was issued, and the fact that British stamps were used in certain Colonies, and are used in certain places abroad, is of itself a proof that there were, and are, in those colonies, and places, British Post Offices—as much British as the Post Office in Dublin; collecting revenue for the British Postal Department, and having their expenses paid out of the revenues of that Department. And the stamps used at those places cannot, consistently, be said to differ from similar stamps used at Birmingham or Manchester to a greater extent than the stamps used at Birmingham differ from those used at Manchester.

When the Colonies took charge of their own Post Offices, they issued their own stamps, not, in the first instance, to multiply varieties for us collectors, but in order that the revenue collected by them might go to the Colonies concerned and not, as before, to the mother country."

The CANADIAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE is taking trouble. In the January number we find the following paper, which will be of interest to many of our younger readers.

ENGRAVING vs. LITHOGRAPH.—In the early days of philately, says *The Bazaar*, stamps were either line-engraved, type-set or lithographed; but now a very large proportion of stamps are "type-printed" or "surface-printed." We prefer the old names, *i.e.*, *taille-douce* for line-engraved, *epargne* for surface-printed. Both these latter are really engraved, but the results are very different.

In *taille-douce* engraving, all the lines that are to print are cut out of the metal, appearing as hollows in the die. The die is inked and the surface wiped more or less clean, the paper is laid on, and the great pressure to which it is subjected squeezes the paper into the hollows, when it appears as glistening ridges on the paper. If we hold such a stamp obliquely, to catch the light, we shall be able to see the ink standing up from the paper, so that the uninked portions are lower than the design. The old black and red English 1p stamps are examples.

In *epargne* engraving, the parts of the die which are to print are left standing, and the rest of the metal is cut away, just as in a woodcut. The current English and colonies, and a few others are done in this way. The lines, in this form of engraving, are beautifully clear, but not embossed at all.

Lithography is very different. The design is drawn on the stone in lithographic ink (or transferred from a drawing on paper) the stone is slightly etched with acid gum, so as to have the ink a very little in relief; the stone is then wetted, and the inking-roller is passed over it while wet. The ink from the roller adheres to the greasy ink of the design, but does not touch the wet stone. When the paper is laid on, the ink is transferred to it from the design. The stone is then wetted again, inked again, and another sheet of paper laid on, and this is continued until sufficient copies have been printed. Now, it will be seen that the ink from a flat design cannot stand up from the surface of the paper of the stamp, as in *taille-douce*, nor can the lines be fine and clear, as in *epargne*; for the pressure on the paper is likely to flatten and widen out the lines. Thus a lithograph has no trace of ridges of ink, and the impression is never very clear, the outlines being more or less ragged. The first issue Hungary is an example.

A type-set stamp is made from ordinary types, type-leads, ornaments, etc., set up together, and such a stamp shows all the lines of the design slightly sunk into the paper. The provisional British Guianas may be named as examples, also the Banras, etc. We believe that the *taille-douce* is decidedly the most beautiful of all, but plates engraved in this manner will not stand the wear and tear of the present day, where stamps are not required by thousands, as of old, but by millions."

An important Auction was held at Toronto on March 5th.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The Quarterly Philatelic Circular*, (Bombay), *The Australian Philatelist*.



[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, NO. 4.

APRIL 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

English Minor Varieties.

Our note in last month's number referring to hair-lines, etc., seems to have been somewhat misunderstood. The *Fortnightly* draws attention to it and condemns our remarks. Our contention was and is, that "many of the so-called 'hair-lines' are quite accidental." This by no means denies the fact that hair-lines do exist and occur always on certain stamps of a plate. Some of these *accidental* lines are due to the imperfect cleaning of the plate, others, as the greatest authority on English stamps proposed to us the other day, might be *true hair lines* due to a hair of the workman falling on to the inked plate. This opens out a wide field to the ultra-specialist and perhaps in future we shall see them divided in 'head lines,' 'whisker lines,' 'beard lines,' etc.

The whole question as to whether the hair-lines that occur are guide lines or not seems to us to hinge on the way the plates were made. The following is we believe the received method.

(i) The Die was first made, with blank corners and without value, and hardened.

(ii) Twelve horizontal impressions were then taken on a piece of soft steel, and the value added to each impression. The steel was then hardened and was known by the name of the 'Roller.'

(iii) From the roller 20 impressions were taken, and the letters in the corners added, and this formed the plate which was used to print from.

Now if this was the method by which the plates were made the use of guide lines would be useless on the plate. If they were made on the roller, and a guide line appears on one stamp in any position it should appear in the same position in every row. This we do not think it does. For instance, in the 2d. plate 3, there is a well marked hair-line in the top right corner of the stamp lettered A I. This occurs in rows lettered in left corner B I, but not on the

other rows (except perhaps L.O.P. which are covered by postmark in my sheet). From studying the plates of the line 2d. (Plates No. 1 and 2) have come to the conclusion that these plates were not made in the usually received way, but how they were made we are at present unable to say. A roller of some size must have been prepared, but unless it was a single stamp we cannot make any size agree with what we find on the sheet of stamps themselves.

Here is a subject, we venture to think, of much greater importance than the fact that a copy of particular plate number has been used in some colony.

If, however, English specialists still prefer postmarks, we give them another field to work in, and that is Foreign Stamps with English postmarks. Two instances of this are given by an observant youth in our "Month by Month" column.

With regard to the remark that we wasted our space over describing 440 varieties of Bamra stamps, it would be quite as just to condemn the London Society for describing (and in our opinion *not* wasting many pages) the various plates of the Sydney Views in Oceania. Ours was a list, as complete as we can make it, of the stamps of 1890, and we have no axe to grind in the matter of these Bamra, as we doubt if any dealer has these sheets for disposal at the present time.

I think I deserve a testimonial for having pointed out to English Specialists, two at least, quite utterly useless fields for study in the 'whisker lines' and 'Foreign Stamps with English Postmarks.'

S. C. SKIPTON.

N.B.—I collect English, Post Cards, German^c and Danish Locals and Commemorative stamps. I am seriously thinking of taken up the collection of Seebecks and Reprints. Here again I present to editors of other papers who are hard up for matter material for at least a page of abuse.

Philately at Home.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL—
391, Strand, London, W.C.

We all hoped the New South Wales re-print question was finally closed, but the *Monthly Journal* has received a copy of a minute by the Postmaster General of the Colony, in which he attempts to justify himself. We cannot do better than give this minute, with part of the *M.J.* editor's comments, as they stand.

"COPY OF MINUTE BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

"The matter embraced in the *Sunday Times* article entitled 'The Stamp Collectors' craze,' was not taken down in shorthand, and therefore the writer is responsible for its phraseology. There are some expressions in it, which certainly do not correctly represent what was officially said at the interview referred to in the article. However, in a general way, what he has written pretty well shows how this matter stands, namely, that in order to meet the desire of genuine philatelists, I consented to supply them with a cheap issue of the whole of the obsolete 'O.S.' stamps slightly obliterated with a line (not a date) stamp. There can be no misunderstanding on the part of the purchasers of these stamps, as they were distinctly advertised for sale (*vide notice attached*) as *obliterated stamps*, and the presence of the gum on the back of them is sufficient evidence that they have not been used for postage purchases. It is obvious that the obliterating stamp is thus used with the object of cancelling the stamps effectually, and annulling their face value, and it is not, therefore, fair that Major Evans should say that the intention of this obliteration is to induce collectors to suppose that they had 'actually been employed for postage.' No doubt a similar result could have been obtained by the use of the word 'specimen' or 'reprint' instead of the line stamp obliteration, but their interest in the collectors' eyes would then have been nil.

"Major Evans is doubtless aware that several of the principal European countries—France, Austria, Portugal, Sweden, &c.—have reprinted their obsolete stamps, and sold them at face value, *without any distinguishing mark at all.*

"But it must be borne in mind that the objection is raised by the editor of a stamp dealer's trade circular, and that the placing of these stamps within the reach of collectors of small means, tends to lower the value of dealers' comparatively high priced stocks.

"Looking at the matter, however, in perhaps its broadest sense, I consider that the function of the Post-office should be limited to the issue of stamps for postage and revenue purposes only; and in reply to a deputation that waited upon me on the subject a few weeks since, I promised that I would not issue any more obliterated 'O.S.' after the present supply is exhausted.
(Sd.) "JOSEPH COOK.
"26.11.95"

"First, says the *Monthly Journal*, we would observe that nothing is said about the "official demands from other postal administrations," upon which some emphasis was laid by Mr. Cook's defender in *The Australian Philatelist*, as we mentioned last month; the trick was played "to meet the desire of *genuine philatelists*," as to the definition of which we might possibly differ with the Postmaster-General. While professing to dispute the accuracy of the "phraseology" (a point of very small importance) of the article in *The Sunday Times*—No. 5 of the extracts published in the supplement to our September number—he acknowledges that what appeared there, "pretty well shows how this matter stands"; and, this being so, it is plain that he cannot deny that the labels in question are not in all respects original, that the "genuine philatelist" who wanted them, felt that the word "specimen" or "reprint" (showing their real character) would render them practically unsaleable, and that they were therefore obliterated in such a way as to disguise their character. "With a line (not a date) stamp," remarks Mr. Cook. Why not with a "date" stamp? If he does not know, we can tell him. Because a date stamp, unless he had put the date back a year or two—and perhaps even his good nature would not go so far as

that—would have been just as objectionable to his friends the "genuine philatelists," as the word "reprint," as it would have shown that the labels were obliterated after they had gone out of use.

We give Mr. Cook full credit for not having had the gum removed from the backs of his reprints before offering them for sale, and we will further admit that we do not suppose that any of the persons who purchased them direct from his Department, believed them to have been genuinely used. But that is not the contention at all. The things are reprints; there was no demand for them plainly marked as such, but there was a demand for them with an obliteration, which would not indicate their true nature too plainly; the object of such a demand was perfectly evident. Mr. Cook seems to be unable even now to see why the word "reprint" is objected to; it is simply because collectors will not buy *reprints* if they can help it."

THE PHILATELIC RECORD—*Buhl & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

We have not yet received the March number, and we fear the desired "thumping big circulation" will be somewhat backward in its growth unless some approach to punctuality can be secured.

The February number, as our readers may remember, came to hand the second week in March. We noticed one or two features then, but we may now mention that it also contained a paper by Mr. Duerst on Alsace-Lorraine, and the following paragraph, which deserves very serious attention from those concerned. It is headed "Training Future Collectors."

Mr. E. F. GAMBBS is a far-seeing American. He notes a falling off in the demand for stamps on the part of the younger element. Consequently he suggests that the large dealers should combine to give away a few millions of continental stamps to school children by some method that would ensure the wide distribution of the stamps. And he offers to lead the way with half-a-million. Mr. Gambbs is on the right track, and there is plenty of room for further help in the same direction. As a matter of fact, we do little or nothing to help our young collectors. Our journals are, one and all, written for the advanced collector; our albums are tending more and more in the same direction, and our catalogues are being swollen out of all proportion by the enumeration of such varieties as gladden the heart of the specialist. In every direction, in fact, the specialist is the dominant factor. This should not be. Someone should find it worth while to cater for the junior collector. A halfpenny or penny monthly which should guide, counsel and instruct, would surely be a success, and pay an enterprising dealer-publisher in more ways than one. The ideal "Junior Collector" monthly should deal with normal issues only, and not vex the soul of the beginner with the finer distinctions of paper, perforation and watermark. Stamp collecting as presented by the advanced collector from the scientific point of view is far too complex ever to be popular with the average school boy. Most of the best collectors of the day started their philatelic career as school boys. But in their day stamp issuing countries were not numerous, and minor varieties were practically unknown. It was all plain sailing then. All that is changed. The *pons asinorum* is child's play compared to the complications of the average catalogue with its compound perfs, *percé en scie*, serrated perfs; papers

bleuté, pelure, bâtonné; printings, lithographed, engraved, surface printed; and so on *ad infinitum*. If no one looks to the training of the young collector, stamp collecting will assuredly lose its popularity with our boys and girls, and as the veterans drop out of the ranks there will be no one to fill their places.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST—*Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.*

The *L.P.* continues to pour out its goodly store of precious ointment, the well-preserved labours of the great Society's members. We once heard a boast from a certain eminent editor that he had material in hand for publication of a year's issue in advance! Can it—dare we dream it can have been none other than the Effingham House Arch Journalist himself? Thrice-happy Arch Journalist, who knowest not the fuss and fret of late news and later copy!

Mr. Pearce's paper on Transvaal stamps to the close of the British Occupation, and Mr. Tilleard's notes on the De La Rue Series of the Adhesive Postage and Telegraph stamps of India are the pieces of resistance just now.

While the *P.J.G.B.* editor was abroad in February, a contribution was received at Salisbury from Mr. H. B. Hyde on the subject of Control Letters on our 1d and ½d stamps. This was inserted without comment under the heading of Correspondence in our February number. In March the same contribution appeared in the Birmingham PHILATELIC CHRONICLE AND ADVERTISER. We cannot perhaps do better, though duly grateful to Mr. Hyde for his work as far as it went, than quote the more luminous remarks of the ENGLISH SPECIALIST'S JOURNAL on the subject. In reviewing our February issue, the *E.S.J.* says:—

“This number also contains a letter concerning certain control letters which is rather confusing and of but small philatelic value, as it tells us the dates of issue of control letters from only one out of the several thousand post offices in the United Kingdom. ½d. H, and J, and 1d. N, and P, were issued in 1892, with a very few ½d. I and 1d. O. The remainder of these two latter with a few 1d. P were placed in reserve, and issued about Christmas, 1894. Apart from this irregularity, the letters have been issued regularly ever since. ½d. K and 1d. Q appeared in February, 1893; ½d. L and 1d. R in November, 1893; ½d. M and 1d. S in July, 1894; ½d. N and 1d. T in April, 1893. It is now quite time that ½d. O and 1d. U were issued.”

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Stamp Collectors' Journal, the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.*

Continental Philately.

We have perforce to cut our reviews rather short this month, and sooner than do scant justice to our Continental contemporaries we postpone them *en masse*, with the intention of devoting extra space to them in May.

RECEIVED—*le Timbre-Poste, la Revue Postale, Anvers Philatlique, Revue Philatlique Belge, Austria Philatelist, Rund um die Erde* (Fried-

land, Bohemia), *Marke*, (a new Russian paper, published at Kieff), *Offerten-Blatt*, (Jyväskylä, Finland), *Ilustracion Filatelica*, (Barcelona), *Filatelia*, (Malaga), *El Heraldico Timbrologico*, (Seville), *la Philatelie Portugaise*, (Lisbon), *Trinacria*, (Naples), *San Marino Corriere dei Francobolli, il Francobollo, la Philatlie Helvétique*, (Morges, Jura), *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*, (Geneva), *der Philatelist, das Postwertzeichen, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, die Post, Mitteleutsche Philatelisten Zeitung, Philatelistisches Börsenblatt, Briefmarken-Börse, Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung, Frankfurter Briefmarken-Zeitung, Internationale Briefmarken-Börse* (Leipzig), *der Briefmarken Sammler, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde.*

Philately in the States.

There is little of marked interest in the American papers this month, so we shall leave them also for the present and pass on.

RECEIVED:—*The American Journal of Philately, the Boston Stamp Book, Filatelic Facts and Fallacies, the International Stamp, the Metropolitan Philatelist, Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society, Pennsylvania Philatelist, Philatelic Monthly, Post Office, Rocky Mountain Stamp, Southern Philatelist, Weekly Philatelic Era, Weekly Stamp News, Washington Philatelist, American Philatelic Magazine, Philatelic Californian, Philatelic West, Bay State Philatelist, Evergreen State Philatelist.*

From South Africa and India.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST—*S. A. Klagsbrun & S. F. Epstein, P.O. Box, 1239, Johannesburg, Z.A.R.*

Owing to the space on the front of cover occupied by Messrs. Booleman's address, we were under the impression that the *S.A.P.* was published by this firm. In this we were mistaken, Messrs. Booleman are connected with the paper only as advertisers, and strictly speaking it is not published at all.

It is owing to this fact, and to the consequent remoteness of the *South African's* very valuable contents from our readers, that we feel our space cannot be used to greater advantage than by re-printing wholesale from our energetic contemporary. If the articles, etc., continue up to the present level of excellence, and the editors still make no attempt to directly reach a larger public, we shall probably go on quoting at length from time to time. The following paragraphs from the February Number show that this action on our part is not taken amiss.

“If quotation be the sincerest form of flattery, as imitation is, we have every reason to be satisfied with our reception by at least one reviewer in England. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain's* reviewer leaves his public to judge whether our little journal be worthy reading or not. He quotes extensively

from our first number. For this we thank him; but not merely for the base satisfaction it might afford us to see our matter reprinted. Our field for the dissemination of philatelic knowledge as regards South Africa is limited only to this part of the world. We have not sufficient spare time to devote to the *S.A.P.* to work a large circulation abroad, therefore we are glad when the work over which we spend many an hour which might be devoted to more selfish pursuits is presented to so large a field of readers as the *P.J.G.B.* possesses.

We find that the whole of the article "The Stamps and Forgeries of Swaziland" has been reprinted in this journal; as also "A few South African Forgeries," embracing in the first number those of British Bechuanaland and the New Republic, which the reviewer designates "very useful," and the editorial on the issue of the commemoration stamps of the South African Republic."

We make therefore no further apology for publishing this article on the stamps of Bechuanaland.

THE STAMPS OF BRITISH BECHUANALAND AND BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

British Bechuanaland is bounded on the East by the South African Republic, on the South by the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, on the West by the Molopo River, on the North by the said Molopo River to its division with the Ramathlabana Spruit, and thence from the said Spruit to the Frontier of the South African Republic.

The Protectorate is bounded on the East by the territory of British Bechuanaland, on the South by the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, on the West by the twelfth meridian of Longitude East of Greenwich, and on the North by the Nosop or Oup River between its intersection by the twentieth meridian of East Longitude aforesaid and its junction with the Molopo River.

The area is 41,663 square miles, population 12,726, of which 5,254 were whites, 4,351 aboriginal natives, and 3,121 other coloured persons.

The Governor, His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, F.C., G.C.N.G.; Administrator, Chief Magistrate, and Deputy Commissioner, His Honour Sir Sidney G. A. Shippard, D.C.L., K.C.M.G.

On the establishment of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland the Republic of Stellaland became the Magisterial district of Vryburg.

The stamps of British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate do not present many difficulties to the collector, nor are they difficult in being obtained. The great drawback, however, is the large number of excellently executed forgeries in circulation and collectors have to be very discrete in making purchases.

The surcharges in the "Protectorate" series are very interesting to the specialist, abounding as they do in such a large variety of misprints, errors, and sizes of surcharge.

I. BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

The first issue took place in January 1886 and might be termed a provisional issue, Cape of Good Hope stamps being used surcharged in black "British Bechuanaland" into two lines, the $\frac{1}{2}$ p value being surcharged in red. The surcharge was printed in Cape Town, probably by the Government printers Messrs. W. A. Richards & Co.

Four values constituted the first omission, the $\frac{1}{2}$ p grey Cape of Good Hope with surcharge in red, the 1p carmine, and the 3p claret surcharged in black all

on paper watermarked Crown and C.A. and the 4p blue surcharged in black on paper with Crown and C.C. watermark.

In the same year three new values were brought into service, namely, the 2p. brown Cape of Good Hope, the 6p. violet, and 1/- green, all surcharged "British Bechuanaland" in black on paper watermarked Cabled Anchor.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ p. grey and 1p. carmine also appeared on paper with the latter watermark. These surcharges are surprisingly free from errors, the only two worthy of note being the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. and 1p. on paper watermarked Cabled Anchor with double surcharge.

In 1887 the permanent issue for British Bechuanaland came to hand, consisting of thirteen values, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. surcharged "British Bechuanaland" in black in two lines on the current English stamp of that denomination, and 1p., 2p., 3p., 4p., 6p., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6p., 5s., 10s., £1 and £5.

Type of the lower values from 1p. to 6p., "Queen's Statue Head" in square value on either side, below in small capitals in black "British" "Bechuanaland," "Postage and Revenue" in three lines. Watermark Orb.

Type of the higher values from 1/- "Queen's Statue Head" in oval, value above and below head in semi-circle, inscription below as in lower values. Watermark "V.R." slanting, the £1 and £5, however, being on paper bearing the orb watermark.

In the next year, 1888, the values most commonly used, namely, the 1p., 2p., 4p., 6p., and 1s. were surcharged with the numerals of value, the 1p., 3p., and 1s. being surcharged in black, the 4p. in red and the 2p. both in red and 1p. green.

This was evidently found necessary to facilitate identification of the various denominations, and to prevent mistakes being made, as all the lower values up to 6p. are lilac with denominations printed in same colour.

Owing to the stock of $\frac{1}{2}$ p. stamps running out the 3p. lilac and black was surcharged "One Half-Penny" in black in three lines, the original value being erased by a single bar.

In January, 1889, the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. grey Cape of Good Hope stamp with watermark Cabled Anchor was again pressed into service with the surcharge in green and black. This also exists with double surcharge.

In 1891, pending a further supply of 1p. and 2p. stamps, the postal authorities had again recourse to surcharging, the 1p. carmine and 2p. brown Cape of Good Hope, watermarked Cabled Anchor, being surcharged vertically "British Bechuanaland" in black in two lines, the surcharge reading from bottom to top. This surcharge was carefully executed no errors those values surcharged "British Bechuanaland" in or misprints being made, or if they were made they were not placed in circulation.

In 1892, a new issue of the 1p., 2p., 4p., and 6p. took place. Type Current English stamps of black, in two lines across the stamp.

In this surcharge, there are several minute varieties, which are only of interest to the specialist, such as the cross stroke of the "A" of "Bechuanaland" missing, dots in various letters, crooked and broken letters, etc.

In December, 1893, owing to supplies of the 1p. value not coming to hand the Cape of Good Hope of stamp of that value was surcharged "British Bechuanaland" in exactly the same type as the provisional issue of 1891 the only difference being that the surcharge runs from top to bottom, whereas that of 1891 runs from bottom to top. This surcharge was most carelessly printed, there being numerous varieties of broken types and omissions, the most noteworthy

being broken "ch" of "Bechuanaland," and the dots of the "i's" in "British" being omitted. Each of these occur once on each pane of 240 stamps. A remarkable feature of this surcharge is that it also occurs inverted. Naturally we must possess either the surcharge with the dots of the "i's" omitted or with "ch" broken to identify the 1893 issue, as the normal surcharge, if inverted would merely be one of the 1891 provisionals, i.e., with surcharge running from bottom to top.

In September, 1894, the 1s. British Bechuanaland surcharged on current English Stamp of that value was issued, this forming the complement of the 1892 emission.

On the 15th March, 1895, owing to the 2p. value being out of stock the Cape of Good Hope stamp of that denomination on paper with Cabled Anchor watermark, was surcharged "British Bechuanaland" in two lines in black, reading from top to bottom. Type being same as that of the Provisional 1p. of 1893.

For this surcharge the type was evidently re-set as the errors and mis-prints occurring on the 1p. provisional are not found on this surcharge. This provisional issue was in circulation only for about six weeks.

REFERENCE LIST.

Provisional Issue January 1886. On Cape of Good Hope stamps. Watermark Crown & C.A. Perforated 14.

- 1 ½p. red and grey
- 2 1p. black and carmine
- 3 3p. " claret
- 4 4p. " blue (wmk. C. & C.C.)

On Cape of Good Hope stamps Watermark Cabled Anchor. Perforated 14.

- 5 ½p. black and grey
- 5a ½p. " " (double surcharged)
- 6 1p. " " carmine
- 6a 1p. " " (double surcharged)
- 7 2p. " " brown
- 8 6p. " " violet
- 9 1s. " " green.

Issue 1887. British Bechuanaland. Postage and Revenue. Perforated 14.

- 10 ½p. black and scarlet (surch. on current English, wmk. Crown)
- 11 1p. black and lilac (wmk. orb)
- 13 3p. " " "
- 12 2p. " " "
- 14 4p. black and lilac "
- 15 6p. " " "
- 16 1s. " " green (wmk. V.R. slanting)
- 17 2s. " " "
- 18 2s.6d. " " "
- 19 5s. " " "
- 20 10s. " " "
- 21 £1 " " lilac (wmk. orb)
- 22 £5 " " "

1888. Surcharged with numerals of value.

- 23 1p. black and lilac (wmk. orb)
- 24 2p. red, black & lilac "
- 25a 3p. green, " " "
- 25 4p. red, " " "
- 26 6p. black " " "
- 27 1s. " " green (wmk. V.R. slanting)

Provisional.

- 28 ½p. on 3p. black on lilac (wmk. orb.)

Issue January, 1889.

- 29 ½p. green and black
- 29a ½p. " " (double surcharge)

1891. Prov. Issue of Cape of Good Hope. Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Surcharge reading from

bottom to top.

- 30 1p. black and carmine.
- 31 2p. " "
- 1892. Surcharged on current English Stamps. Wmkd. Perf. 14.
- 32 1p. black and lilac
- 33 2p. black, red and green
- 34 4p. black, brown and green
- 35 6p. black and purple and red

Sept. 1894.

- 36 1s. black and green
- 1893, December. Prov. Issue or Cape of Good Hope stamps. Wmkd. Cable Anchor. Surcharge reading from bottom to top.

- 37 1p. black and carmine
- 37a 1p. " " broken "ch"
- 37b 1p. " " do. inverted surch.
- 37c 1p. black and carmine, dots to "i's" omitted
- 37d 1p. black and carmine, do. do.

15 March, 1895.

- 38 2p. black and brown

II. BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The first separate issue for this place was made in July, 1888, when the then current issue of British Bechuanaland was surcharged "Protectorate" in black across the stamp. The following values constituted the first issue, viz. :—½p., 1p., 2p., 3p., 4p., 6p., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6p., 5s., and 10s. The values 1p. to 6p. having also numerals of value in black, the 4p. being in red. There are numerous misprints in the surcharge of the word "Protectorate" many of the letters being broken and making the word read in all sorts of fashions. The most important varieties being "Pr tectorate," "Piotectorate," "Protectorate." The ½p. value appears with the word "Protectorate" printed in three distinct sizes of type, of which the one in large letters is scarcest.

In January, 1889, the ½p. grey Cape of Good Hope stamp on paper with Cabled Anchor Watermark was called in to do postal service with "Bechuanaland Protectorate" surcharged in green. This value appears also with double surcharge and with inverted surcharge.

In August, 1889, the ½p. of the 1888 series was surcharged "Fourpence" in black in one line. In this provisional there are innumerable varieties. In addition to the numerous varieties of misprints in the word "Protectorate" we have the word "Fourpence" spelt in all manners of ways such as "Foui," "Fcur," etc., also with the surcharge inverted.

REFERENCE LIST.

Issue July 1888. Current British Bechuanaland surcharged "Protectorate," perf. 14.

- 1 ½p. black and scarlet surcharged in small type, wmk. crown
- 2 ½p. black and scarlet surcharged in medium type, wmk. crown
- 3 ½p. black and scarlet surcharged in large type, wmk. crown
- 4 1p. black and lilac, watermark orb
- 5 1p. " " " "
- 6 3p. " " " "
- 7 4p. " " " "
- 8 4p. black, red, and lilac " "
- 9 6p. " and lilac " "
- 10 1s. " green wmk., V.R. slanting
- 10a 1s.- " " " surch. " Protectorate "

- 11 2s. black and green wmk., V.R.
- 12 2s. 6p. " " "
- 13 5s. " " "
- 14 10s. " " "

January 1889. Cape of Good Hope stamp surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate," perf. 14, wmk. Anchor.

15. ½p. green and grey

15a. ½p. " " double surcharge

Prov. Issue August, 1889. Current English ½p. surcharged "Protectorate Fourpence" wmk.

Crown. Perf. 14.

16 4p. (on ½p.) black and scarlet

16a 4p. (on ½p.) " " inverted surcharge.

On the 15th November, 1895, British Bechuanaland was annexed to the Cape Colony and all British Bechuanaland stamps withdrawn from issue, those of the Cape of Good Hope being used. It is only natural therefore that the stamps of British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate should show a marked advance in price in the near future. I would advise Collectors to complete their collection of the stamps of this country with as little delay as possible, recommending to them in particular the 1s. British Bechuanaland surcharged on the current English of that value.

(Mr. H. H. Nelson has drawn our attention to two inaccuracies occurring in the article on the stamps of British Bechuanaland which appeared in the last number. The errors of the dots to the "i's" of "British" omitted, and the letters "ch" of "Bechuanaland" broken, occur once in each pane of 120 stamps, and not 240 stamps as stated in the article. He further states that the surcharge on the 2p. brown Cape of Good Hope was executed from the same type as the 1p. surcharge, the same varieties existing in this provisional. We may add that the sixth stamp on the right hand corner of the top row is the variety dots to "i's" omitted, and the sixth stamp on the right hand corner of the bottom row has the letters "ch" broken.—E.L.S. S.A.Pr)

THE PHILATELIC WORLD—*B. Gordon Jones & Co., 6, Misson Row, Calcutta, India.*

Another very interesting paper by the Bengal Society's President, on British Indian Stamps surcharged for Native States appears in the February number, but we cannot give more space to it here and now.

The following notice of ourselves is gratifying, and perhaps we may be forgiven for letting it speak for itself.

"The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* (January) has a slightly altered cover and a well-etched frontispiece by Mr. W. Brown of St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury. The number also abounds with new and very artistic head pieces. An important 'new departure' is made in the announcement of forthcoming catalogues and albums to include references to no issues prior to 1890. It is proposed that the 'New Collecting' should start with that year and we see no reason why the idea should not become popular. Sooner or later collectors must decide on a point at which general collecting must either stop or begin, and the year 1890 would suit admirably it seems to us for such a halting point. Older collectors will watch the development of this new phase of the philatelic pursuit with no small interest. It will, however, often require a severe capacity for personal self-denial on the part of a 'New Collector' to refuse admission to his collection of stamps appertaining to say (what will be to him) the pre-historic eighties. Speaking for ourselves we could mention several stamps dating from before the year 1889 and prior years which are still by no means difficult to acquire—

but then *our* philatelic experience is colossal. None the less the coming venture is a sensible and practical one and well worthy of serious consideration. The *P.J. of G.B.* goes along very smoothly on its well known lines, and we wish our space enabled us to refer more in detail to the contents of this, a very clever number."

ALSO RECEIVED: *The Indian Philatelist.*

A. De MUNCK,

Boulevard du Hainaut, 114, Brussels, Belgium.

1 set 10 sets
Belgium, 1893, mit coupon 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20,
25, 35, 50, 1f. ... 1/3 10/-
Telegraph, 5, 10, 25, 50, 60, 1f., 5fr. ... 1/3 10/-
Railway, 1879, 82, complete, 12 stamps ... 1/3 10/-
Postage Due, 1895, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, 1f. ... 2/- 16/-
Congo, 1894-95, 5, 10, 25, 50c., 1f., 5f. ... 6/-

All Used Stamps. Exchange.

Cash with order. Postage extra. Desired Stamps and commissions.

SPECIAL OFFERS.—All used, perfect specimens, unless otherwise stated. Peru, 1882, 5c. blue, surchd. Chilian Arms in red (cat. S. G. and Co. at 20/-), our price 6/- each, 60/- per dozen. Peru, 1895, 1c. green, unused, inverted error, surchd. "Cobiernir" in red, and Bust of General Bermudez in black. scarce, 1/- each. Ditto, 2c. carmine, unused, inverted error, ditto, ditto, 2/- each. Peru, 1890, set of 7, 1c.-1 sol. complete, surchd. "Gobierno" in red, 1 set 6/-, 3 sets 15/6. Peru, 1895, set of 10, complete, surchd. "Gobierno" in red, and Bust of General Bermudez in black. Very rare. 1 set 12/-, 3 sets 30/-. Peru, 1895, set of 5, "Commemorative" stamps, 1c.-50c., complete set, 10/-. Very superior South and Central American mixture, 120 varieties guaranteed. £2 10s 0d per 1,000. Selections sent on approval. Liberal discount. 36-paged price list for collectors, or wholesale list for dealers, FREE. 16-paged exchange circular, 3d. Monthly Offers or Illustrated Album Prospectus, 1d. — FISHER, TITLEY & Co., Stamp Importers, BATH.



[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, NO. 5.

MAY 11, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

THE AUSTRIAN MERCURIES.

HERR H. FRAENKEL IN THE DEUTSCHE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG.

Never has there been such European interest in any philatelic question as in this of the Austrian Mercury Stamps brought before the public by Herr Sigmund Friedl. Sides have been taken, and almost violent opinions expressed. One may almost compare it to Daudet's imaginary purchase by a member of the Académie Française of a whole collection of forged autograph letters. But we must be extremely careful here. Opinion has run very high, and, on the whole, against the genuineness of Herr Friedl's stamps; even Mr. C. J. Phillips has declared himself very positively on the subject; yet absolute and unquestionable proof is even now unobtainable.

We have at last in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, (also published in the *Leipzig Post*), a detailed report from the most competent and impartial of all possible experts, Herr H. Fraenkel. Up till now the war of words has so obscured the point that evidence for the general public there was none. Herr Fraenkel gives clearly all the evidence there is, but declines to draw positive conclusions. He states the case thus in brief.

The Austrian Mercury newspaper-stamps of 1850-56, sold since 1890 by Herr Friedl of Vienna, were first publicly pronounced forgeries by Herr Kropf in last November's number of the *Austrian Philatelist*, and after that in many other directions. I myself (says Herr Fraenkel) had bought from Herr Friedl some time back a yellow and a red Mercury, both unused, and from a local dealer I had a pink Mercury postmarked Triest affixed to a piece of newspaper. In the autumn of last year I sent these three stamps—the last-named also came originally from Herr Friedl—to the examining committee of the Austrian Philatelic Club in Vienna at their

published request. All three were pronounced spurious. The grounds for this verdict would be shown, said the committee, in No. 1 of the *Austria Philatelist* for 1896.

When I received this eagerly expected number I was in a measure disappointed. Instead of a detailed exposition of evidence showing the true value of the stamps, I found three pages filled with particulars of a quarrel between the Club on the one hand, and on the other Herr Friedl and Herr von Ferrari, the latter having supported his friend Friedl perhaps somewhat too warmly. The estimate of evidence occupied barely a column, and consisted simply of these three points:—

1. Herr Angerer, a recognised authority, had declared one of Friedl's Mercuries to be a photo-zincograph.
2. All Friedl's Mercuries looked like this.
3. Therefore all Friedl's Mercuries are photo-zincographs, by consequence forgeries.

This estimate was laconic enough to please the most difficult. That there were considerable gaps in the logic of the argument was plain. All the more significance therefore was given in the same and subsequent numbers to two postmarks on the Friedl stamps: "Salzburg" and "Lespedizione Gazette Venezia," which were elaborately proved to be false, while such proof against a number of other obliterations was ignored.

Into the falsification of postmarks I shall not enter here, for, as I openly acknowledge, I have not sufficient material for comparison. But I am by no means convinced that the "Salzburg" and "Lespedizione Gazette" obliterations are spurious. Such variations as the first seem to me to be easily accounted for, and the postmarks of Austrian Italy show many such examples of barbarized Italian, hailing from Vienna, as the second. "Espedizione" besides is given in many dictionaries, though it is an unusual form it is true, of "Spedizione."

But the postmarks will of course be forged, if the stamps are forgeries; and that is the heart

*This we noticed in March, *Ref. R. p. 21.* Ed. P.J.G.B.

of the question, and is the only thing that interest me. Though were the postmarks false, the stamps might still be genuine. It would have been a paying business to turn unused red Mercuries into used. The postmark question therefore takes second rank. The real point for consideration is the genuine or doubtful character of the stamps.

With regard to this, apart from Angerer's verdict and that of the Austrian Club based upon the same argument, scarcely anything at all has been advanced, though on the whole the philatelic press has shown itself antagonistic to the Friedl Mercuries. †

Among other things Herr Friedl was expected to prove the genuineness of his mercuries—quite contrary to all accepted custom. Herr Friedl's good faith was called in question, if only indirectly; notwithstanding that in the many years of this gentleman's active work as a philatelist, nothing has ever been alleged to his prejudice—notwithstanding that all who have had dealings with him speak to his credit. It was "privately" rumoured that the place where the stamps had been fabricated was known. There was no *proof* of this rumour.

The demand that he should name the source of his stock was complied with by Herr Friedl. He states that in 1890 he bought a quantity, chiefly of unused stamps from a young man who was a stranger to him, and in 1895 he again bought a quantity of stamps, for the most part used, from an individual giving his name as "Schimanek." This is not much to go upon. But whoever knows anything about the stamp trade knows also that such purchases from strangers are nothing unusual, and that a dealer does not so readily let a bargain go just because the man who offers it is unknown to him. I am far from upholding the practice, but it is quite general.

The discovery of "finds" is not such a very rare occurrence. Regular nests of old papers with stamps on them are now and then among the number. Many will recall the quantity of ½ Tornese on whole papers found a few years ago, the unused Phillipine Islands, first issue, the unused early issues of English Colonies, the Prussian Octagonals unused, of which some two years back quite a lot suddenly came to the surface, one dealer here getting hold of six of the small green, used, by an oversight. Last year's find of St. Louis Stamps made a great sensation. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* § tells us of some big finds of Australian stamps, &c., &c.

That a find made in Austria should be taken to the largest dealer in Vienna, having the most wide-spread reputation, is only natural and a mere matter of course.

There was thus, as a matter of fact, very little of a damaging nature against Herr Friedl's

Mercuries, especially when Herr Angerer—so Herr Friedl informs me—found himself unable to pronounce the remaining specimens photostencils.

Chemical examination of the papers gave no results. An unfavourable opinion from Leipzig, declaring several copies to be photo-zincos, was based on an error in the specimens compared.

There was, therefore, no foundation, as yet, for the suspicions raised against the Friedl Mercuries; for I find none such in the articles of Herr Suppantichsch — *Postwertzeichenkunde* (Jan. '96), *Der Philatelist* (Feb. '96). It is true he says the Friedl stamps show distinct differences from those hitherto known; unfortunately, these differences are not described. The noticeable relief of the Friedl stamps may be found also in other specimens. The colour may be oxydised (sulphur and quicksilver). The second article contains, moreover, so many hazardous and unproved assertions respecting the types, that the conclusions therein arrived at cannot possibly be accepted on the grounds given. I am, therefore, compelled to go into the Type question.

To be continued.

Philately at Home.

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.—Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand.

Major Evans has an amusing article on the *Tintometer* which, as life is short, he prefers to call Tin Tommy, and comes to the conclusion that the old unscientific names of colours will be found the more convenient for practical use. Time will show.

On the subject of New Issues, the words of this fair and temperate author speak for themselves.

They are as follows:—

"The so-called 'booming' of New Issues, of which we have heard so much of late, with—in some quarters—the usual accompaniment of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," is an agitation with which we fully sympathise, provided it be not carried too far. The study of the legitimate new issues has been much neglected of late years, owing to the fact that those that were of real interest were so overlaid with the rubbish, that it was difficult to dig them out. We believe that the action of the S.S.S.S., far from discouraging such study, will be of the greatest assistance to it, by checking the growth of the weeds, and thus enabling the valuable part of the crop to be more easily harvested. By grafting the wisdom of the S.S.S.S. upon the innocent enthusiasm of the New Collector, an excellent result should be produced. There is nothing that we should like to see better than some wealthy collector devoting himself to the legitimate issues of 1890 and onwards, with a view to continuing the Tapling Collection from the date at which its late owner left off."

Mr. Gordon Smith contributes another instalment (Mauritius) of his admirable account of the Tapling Collection; but the gems of the journal are to be found in Mr. Charles J. Phillips' "Notes and News." It is delightful to find him

† See italic note at head of *Review* in our February number. Ed. P.J.G.B.

§ Reference is here made to an article from the *Australian Stamp Collector*, accidentally unacknowledged, published in our March number. Ed. P.J.G.B.

back again in these pages. Mr. Phillips writes from Moscow, and his late tour has included the following places: Paris, Brussels, Cologne, Frankfort (Main), Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna, Buda Pest, Prague, Dresden, Leipzig, and Magdeburg! Nor is this all, there is another instalment of his travels to follow.

We cannot resist the temptation of quoting his notes on Vienna. Mr. Phillips says:—

"In Vienna I had again the pleasure of meeting that 'grand old trio' of experts, Dr. Mallmann, Messrs. Ludwig Schwartz and Wilhelm Krapp. Three better informed men on all branches of philately, it would be difficult to find in any city.

The first question asked here—as it is, in fact, everywhere else I have been so far—is, 'What do you think of the affair of the

AUSTRIAN MERCURIES?

I have been favoured with an inspection of an article on these stamps, prepared by the Expert Committee of the Austrian Philatelic Society, and accompanied by a number of greatly enlarged photographs, which will be read by Mr. W. Krapp at the Philatelic Congress in Cologne. Mr. H. Fraenkel, of Berlin, has also written an extensive article on the same subject, and has spent a great amount of time and money in photographs of the stamps in question by all possible processes. Mr. Fraenkel's article will be published in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, probably before this is in the press.

From a careful examination of the results of the Vienna and Berlin researches, I am absolutely convinced that the *yellow, rose, and vermilion* Austrian Mercury stamps, that have been coming from Vienna during the past five years, are absolute *forgeries*. If this is so, the next thing is to find the culprit, and on this point there is much diversity of opinion. A legal action is now in course of progress in Austria, which may throw some light on the subject. If it does not, we shall all hope that the Austrian Philatelic Society may in some way get at the bottom of the mystery; its members have already done much to earn our gratitude, and we shall all wish them success in fathering this immense swindle on its originator.

During my stay in Vienna, I had the pleasure of attending one of the meetings of the Austrian Philatelic Society, which are held at No. 15, Wallnerstrasse, on each Tuesday and Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Some twenty members were present, and an enjoyable evening was spent in looking over various selections of stamps, and inspecting a few books, that I took to the meeting by special request. About 10 p.m. an adjournment was made for supper and "bock," after which one of the numerous fine billiard saloons, with which this grand old city abounds, was visited, and here, at 3 a.m., friend Schwartz proved he could as easily make ten consecutive cannons, as distinguish a 'Friedl' from an original Mercury."

The Mercuries will be found fully discussed in the Article of the Month. The "legal action in course of progress" against a Bregenz agent must have been very much spun out if the results are not yet known. It was referred to as already in progress in our March Review, page 21.

It is a curious fact in Mr. Phillip's experience that Dresden, possessing as it does the largest philately society in the world—nearly two thousand members—is yet one of the worst places on the Continent at which to sell stamps.

But our readers should, in fairness, read the whole of these Notes in the *M.J.* itself. The entire paper is, as usual, beyond our praise, and no honest criticism could possibly find fault with it.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST — *Effingham House, London, W.C.*

The *L.P.* opens with a wise suggestion for a Philatelic Exhibition. "We feel confident" says the Editor "that, started under proper auspices, the undertaking would be not only a great success, but would give a marked impetus to Philately." These words are so excellently true that we hope the London Society will soon take active steps in this direction, and let us know what is being done. If a committee is formed there should certainly be a paid secretary, considering the enormous amount of labour involved. If it be not an impertinence we would suggest that Mr. Gordon Smith be asked, if he have sufficient leisure, to undertake this duty. No man could do it better.

Mr. R. Pearce contributes an exhaustive paper, read before the London Society last February, on the Transvaal Stamps of the Second Republic; and Mr. Tilleard an instalment of his notes on the De La Rue series of the adhesive Postal-Telegraph Stamps of India.

The following note in Mr. Oldfield's lecture at Kensington will have interest for many of our readers:—

LIMELIGHT EXHIBITION OF STAMPS.

"We are indebted to the *Kensington News*, for the following paragraph, which will be read with interest by the many friends of Mr. H. R. Oldfield. We should add, on other authority, that the slides for the entertainment were specially prepared and exhibited by Mr. Thos. Ridpath, of Liverpool, and that his manipulation of them, and Mr. Oldfield's excellent lecture, afforded a most pleasant evening's amusement to a large and intellectual audience:

"ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KENSINGTON.—In connection with the Young Men's Society of this church, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, L.L.B., read on Tuesday evening, March 24th, a paper on "The Advantages of Stamp Collecting." The chair was taken by Mr. John A. Swanton. After referring to the great interest taken at the present time in stamp collecting, and the capital involved in the pursuit, Mr. Oldfield advocated it, as encouraging in the young, many of those qualities which tend to success in life. Among these he mentioned carefulness, neatness, cleanliness, patience, perseverance, and attention to detail. In succession the manufacture of the paper, the watermarks, the methods of impression, the gumming, and the perforation of stamps, were dealt with. After this, by means of slides specially prepared and exhibited by Mr. T. Ridpath, of Liverpool, Mr. Oldfield explained many of the points in his paper, and, in particular, the forging of stamps and their detection. At the close of the paper a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. L. V. Moinet and carried. Mr. J. Richards Kelly, in seconding the vote, remarked on the intelligence required in forming a stamp collection, but pointed out also the all-absorbing nature of the pursuit, and the demands which it now made upon time and purse. Mr. J. A. Voelcker took an opposite

view, and, condemning the speculative character of stamp collecting, he strongly advocated, as a far better training for the young, the formation of collections of natural history objects."

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S FORTNIGHTLY.—*H. Hilckes & Co., Limited, 64, Cheapside.*

The "Philatelic Personalities" in the current number contain some quite unnecessary impertinences about Mr. William Brown. We suppose there is a public that likes this sort of thing!

Four columns of text and three pages of prospectus are given to the New Philatelic Club in Jermyn Street. The prospectus is marked "Favoured by Messrs. Harry Hilckes and Co." More than half the "special article dealing fully with the scheme," as another note printed on the Prospectus calls it, is quite ancient history about a Club which is not in Jermyn Street, flavoured by some more remarks in the poorest taste about the Philatelic Protection Association. The P.P.A. is a regular King Charles' Head to both the German and English Editors of this publication. It is a grave pity that men capable of turning out good stuff cannot drop these personalities. It is very tiring and has an unpleasant sound on our English ears as coming from a German guest in this country. We may be wrong, but we think that if we were established in Hamburg we should be precluded by elementary courtesy to our hosts from attacking Hamburg trades and Hamburg institutions. This is of course a matter of courtesy, of sentiment merely if you like; or, some would say, of simple tact. But if an Englishman not unacquainted with German streams of thought may give a piece of friendly advice in the matter, it is that our good friends should wait awhile and stick to Philately proper—their real business. It is but the other day that the great German Press teemed with the bitterest attacks on England and Englishmen. The feeling which led to such strained relations is now happily passing away; and we islanders are trying to forget our real or fancied grievances. All we ask of Mr. Hilckes is that he will help us to regain, so far as the limited area of our small study is concerned, that quiet and impartial level in Philately where all nations are alike. It is no difficult problem to propose: there are stamps enough, both old and new, to study, and they are of more interest to all decent philatelists than even the most biting personalities.

There is an extremely good debate of the C.L.P.C. on "English Stamps used Abroad," and the resolution proposed and seconded by Messrs. Hilckes and Nankivell respectively seems to us very wisely worded.

It is amusing, in one leading article, to find Mr. Bishop pitching into Mr. Harold Frederic, Mr. William Brown and the *P.J.G.B.* all in one breath. And in another leader, it is equally pleasing to read Mr. Hilckes' criticism of what he calls "Mr. Skipton's somewhat conceited remarks." This is good. "Unwarrantable flippancy," "ridiculous nonsense," "idiotic arguments," &c. &c., such are some of the choice

specimens of invective of this latter gem. *C'est magnifique, mon cher, mais ce n'est pas la Philatélie.*

THE PHILATELIC RECORD AND STAMP NEWS.—*Buhl & Co., Ltd., 11, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.*

The number reaching us the first week in May, but dated April, is decidedly the best we have yet seen.

Mr. Nankivell on the Stamps of Impoverished States is likely to give rise to much discussion, possibly in government departments abroad as well as in philatelic circles far and near. Were the article to be published in the general press its tone would we think cause not a little astonishment to the average reader. Among stamp-men, however, Mr. Nankivell's proposal will itself be the subject of controversy. Starting as it appears, however, there is a great deal of commonsense in his argument. Nevertheless, it seems to us that if once the principle of supply and demand in our hobby is recognised in this bare-faced way, all the romance and more than half the fascination will quickly die out of it. Having stated the unmethodical method in which impoverished countries have drawn on the exchequers of stamp collectors, and the final refusal of the later to play at turning out their pockets any more, Mr. Nankivell goes on:—

"The poverty stricken state having enjoyed so many dips in the past, is not to be choked off. We have no objection to continue the business of the dips, if we can have some rational, fair and square arrangement. And we are inclined to believe that some arrangement may be arrived at which shall be mutually beneficial. Why not compromise matters a bit? Let impoverished States that must be helped from our philatelic pockets, on their side, agree to discontinue the manufacture of commemorative rubbish, and all arrangements for the systematic sale of remainders *à la Seebeck*, and let us on our side raise no philatelic objection to an annual change of issues, provided they do not exceed the ordinary postal requirements of a well-ordered State. Such an annual issue would generate philatelic interest, and would, in the long run, bring far more money to needy exchequers, than the spasmodic issue of commemorative shoddy. For years Spain annually changed its postage stamps, and stamp collectors looked forward from year to year, with unalloyed interest to the "new Spanish," and there would be no objection to-day to annual issues, even of Seebecks, if they were free from the hawking about of remainders. We commend this suggestion to the careful attention of all States which feel the need of help from the philatelic purse. We have no objection to maintain a few States, or to contribute to the maintenance of a few tottering thrones here and there, but it is only fair, that in such an undertaking, some consideration should be extended to our sentimental idiosyncracies. We are not over exacting, we are only asking for genuine postal issues, and those we are willing to buy with a generosity that cannot fail to provide the needful funds for many an impoverished exchequer."

This is the pith of the argument. Those in favour?

In another column (or page rather, the *Record* doesn't have columns), the Editor discusses the work to be done for the coming public Philatelic

Exhibition, on the lines of the one held in 1890. It is greatly wanted, and there is no doubt it could be made the most successful thing of its kind ever attempted, but it will of course involve a serious amount of work, outlay, and responsibility. Committees and sub-committees are needed, and no doubt more secretaries than one. The Continental plan, Mr. Nankivell tells us, is to "ask for guarantees to the limit of possible expenditure, and issue bonds to each guarantor to the amount of his guarantee. If at the close of the exhibition, when all accounts are paid, there is a surplus, that surplus is divided amongst the guarantors by way of dividend." And substantial dividends are quite commonly declared when things of this kind are managed in Paris, Berlin, Dresden, or Vienna—though we have heard, we almost think, of medallists having to pay for their awards on some of these occasions. We fancy there might be a sort of prejudice against this form of economy among sportsmen and cricketers.

THE ENGLISH SPECIALISTS' JOURNAL.—*H. L'Estrange Ewen, Swanage.*

A series of papers on the principal watermarks of British stamps, is admirably begun by Dr. Plowright in the April number, with an article on the Small Crown. Dr. Plowright deals separately with the normal type, the square, the flat, the tall, the wedge-shaped, and the straight-topped crowns. Other authorities are to follow.

In his General Notes of the Month Mr. Bishop writes:—

"A farthing postage stamp is one of the possibilities of the near future, owing to a reduction in the rates for local newspaper postage in Barbados. It is strange, remarkably strange, that in this country—the home of the free Press—there has never been the slightest inclination to grant cheaper postage rates for newspaper matter. In France, where a newspaper may be posted locally for one-tenth of a penny, and in America, where newspapers and periodicals are conveyed from Atlantic to Pacific, from north to south at the rate of one halfpenny per pound weight—in these countries how they must pity us with our prohibitive postal tariff.

It is stranger still that little Barbados should show the way to the Mother Country."

Of the PHILATELISTS' SUPPLEMENT TO THE BAZAAR we have not space to do more than enumerate the contents. The number issued on May 4th contains a continuation of Mr. J. R. F. Turner's West Indian Notes (illustrated) an article on the First issue of Samoa, by Mr. J. F. Burnett, with six illustrations, more Queensland Notes by Mr. Wyndham Earle, valuable points for Chili specialists, and many shorter paragraphs, letters, &c. There are also photographic reproductions of three values of the new Peruvian adhesives, and the post-card. Likewise of the "slit-ear" variety of the one penny New Zealand, and of the Genevan Exhibition label lately printed. (The latter had previously appeared in the *Sketch*).

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, the Stamp Collectors' Journal.*

Continental Philately.

THE AUSTRIA PHILATELIST — 45, *Wenzelsplatz, Prague, Bohemia.*

There was but little of pressing interest in the March continental journals, and of the April ones few besides the *D.B.Z.* and the *Austria* seem to deserve much space.

Even here, rightly enough no doubt, the questions under discussion are strictly Austrian in character, except for an article on the relations of stamp collecting to civilization generally, which seems to us to have but little practical bearing. The April number also contains a separate sheet with illustrations of the various types of Austrian 9 kreuzers of 1850, and Austrian Italy 15 and 45 centes of the same year. These are described in some three columns by Herr Franz Kutscha, of Graz.

In both the March and April numbers Austrian stamps on ribbed paper are discussed. Herr Kropf writes at length on the subject. There appears to be a confusion of terms which leads to difficulties among German-speaking people. The French have a word *verge*, for which so far as I know we have no single equivalent expression in English. It signifies I believe a linear watermark, a watermark that is of straight lines, either horizontal or vertical. They have another word *cotele*, meaning ribbed. Now the German word *gerippt* appears to have been used in both these senses; there is also the word *geriffelt* for ribbed. Hence the confusion referred to. We would not presume to solve a difficulty of this kind in a strange tongue, but certainly neither of the German words just mentioned seems to us to carry any clear sense but *ribbed*. There are plenty of ways of expressing the other meaning. In the stamps themselves the real ribbing is easily distinguished, and is specially noticeable in used specimens, as the ink does not as a rule touch between the ribs at all uniformly.

The ribbed stamps of the first issue of Austria are extremely rare, but forgeries of them are only too common.

An eminent postal official writes to point out that the 2 kreuzer orange of 1858 is merely a variety of the yellow, not a distinctly issued shade; and further that a similar variety exists of the 2kr. 1867, though it has escaped the notice of most collectors and dealers.

LA PHILATELIE PORTUGAISE—*Mattos & Co., 47, Rua Nova da Piedade, Lisbon, Portugal.*

The February number warns collectors everywhere against a quantity of clever forgeries of Azores and Madeira, 1868 and 1869. The Azores of the latter issue are carefully described in the March number. The forgeries consist of carefully doctored re-prints, and are obliterated with fine bars and the number 48.

The surcharge is that used for the stamps of 1876-80, with the O rather too square, and the S rather too open.

The perforation is 13 in the forgeries, 12½ in the genuine.

LE PHILATELISTE FRANÇAIS—*T. H. Lemaire, 191, Faubourg S. Denis, Paris.*

This little paper only reaches us occasionally, we should like to see more of it. Four or five of the French stamp papers strike one more often than not as so nearly good that they ought to be much better. If there is a nation that understands journalism it is the French. We say "understands" advisedly, for in France there is ample demand both for good and bad journalism, and both are supplied with apparently equal facility. How is it then that the philatelic papers are such that though a few of them succeed in being what we call "very French" on this side of the Channel, none of them can really hope to create a large circulation of thoroughly-interested subscribers?

ALSO RECEIVED.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie, L'Avenir des Timbres-Post, Courrier des Timbres-Post, Timbrophile Poitevin, L'Annonce Timbrologique, Le Timbre-Poste (M. Moens'), Revue Philatèlique Belge, La Revue Postale, Anvers Philatèlique, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde, Der Philatelist, Die Post, Illustrierte Briefmarken Journal, Postwertzeichen, Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung, Rund um die Erde, (Friedland, Bohemia, with which is incorporated the Concordia).*

From the Colonies.

THE AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST—*Fred. Hagen, 74, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

From the February number we learn that Mr. Bassett Hall has now undertaken the sole editorship of the *Australian Philatelist*. No one can doubt that under such able leadership the paper will go on and prosper, and we hope that the circulation will make such strides as to put an end to financial loss on the part of the publisher. Unfortunately this has hitherto attended our high-class contemporary.

On the New Zealand forthcoming issue we find the following:—

"Mr. H. Maclean, Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, has sent us a list of the approved designs for the "coming" series of postage stamps. The colours given are apparently those of the artists' designs, and not the adopted colours for the stamps. There will be doubtless some considerable delay before the stamps appear, as no decision as to whether they are to be engraved in the colony or in England has yet been made public.

The following is the list:—

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|----------|--|
| 1d. | small rect. | violet, | View of Mt. Cook, the highest peak in N.Z. |
| 2d. | " | " | Kiwi bird and Maori canoe paddles crossed. |
| 2½d. | long, rect. | purple, | View of Milford Sound. |
| 3d. | " | " | Mt. Earnslaw and Lake Wakatipu. |
| 4d. | small rect. | yellow, | Mountain scene and Cabbage tree in foreground. |
| 5d. | " | blue, | Mountain, Lake, Cabbage tree and canoe. |
| 6d. | " | red, | Maori Whare or hut and Lake scene. |
| 8d. | " | brown, | Mitre Peak, Milford Sound. |
| 1s. | " | red, | Two birds on a branch, probably pigeons. |
| 2s. | long | blue | Mt. Egmont. |
| 5s. | " | carmine, | The Pink Terraces, Rotorua (now destroyed). |

The designs for which second prizes were awarded were as follows: 1d., Kea, kind of parrot which has turned carnivorous and kills sheep; 2d., Pink Terrace, Rotorua; 2½d., Moa and Kiwi, both wingless birds; 3d., two Kakas, also kind of parrots; 4d., Mt. Cook; 5d., Mt. Egmont; 6d., de la Beche Tasman Glacier, long rect. 1s., Mt. Cook; 2s., Ruapehu and Otira Gorge; 5s., Mitre Peak.

A very large number of designs were sent in, and in the majority of cases Maori scenes were the ones chosen. A good many referred to incidents in the early history of New Zealand, such as the landing of Captain Cook, *The Endeavour* sighting New Zealand. The Moa also figures pretty largely both in skeleton form, and as it is supposed to have appeared in life. One of the competitors evidently thought to carry off the prize by inserting a portrait of the Hon. J. G. Ward, and another had a design which had room for the whole of the Liberal Ministry of 1895! One series of Maori scenes, though very pretty as works of art, were too minute for a postage stamp. They included a Tangi (funeral ceremony), Haka (dance), Tattooing, Weaving, Poi dance (girls), and the first canoe Te Arawa. There are very few of a distinctly original character, one set consisted of a series of coins denoting the value of the stamp, two pennies for the two-penny stamp and a threepenny bit and a penny for the fourpenny one and so on. Another ingenious design was that of a letter with wings flying across the sea. The well-known de la Rue patent convertible-colony pattern was also there."

Philately in the States.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY—*Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 18, East 23rd Street, New York.*

In April we find a full account of the quantities issued of the recent Curaçao provisionals 2½c. on 10c. ultramarine, and 2½c. on 30c. grey. The *A.J. of P.* having stated on their appearance last January that "almost the entire stock had been absorbed by the relatives of the postmaster," that gentleman, by name Mr. C. C. van Romondt, protested strongly and demanded that the statement should be withdrawn. Not only did he do this, and do it again on the reply of the publishers that they were able to substantiate their assertions, but a mercantile committee of Curaçao residents sent a "demand" to the same effect through a prominent New York firm, on the plea that the statement would seriously injure the general standing of the island and its commercial interests in the eyes of the philatelic public.

As the result of this we find the following in our *April American Journal*:—

"It may be that we somewhat exaggerated the proportion of these stamps held by relatives of the postmaster, but we can state positively that one nephew of this official held 5,000 stamps out of the total issue of 40,000 of the 2½c on 10c blue, which he offered at the modest sum of 1 florin each.

It appears that the second provisional, 2½c on 30c, was not to be sold over the counter of the post office, but was to be affixed by the clerk to all postal matter which required a 2½c stamp, and it was stated by the postmaster this intention was strictly carried out. The rate for newspapers addressed to Venezuela, Colombia

and the West Indies is 2½c and as a result of this ruling, thousands of newspapers were addressed to the countries above named on the date on which the provisional stamps were first offered to the public, but the majority of these newspapers never left the island of Curaçao. The postmaster informs us that, in accordance with the existing rules of the office, the greater part of the newspapers so mailed were reclaimed before they had been forwarded and that this request had to be complied with.

If in this matter we have done the postmaster of Curaçao or anyone else any injury or injustice, we are prepared to apologise therefor, but at the same time, this will not, under any circumstances, modify the advice which we give to collectors to keep their hands off these stamps: until, at least, they can be obtained at some price nearer their real value. There is no doubt that the issue was used merely as a matter of speculation, and such speculations are, in fact, more harmful to the true interests of philately than an issue of stamps which regularly does service for a certain period and the purchase of which is open to anyone who may apply, even if the necessity for such an issue does not appear to be urgent.

It may also be interesting to state that the New York mails which left at about the same time as the provisional was made also bore regular stamps of the 2½c value, so that the necessity of creating the provisionals in question does not readily appear."

Mr. John Luff writes at some length, and evidently as the result of careful research, on what he believed at the time of writing to be a new variety of South African Republic. He has since seen for himself however, that it had been chronicled by Mr. Mackwood, Millington. The stamp in question is 1d. with an extra frame round the numerals in upper corners, inside the regular frame lines of the corner squares.

The following account of the new postal arrangements in Cuba is taken from the *New York Sun*.

"The postal system, which has been perfected by the Cuban insurgents on the island and the Junta in this city, commence operating yesterday. The stamps of the Cuban republic were put on sale in several places which have been designated by the Junta as postal stations, of which there are many in Florida, where many Cubans live. Station No. 1 is at the office of the Cuban paper *El Porvenir*, and a number of stamps, which are of two, five, ten and twenty-five cent denominations, were sold there, and also at the office of the Junta, in this city.

Senor Octavas Zayas is the Postmaster in this city. The letters he receives are stamped, and the stamps cancelled, with implements which have been made for that purpose. Then the letters are sent to Cuba through channels which are known only to the Junta. When the letters arrive at Cuba they are stamped again and delivered to the proper persons. The stamps will be returned to the Postmasters in the different cities whence the letters came, to be sold to stamp collectors. The Junta are certain that they can carry out their plans, and deliver safely all letters intrusted to their care, whereas now almost all letters received on the island are opened by the Spanish authorities, and many are confiscated."

THE PHILATELIC MONTHLY AND WORLD—
Bogert & Durbin Co., Philadelphia.

The points of difference between the litho-

graphed and typographed French unpaid letter stamps having proved a difficulty to many readers, the *Philatelic Monthly* has compiled the following from the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*.

TEN CENTIMES.

LITHOGRAPHED. The letters and figures "10 centimes" are not as heavy. "Centimes" is in noticeable shorter letters, the accent over "à" is very different, it extends over the whole letter, the letters and ornaments in the outer frame are much clearer.

TYPOGRAPHED. The accent over the letter "à" is more vertical, lettering in outer frame not so clear. Being printed from a plate with raised surface, the back of the stamps almost always shows part or all of the design in relief, this is not the case in the lithograph, which being printed from a stone, is absolutely flat.

FIFTEEN CENTIMES,

This stamp was issued from Paris in 1863, from a typograph. The lithograph was made in Bordeaux in 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war.

TYPOGRAPHED. This is usually on yellowish paper, shows parts of the design in relief on the back, the "à" is smaller, accent is oblique and if continued, would touch the letter.

LITHOGRAPHED. This is usually on very white, or slightly bluish paper, no part of the design shows on the back, "centimes" is a little larger than the preceding, the "à" is larger, the accent is much nearer horizontal and if continued would not touch the letter.

Although we are unable to reproduce the blocks, which are both clever and amusing, this little article on "City Postage Stamps" is funny enough to be worth having.

In all likelihood Congressman Pugh, of Kentucky, when he prepared his bill providing that cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants may obtain postage stamps of special designs by making application for them, had no definite conception of the realm of limitless possibility which he was throwing open, (says the *Chicago Tribune*). It is probable that he had in mind stamps bearing pictures such as William Penn smoking the pipe of peace amid a horde of copper-skinned savages, or Father Knickerbocker burning British stamps in pre-Revolutionary times. But there is a chance for better designs than these. Such designs lack the distinctive features which should mark a stamp devised for a municipality. There is too much chance for mistake in them. Already Father Knickerbocker, as depicted in the funny papers, has given rise to the question, "Since when did Tiddy Roosevelt shave his mustache?"

But there is another class of design which could never be mistaken. Every city which has passed the proud 100,000 mark has, principally through the machinations of its enemies, come to have some well-worn cognomen or adjective by which it is everywhere known, or some alleged characteristic belonging to it alone. These are the ideas which should be worked into the new stamps.

The foregoing remarks are in the words of the *Chicago Tribune*, and the case of the other cities whose proposed stamps we illustrate, is set forth in similar language in that journal. The mushroom is chosen as the design for Chicago, as wind is hard to picture, and large feet are a point upon which they are a little sensitive.

Milwaukee, an admiring public has given full honor as the city of that "doubler of joys and divider of sorrows"—beer, and as the source of the German language.

Boston, too, has her special sign. If a wanderer in a far land came suddenly upon a case of spectacles he would say:

"Am I approaching Boston?"

And if, on a neighboring elder bush, he caught a glimpse of a pair of blue stockings he would know that it was so, though the sea coast were miles distant and the discovery threw him into an astounded wonder that the town should have moved so far since he last saw it. But these things are only the outward and visible sign of an inward and petrifying learning. Surer yet is the massive brow of the scholarly infant so often depicted in the papers amid a shower of long words. "Ab incunabilis," from the cradle, is Boston's motto and her boast.

The design for Philadelphia is a result of very laborious effort on the part of the Chicago newspaper man, as the idea is rather far-fetched for ordinary comprehension. We will say it is intended to represent slowness in the abstract, a decidedly good joke on the man who perpetrated it.

The *Providence Journal*, after duly considering Roger Williams and the picturesque scenes of the city's early history, falls into line by submitting the following design:—The Rhode Island clam fills the spot in the Providence heart that the watermelon occupies in that of the Southern negro, and the baked bean to the Bostonian. "What cheer" is the city motto. There are fifteen other cities to be heard from.

In the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for March Mr. John Brevoort writes deploring the practice of reconstructing sheets or "plating," this "fad" having been the means of raising the value of certain stamps fully as much as the speculator. There is no doubt much truth in what he says, but his arguments after all are directed against one of the ingrained principles of human nature, and one which has found economists to defend it, though others may deplore certain of its results. If we are to be collectors at all, it is idle to preach to us a disinterested zeal for the widest distribution of the greatest number of gems. He that can plate Nevis will plate Nevis, and more health to him.

ALSO RECEIVED:—*The Boston Stamp Book, Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News, The Weekly Philatelic Era, The International Philatelist, The Philatelic West, The Bay State Philatelist, The Rocky Mountain Stamp, The International Stamp, Pennsylvania Philatelist.*



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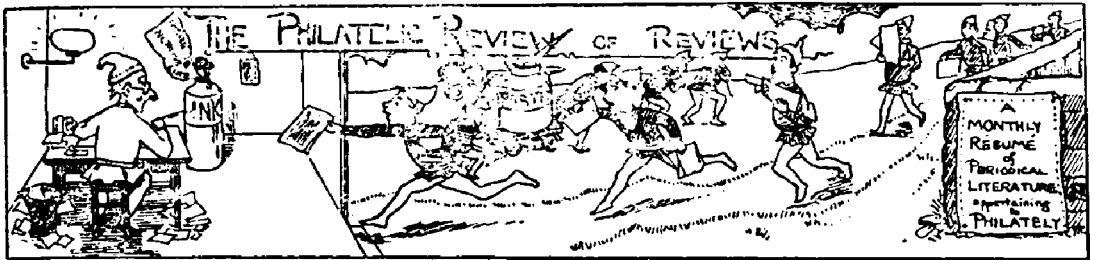
*Hawai, 1891—5c. dark blue on white, rare	8	0
*Hawai, 1993—2c. vermilion, "Prov. Govt." 1893	6	6
*Hawai, 1893—1, 2, 5, 10c., entire unused envelopes with "Prov. Govt. 1893," the set of 4	3	3
*Hawai, 1894—1, 2, 5, 10 to 25, set of 5	2	6
*Honduras, 1891—1c. to 1 peso, set of 11	1	9
" " 1862—1c. to 1 peso, set of 11	1	9
*Spain, 1864—19 cuartos lilac	5	0
*Switzerland, 1863—1 farné, bronze	3	0
United States, 1893—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10c, set of 8	1	2
" " —1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, set of 9	1	10
" " —1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 30, 50 set of 11	6	0
* " " —38 green, "fine copie"	18	0
* " " —48 carmine, "fine copie"	24	0
" " —complete set of 22 entire, unused and different envelopes, "a bargain"	10	0
Tahiti, 1893—20c. black, surcharged 1893		
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[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN,"

VOL. 5, No. 6.

JUNE 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

THE AUSTRIAN MERCURIES.

HERR H. FRAENKEL in the DEUTSCHE BRIEF-MARKEN ZEITUNG.

(Continued from last Month.)

I am compelled (said Herr Fraenkel in our concluding sentence last month) to go into

THE TYPE QUESTION.

Austrian Philatelists (for instance Herr Kropf in the *Austria Philatelist* for 1894, p. 323, and Herr Suppantchitsch in the article above referred to) have recently laid it down that—

(1) Two types (of the genuine Mercuries) exist, namely, I, with cross-strokes to the letters G and S, and II, without such cross-strokes. To avoid confusion I shall call the former the "Antique" type, the latter the "Grotesque."

And that—

(2) Type I was in use earlier than type II.

In consequence of this assumption Herr Friedl and Herr Suppantchitsch were compelled to give a specific explanation to account for the red Mercury issued in 1856 being of the Antique type. Their explanation was that the stamps had been printed in 1850, but not issued to the public. Herr Suppantchitsch even maintains that the cinnabar ink acted so strongly on the plates that the printing was stopped, and that the plates thus damaged were re-engraved, thus producing the Grotesque type.

This whole theory is arbitrary and superfluous.

First and foremost the Grotesque, as well as the other type, has cross-strokes, though less distinct. Next, it is more than probable that this, and not the Antique type, came first.

M. Moens has already (in the latest edition of his catalogue) assigned the Grotesque type to the year 1850, the Antique to 1856. I have before me six newspapers dating from January to April 1851, all addressed alike, franked with pale blue stamps on ribbed paper—three are

cancelled, three not. The stamps are all of the Grotesque type! Again, if the change of type was consequent on the plate being re-engraved, there is every reason here to believe that the Antique type followed after the Grotesque, since to substitute the former for the latter would only necessitate removing small portions of the clichés. To produce Grotesques from Antiques, on the other hand, would have involved the laborious fixture of minute particles of letters.*

On my communicating my opinion to Herr Friedl he agreed with it (see *Wellpost*, February 1896, and *Review of Reviews* for March, p. 21). He stated, further, that the original die of the Mercuries was a wood-block, and of the Grotesque type. He did not give the source of this information, but (continues Herr Fraenkel in a note, which for clearness sake we run on here) it seems to me correct, as will be shewn later on. Presumably it came out in the judicial report furnished a few weeks ago at Vienna on the genuineness of the Mercuries, by two experts, an official of the Government printing works and a professor at the school of test-photography (*Photographische Versuchsanstalt*). These experts, however, declared themselves unable to pronounce definitely on the main point at issue.

(This note of Herr Fraenkel's continues at some length, but as it throws no further light on the subject we refrain from needless transcription and repetition and proceed with the text.)

Besides the two recognised types Herr Friedl adds a third, namely, a second Antique type showing slight variations from No. I. Thus, according to him, there are two Antique types and one Grotesque, which he numbers I, II, and III.

(A long dissertation on the method in which the Mercuries were printed follows here. Should we give it in full want of space would compel us to defer the more important matter which follows

*A doubt respecting the order of these types, and the possibility of two separate plates having existed, arose some time back in the Austrian Philatelic Club. Unfortunately it was not followed up.

till next month. The main points are :—1 That precise particulars of the printing cannot yet be ascertained from trustworthy sources. 2 That a strong probability exists that *one* plate, originally all of the Grottesque type, was used, but that as the clichés became worn they were gradually altered, though some of the Grottesques may have survived to the end. Thus one would expect to find not one only, but many minor varieties of the altered or Antique type, and this is in fact the case.)

Herr Friedl sums up the type-theory as follows :—It will be seen from all this that the types do little towards solving the question of genuineness. It has indeed been said that Herr Friedl's Mercuries are all of the "interesting" type, a peculiar Friedl type in fact. Up till now no accurate definition of this type has been given however.

In my humble opinion, so far as the case stands, no court of law in the world could declare the Friedl Mercuries to be forged, and hundreds of experts, non-philatelic, if the question came before them whether or not the Mercuries were forged, whether they were photo-zincographs, could only answer :

"We do not know. It is *possible*, but it is not proved."

* * * *

HERR FRAENKEL'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Now although, as I think I have shewn, no sufficient ground has thus far been established for assailing the Friedl Mercuries, there are unfortunately certain points in evidence which bring them under strong suspicion. As I was called upon to make enquiries into this matter without any wish on my part to interfere, I feel obliged to publish the outcome of my investigation. I am of a different opinion from Herr Moschkau, who considers that the question should be left to the courts of justice to decide. As all philatelists know, as Herr Moschkau must also be aware, errors in things philatelic are by no means an impossibility with courts of law and legal experts. Impartial experts in printing and photographic methods will often enough give erroneous or purely negative verdicts, if they have not been philatelically trained or instructed.

That this is the case, the story of my enquiries will prove.

No sooner had I read the article in No. I. of the *Austria Philatelist*, than I submitted my three Mercuries to Herr Albert Frisch, proprietor of the world-famed Berlin Photographic Institute. Later on I had other specimens kindly placed at my disposal by Messrs. Kosack, Stock, and Stötzer, for examination. At first Herr Frisch pronounced one of my copies, a red one, to be a photo-zincograph. Subsequently, however, at my request he made photographic enlargements of considerable magnitude both of these stamps and of several blue specimens, and reprints, and he then declared that a red stamp of mine and a yellow one of Herr Kosack's seemed to him suspicious ; something

had happened to them ; they might possibly have been produced by photo-zincography ; but it could not be said with certainty, as there were genuine (blue) ones with the same defective execution. Neither could he assert therefore, that they were forgeries. He had no fault to find with a red specimen belonging to Herr Stock, nor with my yellow and pink Mercuries.

Dr. Broeckelmann, of the firm of Fischer and Broeckelmann, and Herr Riffarth, of the firm of Meisenbach, Riffarth & Co., expressed the same opinion after I had got them also to make enlargements for me. The last-named firm had the use of copies furnished me by Herr Friedl himself almost exclusively. For two days I had here his whole stock, and photographic enlargements were made of 17 red, 12 blue, and 2 pink, on one large plate, together with a few others ; especially two red, one of which had been a long time in the Government Postal Museum, the other for years in the possession of Herr Berger, Brunswick (bought of Radesey, Vienna). Amongst them were three blocks, 6 red, 4 red, and 2 red tête-bêche. (To photograph yellow stamps on the same plate was technically impossible).

When I went for the photograph, Herr Riffarth told me again he could find nothing suspicious. But as I afterwards narrowly inspected the finished proof at home, I was struck at once by the pleased expression on the face of all the Friedl stamps except the blue. The blue, like the reprints and the above-named specimens obtained from other sources, all looked solemn. I was further struck by a more or less distinct white dot, which appeared on all the suspected stamps in the same place, and could only have been the result of an accident. It was inside the right-hand inner white frame-line, about 2mm. from the under line. Herr Frisch had already drawn my attention to this dot on my specimen, but at the time neither he nor I attached much importance to it, as we had but few stamps for comparison. It was different now, for in the photographs, and particularly on all the blocks, the dots stood out in regular rows.

So I went back to Herr Riffarth, pointed out the dot to him, and in the course of a long conversation we determined that he should ascertain whether there were other distinguishing marks common to the suspected specimens, and to them only. And such turned out to be the case. The following day Herr Riffarth wrote to me the following enumeration :—

1. The already mentioned white spot close to the right hand in white frame-line.
2. Near this white frame-line on the right hand side of the stamp there is an extremely fine white line, finishing off the drawing of the back-ground, and making it certain that the original die of all was a wood-block. In the genuine stamps this line is barely distinguishable if at all being effaced by the ink, while the forgeries have it very thick and unequal.
3. The lettering is more slender and sharply defined in the genuine than in the others, as is

also the little flourish (*Häkchen*) before the "K.K." and "Post."

4. The outermost frame-line has sharp corners in the genuine stamps, especially the right-hand bottom corner; in the forgeries this is blunted.

5. The rosette in this corner is equally characteristic. In the genuine stamps the clear petals of the rosette show a rib going far up the middle. In the others there is only a short stumpy rudiment of the mid-rib.

6. Finally, the two lines forming the nape of the neck are smooth, sharp, and clearly defined in the genuine, while in the forged copies the drawing is broken and indistinct.

These peculiarities, to which perhaps others may be added, are to be found in every one of the red and pink Friedl Mercuries on the enlarged photograph; not however on the blue, on the two copies from the Government Museum, nor on the re-prints. I find the identical same features on all the Friedl stamps in Berlin that I have since examined, including the yellow ones, as shown by photographic enlargements on plates which are not sensitive to colour.

(Two enlarged illustrations of red "Friedls" are here given in the German paper). These two illustrations are different. The Friedl Mercuries vary so much in execution that we might almost speak of two types. The differences are evident; in one stamp the printing is much clearer than in the other, which looks blurred. It seems therefore as though two blocks had been used for the Friedl Mercuries, one of which was a better success than the other. Minute variations, which however may in my opinion be attributed to the accidents of printing, are to be found in nearly all the Friedl stamps, as likewise in the unimpeachably genuine blue Mercuries.

The latter show so very many variations, their execution is so defective, both in engraving and printing, that verily, if only a few Friedl specimens were to be had for comparison, plenty of similar blue ones might be found. There are blues with crooked letters, with crooked lines to the neck, and so on. Yet I have never found a blue with *all* these distinguishing marks at once. Dots especially, which are occasionally to be found on blue specimens in the same place, are not to be attributed to an error of the cliché.

On the other hand, it is quite astonishing that in every one of the Friedl Mercuries—including the used specimens, so far as they are visible from the obliteration—these marks are repeated. A single cliché must, therefore, have been used for all, or two made in the same manner, but one better than the other. The above-mentioned blocks show this particularly clearly. The six in a block are all—with the minimum variation—of the finer execution, the four are of the worse type, and so is the tête-bêche pair.

Q. E. D.

These facts seem to me capable of explanation on no hypothesis but that of forgery. This con-

stantly repeated use of one and the same cliché is not met with elsewhere amongst the Austrian Mercuries, cannot indeed have taken place. As already mentioned, some blocks of the blue Mercuries (these are very scarce, and so are specimens with date of year or on whole newspapers) show varieties in every stamp, not due to the method or accidents of printing, but to the different clichés themselves. The Friedl blocks would, therefore, if prepared in the regular way, show cliché varieties in the several stamps. This, however, is not the case. They show nothing but variations traceable to defects of printing, apart from the two main types which have been illustrated.

It is to be observed further that the background line characteristic of the wood-engraving (No. 2 of Herr Riffarth's distinguishing marks), never varies in the Friedl stamps from the description given above, while this very line is as different as possible in the different specimens of blues. Upon this line depends the accuracy of the assumption that the original die was a wood-block.

There are consequently very grave reasons to believe that the stamps are forgeries, and to invalidate these would require a most minute, circumstantial and positive refutation from philatelic experts. Postmarks can be imitated so well and with such nicety (cf. the forged obliterations of the North German envelopes) that they cannot be taken as proof, or only in single instances. But with regard to the stamps themselves, so many grounds of suspicion are proved in my estimation, that there is hardly room for doubt. Herr Frisch has accepted the opinion of Herr Riffarth, and other leading experts, to whom I have shewn the stamps and the photographic enlargement, have come to the same conclusion.

Only one doubtful point remains, namely, the question: By what process were the forgeries produced—if forgeries they are? I have had attempts made here to produce fac-similes of six blue unused Mercuries, by photo-zincography. They are not amiss, but fall short of the Friedl copies; they are dangerous, but would not deceive anyone who knew. (The clichés have been given to the Reichs-Postmuseum). It is noticeable in regard to these that the characteristic dot of the Friedl Mercuries appears in one of them. The die is defective at this place, but there is no hole, in fact the lines of the back-ground can be distinguished.

From this experiment it might be concluded that the method could not have been photo-zincography. According to Herr Riffarth the process cannot have been photo-xylographic either. Professor Husnik, of the Prague firm of Husnik and Haeusler considers that it cannot have been the plaster (?) process (*Leimverfahren*) of which he is the inventor, but says at the same time that the photo-zincographs might have been better done.

At any rate in my opinion—if we have to do with forgeries—either an original cliché was used, or some photographic process was adopted.†

However this may be, grounds for suspicions against the Friedl Mercuries are plentiful enough. An expert's opinion which was confined to saying that there was no sufficient reason to think the stamps were forged, without giving the chain of evidence on which the suspicion really rests, would be unsatisfactory.

It is precisely for this reason that I publish these particulars, that they may be of service in any further investigation. I should be glad if the results at which I have arrived should be disproved, for *I have no sort of reason to doubt Her Friedl's straight dealing*. If it is a case of forgery, I believe him to have been deceived by it.

He has been reproached with having first of all offered to take back all these stamps, and then withdrawing his offer. It is a fact that he did so. But the reason why he changed his determination, after taking back a quantity of specimens, was that on discussing the case with Herr Landgerichts Direktor Lindenberg, the latter convinced him that if he took back the stamps he thereby tacitly owned them to be spurious, and in so doing gave himself away. Every impartial man must see the justice of this view. It would certainly have been better if Herr Friedl had adopted it at once and kept to it, instead of altering his mind.

But Herr Friedl himself provided me with the material for verifying the grounds of suspicion in the most straightforward manner possible, and also with the blocks of blue Mercuries for comparison. He would hardly have put weapons into my hand had he had the slightest consciousness of ill-faith.

I can but repeat, therefore, that I do not question his honourable dealing. That he takes pains to prove the character of his Mercuries, that he exerts himself to bring the matter to a judicial termination, cannot be counted against him. I should be the first to rejoice if the upshot of the affair were to turn out in his favour, but I am afraid that there will be no such turn of events.

I believe I have judged the evidence with perfect impartiality, without favour or prejudice to anyone. No one will think the worse of me for critically examining previous attempts at the outset. On the other hand it will be readily believed that I have devoted much time and pains to this most unprofitable subject. I reached my conclusions two months ago, but kept silence until now to give an opportunity on the one hand to Herr Friedl's opponents to bring forward better substantiation for their attack, and on the other to give Herr Friedl himself the chance of reply.

...† Herr Fraenkel goes still further into the technical possibilities, but we think we have followed him far enough to show the thoroughness of his investigations, without wearying our readers with every hypothetical detail. T7.

The attack was not substantiated, neither was a refutation forthcoming which I could deem sufficient. Therefore after long delay, I fulfil my duty and lay before the philatelic world the results of my investigation, in the hope that they may be of some use, and that the discovery of the truth may be more nearly approximated. I am not a specialist expert in this difficult department, I have only endeavoured, so far as I could, to throw light where darkness was. I should be only too glad if people better informed than I would prove my methods, and still more so if they should find them to have been correctly used. For me it is enough to know that I have done what I could, and have set up fingerposts which may be of service to experts who shall come after me.

Herr Fraenkel adds about another column of remarks, but we think we have given all that is essential in his paper. The thanks of philatelists of every country are due to him for his exhaustive and patient labours upon a tedious and baffling task. He has spared himself no expenditure of conscientious brain and hand, and has done his work as few in this country at least would have cared to do it. We must not forget in conclusion, to make known his offer to prepare copies of the photographs described in his paper for connoisseurs. They would cost something like eight shillings post-free.

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST — *Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.*

The May number contains some weighty reflections on the Olympian Games issue, on whose behalf we ventured to say a few words a month ago. The London Society has had letters on the subject from various quarters, or as the *L.P.* prefers to put it—"We have been the recipients of several communications regarding this unquestionably handsome issue of stamps, several of whom consider them as being of quite a legitimate character." Several of whom? The italics are ours. It almost reminds us of the celebrated conundrum, Why is a mouse when it spins? But after all, who goes a-walking on the stilts of the *London Philatelist* must expect these slight slips of mere construction now and then. What is more to the point is the editorial on the subject, in which the following occurs.

"It is universally recognised that the recurrence of new issues, legitimately required for postal purposes, and especially if of an attractive design, acts as a strong stimulant to the pursuit of stamp-collecting. There is no wish in any way to 'discredit' them, nor do we believe that the action hitherto taken can have had any deterrent effect upon would-be collectors."

The italics are again ours. Unhappily we cannot but believe that there has been a certain amount of "deterrent effect" upon beginners, but we will hope the amount has only been salutary, seeing the graver evils that had to be avoided.

The *L.P.* looks upon "the appalling number of varieties quoted in the catalogues," and "over-elaboration" generally as the real bogey of recruits.

Mr. Fred Jeppe, who was formerly Postmaster General of the South African Republic, writes from Pretoria an interesting reply to Mr. Pearce's paper, the first part of which was published in February. We do not propose to quote from the discussion, as all our readers interested in South African stamps ought to get the whole thing.

Mr. Tilleard's paper on the De La Rue Indian stamps is continued in this number.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' FORTNIGHTLY.—*Harry Hilckes & Co., 64, Cheapside, E.C.*

Mr. Hilckes does us the honour to say in the May 16 number of the *S.C.F.* that in our last number of the *P.J.G.B.* he is "personally abused in a most tactless and scurrilous way, simply on account of his nationality." Now this is not the case. We have not the slightest objection to Mr. Hilckes because he is a German. He is very welcome among us. Nor is he nor has he been in any sense abused in these columns; and if he will print the article of which he complains his readers will all share our opinion that in it he is not attacked because he is a German; and further, that he is not attacked at all.

No, my good friend, we don't dislike Germans, and we distinctly don't pitch into you because you come from Hamburg. On the contrary, we have the highest reverence for all good German work and great German literature, the study of which forms a great part of our lives. But what we English don't like, and I'm afraid will never be trained to like, is that any German or any foreigner should honour us by becoming the guest of our country, and while living among us proceed to attack and reform English men, English trades, and English institutions. That's all about it: we can get on very well without outside criticism. England is liberal enough. She offers a fair field and no favour to all, without respect of nationality, and anyone on earth may come to London and trade and be received with open arms. All we ask of these alien guests of ours is that they should stick to their work and leave us in peace; and surely, in these days of strained relations, we are not asking too much.

This necessary explanation has taken up so much space that we have only room left for a very brief criticism of the principal article on "Minor Varieties of British and Colonial Stamps." The author says the India 1 Anna blue, 1st issue, exists with pointed bust. We

are afraid we cannot agree with this, for the simple reason that there is no such thing as an India 1 Anna blue, 1st issue. This, however, is obviously a slip for the Anna red, so we can only put it down to carelessness. Again, as regards the Virgin Isle 6d. rose, the author tells us that each plate of copper or steel contained 24 stamps in four rows of six. This is not so; the sheet before our eyes is five by five. Further, we are told that the enlarged "V" in the sheet is the last in the third row. In the sheet before us it is very distinctly the first in the second row. The writer evidently wrote with a sheet of the 6d. mauve before him, and took it for granted that the stone used was the same as used for the 6d. rose. If he had carefully looked up the standard work on the subject, the London Society's "Stamps of the West Indies," he would have saved himself falling into any mistake, as on page 176 it is distinctly stated that the stamps were lithographed, a fresh stone being prepared for each consignment, and on page 177 the arrangement of the sheet is mentioned. These discrepancies apart, and they are corrected in the next number of the paper, the article is of high interest in philately.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL.—*391, Strand, W.C.*

The May number contains a most interesting account by Mr. Charles J. Phillips of his travels and philatelic experiences in Russia, Finland, Sweden, and Denmark.

The Berlin Letter gives a clear and concise epitome of Herr Fraenkel's verdict on the doubtful Mercury stamps, a full translation of which will be found in our "Article of the Month" for May and June.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The Monthly Post, Monthly Circular, Stamp Collectors' Journal, Philatelic Chronicle.*

Continental Philately.

DER PHILATELIST.—*Dresden.*

The most noteworthy article in the May number is on the issues and cancellations of Portugal, by Herr Otto Mangold.

L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE.—*Yvert and Tellier, 64, Rue des Trois Cailloux, Amiens.*

A paper of some interest on the postmarks of France is begun under date May 15th.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*Le Timbre-Poste, L'Annonce Timbrologique, La Revue Philatélique Belge, La Revue Postale, Anvers Philatélie, L'Avenir des Timbres Poste, Le Courrier des Timbres Poste, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Austria Philatelist, Die Post, Die Welt-Post, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.*

Philately in the States.

RECEIVED.—*American Journal of Philately, Filatelic Facts and Fallacies, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, The Post Office, Eastern Philatelist, Pennsylvania Philatelist, International Stamp, Rocky Mountain Stamp, Bay State Philatelist, Philatelic West.*

From India.

RECEIVED.—*The Philatelic World, The Quarterly Philatelic Circular, The Indian Philatelist.*

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[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, No. 7.

JULY 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

LITHOGRAPHIC ISSUES AMONG BRITISH COLONIALS.

The following article from the *Philatelic Californian* for May is on an interesting subject which will well bear venting. We do not however entirely agree with it, as will be seen by our remarks, nor is the wording perfect, but with very few slight alterations we have let it pass.

A number of British Colonial stamps produced by lithography have been well known to all collectors, for example: Mauritius, 1859, 1d. red and 2d. blue, with Greek border; Trinidad, 1852 and 1858; Victoria, 1865, 2d. brown and red-lilac; Queensland, 4d. lilac and 5s. rose of 1866, 4d. yellow of 1875, and the set of high values 2s. to 20s. of 1881; Nevis, 1867; etc.

Another group of such stamps has hitherto not been noticed by collectors in general. They are not full sets, as a rule, but scattered single stamps,—possibly only a single stamp in a country, or several stamps each of a different issue.

They are the "lithographic transfers,"—stamps that have usually passed as steel-engraved because the vast majority are such, but which also exist as lithographs. The latter are the "lithographic transfers." The Rev. A. S. Hawksworth, in a recent number of the *Boston Stamp*, calls attention to them. The explanation of their existence and the manner of their production, given by the author quoted above, is that they were "emergency issues."

Only the steel matrix of the stamp is preserved and kept by the Crown Agent, but not the plates, these being destroyed as soon as the required issue has been printed therefrom.* When a re-issue is required, a new plate is prepared from

the same matrix. This takes time,—several weeks, at best. When a demand is made for an *immediate supply*, the lithographic stone is resorted to, a transfer made from the matrix, and an edition run off sufficient to last till the steel plate is ready for use. In other words, a stamp will appear both as a lithographed and a steel-engraved stamp practically at the same time.

The reasons for their being hitherto overlooked are: first, the issue was small, and they were lost sight of among the large number of the steel engraved specimens; and, second, the first hundred or so impressions from the lithographic stone, when carefully taken, will give very good representations of the engraving.

To the keen student these "lithographic transfers" are apparent enough. The color is dull; there is a general blurred appearance to the stamp. Almost invariably the color differs in shade from the steel-engraved, for the reason that the ink used on the stone differs and must differ in consistency and composition from that used on steel plates to produce best results, and at the same time, adapt itself to the material of the plate or stone printed from.

There is one point in the explanation of the author quoted above that seems to warrant further elucidation. Why are not the plates preserved? Is it because they are too bulky and cumbersome, and require too much vault room? Of course, the die itself takes up but a small fraction of the space filled by a plate. Or are the plates destroyed to prevent illicit editions of the stamps being run off? These and similar questions must be left to English collectors to solve; for they are at headquarters, and it is to them we look for a full and final explanation of the whole subject in hand. (See foot note).

Those among us who have collected shades, whenever found, will undoubtedly find here and there one of these treasures.

When a stamp is soaked a number of times, the design is apt to become somewhat blurred, making the distinction between the two varieties

*This we fancy is a mistake, the plates at any rate in recent years being kept at De la Rue's. Ed. P.J.G.B.

quite difficult but by no means impossible. Of course, all who collect unused stamps in preference with original gum will find no such embarrassment.

Before going further it will be well to look back for a moment. The announcement of these "lithographic transfers" has been a surprise to all. The distinctions heretofore made in regard to engraved and lithographed stamps will doubtless require some revision.

At a large lithographing establishment, the writer was informed that a first-class lithographer can turn out work impossible to distinguish from an engraving. This may be drawing the line too fine, but shows, nevertheless, that a close inspection will be necessary to distinguish them.

In the case in hand the ink used on the stone will doubtless be as near like that required for engravings as the different method of printing will permit, *for it is the intention to pass off one for the other.* The ink will therefore not lie as flat and smooth as we are accustomed to see, but rather be somewhat raised, but not so much as in an engraving. The other details of the stamp must furnish us a guide: the color differs slightly in shade; the letters and ornaments are not clear and sharp, but somewhat ragged.

Are they forgeries?

Mr. Wilhelm Kuehn, in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, on p. 175, says:

"And now, do we find a *lithographed* stamp, whereas the catalogue tells us it should be an *engraved* one? We have the absolute certainty: a forgery lies before us. With a little experience we will quickly notice it, and receive additional proof by careful examination, finding badly shaped letters, etc."

Are the catalogues infallible?

No, not by any means, nor is the stamp necessarily a forgery; it is an unlisted variety.

Among all the stamps listed below as "lithographic transfers," excepting four, all have the regulation watermark, Cr. & C. C., or Cr. C. A., etc. How would it be possible to print them on this paper made exclusively for the Government? A few sheets might possibly be stolen, but their loss would be speedily noticed and traced.

Formerly the catalogues did not give the different watermarks nor the several perforations. Were the stamps counterfeits because the watermarks or the perforation differed from that given in the catalogue? No! later editions gave all the detail.

So will it be, in the case in hand, with these "*lithographic transfers.*" At present they are decried and impeached, for we do not know them well enough. We do not realize that they have been sailing under false colours, passing as an engraved. Their announcement has caught us unprepared and untutored. But the time will come when they are duly catalogued and prized by the collectors. It may not be in a year nor in two years. Advanced collectors will gladly find space for them in their albums. Mayhap they will be scarce then and high priced.

The extensive list given below may include several stamps that do not properly belong there. The object is to give as complete and thorough a list as possible in order that discussion may bring out the right or wrong of the case. It is far better to separate the chaff from the wheat than have no material at all to work on.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that not every specimen of the stamps listed is a lithographic transfer, but usually as an engraved stamp for the former are rather scarce.

ANTIGUA.

1873.....	perf. 12½, 1d. vermilion
"	perf. 12½, 6d. green
1873-79	perf. 14, 6d. green
1882-95	perf. 14, 6d. green
1886.....	perf. 12, 1d. red

MONTSERRAT.

1876-79	6d. green
1884	perf. 12, 1d. carmine

BRITISH HONDURAS.

.....	1d. blue, C.A.
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FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1878.....	1d. claret
1884.....	4d. grey
1891.....	1d. orange-brown
"	2½ blue
1892.....	1d. red brown
"	6d. orange

ST. HELENA.

1884.....	½d. green, C.A.
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TURKS ISLANDS.

1887-89.....	1d. scarlet, perf. 12
"	6d. yellow-brown

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1860	5d. yellow-green, wmk, 5
1888-89.....	5s. violet
"	20s. blue?

ST. VINCENT.

1883	½d. orange?
"	½d. green
"	4d. dull blue
1883-88.....	1d. pale lake
"	4d. red-brown
"	2½ on 1d. milky-blue.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

1882.....	½d. green, C.A.
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VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1867-68	4d. brown-red on rose
"	1s. carmine and black

MAURITIUS.

1872.....	5s. mauve
1876-77.....	1s. on 5s. mauve

LABUAN.

1883-82.....	16c. blue
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VICTORIA.

1881-83.....	4d. carmine No. 145
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HONG KONG.

1863-77.....	96c. yellow-brown
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CEYLON

1886.....15c. olive-green, 1st color?

TASMANIA.

1889-91.....½d. orange
 "1d. carmine
 "1d. vermilion
 "2½ on 9d. light blue

CANADA.

1891.....envelope 3c. red

So far our friend of the Pacific Philatelic Society. He does not even give his name, but he has done honest work. We know that the last Issue Queen's head Labuans were supplied lithographed, as it was cheaper than printing from the plate, but it is doubtful whether the stamps were ever really intended to do postal duty. They were made by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. to the order of the Borneo Company, and are believed to have been sold by the Company to a private speculator, mostly "cancelled to order." Some however may have been genuinely used. (See Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, tenth edition, page 155.)

Allowance must be made for variations in workmanship from another cause with regard to some of the stamps on the list. In Tasmania, for instance, plates were kept in the colony for cases of emergency, and the New South Wales 5s. and 20s. at least were printed on the spot. Victorian issues also. It should be borne in mind that the stamps of Victoria and New South Wales printed in the colonies even now are not of the highest class. This makes the work of discrimination less simple than may appear, to say the least of it, but we are glad nevertheless to reproduce the above suggestive paper. We shall hope for further fruits of observation from this quarter.

Philately at Home.

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.—*Stanley Gibbons, 391, Strand, W.C.*

A highly interesting number for June. Major Evans at his best in the Editorials, especially on the "Provisional issues of pretty pictures in reality for the purpose of raising the wind." The description, too, of some of us weaker brethren is very apt and humorous, as "people who fancy it is possible still further to stimulate the production of Golden eggs, without any actual risk of killing the bird." What we pray for is that the S.S.S.S., knife in hand, will spare our bird—who is at the worst no Goose—for some little time to come.

New Issues as usual: most amusing about Tonga.

Lieut. Napier on perforations of N.S.W. stamps has a note so excellent that we beg leave to reproduce it.

"Before closing this paper I must make a few observations on the recent reprints that have so agitated the philatelic mind. Although I do not pretend to be an admirer of reprints, I cannot say I altogether sympathize with the outcry that has been raised against the action of the Postmaster. Without the constant struggle to separate the genuine from the forged, the original from the reprint, and the issued stamp from the proof, philately would be a very tame affair. I do not think the sufferers from these New South Wales reprints are likely to be either stamp dealers, or stamp collectors properly so called, but rather those pests of latter-day philately—the speculators and gamblers—who, by accumulating and 'cornering' stamps, are doing their best to disgust *bona fide* collectors, and to bring the pursuit of philately into disrepute. The proceedings of these individuals are far more antagonistic to the interests of amateurs, and to those of the trade, than anything that can possibly be done by any Postmaster on the face of the globe, or even by the much abused Mr. Seebeck himself."

The Indian Jottings of Mr. Stanley Gibbons and Mr. Charles J. Phillips' notes on his experiences in Germany make one very envious of those gifted gentlemen and their travels.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST — *Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.*

The acceptance by His Royal Highness the Duke of York of the Presidency of the London Philatelic Society is without doubt the most important recent event in Philately. We therefore give the graceful words in which the Editor of the *London Philatelist* announces this good news to his readers.

THE ROYAL PRESIDENT OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

"The announcement made by the Hon. Secretary, at the recent banquet of the Society, that His Royal Highness the Duke of York had graciously consented to be nominated as President of the London Society, is calculated to evoke the greatest enthusiasm amongst Philatelists, not only in this country, but all over the world. At the subsequent Annual General Meeting, needless to say, His Royal Highness was elected by acclamation. No more gratifying event has yet been signalled in the annals of the Society, and to all concerned in the upholding of the truest and best interests of Philately, this auspicious election is fraught with the deepest importance.

The records of the past Presidents of the Society are of an unexceptionable nature, all the past holders of the chair having been men of high position, possessed of Philatelic attainments in a marked degree, and endowed with the possession of celebrated collections. It will therefore be obvious that the Council were confronted with a position of no little delicacy in securing a successor who could, in all these attributes, worthily maintain the past standard of excellence. All these difficulties have, however, been instantaneously dispersed by the election to the Presidency of His Royal Highness.

The loyal—we might almost add personal—affection in which the members of the Royal Family are held in this country, would alone afford an enthusiastic reception to the election of the Duke of York as President of the London Society. The qualifications of His Royal Highness for the post do not however happily stop here, as it is well known that the Duke has a magnificent collection, embracing stamps that might make the most advanced collector envious, and beyond all this, it is common knowledge that our honoured President has a consummate knowledge of Philately, and takes an unbounded interest in his fine collection. Nothing can therefore, on all possible grounds, be more gratifying to members of our Society than the announcement that we have now a Royal President. We can but tender to His Royal Highness, on behalf of all British Philatelists, whether members of the Society or not, our grateful and loyal appreciation of his gracious acceptance of office, coupled with the most sincere wishes that he may be spared for very many years to adorn the position, and with the assurance that whenever the manifold duties of his exalted position may permit of his attendance, he will find no more loyal or enthusiastic adherents than the members of the London Philatelic Society."

Eleven pages of this June number are Mr. Tilleard's work, and it is very thorough.

No, it is too hot to talk of annual dinners. But Mr. Oldfield must not be too hard on us, though in an article "*Quousque tandem*" which reminds us of our dear old friend Cicero and the cowering Catalina we are told "put not your trust in Prints." We swear on our pet copy of the India 1 anna blue 1st issue that henceforth we will not. Remembering that one De Quincey considered Murder as one of the Fine Arts, we trust that the *L.P.s.* par about the Paris murder, as well as our own parlet, may be forgiven.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' FORTNIGHTLY—*Harry Hilckes and Co., Cheapside, London, E.C.*

We will ask the eminent discoverer of the Secret Marks on the United States Stamps and of the India 1 anna blue 1st issue, to forgive us if we have neither time nor space for answering his amiable inaccuracies as regards ourselves. But we should be amused to hear what the Berlin Dealers' Association—the greatest Association of the kind in Germany, and numbering among its members some of our best known English Dealers—thinks of Mr. Harry Hilckes' Cologne letter. The Association can well afford to take no notice of this sort of thing, but what on earth is a "testimonial paupertatis"? We give it up.

THE PHILATELIC CHRONICLE AND ADVERTISER—*Fentham-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.*

Not to be behind Manchester and Mr. Dorning Beckton, our Birmingham contemporary publishes under date June 20th the first part of an

interesting paper on the Stamps of Greece, by Mr. Percy Deakin. It is worth while to compare Mr. Deakin's work with Mr. Beckton's, published in our April number.

ALSO RECEIVED—*The English Specialists' Journal, Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular, The Stamp Collectors' Journal, The Philatelic Record* (May and June), *the Philatelic Times.*

Continental Philately.

LE COLLECTIONNEUR DES TIMBRES-POSTE—*Arthur Maury, 6, Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.*

The most startling thing in the number before us (May) is a fac-simile of a letter from the Paris murderer, Aubert, to M. Maury himself, written a few days before the murder. It is signed "G. Darnis," one of Aubert's numerous aliases, and relates to his wish to "purchase" a collection. The tragic consequences of that wish we all know.

Of more lively interest is a picture of the Paris open-air Stamp Exchange near the Marigny Theatre, in the Champs Elysées.

L'UNION POSTALE.—*Victor Robert, Paris, 83, Rue de Richelieu.*

The June issue contains among much excellent philatelic matter an interesting paper by M. de Raymond on the Röntgen rays, which doubtless in due course will throw light on the obscure inner ways of philately.

LA RECLAME PHILATELIQUE—*J. Bouchard, Le Havre, France.*

Our friend the *Réclame* reproduces a curious article of that clever writer in the *Petit Journal*, M. Pierre Giffard, on Philately and Philatelists, which appeared shortly after the discovery of Delahaef's murder. M. Giffard is one of the most remarkable of French Journalists, and the circulation of the *Petit Journal* is by far the largest in France; possibly (though it is a little difficult to get at these things) the largest in the world. Anyhow *Jean-Sans-Terre's* signature may be seen in almost every number of the *P.J.*, and daily reaches every corner of the Republic, one might almost say every house. A little insignificant looking sheet and yet wielding an enormous power!

It is a curious instance of the irony of things that this Delahaef murder will probably be the cause of spreading Philately in France with making Philatelists by the thousand. There is, strange to say, no country in Europe where so little was known of our hobby. Statistics are difficult to get, but it is possible that M. Giffard's figures are correct and that at the present moment (or to be more accurate before poor Delahaef died) there were only some sixty thousand stamp-collectors in the whole of France. Few knew what a philatelist was, and fewer still had any

notion that stamps meant money, and a good deal of money at that. But Aubert's crime has changed all this. The half-million readers of the *Petit Journal* have been enlightened, and will not be slow to take the hint. We are very much mistaken if the next few months do not witness in France a most extraordinary run on stamps, possibly not on rich and rare ones, but still on stamps of a sort as collections and investments. The French of the middle class are a saving thrifty race who are rather sick of foreign Canals, and not over pleased with the curious ways of African mines and miners. Frightened, as are equally a section of our own public, at the risks run by the man who sinks his all in a Canal or drops it down a mine, the French investor may not improbably think he is doing well himself if he invests his few hundred francs in sound stamps with a rising value. And so he will, if he goes the right way. In that "if" there is the making or marring of a small fortune.

DER PHILATELIST—*Dresden*.

Besides Dr. Moschkau's always interesting talk we have in June a continuation of Dr. von Neulinger's Turkish articles, and also an article of very special interest, a translation of a paper by Mr. Walter M. Giffard of Honolulu, on the Hawaii (Sandwich) Island stamps.

AUSTRIA PHILATELIST—43, *Wenzelsplatz, Prague, Bohemia*.

The question is again discussed in the present number as to whether full descriptions and engravings, etc., of forgeries should be given, showing exactly in what minute particulars the forgery differs from the original. The point is that it is alleged by some that the forger is educated and improved in his black work by such careful and scientific descriptions, and so led to do better (in an evil sense) next time. Doubtless these pictures with descriptions are of eminent use, and measures may be adopted for keeping dangerous knowledge from experts of the wrong kind. We will report further.

ALSO RECEIVED—*l'Avenir des Timbres-Poste, l'Echo de la Timbrologie, l'Annonce Timbrologique, Courrier des Timbres-Poste, la Philatelie Helvétique, Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, Marke, Timbre-Poste, Revue Postale, Revue Philatelique Belge, Offerten-Blatt, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, das Post-Wertzeichen, Briefmarke, die Post, Internationale Briefmarken Börse, Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung, El Heraldico Timbrologico, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, Philatelia, Gazette Timbrologique*.

Philately in the States.

THE PHILATELIC CALIFORNIAN—*San Francisco, California*.

The May number is a very great improvement on those we have hitherto seen. Our "Article of the Month" is taken from it, and there are

several other items of more than local interest. The following type-descriptions are distinctly valuable, though the 10c. green 1861 is to be found also in Mr. Luff's paper which we re-print in the body of the *Journal* this month, from the *American Journal of Philately*.

The types are illustrated in the *Philatelic Californian*. Mr. W. N. Riddell writes:—

THE ONE CENT BLUE, FRANKLIN, 1851.

Four types.

Type I (original plate)—Mr. Luff, in his excellent descriptive article on this stamp, in the December number of the *American Journal of Philately*, describes Type I as follows:—

"In this form there is a curved line outside and parallel to the labels containing the words, 'U.S. Postage' and 'One Cent.' Between the upper label and the curved line is a row of minute colored dots. These are not found between the lower label and the outer line. Below the lower label and line is a scroll, turned to right and left, having the ends carried under and rolled up until they form little balls. In the centre the scroll is only a line, forming with the outer line a double curve. There are graceful arabesques at each corner, spreading along the sides, and, to a less degree, along the top and bottom."

Type II—This is similar to the first type, only the ends of the scrolls under the lower label are not turned under, and the extreme ends of the ornaments are frequently cut away.

Type III—This is commonly called the broken circle. In this the curved line above the label "U.S. Postage," and below the label "One Cent" is broken or cut away in the centre. This stamp may be divided into three varieties: (1) The line above the upper label only, broken; (2) the line below the lower label only, broken; (3) both upper and lower curved lines broken.

Type IV.—This type is easily distinguished, as the curved line under the label "One Cent" is heavy between the scrolls. It is really a re-engraved type, the broken line of Type III. being replaced.

TEN CENT GREEN, 1861.

There have been many enquiries made concerning this stamp as to the difference in Types I. and II.

Type I (original plate)—The background, in which rests the five stars above the label "U.S. Postage," is a very deep green, and is not solid like that to U.S. Postage, but consists of heavy vertical lines uniform throughout.

Type II—This stamp is much lighter in appearance. In the background containing the five stars, and directly above the label "U.S. Postage," there is a colored line, dividing the background with the stars from the curved white line surrounding in label "U.S. Postage."

FIVE CENT CHOCOLATE, 1894.

The "Scott Stamp & Coin Company" catalogue this stamp as 5 cent. chocolate and 5 cent. chocolate (oval framed). This description is very indefinite. The fact that the variety is listed as oval framed would lead one naturally to suppose that in the first type the oval was unframed. Such is not the case, however. The following description, with the aid of the accompanying cuts, will aid you in hunting for the varieties:

Type I—The horizontal shading lines forming the background of the right-hand triangle are open at the curved white line surrounding the label "United

States Postage" to a certain extent. This may be said of the horizontal shading lines of the left-hand triangle, though not as pronounced as those on the right-hand side of the stamp.

Type II—The ends of the horizontal shading lines in this type are connected with a very fine colored line."

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY—*Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 18, East 23rd Street, New York.*

We publish in the Great British *Journal* this month an article from the June number by Mr. Luff.

The vexed question of obsolete Leewards issues seems to be still open. Several of the local postmasters have certainly declared them non-available for postage, and treated them as such. Nevertheless, under date April 15, 1896, the Acting Colonial Secretary, directed by the Governor, informed Mr. J. M. Andreini that the Crown Law Officer advised that the stamps referred to may be used to frank letters passing through the Post-office of the Presidency to which they relate.

Of making many muddles there is no end apparently, when once you get to find old crusted officialism.

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Philatelic Monthly, Pennsylvania Philatelist, Weekly Philatelic Era, Rocky Mountain Stamp, Metropolitan Philatelist, Bay State Philatelist, Philatelic West, Mekeel's Weekly, Eastern Philatelist.*

Philately in India.

THE PHILATELIC WORLD.—*B. Gordon Jones & Co., 6, Mission Row, Calcutta.*

In the May number Mr. Harold Frederic's views on the Boris and such-like issues are re-stated. The editor says:—

"Mr. Frederic has been looking ahead. The future is one of the biggest things he knows anything at all about, and he is anxious for the future. If young collectors are to be warned off from all legitimate and distinctive new issues, such as that of Bulgaria, the whole edifice of Philately will in a few years topple over, because the hitherto ever-increasing supply of young collectors will cease to appear, or appear in more and more attenuated numbers.

Mr. Frederic is right. There are many "Rocks a head" in the course of Philately. Seebeckism, the needless multiplication of surcharges, untimely commemoration issues, and kindred besetting dangers, are scattered up and down our track—they are real hindrances to progress, and Philately must learn to circumvent them somehow. But the most pronounced danger of all is to be found in the modern tendency to despise the small things of Philately. To sweepingly pass over the patiently garnered hordes of genuine stamps within reach of the industriously studious young collector and centre attention only upon what is to him the unapproachable and unattainable.

This tendency is the bane of modern Philately. A stamp is a stamp, whether it costs a halfpenny or a hundred pounds, and should in either case be a real interest to a genuine Philatelist.

To possess the "Power of the Purse" is to be in an enviable position, but if its magical aid creates an absolute indifference among wealthy collectors to the claims that cheap stamps have upon them, the "Power of the Purse" becomes a foe to Philately.

If the future of our pursuit is to prosper the young must be induced to retain their interest in it. Appearances all point to stamp collecting becoming unpopular both in America and at home among boys. This is not to be wondered at. Inflated prices, preposterous minor varieties with Post-mark collecting, and other irritating fads, are visibly affecting our pursuit for the worse. But the greatest of all dangers ahead is to be found in the fact that thousands of good honest stamps are relegated as "rubbish" by leading collectors to the dismal realms of oblivion and neglect.

"Boys are great respectors of 'form.'" If old collectors discard cheap stamps as "bad form," then "bad form" they will become to boys, and thus a generation will arise that knows not stamps, for once set the idea generally afloat that cheap stamps are not worth attention, and the end is at hand.

Recently we had the pleasure of glancing at a magnificent collection of the adhesives of a group of countries in the Atlantic Ocean, consisting of three Kingdoms, a Principality, and adjacent islands. Almost all the adhesives were there in grand condition—large garters, small garters, hair lines, distinct eye-balls, emblems, and all the other desirable rarities of an interesting group of countries of some Philatelic repute. The last page in the album alone was empty. The current set were conspicuous by their absence.

That empty page was to us silently eloquent in all the languages of the Postal Union. In its way it was really and truly magnificent, but it was not Philately. It represented "the rift in the lute" that by and bye will close nine tenths of the Albums of the world. This is what it said:—

"The common-place though legitimate stamps that I should bear upon my face are cheap and therefore easily to be obtained, consequently they are not seen here. What the wealthy collector despises, his less fortunate *confrère* will also learn to despise. And then good-bye to Philately as a general pursuit. Of the multitude of disintegrating forces assailing Philately, the worse are working from within its own ranks. Never was Philately more popular than to-day. Never was there so likely a probability of its sudden collapse as now. In the present tension of things, all the world over, a single month (it may be next month) may set the vast edifice shaking. A single year may see its its rapid decline rendered irresistible, and ten years hence stamp collecting may be as lifeless a pastime with all classes as is the once fashionable pursuit of tulip collecting to-day."

This is what that empty page said to us. And the moral of its message is to be found in the old Apostolic injunction, "Call nothing common."

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Indian Philatelist.*



[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, No. 8.

AUGUST 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

A STRANGE STORY !!!

In May last the Argentine Republic blossomed out with a new set of highly coloured stamped stationery, to commemorate the eighty-sixth anniversary of the Republic's Independence. It was to supersede all envelopes, cards, and wrappers before in use, and the new stamps were to serve for an indefinite time.

So said *Mekeel's Weekly* for July 9th. But there are rumours afloat, which doubtless have lost nothing in the telling, yet making it possible that the issue may be with-drawn even more suddenly than it appeared.

The following is the *Weekly's* version, from an excellent source.

"The design consists of a very homely "liberty head," embossed in a pearly circle. Outside of this are the inscriptions—"REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" above, separated by stars from the value (expressed in figure and words, as "5 CENTAVOS") below; the letters are also embossed without color on a solid background, and surrounding them we have a frame composed of a circle of pearls, a solid circle and a colored circle around the whole. The pearls in the outer circle are larger than those composing the one around the head, which fact produces a very inartistic effect. This, combined with the extremely homely head, makes the general appearance almost ridiculous. Our information in regard to the issue, as well as our specimens, comes from Dr. Jose Marco del Ponte, who was the president of the Argentine Republic Postal Commission until the issue of stamps appeared, when he sent in his resignation to take effect at once. It seems that the Commission recommended for this series the "liberty head" now in use on the Argentine coinage (said to be the most beautiful "liberty head" ever engraved), but the Postmaster-General deliberately set aside their recommendation and adopted the hideous thing which has appeared."

Meanwhile M. Armand Déthier, in the *Petit Bleu* for July 11th, states that not only Dr. Marco del Ponte, but every member of the Postal Commission resigned! And further declares that to please his intended bride, the Postmaster-

General substituted HER PORTRAIT for the design chosen! The names of both are given by our Brussels contemporary, but we will not be so indiscreet as to mention them here. M. Déthier avers that the fact is an open secret in Buenos Ayres. If there be any truth in it, we can only hope the lady will not see the remarks of the *Weekly Stamp News*. It seems more than likely however that some active brain suffering from pique is responsible for the story.

The design is illustrated in various Continental and other papers. By far the clearest reproduction we have seen is in *Die Post* for July 15th.

The issue was chronicled in our last number, page 127. There was an omission however, the colour of the 1c. wrapper stamp not having been given. The shade is variously described by *Mekeel's Weekly* as chocolate, by the *Post* (Leipzig) as red-brown, and by the *Timbre Poste* and the *Petit Bleu* as brownish-orange.

Philately at Home.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL.—
391, Strand, W.C.

The July number opens the seventh volume of our valued friend, and we cannot say we are sorry to see a new cover:—in point of fact we have been yearning for this new cover for some time past.

An addenda to the firm's priced catalogue, tenth edition, is bound up with the number before us.

Mr. Donald King's contributions are always valuable. He now gives us a paper on the stamps of Canada, with a reference list.

Mr. Gordon Smith lists the U.S. Postmasters' Stamps and Carriers' Stamps in the Taping Collection, and begins on the General Issues.

The editor considers that we over-rated the importance of the paper on lithographed British Colonials given as the "Article of the Month"

in our last number. If we did, it only remains for us to take our medicine like men. His remarks on the subject at least, are worth reproducing. He says—

“The list includes a curious mixture of impressions. Two, the Virgin Islands, which are stated by the best authorities to have always been lithographed, and in connection with which, therefore, there can be no question of lithographed *emergencies*; not less than a dozen surface-printed stamps, which we believe even professional printers cannot in all cases distinguish from good lithographs; and one embossed envelope stamp. It is possible that we are mistaken in supposing that the writer of the paper intended to imply that *all* his examples were steel engravings, as that expression is usually understood, but that certainly is the impression conveyed; and, at any rate, the fact that he includes the two Virgin Islands among stamps that are usually “steel engraved,” must detract considerably from the value of his opinion.

But curious as is the list, it is far less curious than the reasons given for these “emergency issues.” The writer states—upon what authority we know not—“Only the steel matrix of the stamp is preserved and kept by the Crown agent, but not the plates, these being destroyed as soon as the required issue has been printed therefrom. When a re-issue is required, a new plate is prepared from the same matrix; this takes time—several weeks, at least. When a demand is made for an *immediate supply*, the lithographic stone is resorted to, a transfer made from the matrix, and an edition run off sufficient to last till the steel plate is ready for use.” Now, all this is the purest nonsense; no plates, steel or other, of British Colonial stamps, are ever destroyed until they have become useless, either through wear and tear, or by the stamps becoming obsolete—and they are not invariably destroyed even in the latter case. We have some doubts whether Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have ever constructed any steel engraved plates for Colonial stamps; we believe they are still using, for the stamps which they print by that process, the plates which were handed over to them when they obtained the contracts for printing those stamps. It is their method of printing from these plates, or the highly-milled paper which they use, that produces these supposed lithographic impressions. One of the most noticeable of these is the ½d. of St. Helena, about which we made some enquiries last year, with the result that we were assured, upon the very best authority, that no St. Helena stamps had ever been lithographed at all!

It is worthy of remark that the writer of the paper, to show that the specimens he has examined are not lithographic forgeries, draws attention to the fact that, with the exception of four, all the stamps in the list “have the regulation watermark Crown & C C, or Crown & C A, &c.” The four exceptions are, we presume, the Canadian envelopes, the Falkland Islands 1d. of 1878, and the two Virgin Islands stamps. The second is the only one of these that needs special mention. To the best of our belief, only one supply of this was ever sent out, and, as it was the first issue of 1d. stamps, it is in the last degree improbable that a portion of the supply was printed by one process and the rest by another. Moreover, there are no such marked variations in the colour of the impression, as there could hardly fail to be in the case of stamps produced by two such different methods. All the steel engraved stamps water-marked Crown & C C, or C A, were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and naturally exhibit the peculiarities of the printing of that firm. Some of

their impressions from the Ceylon plates show these peculiarities in a marked degree.

Of the Mauritius 5s., *mauve*, it is certain that only one supply was ever printed, the whole of which was sent out at the same time.

We believe that we are right in saying that all the Australian stamps in the list were printed on the spot, and some of them from plates sent out from England, which certainly were not destroyed as soon as an edition had been struck off, and we fancy that this discovery of lithographed *emergencies* is only the finding of a common, or garden, mare's nest.”

THE PHILATELIC RECORD.—*Buhl and Co., Ltd., 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.*

The June number reached us just too late for review last month, though we mentioned its arrival. July we have not yet seen. If only it can pull up to time before the New Year the *Record* will be a first-class periodical, and ought to go ahead both with subscription and advertising list.

Mr. Remington, Postmaster-General of British East Africa and Zanzibar, writes under date 12 March, in reply to Mr. Nankivell, to remove any doubts collectors may have as to the *bonâ fides* of the British East Africa and Zanzibar provisional and over printed stamps.

Mr. Lipman E. Hush continues his “Early Issues of Western Australia.”

THE PHILATELIC TIMES.—*Philatelic Syndicate. (London Agents) Hopkins Brothers, Crouch End, N.*

Mr. Henry Bagshawe, of Miller's Dale, Buxton, is the editor of this little paper. It should by now be in its third number. June and July we have seen and like. The latter contains a studiously fair and impartial discussion of the “New” collector by Mr. Bagshawe himself. The same subject is once more admirably treated in the *Calcutta Philatelic World* for June.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The London Philatelist, English Specialists' Journal, Monthly Post, Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, Philatelic Chronicle, Stamp Collectors' Journal.*

Continental Philately.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE.—*J. B. Moens, 42, Rue de Florence, Avenue Louise, Brussels.*

In the July number the regulations for the use of the new farthing Barbadoes newspaper stamp are published; and likewise those for the postal service of the territories occupied by the troops of the Cuban Republic. (!) The latter M. Moens takes to be worthy of all derision, until further notice.

Roumania made an attempt this spring to start its own post-office in Constantinople, following the example of Britain, France, Italy, and Austria. The Porte would have none of it, and succeeded in inducing the Roumanian government to withdraw the service in little more than two months. Meanwhile however, surcharged stamps were regularly issued (as

chronicled last month under Roumania,) and correspondence carried, from March 16th to May 25th. The offices were on board the vessels of a Roumanian Company, and reports are current enhancing the difficulties of obtaining the stamps. Some say that rowing-boats had to be hired, police agents bribed, and officials corrupted before the stamps could be got, but there would appear to be little reason to credit these fables.

LA PHILATELIE HELVETIQUE—*J. Jaquier, 4, Rue du Jura, Morges, Switzerland.*

M. Jaquier does excellent work on his paper, which is admirably printed in good large type.

It is now in its third year; and if we except the *Timbre-Poste* itself, we may say that few, if any, better journals are published in the French language.

LES TIMBRES (MARKE)—*S. D. Solomkine, Kiev, Russia.*

We have before mentioned this publication, which calls itself Russian and French; but it is very little French, and nearly all Russian. However it will be none the worse for that in its own country—but *our* Russian is not what it was.

ALLGEMEINER ANZEIGER—*Harry Kramer, Arolsen, Germany.*

This is another admirably printed and comparatively new paper, with good matter in it.

Specialists in Alsace-Lorraine have now a journal all to themselves, in Herr Ernest Meininger's *Philatelistische Fachschrift für Sammler von Elsass-Lothringen u. Occupations-Freimarken, und ihren Abstempelungen*. This is the organ of the Mülhausen Philatelic Club, and contains interesting matter of various kinds.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*Der Philatelist, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, die Post, Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, Briefmarken-Sammler, Postwertzeichen, Schaldis Philatélique, (Antwerp), La Revue Postale, Revue Philatélique Belge, l'Annonce Timbrologique, Revue Philatélique Française, (June), l'Emancipation (Nimes), Echos de la Bourse (Paris), Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, Timbrophile Poitevin, l'Avenir des Timbres-Poste, Courrier des Timbres-Poste, Echo de la Timbrologie, Gazette Timbrologique, Corriere dei Francobolli, il Francobollo, Austria Philatelist, la Philatlie Portugaise, el Heraldo Timbrologico Hispano-Americano (Malaga), Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, Nedelandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde.*

Philately in the States.

THE PHILATELIC CALIFORNIAN—*California Philatelic Press Club, San Francisco.*

The June number has a paper of some interest on the Recent Surcharges of Guatemala.

Mr. Seebeck's latest move and its immediate result are mentioned in many papers at home and abroad. The *Californian's* version seems to us about the best we have seen. The following agreement has been circulated among the dealers throughout the States, and has found many adherents.

“In consideration of the fact that Mr. Seebeck agrees to use his influence with certain Central and South American Governments, with which he has contracts for the furnishing of postage stamps for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, to induce them to accept, in lieu of a special issue for each year, a three years' supply of the stamps for 1897, also to place this circulation on January 1, 1897, and use it exclusively for the prepayment of postal matter for the term of at least three years, we, the undersigned dealers in foreign postage stamps, hereby agree that, in case any of the governments above referred to should enter into any contract similar to those entered into with Mr. Seebeck, we will not purchase or sell the stamps issued under such contract, either directly or indirectly, after they have become obsolete and are rendered useless for the payment of postage in the country in which they may have been issued.”

A careful perusal of the foregoing shows several glaring defects:

1st. It binds Mr. Seebeck only in regard to the countries with which he now has contracts, but does not prevent him from entering into similar contracts with other countries. It says: “We, the undersigned dealers * * * agree that, in case *any of the governments above referred to,*” etc.; and above, the agreement says: “certain Central and South American Governments *with which he has contracts,*” etc.

2nd. How can Mr. Seebeck or the Hamilton Bank Note Company bind the several foreign countries from making like contracts with other parties, and, if such contracts are made, what possible benefit can accrue from the above agreement between the dealers and Mr. Seebeck, *except to establish the 1897 set, printed and supplied by Mr. Seebeck?* It looks rather like an attempt at coercion of the foreign governments by Mr. Seebeck, for by tying the hands of as many dealers as possible he would prevent the sale of the stamps printed by others, thereby crippling their means and impairing their contracts, and thus compel the renewal of his own successful (!) contracts.

All such contract stamps will be boycotted whether printed by Mr. Seebeck or others. And can he secure all the dealers to stand in with him? We doubt it very much.

3d. It does not prevent the handling of the stamps by the dealers *while they are in current issue*; and are the dealers going to sacrifice the stock of used or unused stamps they have accumulated when the issue becomes obsolete? Will Mr. Seebeck balance the accounts with the dealers for such stock on hand? *No! the dealers will continue to sell the stamps as long as their stock lasts,* the agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. How long that will be depends

an the stock and the sales.

So much for the agreement. The very fact that such an agreement has been put in circulation shows that victory is nigh; it is the last stand made by the foe before a complete surrender.

Mr. Seebeck asks the dealers to compromise and allow him to issue one more set, just one, to complete his contracts. He realizes that probably he will reap no benefit during the ensuing years, but most likely will actually lose money in carrying out his contracts, for carry them out he must, because he is under bonds.

Compromise indeed! Never! It has been a hard task and a long one to rouse the philatelic world to joint action in this matter, and, now that victory is nigh, the dealers are going to sell out to the enemy!! For what else is it? The agreement establishes the remaining set or sets to be issued under the contracts, and the dealers, by signing the same, virtually agree to see that Mr. Seebeck shall not lose any money, for they will handle them.

Let the good fight continue! We want no more Seebeck stamps, not even one set, and there may be three if the respective governments do not agree."

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP—342, Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

We don't like this very uppish paper. The "would-be Cynic" is neither cynical nor amusing, while his spelling is wondrous wild. The Chronicler of New Issues thinks to improve on the Postal Union by calling it the Universal Philatelic Union, and states that "China will join the U.P. Union and issue a new set of stamps."

Again we read—"Much of the stationery that appears to be laid paper is really wove paper, water-marked with laid lines." How's this?

The editor, Mr. Eben S. Martin, modestly declines nomination as International Secretary of the Sons of Philatelia because he believes a certain English friend of his would prove a more able officer. Can it be that the English gentleman in questions was expelled from the *I.P.U.*? We almost think it.

The full list of journals received, with date of their arrival, is not a bad idea, but we should not care to adopt it ourselves, as it takes up a portentous amount of space, and can hardly interest a single subscriber.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY—18, East 23rd street, New York.

We are glad to see a letter from Mr. Nankivell again, and Mr. Calman's notes of his English trip are very pleasant reading.

ALSO RECEIVED: *The Metropolitan Philatelist, the Pennsylvania Philatelist, the International Philatelist, the Rocky Mountain Stamp, the Philatelic Monthly, the Philatelic West, the Boston Stamp Book, the Post Office.*

Miscellaneous.

The Quarterly Philatelic Circular (Bombay), *the Philatelic World* (Calcutta), *the Ontario Philatelist, Edwards' Philatelic Press List* (Montreal), *the Canadian Philatelic Magazine* (Toronto), *the Australian Stamp Collector* (Melbourne), *the Australian Philatelist* (Sydney), *El Filatelista Sud-Americana* (Buenos Ayres), *Revista Philatelica* (Rio de Janeiro), *O Coleccionador de Sellos* (Sorocaba, Brazil).

Dr. jur. C. S. SOCOLIS,

ATHENS, GREECE,

Member of S.S.S.S. of London, I.P.U. of Dresden, S.F.T. of Paris, S.P.B. of Brussels, etc., etc.,

SPECIALIST IN GREECIAN STAMPS,

Blocks and pairs of old unused and used errors, curiosities, etc. All the Grecian stamps.

3.68.70].

OFFER Official POSTCARD of the Milan Exhibition, 1894, at fr. 75 each. Set of 5 colours (complete), fr. 3.00.

Postage Extra. Payment by Unused Stamps or Post Office Order (Mandat).

T. C. BADEN, Milan, Italy.

Take a Card with reply

and ask for my new List, containing 3,500 different CHEAP Stamps and Sets.

EMIL GUTZKOW, STUTTGART,
GERMANY.

3.67.69].

REV. ADRIEN V. ROOSMALEN, Handsworth, near Sheffield, begs Collectors and Dealers to give him a share of their orders as he wants to erect an Orphanage by the sale of stamps; will forward stamps on approval. References required. Give him a trial for so worthy an object.



[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, No. 9.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

From the *Boston Stamp Book*.

NOTES

ON WEST INDIAN SURCHARGES.

BY REV. ALAN S. HAWKESWORTH.

"As we closely examine the surcharges of the British West Indies, and especially if we have the opportunity of studying the perfect plate sheets, we may well be struck by the many unnoted, or at least uncatalogued varieties that occur; the reason for this lies in their method of manufacture.

Some few surcharges, such as the present 2½d. and 5d. stamps of St. Vincent and the former issues of St. Helena, are made in England and sent out in that shape to the Colony; but such stamps are perhaps, strictly speaking, not "surcharges" at all, inasmuch as they were never intended to be otherwise.

But passing over these "pseudo-surcharges," we may say that a surcharge is, by its very nature, a hasty and temporary alteration in value, made and issued by the local authorities to meet a sudden want. In some few instances, such as the Tobago 1d on half of a 6d [No. 5]* and the Trinidad 1d on 6d green [No. 62 and No. 63,] this alteration was made by pen surcharging in the main Post Office to meet the necessities of one mail. But in the vast majority of cases the Official Printers of the Colony are called into service, and the surcharging done by them in type set figures. Now in some of the larger or more important Islands, such as Barbadoes, Trinidad, or Jamaica, these Official Printers have large facilities and material; but in the smaller Colonies, such as St. Vincent, or Turks Island, the type stock of the Printers is necessarily limited. It therefore follows that when a sheet of say 60 stamps are sent to the Printers to be surcharged, say 2½d, a complete set of 60 in one style of type of each of the five figures required—namely a large 2, a 1, a "raphe," a small 2, and D—is unobtainable;

and thus different "fonts" will be used to make up the required number. It need not, then, surprise us if the variations in the completed plate are numerous; although as a matter of fact the Printers endeavour to make the plate as homogeneous as possible.

To begin then with the uncatalogued varieties, we may note the following in St. Vincent.

The ½d on half of 6d yellow green [No. 32] is occasionally found, it is said, with the "raphe," or the horizontal bar of the 1-2 missing.

The 1d on half of 6d dark green [No. 33], on the other hand, ordinarily occurs, *not* with a heavy bar 1, such as is pictured in all the catalogues, but with a 1d like the figure on the "double surcharge" of 1885, i.e. 1d on 2½d on 1d lake [No. 34]. In fact one of the premier authorities and dealers in New York informed me that the stamps with the one like No. 54 are the *only* genuine varieties, and that *all* those with the heavy bar 1 are forgeries. If this be true then it is certainly strange that every catalogue, with the exception of the photographic reproductions of the London Philatelic Society, gives us the picture of a forged variety. But yet I have seen at Georgetown, in St. Vincent itself, a *used* specimen of the heavy bar variety; this is certainly good evidence of its genuineness.

I have never noted any varieties of the "one penny" on 6d yellow green [No. 34]; but of the 4d on 1s vermilion [No. 35] there may possibly be differences in the shape of the 4: I have certainly seen a specimen of this stamp, bought from a reputable dealer, that differed slightly in this respect from my own authentic specimen.

In the 2½d lake [No. 47] and consequently also in the 1d surcharges on this stamp [No. 54], and also again in the 2½d milky blue [No. 55], and blue [56], printed from the same die, we find slight varieties in the shape of the small 2 of the ½d, and this in spite of the fact that they are only pseudo surcharges and London made. Thus in most of the stamps on the perfect plate this small 2 has a curling bottom like this 2; but in some few instances it has a straight bottom like this 2, and in others again like this 2.

The $\frac{2}{4}$ d on 4d brown [No. 57] occurs with the "raphe" of the 1-2 missing in one stamp of the sheet. I am not aware of any differences in the plate of the 5d on 4d brown [No. 60].

Turning to St. Lucia, we may notice that the same identical variations in the shape of the small 2 occur in the $\frac{2}{4}$ d scarlet of 1881 [No. 17]; there may also be variations in the other values of this issue.

The "one-half penny" on 3d [No. 39] is found in both black and violet inks; and is again, with the "one penny" on 4d [No. 41], found with *inverted* surcharge: I have not met any other varieties in this issue.

Passing on to Barbadoes we may note that the "half-penny" on 4d brown [No. 52] occurs in a *red* surcharge: there was, I believe, one sheet of this color made as a sample; but black being preferred, the remainder of the issue was so printed. There is also a sub-variety in the black, and probably also in the red, without the dash between the "half" and the "penny."

Grenada gives us many sub-varieties, the majority of which, however, such as the "shillings" of 1875, are simply due to broken type. But the "unpaid" surcharges of 1892 [No. 104-107] are said to be found with *commas* in place of *full stops* after the figures 1d or 2d; and so also is the postage stamp 2 1-2 on 8d [No. 33]. This latter stamp again occurs in two well defined varieties, the difference lying in the shape of the small 2 of the 1-2; and is also said to be found with a "repeated surcharge."

In Jamaica the 2 1-2 on 4d [No. 27] occurs with penny spelt PFNNY; this is not an example of broken type, but it is a clear variety; it is also said to be found with a "repeated" or "double surcharge," and as is also the "official" half penny [No. 261].

Montserrat has the 1d red perpendicularly halved and surcharged with a small $\frac{1}{4}$ d; it is not merely a "split," then, but is a genuine surcharge, and as such should plainly be catalogued.

In St. Kitts the "fourpence" on 6d green [No. 17] is found both with, and without a full stop after "pence"; while the "halfpenny" on half of 1d red is found diagonally surcharged and cut, in either direction. So also in Dominica "halfpenny" on half of 1d lilac [No. 11,] and Nevis "halfpenny" on half of 1d violet [No. 28 and No. 29] the surcharge may run either up, or down.

In Tobago the 1-2 on 6d bistre brown [No. 24] may occur in repeated or double surcharge, owing to the surcharge plate being smaller than the stamp plate. When this occurs the next row to that doubly surcharged has no surcharge at all; and thus we have the \$75 variety "without surcharge" [No. 16]!

Such then are a few of the well marked, although uncatalogued minor varieties that I have noted in the British West Indies.*

*The numbers in [] refer to the numbers in Scot's Catalogue, 56th Edition, 1896.

Philately at Home.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD AND STAMP NEWS. — Edited by Edward J. Nankivell, London, August, 1896.

We are moved to envy every time a copy of Mr. Nankivell's paper comes before us. It is so well got up, so beautifully printed and so excellently edited. This is *not* log-rolling, for there is absolutely nothing wooden in this paper from the first page to the last.

There is a serious tone about Mr. Nankivell's first editorial on the possible menace to the Stamp Trade involved in the action lately taken, and the further action threatened, against the illustrations of stamps in philatelic albums, catalogues, and the rest. Yet somehow or other we fancy that no further action will be taken; or if it is, that it will be in the direction of one class of illustrations alone.

As regards the Young Collector, the Editor is well in touch with the feeling of to-day. The young collector has indeed been too long out in the cold, and in all quarters there appears to be an honest desire to call him back to the warmth of the philatelic fireside, and to speak to him in a language which he understands. The suggestion on catalogue-making, from our young friend's point of view, is a most useful one.

Dr. C. S. Socolis, of Athens, holds a brief for the Greek Olympian stamps. He pleads, not without some show of reason, that this is the first time Greece has ever issued a commemorative set of stamps, that the occasion was an important one, and that others have sinned likewise, if sin indeed there be. True, too true.

We have the conclusion of Mr. L. E. Hush's Early Issues of Western Australia, and an article on Postal Union and Commemoratives by Mr. Basset Hull. The next Postal Union Convention will decide many doubtful points. Mr. Nankivell has a suggestion for a permanent Printed Album, explained by a diagram which those interested (and they are very many) will best study by obtaining a copy of the August *Record*.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The London Philatelist, Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, the Stamp Collectors' Journal, Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular, the Monthly Journal, Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, Monthly Post, Philatelic Times.*

Continental Philately.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE.—J. B. Moens, 42, Rue de Florence, Brussels.

The August and September numbers are chiefly remarkable in the exhaustive study of the stamps Heligoland. The rest of their contents are of the same high level of philatelic value which distinguishes all M. Moens' work.

DER PHILATELIST—*Dr. Alfred Moschkau, Dresden, 15, August, 1896.*

This is Dr. Moschkau's high summer number, but still it is very full. Besides his own conversational article, which in our opinion never flags in its interest, we have a continuation of Dr. Von Neulinger's articles on matters Turkish. This time we are in the middle of the 1876 Emission. Then Herr P. Watrain has some four pages on Prussian Postmarks and methods of obliteration. Herr Oscar Leede answers the question "How and what shall we collect?" But that question is large indeed, and perhaps the final answer has yet to be written.

AUSTRIA-PHILATELIST—45, *Wenzelsplatz, Prague, August, 1896.*

A considerable portion of the August 1st number is taken up with an interesting account of the Cologne Philatelic Convention. Then we have a continuation of Baron von Girsewald's article on the stamps of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, and Herr Wilhelm Mueller on the postage rates and stamps of old days. Senf's 1896 Catalogue is the *piece de resistance* of the later number for this month. The key-note of this article is the hearty congratulation at the end.

NORDISK FILATELISTISK TIDSKRIFT—*Stockholm.*

The two most interesting pieces of work in this number are an article by O. F. Rüse on the fight with speculative stamps, and some notes of philatelic travel during the present summer by R. Kronmann.

ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE—*Amiens, 31st August, 1896.*

The one startling thing in this number is an announcement that it is the intention of M. Henry Boucher, Minister of Commerce, Posts-Telegraphs, etc., to suppress certain values of French stamps which experience shows are little used. The following are some of the condemned:—

1. The 75 centimes stamp.
2. One of the envelopes bearing a 5c. stamp.
3. A similar envelope bearing a 16c. stamp.
4. The stamped 3c. newspaper wrapper.

MARKE—*Kieff, July, 1896.*

A Russian friend kindly informs us that this paper is by no means behind the age. It is the first Russian illustrated stamp paper. Any Russian Philatelists in England who may wish for a paper in their own tongue can obtain a sample copy by sending 3d. to the office at No. 23, Boulevardno-Coudriavska, Kieff, Russia.

ALSO RECEIVED—*San Marino Corriere dei Francobolli* (Turin), *Il Francobollo*, *El Heraldo Timbrologico Hispano-Americano*, *Ilustracion Filatelica*, *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*, *Revue Philatèlique Française*, *Timbrophile Poitevin*, *le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, *le Courrier des Timbres-Poste*, *die Briefmarke*, *der Briefmarkenhändler* (Berlin), *Briefmarken-Börse* (Rüttenscheidt bei Essen), *die Post*, *der Briefmarken-Sammler*, (Bremen), *Philatelistisches Börsenblatt* (Kottbus), *Reclame Timbrologique* (Antwerp), *l'Annonce Timbrologique* (Liège), *Allgemeiner Anzeiger* (Aroslen).

Philately in the States.

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS—*Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., Station C, St. Louis, Mo.*

The *Weekly* for August 20th contains a telegraphic report of the eleventh annual convention of the American Philatelic Association, one of those helpful and harmonious gatherings that we hear so much about beforehand, and see so little of as a rule when they come off. "We all hope the meeting will be thoroughly satisfactory, and that the proceedings will be for the advancement of philately at large," is the cheap sort of gas that poisons so many committee-rooms and annual assemblies, especially when any form of electioneering is in the air.

At Minnetonka Beach, August 11th to 14th, however, there was nothing of the kind. All was comfort and joy, with the sole drawback that Mr. J. K. Tiffany was compelled by ill-health, not only to absent himself on the occasion, but to resign from office in a comparatively brief epistle.

The present membership numbers over a thousand. Some fifty persons were present at the convention. The list of new officers will be found in our "Month by Monthly" notes.

Mr. C. W. Kissinger displayed genuine public spirit in withdrawing his candidature for office.

The business of the meeting was entirely confined to the internal management of the Association itself. Tandem bicycles were in high favour among not a few of the visitors. Excursions, banquets, and luncheons filled up the programme. Next year's convention will be held somewhere near Boston.

This same number of *M.W.S.N.* contains the index to Vol. VII., January to June of this year.

Mr. Hawkesworth, the writer of the article on West Indian Surcharge Varieties which we have this month appropriated from the *Boston Stamp Book*, lived for many years in St. Vincent. His theological treatises are achieving him distinction in the States.

For the benefit of plate numbers collectors we re-print the following notice of a new catalogue from *Mekeel's Weekly* for August 6th, almost in full:—

By IBERIUS.

July 25, 1896.

"Since my last notes were written I have received 'the first complete price catalogue and reference list of the plate numbers of U.S. adhesive postage stamps 1847-1896,' published by J. M. Bartels & Co., Washington, D.C., June 30th, and I freely confess I am surprisingly pleased at the monumental labor represented in these fifty-one pages devoted solely to plate numbers and information about them.

Our information of the series from 1861 to 1893 may be practically complete, as claimed by some, though there are here and there little disagreeable gaps, but I am sure that it is not complete as far as relates to series up to the first perforated issue of 1857-60. I have in my collection, for instance, plate No. 10 (not 10P.) three cents red perforated, without line, which is not included in Mr. Luff's list (*A.J.* of

P., July, 1895) nor in Mr. Bartels' recent list. I also possess plate No. 2 (*not 2P.*) on a block of nine five cents, brown, perforated, with projections partly or altogether removed, which is not mentioned in either list. Nor can we entertain much hope of ever attaining a complete record of those early issues.

Still much can be accomplished by faithful work and co-operation among students. I remember about two years ago it seemed to most of us like a colossal undertaking to obtain information and gather up data regarding plate numbers issued by the National, Continental and American Bank Note Companies, and yet that indefatigable philatelist, John N. Luff, by the expenditure of much time and the judicious use of a little coin of the Republic, was at last enabled, with the help of a few enthusiasts, to give us a most welcome list—a list which has been the guide and comfort of all plate number collectors.

As Messrs. Bartels remark, plate numbers of the second, third and fourth issues are practically unobtainable. It is, however, worth trying to find them and a little patience will sometimes reward the searcher. If unused cannot be found, then look for used stamps with number attached and you will be surprised yourself to find more than expected. Plates from the fifth or sixth issues are not by any means abundant. Department plates, included in the sixth issue, are to some extent obtainable.

I have found a very peculiar error in the plate for the one cent Executive. This plate is recorded as No. 82, but my one cent Executive strip ("Specimen") bears No. 81 plainly enough, though a few fine lines are drawn over the two figures, indicating an evident error of the engraver and a subsequent attempt at obliteration. Plate No. 81 corresponds to the 3c. War plate.

Twelve pages are devoted to the tenth issue of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, separating the unwatermarked from the watermarked series and with special chapters for postage due, periodical and special delivery stamps. The arrangement by values is carried out in this series also and is at first rather awkward, as we are all accustomed to the arrangement by sequence of numbers; but the new system will be easily understood, though more liable to inaccuracies than the old system.

Altogether the book is a painstaking production and is a worthy addition to plate number literature. In hastily perusing its pages I lighted on very few errors, typographical or otherwise, and I shall take the liberty of pointing them out for proper correction. Page 35, sixth line should read 36c. carmine. Page 37, plate No. 144 is type I. Plate 36 has been reported by the Bureau authorities as the matrix of 1c. newspaper plate 482, American Bank Note Co., not as given on page 42. Plates 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 210, 211, two cents, no watermarks, should be eliminated, as the theory of their imaginary existence has been exploded. Plates 65 to 69, one cent postage due, have never been seen. Plate No. 245, one cent, was accidentally omitted from page 46, so I presume was plate 130, five cents, from page 50. Above plate 35 no true ultramarine has been seen.

Messrs. Bartels, as law abiding citizens, omit prices for postage due and periodicals. They also omit plates 137 to 140, which have been seen on watermarked paper, whereas they include paper 136 as watermarked, though neither 135 nor 136 has been observed by law abiding citizens hereabouts.

I think that the expression in sundry places used, "Plate made but no stamps issued," may lead to the

belief that such a plate has been temporarily laid aside to be used hereafter, whereas the facts as reported are that such a plate has never been used and has been cancelled.

Upon investigation I find that the batch of new plate numbers credited to the Nassau Company's list in my last notes should be credited to Messrs. Bartels, as Mr. Hunter acknowledges he received the information from Mr. Holmes, the printer, and the latter in his turn confesses his indebtedness to Messrs. Bartels' list. How the concatenation of human dependency is shown in the smallest affair in this world!

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STAMP—829, *Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colorado.*

Mr. S. B. Hopkins is writing a series of papers on "West Indies for everybody" in the Rocky. The following mechanical hints have not much that is West Indian about them, but some of our readers may be very glad of them whatever. They are from the August number.

"The other two Antigua watermarks are the well-known CC and CA. They are illustrated as numbers 1 and 2 in the back of the catalogue. The lines of the crown, and also of the letters, are much thicker than those forming the "star" and the latter watermarks exhibit a great deal of diversity in the matter of distinctness. Some of them can almost be seen in the dark and are actually visible across a good sized room, while others defy the utmost ingenuity and all kinds of mechanical contrivances to "bring them out."

My method of examining a stamp for one of these watermarks is as follows: I first hold it to the light at half arm's length, as suggested above. This will usually dispose of about half of the specimens, in the case of Antigua, somewhat less than that proportion. By this method the watermarked lines show lighter than the remaining portions of the stamp. If I am not successful this way, I place the stamp face down on my coat sleeve (which is usually black) and hold it in a strong light. Sunlight is the best for this test as before, but the electric (incandescent) is the best artificial light. If your coat sleeve isn't black and you have no piece of black cloth handy, you can produce the same effect by holding the stamp under the table and allowing only a bar of light to reach it while the surrounding space forms the dark background. This method and the one which follows will bring out the watermark in dark lines, while the remaining portions of the stamp are much lighter. By these two tests I usually dispose of fully nine-tenths of the specimens I have to examine. The remaining tenth are consigned to the benzine. For this *dernier ressort* I use an ordinary watch crystal to the convex side of which a coating of black enamel has been applied. Place the stamp face down in the hollow portion and pour a few drops of benzine on it. The shape of the crystal will prevent the benzine from spreading, and the watermark will "come out" beautifully. The most refractory will yield at once."

ALSO RECEIVED—*The American Journal of Philately, the Philatelic Monthly, Weekly Philatelic Era, American Philatelic Magazine, Filatelic Facts and Fallacies, International Philatelist, Bay State Philatelist, Pennsylvania Philatelist, Eastern Philatelist, the Post Office, the Metropolitan Philatelist.*

South American Philately.

O COLLECCIONADOR DE SELLOS.—*Sorocaba, Brazil, August, 1896.*

There is a continuation in this number of a list which is likely to be of considerable use to professional philatelists, namely a Philatelic Guide of Brazil.

GACETA OFICIAL—*Caracas, Venezuela, 29 June, 1896.*

Here we are again, another commemorative issue. This time it commemorates "The Apotheosis of the General in Chief Francisco de Miranda." The stamps are issued by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, and the number limited to two millions. An ingenious boy friend asks whether they are "collectable!"

ALSO RECEIVED—*El Filatelista Sud Americano (Buenos Ayres), Revista Philatelica do Brazil, Mexico Postal.*

From India and the Colonies.

The Philatelic World (July), The Canadian Philatelic Magazine, (July), The Australian Stamp Collector.

Take a Card with reply

and ask for my new List, containing 3,500 different CHEAP Stamps and Sets.

EMIL GUTZKOW, STUTTGART,
GERMANY.

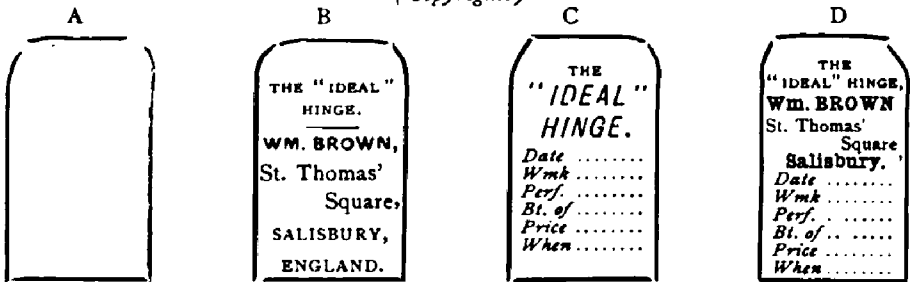
3.67.69].

REV. ADRIEN V. ROOSMALEN, Hands-worth, near Sheffield, begs Collectors and Dealers to give him a share of their orders as he wants to erect an Orphanage by the sale of stamps; will forward stamps on approval. References required. Give him a trial for so worthy an object.

THE IDEAL HINGE,

The best in the Market and the Cheapest.

GREASEPROOF PAPER, PURE GUM, ONE QUALITY ONLY — THE BEST
(Copyright.)



- A PRICE:—Post free throughout the Postal Union. A, per box of 1000, 10d; B, per box of 1000 7d; C, per box of 1000, 1s 4d; D, per box of 1000, 1s 1d.
For ordinary use.
- B A very cheap hinge either for owners private use, or for members of exchange clubs, etc., who have a number of duplicates.
- C Specially for collectors who like a short and concise history of their stamps. This is particularly useful for the rarer stamps and it adds very much to the interest of a collection to be able to look back at the source and cost of the sundry bargains that come in every collector's way.
- D Similar to above, but cheaper owing to the advertisement of Publisher's name.

Prices to the Trade on Application for Large Quantities.

SPECIAL OFFER.

ALFRED SMITH & SON'S

1896

SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICAN PACKET

Contains
100
Used Stamps,
all different.

Contient
100
Timbres-poste,
tous différents
et usés.

Argentine Republic (1873, 1880, 1888 lithographed, 1889, 1890, 1892); Bogota, Bolivar, Bolivia (1887, 1894), Chili, Costa Rica (10 varieties, including 1887, 1889, 1892), Columbian Republic (1883, 1886, 1890-91, 1892), Dominican Republic (1885); Ecuador (1881, 1887, 1892, 1894); Guatemala (1886 lithographed and engraved); Nicaragua (1882, 1890); Panama, Paraguay (1892 and *Official*); Peru (1886), Santander, Uruguay (1892, 1894); Venezuela (1883, 1893 *surcharged Arms*—3 varieties—1893).

Price 4s., postage extra.

Prix 5 francs (6 lire), port en sus.

This packet contains only genuine *used* postage stamps (no reprints or fiscals), and the total value according to Gibbons' 1895 Catalogue is about £1 5s.

Ce paquet contient exclusivement de *timbres-poste*, rigoureusement authentiques, propres, et *usés*. La valeur totale de la collection s'élève, suivant le catalogue Gibbons, à plus de 30 francs.

ALFRED SMITH and SON,

BATH, ENGLAND.

the forwarding of letters and packets. In the large cities there are generally several of these private enterprises and these produce a considerable competition. As a result, it occurs more frequently than anywhere in the world, that postal officials collect mail matter from the houses of customers instead of the latter sending letters and packets to the office itself.

These private postal enterprises entrust the mail matter either to native boats which travel regularly between the different cities, or to letter carriers the majority of whom travel on foot, although occasionally they go on horseback. Every one of the postal boats referred to has a special man on board, who is entrusted with the reception and delivery, as well as the care of the letters in the mail. All letters are registered at the office of receipt, the content are insured up to their full value, and great liberality is shown in the matter of weight. The postage need not necessarily be paid in advance, but as a rule the writer pays about 30 per cent. of it, the remainder being paid by the recipient. These postal agencies frequently carry running accounts with their customers, which are settled monthly. If the writer is particular to have a letter delivered rapidly and safely, he writes on the envelope a promise of payment of a liberal sum in copper coin on the delivery of the letter.

The transmission of mail matter through letter carriers is also rapid and safe. On the average, these men traverse a geographical mile (four and three fifths English miles) per hour. As soon as they reach their destination, that is the next station to which their letters are addressed, they immediately hand the mail to another man, who, without regard to the condition of the weather, must immediately start on his way, and having arrived at the next station, hand it over to a third messenger, which process is repeated until the final destination is reached. As the country, through which the carriers walk, is frequently a mere waste and but thinly inhabited, they are exposed to the attacks of robbers. For protection against these attacks they are always armed.

In regard to the rates, they are not fixed, although, in general, fixed rates are made to regular customers, while occasional correspondents must pay considerably more. For short distances, the rates are lower than in Germany, for longer distances, say beyond a radius of 50 miles, they are naturally high, as the dispatches must be transferred so many times.

This private postal system answers the requirements pretty well. Letters and packets are delivered just as safely, even if a little less rapidly, than they are with us. Large sums of money are also sent by this means. The money, in case it is sent by boat, is weighed by the captain of the vessel, who makes out a receipt and, for a small percentage, he guarantees to pay the money to the party addressed. Thefts are of rare occurrence.

In the Spring of 1893, Sir Robert Hart, the chief inspector of Chinese maritime customs, addressed a letter to the Foreign Office in Peking in regard to the institution of a postal system in China after the pattern of similar institutions existing in Europe. This memorial was also sanctioned by the throne. In accordance with the proposed scheme, every capital of a province was to be endowed with a non-resident Director of Posts, and every capital of a province with a non-resident subaltern postal official. Their assistants were to be chosen from the Chinese population, but it was to be required that they be familiar with the English language. In the country towns, as well as in cities of the second and third rank,

the post office was to be administered by Chinese. This scheme referred only to the non-treaty ports and the interior of the country. In the treaty ports the postal administration was to be administered in connection with the custom house. It was intended to retain the existing carrier service, but the private postal agencies were to be abolished, while retaining, as far as possible, in the new administration, the people employed in these private agencies.

After three years this project has finally ripened. Sir Robert Hart has been appointed General Postal Director, and, according to all appearances, the new service should be in operation in a few weeks. The Chinese newspaper *Schenpaoo* publishes the rules and regulations promulgated by Sir Robert Hart for the new imperial post.

ORGANIZATION.

The customs post offices in the different treaty ports shall in future be designated as Imperial Post Offices. The places at which such post offices exist shall be considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union. The remainder are not as yet included therein.

The management of the Imperial Post Offices in the sea-ports shall be under the charge of the customs commissioners who shall co-operate with the Chinese customs superintendents.

The existing postal service in Peking, which is under the General Customs Inspection, shall be raised to the dignity of the Chief Imperial Post Office. It shall have control over the different imperial offices in the sea-ports, and receives its authority from the "Tsungli Yamen" (Council of State).

As the post office in Shanghai will be the most important office of transit, special officers shall be appointed for it, but they shall also be subject to the authority of the customs commissary and customs superintendent.

The director of the Bureau of Statistics in Shanghai shall have general supervision over the postal service. All reports of postmasters to the general inspector of customs shall pass through his hands.

Later on, branch postal establishments, with special employes, shall be established in places adjacent to the treaty ports, like Taku, and Tongku near Tientsin, also at railroad and telegraph stations, in Wysung near Shanghai, Tschenhai near Ningpo, Pagoda Anchorage near Futschau, Whangpo near Canton, Wuhsieh near Kiukiang and Tatung near Wuhu, Nanking near Tschingkiang, etc.

METHOD OF TRANSMISSION.

The post office transmits letters, postal cards, samples and printed matter. The transmission of single articles will be either in large mail bags or separately. In shipments in transit, the mail bags will not be opened, and mail matter for the immediate neighbourhood will be unpacked and distributed either piece by piece or placed into a new bag for further transmission.

From one seaport to another transmission of the mail will be by steamer, and in the inland by the means of Chinese private offices, with which special arrangements will have to be made, and notice of which is to be given to the public.

POSTAGE.

The rate of postage is different, according to whether letters go from seaport to seaport, into the inland, or to foreign countries. For foreign letters it shall be regulated by Art. 5 and 6 of the Universal Postal Union agreement. If a foreign letter is to be sent

through an Imperial post office into the inland, to a place which is not included in the Universal Postal Union, the receiver has to pay the inland postage in addition. Likewise, for letters from an inland station to foreign countries, the sender has to prepay inland postage. The amount of this inland postage is to be determined and collected by the private post office establishment.

For transmission from one treaty port to another the following scale shall apply:—

Post cards	1 c.
Letters up to $\frac{1}{4}$ Chinese oz. (Tael)	3 .
“ “ “ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4
“ “ “ 1 oz.	8 c.
and upwards on the same scale.	
Newspapers, Chinese	1 c.
“ European	2 c.
Samples & Printed Matter, per 2 oz.	2 c.

For registered letters an additional impost is collected. A receipt is to be given therefor. For foreign letters, the regulations contained in Art. 5-7 of the Universal Postal Union agreement are to govern. For a return receipt in addition to the cost of registration, double the impost is to be paid.

All private postal establishments are compelled to inform the nearest post office of their rates in order that they may be made public.

For the prepayment of foreign letters and letters addressed to treaty ports, special stamps shall be printed, which are to be pasted on the letters. These stamps shall be sold at the post offices, and at such stores as may be designated by them. Counterfeiting of these stamps will be punished in the same way as the counterfeiting of bank notes.

SHIPMENTS OF MONEY.

The post office undertakes also the transmission of money from one Postal Union office to another, but only in sums not exceeding 100 Taels. The sender receives a receipt for his shipment.

TRANSMISSION OF PACKETS.

Later on, as soon as the postal service has been further developed, it will also, as in Europe, transmit packets. The regulations governing the weight of the packets, the bulk and the charges will be determined later on.

RELATION OF THE POST OFFICES TO THE PRIVATE POSTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

If a private postal establishment desire to forward letters by steamer, *via* an open port, it must send them in a closed bag to the Imperial Post Office in that port, which shall attend to the transmission, but in no case shall they be sent direct to the steamer. For this service it has to pay the regular rates of postage for intermediate ports. The Imperial Post Office is to receive a receipt from the private postal establishment to which the mail bag is addressed.

If private postal establishments desires to be admitted into the Universal Postal Union, they will have to be registered in an Imperial Post Office, and will have to obtain a certificate which, however, will be issued free of charge. If, later on, they desire to sever their connection with the Union, the certificate must be returnable for cancellation.

PENALTIES.

Post Office officials, who open letters or packets and violate the secrecy of the mails, shall not only be disciplined, but shall be punished according to the laws of their respective States.

Only registration offices are permitted to forward letters within the circuit of the Imperial Post Office.

Whoever forwards letters unauthorized shall be subjected to a punishment of 50 Taels for every piece of mail matter so forwarded.

Steamship companies, captains, sailors and passengers on steamers plying between the treaty ports shall be prohibited from carrying letters which should properly be carried by the post. Every infringement of this law shall be punished by a fine of 500 Taels. Open private papers, letters of recommendation, business and ships letters are not included under this head.

ACCOUNTS.

All post offices are to furnish a monthly account of receipts and disbursements to the director of the Bureau of Statistics in Shanghai, who, in turn, shall periodically send tabulated accounts to the General Inspector of Customs, who shall present them to the Tsungli Yamen.

RECORDS.

All in and outgoing mail matter is to be entered into the register.

OVERLAND POST IN WINTER.

On account of the freezing over of the rivers in Northern China, the mail shall, in Winter, be forwarded overland from Tschingkiang to Tschifu Tientsin, Peking and Niutschuang.

TSCHUNGKING AND YANGTSE PORTS.

The post office in Tschungking shall for the present forward only single letters and not mail bags. If private postal establishments desire to have any of the latter forwarded, they must send them to the Imperial Post Office in Itschang. Mengtse and Lungtschau shall also for the present forward only single letters.

Imperial Post Offices, with special officials under the customs commissaries, shall be established at the six Yangtse ports. Lu-hsi-kon, Wu-hsueh, Hukou, Angking, Tatung and Nanking.

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The transmission of letters to a country belonging to the Universal Postal Union, after China shall have entered the Union, shall be in accordance with its rules.

Letters from foreign countries must be delivered direct to the addresses by an Imperial Post Office; they shall not be permitted to use any intermediate service. Only, in case such letters are sent via Shanghai, to a place not included in the Postal Union, they will have to be sent by the Shanghai Post Office to a registered private postal establishment for further transmission. The latter shall collect the inland postage from the recipient in accordance with its own schedule rates.

If an Imperial Post Office has no direct steam connection, it shall send the letters for further transmission to a post office with such connection. The charges for such service shall be in accordance with the rates of the Postal Union."

Continental Philately.

DIE POST—*Baumbach & Co., Leipzig, Germany.*

In the number for September 1st, there is a long and very serious article from Mr. Oscar Berger-Levrault on what is and what is not collectable. Mr. Berger-Levrault (of Nancy), takes to task as unprofitable a former writer in

the same journal on the same subject, and having established the need for classification he proceeds to classify. Somewhat of his method may be surmised from the table of collectors with which he starts. He divides them into—

1. Beginners.
2. Average ("mittlere" collectors).
3. Serious collectors. (Collections worth £2,000—5,000).
4. Important collectors. (Collections worth £5,000—10,000.)
5. Prominent collectors. (Collections over £10,000).
7. "Hors pair" or "hors ligne." (Collections over £50,000).

The writer then explains that he addresses himself to the second class only or at any rate chiefly, and proceeds to deliver his views on various points more or less under dispute, with the authority of one who for the last 26 years has had but little time to devote to his favourite hobby. This is not quite business, though the seven columns which result are by no means devoid of interest. After all however, we come back to fairly elementary principles such as these. Many, though not all, things are suitable for a general collection. Some things are only fit for the specialist. Specialization in any one direction always involves corresponding neglect of other branches. There are things which are unworthy of any collection. But this is to some extent, if not entirely, a matter of taste.

Quod erat demonstrandum.

Die Post for September 15, contains an illustrated article by Herr H. Feltmann, of Hanover, on the stamps of the Italian Levant, and their cancellations.

INTERNATIONALES OFFERTENBLATT FÜR PHILATELIE. — C. A. Mylius, *Sonneberg, Germany.*

If you do not know where Sonneberg is, please ask your atlas. You will find it (if the atlas is a "Times,") nearly due south of Weimar, and not far from the Bavarian frontier—in Thuringia any way.

This new advertising sheet is published three times a month. By the way, Herr Hermann Mylius might take heed that while "appear out" is not considered good English, "appear out" is still more likely to lead to derision. "Appears" would do all by itself, or "appears on" might be equally correct if followed by an appropriate date.

AUSTRIA PHILATELIST.—45, *Wenzelsplatz, Prague, Bohemia.* Mr. Alexander Rakosi, engineer, is a bold man. He actually ventures to break a lance for commemorative as distinguished from speculative issues, and devotes over four columns to the Hungarian millennial postcard. Our Hungarian friend may be in a minority, but it is a long way off a minority of one. We are by no means of the school of philosophy of Mr. Brooke in "Middlemarch," who solved all the problems of life by "pulling up in time you know—not going too far";

nevertheless there are some things which we can conceive it possible to over-do. Doesn't it strike you?

TIMBROPHILE POITEVIN. — *Raoul Tétéix, Poitiers, France.*

The September number contains an article on the stamps of Nevis, translated from *Mekeel's Weekly*.

A new international exchange club appears to be on the start. Some trouble is given, however, by members who send handsome supplies of stamps to the value of ten a penny.

ALSO RECEIVED — *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, l'Echo de la Timbrologie, Revue Philatélique Française, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, l'Annonce Timbrologique, der Briefmarkenhändler, (Berlin) Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal, die Briefmarke (Esslingen) Allgemeiner Anzeiger, Internationales Briefmarken-Offertenblatt (Poessneck), Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung, (Gössnitz), Internationales Offertenblatt für Philatelie, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde.*

Miscellaneous.

El Filatelista Sud-Americano, el Monitor Filatelico, the Australian Stamp-Collector.

Philately at Home.

ALFRED SMITH AND SON'S MONTHLY CIRCULAR.—*Bath.*

We cannot too much admire the matter of fact way in which this sturdy contemporary of ours always goes straight to the point without preamble. We must be allowed for once to express this admiration, and to prove it practical by reproducing here the first part of the September *Circular*.

"Our readers all probably know that the adhesive revenue stamps in England were in 1885 printed on paper, in the composition of which prussiate of potash had been introduced, with the object of rendering it impossible to remove an obliteration made by writing ink, without its being readily detected. The sulphate of iron in the ink acted on the prussiate of potash, for at that time sulphate of iron entered into the composition of all writing ink, which is no longer the case in the chemical inks of the present day. Similar paper was made use of for the first postage stamps manufactured by De La Rue & Co., the fourpence being issued in 1855 on similar paper, and the impression of the sixpence, registered 29th March, 1856, and that of the one shilling, registered 27th June, 1856, were on similar paper. The use of it was, however, abandoned for all the three stamps in 1856, the sixpence and one shilling not having been issued printed on that paper. When investigating the matter some years since, we were told by the highest authority, the chemist in the firm of T. De La Rue & Co., that the action of the prussiate of potash was "very capricious," which we understand to mean that

sometimes it showed its presence more distinctly than at other times. This is consistent with facts that cannot be ignored. There are certain specimens of the fourpence, small garter, which are almost white; there are specimens of the sixpence which are blued more or less uniformly, and in the one shilling we find some specimens with the paper of a bluish tone. But in the case of the specimens, more especially of the sixpence, the blue tinge appears to us to have been developed by atmospheric influences. We were also told that orders were given in 1856 to discontinue the prussiate of potash in the paper for the postage stamps, though it was continued for that of the revenue stamps to a much later date, showing itself more or less till within the last 10 years. The revenue adhesive stamps of threepence and sixpence on anchor paper and those of one penny, are notable instances of the capricious nature of the ingredient, and though many of them are on paper apparently white, we can scarcely suppose that the ingredient was not in the paper, but that it was there in a latent state. That in the case of the postage stamp paper it was discontinued entirely after 1856 we consider to be past any doubt, but what we do think is that the transition from the safety blue paper, on which the fourpence was first printed, to the apparently white of the latter part of the issue on medium sized garter paper, was not so sudden and entire as a change from black to white. At what stage of the manufacture of the paper the prussiate of potash was introduced into the pulp we are not aware, but, probably, when the order came to discontinue its use there was pulp already in hand charged with it, and this was softened down and not discarded. The printers, however, treated it as white, which it was in comparison of the blue safety, and we think that the papers recently published in *The London Philatelist* on the De La Rue Indian stamps tend to bear out our views. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. ignore the issue in 1856 of any stamps on blued paper. That they exist, every philatelist knows, and this circumstance, combined with what we notice in the English stamps, leads us to the belief that there was a kind of transition state from black to white. How it arose can only be a matter of conjecture. We have pointed out the facts, but we will add one more. All the specimens on bluish paper we have seen have been used, both in the case of the English and so far as our recollection goes in those of the Indian. Have not atmospheric influences, therefore, something to do with the development of the blue tone? There is nothing in common between these stamps of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and the blued specimens of the old penny (1841) red. In the one, the blueing was caused by something in the paper, but in the other it was something in the coloured printing ink. The late Mr. Bacon, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, stated that the ink was always the same, which was a mistake, and he could not account for the blueing. Messrs. De La Rue say the paper was the same. In both cases there was no visible difference at the time of printing."

THE PHILATELIC CHRONICLE AND ADVERTISER.—*Fentham Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.*

Our friend the *P.C. and A.* has now been running since 1891, and comes in at the finish of its fifth volume with a good record. It has paid its way, and lived up to its standard.

Mr. Webb's notes on English stamps and postcards in the September number are worth reading.

Mr. Deakin's paper on the Stamps of Greece is continued.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The London Philatelist, Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal, Philatelic Record, Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Messrs. Bright and Son's Wholesale Price List, August to October (Bournemouth), Witherick's *Stamp Collecting Circular* (Wanstead).

Philately in the States.

THE POST OFFICE.—*Henry Gremmel, 85, Nassau-street, New York.*

We are glad to see in Mr. Gremmel's August number that a new enterprise has been undertaken by a company incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, which has in his opinion the best possible prospects of success. We find from the *Eastern Philatelist* that this "corporation" consists of Messrs. F. W. Hunter, R. R. Bogert, G. B. Calman, T. S. Rich, and others.

"It is an organised effort, (says the *Post Office*) "to present Philately to the young people of this country in such a way as to render it more extensively and permanently popular than it has ever been in the past. A paper will be issued under the title of *Stamps*, which will aim at interesting and instructing young people in history, biography, geography, archaeology, ethnology, physical geography, and other like topics which may be explained and illustrated by the study of stamps of various countries. Young collectors will be shown the useful side of philately in its relation to the ordinary affairs of daily life. It is desired to make parents and teachers see the truth that the collecting of stamps which has been to them for the most part a nuisance, may be made a valuable auxiliary in the training of children. The paper, which will be published at the nominal subscription price of fifteen cents a year, will therefore not come into competition with any philatelic paper published at the present time. It will serve rather as a means of interesting young people in the lesser facts of philately so that they will desire to become subscribers to the papers which treat of it in a more scientific manner."

This is a little tall perhaps, but the move is certainly in the right direction. Mr. Nankivell has a leader on the Young Collector in his August *Record*, hingeing on this new New York company.

Elsewhere in the *Post Office* we read—"A discussion concerning the advancing prices of all rare stamps has been going on lately between Dr. Lindenburg of Berlin, a well known philatelist, and Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., assisted by Mr. Castle of Brighton. It looks to us as though the Englishmen who rest their arguments for the propriety of late advances in prices on the law of supply and demand have altogether the better of the argument. Attention is called to the fact that the time has gone by when in London large finds are made of rare stamps. The discovery of the St. Louis stamps at Louisville, Ky., is spoken of as the only large and valuable lot that has turned up of late years.

It is certain that far less stamps of good quality turn up in New York at the present time than in former years. We regard the position taken as eminently sound—that as Mr. Phillips says, “the better class stamps will hold their value and increase it for many years to come.”

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST—*John Walter Scott, 40, John Street, New York.*

The September number contains an extremely fair criticism of the stamps produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (U.S.A.), with a description of the errors which were rather numerous during the first few months of issue.

The following article from the *Chicago Times Herald* merits reproduction.

REPUDIATED UNITED STATES STAMPS.

“In old letters found among my deceased father’s papers were a number of unused postage stamps of ante and post bellum days, none of which were of any special value, as I learned from consulting dealers. From time to time I used them in the prepayment of postage, and not long ago, having a package to post requiring that sum, I affixed one of the old 3 cent stamps. My address was on the package, of course, and within twenty-four hours from the time of posting it, it was returned to me with the inscription, under the stamp ‘Bef. de wah.’ I translated this to mean that the stamp had been issued before the late unpleasantness between the States, but in my ignorance and faith in the pledges of the government I could not see why that fact should have prevented the postmaster from forwarding the package to its destination.

Upon investigation I learned that all postage stamps issued before the war had been declared valueless, and were no longer receivable in payment for postage. The officials at the city post office could give no specific information as to the time when, nor the authority by which this act of repudiation was committed. Some said it was done by act of congress, while others believed that it was accomplished by an executive order. My curiosity becoming aroused I decided to investigate, and if possible learn the facts.

At the post office department I was told that in May, 1851, Postmaster General Montgomery Blair issued an order requiring all postmasters to return to the department all postage stamps and stamped envelopes in their possession, but I was unable to see the order, as no copy is preserved in the files of the department, and its precise language is unknown.

I sought further information in the files of the *National Intelligencer*, preserved in the library of Congress, which was the organ of the department in 1851. I found, in the issue of June 13, 1851, the following “extract from the departmental files,” introduced by appropriate editorial comment, published for the information of the public:

“There are now no postmasters of the United States in the seceded States, authorized to sell stamps or collect postage, since the 1st of June, for this government. Postmasters, therefore, must treat all matter since the 1st of June coming from the seceded States, and mailed within these States, as unpaid matter to be held for postage. All such matter is ordered to be sent to the dead letter office at Washington to be disposed of according to law.”

In the issue of the following day June 14, 1851, the following appeared as an editorial paragraph:

“In consequence of the retention and improper use

of postage stamps by delinquent postmasters in some of the seceded States, the postmaster general has ordered a new stamped envelope, which will be ready for use in a few days, and that by the 1st of August there will be a new stamp with devices altogether different from the present.”

In August, 1861, the department sent circular letters to postmasters throughout the country, forwarding stamps and stamped envelopes of the new designs, and giving instructions as follows:

“You will immediately give public notice through the newspapers and otherwise that you are prepared to exchange stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of notice, and that the latter will not thereafter be received in payment of postage on letters sent from your office.”

“It being impossible to supply all offices with the new stamps at once, you will deliver letters received from Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania, prepaid by stamps of the old issue until Oct. 1; those from other loyal States east of the Rocky Mountains, until the 15th of October, and those from the States of California and Oregon, and the territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington until the 1st of December, 1861.”

All stamps issued before the war are known to and designated by the department as the series of 1847 and 1851. Of the series of 1847 there were but two denominations, 5 and 10 cents. There were eight denominations of the regular postage stamps of the series of 1851, viz.: 1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents and 90 cents, and two styles of 1 cent carrier stamp.

In a circular dated Feb. 19, 1890, Postmaster General Wanamaker said:—

“The two several issues of stamps made before the war of the rebellion and designated as the series of 1847 and 1851 were long since declared to be valueless. Many of the latter issue are believed to be still outstanding; and they must not be accepted by postmasters in payment of postage. Matter bearing these stamps and offered for mailing must be treated as ‘held for postage.’”

A full description of each of the obsolete stamps above referred to was published in Mr. Wanamaker’s circular.

2 By an act of Congress approved June 30 (13 Stat., § 22), entitled “An act to provide ways and means or the support of the government, and other purposes,” it is provided that;

The words “obligation or other security of the United States” shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national (bank) currency, coupons, United States treasury notes, fractional currency, certificates of deposit, bills, checks or drafts for money drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under any act of congress. (See U. S. Revised Statutes, p. 1,049, Sec. 5,413).

In the light of this law Mr. Wanamaker’s order was probably an illegal act of repudiation, and had the force of it been realized at the time would, no doubt, have called forth severe criticism.

The action of Postmaster General Blair was undoubtedly without authority of law, and had it been taken in time of peace would certainly have been regarded as very arbitrary, if not actually revolutionary.

At the time, and under the circumstances then existing, the loyal people approved it as necessary and proper.

In his report to congress, submitted Dec. 2, 1861, Mr. Blair referred to the stamp episode (on page 24), as follows:

"In order to prevent the fraudulent use of the large quantity of stamps remaining unaccounted for in the hands of post-masters in the disloyal States, it was deemed necessary to change the design and the colour of those manufactured under the new contract, and also to notify the stamp upon the stamped envelope, and to substitute, as soon as possible, the new for the old issue. It was the design of the department that this distribution of the new stamps and envelopes should commence on the 1st of August, but from unavoidable delay that of the latter did not take place until the 15th of that month. * * * All post offices in the loyal States with the exception of certain offices in Kentucky and Missouri have been supplied therewith. Those of the old issue have been exchanged and superceded."

The action of Mr. Blair was neither specifically approved nor condemned by Congress, and on the theory that "silence gives consent," the non-action of the legislative branch of the government was assumed to be a confirmation of the action of the executive branch.

Of the stamps repudiated by the departmental orders quoted above, the people were generally the most familiar with those of the denomination of three cents.

Questions respecting the present legal status of the repudiated stamp and stamped envelope, and the liability of the government in the matter of their redemption will probably never come before the courts for adjudication, as it is not probable that any person has a sufficient quantity of them to warrant the expense attendant upon such litigation, but there can scarcely be two opinions upon those questions considered from a moral and equitable point of view."

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY—*Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18, East 23rd Street, New York.*

Anyone who feels the attraction of plating Nevis, and who wants to know more about it, should read Mr. John Luff's article in the September *A.J. of P.*

New York is anxious to have a social philatelic club, on somewhat the same lines as the one over here in Jermyn-street. Messrs. J. W. Scott, J. M. Andreini, William Herrick, John Luff, and Charles Gregory are god-fathering the scheme, and it ought to prove a success. Up to the present, however, though support within the city has answered expectations, outside members have been slow to join, and 38

more were wanted by the second week in September. We trust these were secured in time, for there can be little doubt that if the venture could keep its legs till Christmas it would have no further cause to think of crutches.

Mr. Nankivell wanders into the realms of prophecy in his letter. He predicts a boom in Sierra Leone and British West Africans generally, and advises business collectors to take care of their Gambias, especially the "yellow halfpenny" of 1880, used.

FILATELIC FACTS AND FALLACIES—*W. Sellschopp & Co., 108, Stockton-street, San Francisco, California.*

Early in the summer, M. Victor Flandrin, in an article to which we referred at the time, thought good to remark that whatever the value of perforations, watermarks, and die varieties, original gum was quite unworthy of attention, and should in fact be removed if present! Mr. W. G. Gardner, of the Pacific Philatelic Society, read an interesting paper in reply, before his fellow "Pacifists." This paper is reproduced in *Filatellic Facts and Fallacies* for August.

THE EASTERN PHILATELIST has an ingenious suggestion for adding to the sorrows of the stamp dealer, in a paragraph headed "A Day Nursery for Children."

"In the city stamp shops," we read, "a new and interesting feature is being developed.

A mother, nicely dressed, steps confidently into the dealer's presence, with two or more offspring by her side. In a patronizing way she informs him that the children are interested in stamps, and would the dealer kindly show some to them? The dealer profusely affirms his willingness, and so the little children feast their eyes upon the treasures of Salvador and Foo Chow. The good lady then says she has some shopping to do, but she knows the dear children will be glad to stay until she comes back.

Promptly at five o'clock, the hour for closing for the day, she appears, buys three cents' worth of stamps for each child, bows herself away and out of the office, amidst sundry guttural, unspeakable words proceeding from the clenched teeth of the stamp merchant. But what can he do?"

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Evergreen State Philatelist, the American Philatelic Magazine, the Pennsylvania Philatelist, the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society, the Philatelic West, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, the Boston Stamp Book, Rocky Mountain Stamp, Weekly Philatelic Era.*



[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, NO. 11.

NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

The Article of the Month.

The story of the Nova Scotia Reminders is the philatelic burning question of the day. There can be no doubt of this as there can be no same doubt that the man of the day is Mr. Charles J. Phillips. We make no apology, therefore, for reproducing in Mr. Phillips own words from the *Monthly Journal*, what must be considered to be the only authentic account of an incident which has created the greatest stir of late in circles where stamp men move and have their being.

NOVA SCOTIA REMAINDERS.

"We shall now endeavour, as far as lies in our power, to relate all the facts in reference to the lot of reminders of these stamps, that we have been for some weeks supplying to the trade.

We should have published some particulars before this, but we are not the only persons interested, and we have had to correspond with Mr. Bartlett in Prince Edward's Island, which necessarily took up much time; and even now we cannot give as many details as we should wish.

The first intimation we had, of the existence of any remainder of the cents issue of Nova Scotia, was on May 14th last, when we received the following cablegram from the Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Premier and Principal Secretary of Nova Scotia, but since advanced to the important position of Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada:

"For what quantity Nova Scotia stamps of cents issue will you give face value? Our Government guarantee them to be reminders.—FIELDING, Premier."

The same day we replied by cable as follows: "State quantity of each value; we probably take all. The lot must not be broken, or market will be spoiled.—GIBBONS."

On May 15th we received a reply cable from the Premier:

"Denominations one, two, eight and-a-half, ten, and twelve and-a-half. You might offer for each denomination, with your own limits; if offer satisfactory, will close for whole.—FIELDING, Premier."

On the same, or following day we cabled again as follows:

"Cable quantity of each value; our offer cannot be made until this is known.—GIBBONS."

No answer was received to this last cable, and the next information we had was that the entire stock of reminders had been purchased by Messrs. A. A. Bartlett, of Charlotte-town, Prince Edward's Island, and Mr. Donald A. King, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, both well-known philatelists of many years' standing.

We at once opened negotiations, with Messrs. Bartlett and King, to see if a business arrangement could not be entered into, for us to have the sole sale of these stamps for certain districts, and eventually we secured the sole right of sale in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

The following certificate was given with the stamps:—

"Halifax, N.S.,
"June 4th, 1896.

"A. A. Bartlett, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—For the information of all whom it may concern, I desire to say that, acting for the Government of Nova Scotia, I have sold and delivered to you the remainder of the cents issue of Nova Scotia postage stamps, and that no other stamps of that issue are in the possession of this Government.

"Yours faithfully,

"W. S. FIELDING,
"Provincial Secretary."

As soon as we received a supply of the stamps, we prepared the following circular, for issue to the trade generally in the countries we represent.

"NOVA SCOTIA.

"GOVERNMENT REMAINDERS OF THE CENT ISSUE.

"The Government of Canada, through the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, has just sold the whole remainder of the Cent Issue of that Colony to a strong syndicate of stamp dealers; and the entire sales of these stamps for the whole of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, have been placed in the hands of STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED.

"The stamps have been carefully sorted, and divided *pro rata* into three classes, to be sold respectively at £12 10s, £51 10s, and £103, net cash with order.

"The prices are guaranteed, and no lot will be obtainable for a less sum than that quoted. As soon as a certain number are sold, the price will be advanced.

"The following lots can now be supplied:—

No 1. PRICE £12 10s., CONTAINS:

27	stamps of 1 cent.	.	.	.	black
26	" 2 "	.	.	.	mauve
27	" 8½ "	.	.	.	green
14	" 10 "	.	.	.	red
6	" 12½ "	.	.	.	black

100

No 2. PRICE £51 10s., CONTAINS:

134	stamps of 1 cent	.	.	.	black
133	" 2 "	.	.	.	mauve
133	" 8½ "	.	.	.	green
66	" 10 "	.	.	.	red
34	" 12½ "	.	.	.	black

500

No 3. Price £103, contains:

320	stamps of 1 cent	.	.	.	black
320	" 2 "	.	.	.	mauve
320	" 8½ "	.	.	.	green
160	" 10 "	.	.	.	red
80	" 12½ "	.	.	.	black.

1200

"The stamps are all guaranteed GENUINE ORIGINALS, and all have the full gum.

"STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

"301, STRAND, LONDON, W.C."

We arranged that this circular should be posted on the last day of August, and no lot was delivered until September 1st, when Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, Buhl & Co., Limited, Richard Senf, etc, etc., had their lots either delivered or posted to them. Unfortunately, owing to delay in procuring the electros of the stamps for the heading of the circular, the issue of this was delayed a few days, and hence the fuss some of the small dealers have kicked up about lots having been offered at so many different prices prior to the issue of our circular.

No lot has been, or will be, sold by us for less than the sum stated in the circular; but it will be noticed that the purchaser of a lot for £103 may, if he thinks fit to work at a very close profit, retail our No 1 lot at a less price than we have fixed as our minimum. For this reason, we propose to discontinue to supply No 1 lot at £12 10s, and in future we shall only execute orders for the lots at £51 10s and £103.

We further hereby give notice that from January 1st, 1897, the prices of these lots will be advanced to £60 and £120 respectively.

Arrangements are being made by which the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, of New York, will have the sole sale of these stamps in America and the West Indies; and they will sell them at the same prices as we do, and advance them at the same period.

Any of our customers in North, Central, or South America, or in the West Indies, who want a supply of these stamps, should write direct to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, 18, East 23rd Street, New York.

In September we wrote to Messrs. Bartlett and King, and suggested that the number of stamps of each value in the "remainders" should be published; and under date of October 1st, we have the following reply:

"We do not feel called on to take the dealers into our confidence, and give them details of the number of stamps we purchased; and so far as the collectors are concerned, we think they will scarcely find any grave cause for complaint, when we cheapen the set to them, as we do, and give them that queen of handsome stamps, the 8½ cents, at a quarter the price it has been selling at in the past year, and at the same time we guarantee never to lower the price."

Personally we think it would have been better to quote the actual numbers sold; but, as the price is guaranteed by responsible persons, the number is really not important.

In conclusion, we are very pleased to state that the sales, both here and on the Continent, have far exceeded our wildest expectations, and that the demand seems to be growing in place of decreasing; repeat orders have already come in from numerous dealers, and we believe that the advance in price will be more than justified long before January 1, 1897.

Our retail prices for these stamps will be found in the Special Bargain column of this journal."

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST. — *Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand.*

In a weighty article on "New Recruits" in the October number, the Editor makes a profession of faith as regards the Boy Collector. We will ask his leave to place a portion of this leading article before our readers as the utterance of one of the foremost Philatelists on THE subject of our philatelic day.

"The schoolboy of twenty years ago rejoiced in the quondam quarto "Stanley Gibbons," or "Whitfield King," Catalogue and Album, in which the varieties were limited and the pages few. Imagine the modern youth face to face, for the first time, with Scott or Senf or Gibbons—hundreds of pages of issues, prices in pounds, as against former shillings, or even pence, and varieties of type, surcharge, paper, and perforation in bewildering confusion—and the resultant despair and abandonment is but too probable. There should, therefore, be a Philatelic groundwork or alphabet; beginners must learn to spell easy words before they are wanted to digest the Quarterlies. It will be well, therefore, if the leading firms of Philatelic publishers sedulously keep before their eyes the necessity of catering for the future Philatelist, who exists to-day in the chrysalis of the boy collector.

There is, however, one advantage that the youthful Philatelic aspirant of to-day possesses in greater measure than his forbears. It is that there now exists an enormous quantity of stamps so common as to practically require no outlay in their acquisition, with the obvious result that a beginner may have a collection of two or three thousand varieties with greater ease than the same number of hundreds could have been formerly acquired. As the young collector aims necessarily more at variety than completeness, this is an obvious advantage. In furtherance of this idea it might be worth while for dealers to publish a simple album *containing a start*—of stamps mounted in their correct places—embracing from 100 to 1,000 varieties. The excellent suggestion has also been made that a small class, with appropriate rewards, should be set aside for boys in the forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition, and we trust it may be held feasible.

The New Recruit, however, is not confined to youth, as men—and women—of all ages and ranks take readily to the pursuit; nor would they naturally be so easily deterred by the initial difficulties. None the less, however, do we think it inadvisable to send our neophyte a handbook containing all the smallest varieties and all the largest prices. It is apt to chill his incipient ardour! The catalogue of a leading dealer is necessarily the pocket-companion of an adult Recruit, and it seems therefore to us that the most far-seeing publishers of these works will be those who invite new Philatelists by conciseness. Over-elaboration, whether of varieties or prices, in a general catalogue, is, in our humble judgment, harmful in its effect, both as regards the present and future Philatelist. The trend of the situation to-day seems to indicate in the near future three grades of Philatelic information. The first is the simple album-catalogue previously referred to; the second is the general catalogue for the masses; and the third is the scientific and exhaustive hand-book of any particular country, for the specialist. The latter, by whomsoever issued, is not, however, food for the million."

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL—*Stanley Gibbons, 391, Strand.*

We have noticed elsewhere the Editorials and Mr. C. J. Phillips' account of the Nova Scotia Reminders. The "New Issues" columns contain illustrations of the Fernando Po surcharged, the new 1c. and 2c. Italian, and two pairs of the 2sen and 5sen Japan, each pair with its own Prince. Among Russian locals we find illustrations of Ananieff, Koungour, and Morschansk. The two types of Trinidad are also given. Gordon Smith's story of the Tapping Collection has reached the United States, Sect. vii. Telegraphs: and the translation of the *Timbre-Poste* article on the Stamps of Heligoland is continued.

We notice that the eleventh Edition of the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue will be published in three parts, the first part (to be ready next month, to consist of the adhesive stamps of Great Britain and Colonies. The second Part will include the adhesives stamps of all other countries, and the third will consist exclusively of "entires," including envelopes, post-cards, wrappers, etc. Parts II. and III. are promised towards the end of January and some time in

February respectively. It is a comfort to think that a full *index*, with cross references, will be bound up with each volume.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' FORTNIGHTLY—*Harry Hilckes & Co., 64, Cheapside, E.C.*

The number for October 31st contains, among other things, an amusing leader on Sheriff Campbell's Smith's recent deliverance on stamp and stamp-collecting. The good Sheriff should be asked to attend the coming Philatelic Exhibition, and doubtless an amateur Committee could easily be got together to show him round *and convert him*. For he needs it sadly! It is curious that a man dispensing justice in Great Britain should say such hard things of a body of Her Majesty's Lieges who number in their ranks men distinguished in all professions and all ranks of Society, from the Royal Family downwards. It would be kind if the London Philatelic Society sent the angry Sheriff a copy of their list of members. The *S.C.F.* does good service in making fun of the dear man.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD—*Edited by E. J. Nankivell. Messrs. Buhl & Co., Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

The ink dries up in the critic's pen when he remembers that Mr. E. J. Nankivell is on the Advertising Committee for the 1897 Exhibition Committee, is, in fact, the *nucleus* of that nucleus of the Executive. For bold advertisement we must have, and doubtless shall have. Mr. Nankivell says, in a subject on which we are all most curious, that the Prospectus is in course of revision, and will probably be ready for publication in the next issue of the *Record*. We observe in the "Philatelic Gossip" that Mr. Castle's prophecy is set forth that the coming season will be one of advancing prices. There is a rush, says Mr. Castle (*via* Mr. Nankivell), for the better class of Europeans, including Scandinavians. Transvaals are, we are also assured, rising steadily in the scale of popularity. All this is admirably re-assuring, especially for those who have a pleasant balance at their bankers.

THE PHILATELISTS' SUPPLEMENT TO THE BAZAAR.—("Issued at intervals during the Season, separately Twopence, Gratis with the Bazaar"); 170, Strand, London, W.C.

The number for October 14, No. 1 of this season 1896-97, is as admirable as any that has gone before it, and this is saying a good deal.

Mr. Turner's West Indian Notes are continued from the May number. Writing on S. Vincent, Mr. Turner does full justice to the handbook published last year by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, while his own extensive remarks are of great interest. The handbook in question, as all our readers know was the work of Lieutenant F. H. Napier and Mr. E. D. Bacon, and most excellently it was done. Mr. Turner states that the same writers are engaged in "attempting to unravel the mystery enveloping the more complicated emissions of Barbados" for the next of

the same series of Philatelic Handbooks. This task is now completed (see "New Leaves to Cut.")

To return to the *Bazaar Supplement*, "H.A.S." writes on the first (Barbados) farthing adhesive, Mr. G. W. Thomson replies to a letter from Mr. G. A. Foster, on the subject of early British stamps, Mr. Crowther talks of British Bechuana-land, and H. A. Slade continues his "Hints on Specialising."

The Stamp Block Prosecution is rehearsed once more, and Mr. Upcott Gill publishes his subsequent correspondence with the Somerset House Commissioners in full. The practical outcome of the prosecution is that the illustrations of English Colonial stamps in the *Bazaar* (illustrations are quite as plentiful as ever), are all reproduced from cancelled specimens, even if the defacing has to be done expressly!

We have not exhausted the list of contents of this *Supplement*, but we must leave the rest to speak for itself, only mentioning that the color-name difficulty is once more ably discussed, the partial merits of both color-chart and tintometer being duly recognised. A further solution is hoped for.

Mr. Westoby is preparing papers on the stamps of Europe, which are to appear weekly, with illustrations.

The next number of the *Supplement* will be published on December 7th.

ALSO RECEIVED.—*The Philatelic Chronicle & Advertiser, Stamp Collectors' Journal, Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular, the Stamp Collector, the Monthly Post.*

Continental Philately.

Our reviews of foreign contemporaries are unavoidably postponed this month.

RECEIVED:—*Le Timbre Poste, Schaldis Philatelique* (Antwerp), *Revue Philatelique Belge, Austria Philatelist, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Der Philatelist, Internationales Offertenblatt für Philatelie, das Postwertzeichen, die Briefmarke, Philatelistisches Börsenblatt, die Post, Allgemeiner Anzeiger, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, Briefmarken Sammler, El Heraldo Timbrologico, El Album Universal de la Ilustracion Filatelica, Marke* (Kiev), *l'Avenir des Timbres-Poste, l'Echo de la Timbrologie.*

Philately in the States.

THE POST OFFICE—*Henry Gremmel, 85, Nassau-street, New York.*

The October number of the *Post Office* contains a remarkable criticism on the results of the energetic action of S.S.S.S. Considering the esteem in which this organ is justly held in the States, the opinions expressed deserve at

least a thoughtful and considerate hearing. We give them as they stand, without comment:

"We think that at the present time the strongest influence adverse to the prosperity of collecting in this country is the activity of the S.S.S.S."

We do not take any exception to that work so far as its motive is concerned, but we conceive Philately under its influence to be in much the same position as a man undergoing a surgical operation intended to restore him to health. He cannot be very active or comfortable while submitting to or recovering from the operation.

What is more, we are becoming strongly impressed with the idea that the cure which has been attempted is not radical, and we therefore think at times that it would have been better if the work had never been attempted.

There certainly is a large and growing dissent from the decisions of the S.S.S.S. It is accused of inconsistency, and we cannot see that its defenders' replies are valid. It is asked why Seebeck stamps are not condemned, since they are most certainly of a speculative nature. The reply is that the society does not work retrospectively. That it does not interfere with the past. Are not new issues of Seebeck stamps coming out each year or each three years? Do these meet with condemnation as they come? The idea gains ground that our surgeon is not determined on a full and complete cure for the disease which has afflicted us. Many are saying that had the society been consistent and determined they would have been willing to stand by it through everything, but since it is not consistent and does not work with full determination to the great end—the entire destruction of speculative issues—they can see no reason why Philatelia should have been put under the knife, nor why she should be made to suffer longer at the hands of a physician who has seriously interfered with the health which she once enjoyed, at no real gain to her on the whole.

This is without doubt the cause of the strong dissent which is now appearing against the work of the S.S.S.S.

This is certainly why, as our esteemed contemporary, the editor of the *Boston Stamp Book*, puts it, American collectors are going to collect the Olympic Games stamps of Greece which have been condemned by the S.S.S.S. This is the reason why these stamps have been offered publicly by American dealers who have expressed themselves plainly as did *Meekal's Weekly* against the discrimination of the Society. This the reason why Uruguay commemoratives and others which have been or will be condemned by this Society are sold to a considerable extent, and are being quietly put away in collections.

We are not advocating consistency on the part of the S.S.S.S. at this late date. We state it as our opinion that the influences against that consistency were too strong at the start, and that they have become even stronger since that time.

We think it a pretty plain proposition that her physician has done Philatelia more harm than good. The widespread agitation has had a most harmful effect which is not counter-balanced by the good which has been attained. Speculative issues are coming right along, and the society is kept busy condemning them. It is certain that these issues would not be made unless it was profitable to do it, and we do not see that

there is the slightest diminution in the stream of speculatives which comes and is announced as about to come into existence.

Our position is that the best thing that can be done for Philatelia is to leave this physician and get along as well as she can with her tumour. Since he will not cut it all out and give her a chance of complete recovery, why should she suffer longer to no result except suffering?

He is certainly the most skilful who has ever attended upon her, but his very skill has made her suffering the greater, and the quacks who previously undertook to doctor her for the same disease did her less harm.

We do not need to prophesy, for the fact is already present that large numbers of collectors who sympathized at first with the S.S.S.S. have lost that sympathy in view of the havoc which has been caused, and have decided to settle for themselves for all future time just what they will and what they will not collect.

Since the S.S.S.S. decided nearly from the start not to carry out fully the programme contained in its name, we personally believe that it would have been better had the idea of one of the most noted philatelists and dealers of this country been the ruling notion for all the society's working; that is, to do quietly without public agitation, by means of appeals to individuals, like that which was made to Mr. Seebeck and to certain governments, and by laboring with the Universal Postal Union, to prevent the issue of speculative stamps. This might have helped us, whereas agitation, and especially condemnation of issues which appear is excessively injurious.

If Philatelia dies with the nineteenth century she will expire under the knife of her surgeon.

Our opinion, however, is that she is altogether too lively to be destroyed by his skill, and that she is destined to many conquests and a most prosperous life during all the years of the twentieth."

SIFTINGS FROM U.S. JOURNALS.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* for October re-prints the correspondence on the subject of Nova Scotia which has recently been appearing in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, ending up with the following.

"As we write" (says the *Fortnightly*), "the September issue of Mr. T. W. Scott's admirable magazine, the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST, reaches us."

After quoting the following paragraph from the METROPOLITAN--

"A very interesting discovery has been made consisting of the last issued stamps of Nova Scotia, aggregating some 200,000 sets minus the 5c. value. We presume this is the lot from which we used to buy a few hundred sets at a time some fifteen years ago."—the Cheapside writer goes on—

"This paragraph is remarkable, not only as regards its statement of quantity, but also in its confession of the fact that fifteen years ago Mr. J. W. Scott was in possession of knowledge, which, if then imparted to the public, would have been of great service to philatelists. The 'Father of Philately' in this instance seems to have shown scant solicitude for the welfare of his children."

In reply to this the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for October says—

"We are afraid that Mr. Harry Hilckes must be a very young man or have a very short memory, or he would not cast such unkind reflections on our duty as an indulgent father of a very large family. Fifteen years ago our children were not as old as they are now; the bible instruction is "milk for babes and meat for strong men," so that while at the present time we are happy to inform our grown-up children of all the information we have acquired in a life spent in their service, fifteen years ago it was not desirable to impart such information to philatelic babes and sucklings, nor were collectors interested in knowing the exact quantities on hand. The sets were priced at one dollar and did not sell sufficiently fast to encourage us in buying more after two or three lots had been disposed of. Sets of Prince Edward Island, thirteen, for the same price, which, moreover, completed the country, were a much more attractive set for our happy family.

We regret to add that the information given us last month as we were going to press was printed without verification. The number should have been 200,000 stamps, not sets."

Mr. W. H. Plank writes in *Meekel's Weekly* for October 1st. to show "How the Stamp World is affected by Silver." U.S. Philatelists are Golden Republicans, and have got the President they wanted, it seems. Good for them.

Dr. G. W. Sylvester, having permission to search the documents at the New City Hall, San Francisco, for revenue stamps, has found strips, blocks, pairs, and singles to the value of 20,000 dollars. Among them "was a vertical strip of four 60-cent orange, Inland Exchange, unperforated; a block of six Probate of Will stamps, unperforated; a block of four 25-cent Power of Attorney, unperforated; a pair of the latter, and an error of the 2-cent bank check, part perforated, with double impression of the words "Bank Check." This last is considered a particularly valuable stamp, as a similar specimen, only perforated, has been received here from England, priced at something over £7. Then there was a 25-cent Power of Attorney part perforated on the sides, 50-cent Lease part perforated on the sides, with splendid margins top and bottom. These last two are uncatalogued. A. H. Weber now has the Lease in his collection."

(M.S.W.N. Oct. 8).

The Granite Canon, Colorado, figures on the *Rocky Mountain Stamp* for October. Messrs. Raymond S. Baker, C. E. Severn, and G. W. D. Crittenton are among the contributors.

Mr. Nankivell's letter is the feature of the October *American Journal of Philately*. His remarks on the new paper for youngsters (*Stamps*), and on the Young Collector at large, are worthy of serious attention. He says—

"We are watching with interest the experiment you are about to make in the getting out of a journal for what you term the "boy collector." The programme which I have read strikes me as being a somewhat curious affair. It seems it is to be a Jack-of-all trades journal. It is going to teach the young idea how to shoot in all kinds of ways not hitherto dreamt of by philatelic editors. He must be a courageous editor who takes so merrily to the instruction of young people in history, biography, geography, and all the

ologies under the sun. The boy collector, it seems, is also to be taught how to supply needy editors with acceptable articles on philatelic matters. Evidently it is to be a marvellous production, by a marvellous editor. And all for 15 cents. It will beat the ordinary University into a cocked hat. Kindly enter me as a subscriber forthwith. I would sit at the feet of this philatelic Gamaliel till further orders.

Seriously, however, I wish your venture every success. The ambitious part of the flourish will tone down to practical work. I am anxious, not to say curious, to see what limitations you are going to recommend in order to simplify collecting for the young collector. Personally, I hold that the limitation

should exclude all varieties of perforation, paper, and even watermark. I am aware that this limitation is rather too drastic for some folks; still, it seems to me that if you are to make collecting an attractive pastime for boys you must exclude all perplexing varieties, and go back to old-time methods."

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Boston Stamp Book, the Philatelic Newsletter, Evergreen State Philatelist, American Philatelic Magazine, Weekly Philatelic Era, Philatelic Monthly, Philatelic West, International Philatelist, International Stamp, Filatelic Facts and Fallacies.*

FROM INDIA—*The Philatelic World.*





[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, No. 12.

DECEMBER 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST — *Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand.*

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Continental Philately.

LE TIMBRE POSTE—*M. Moens, Brussels.*

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find under B full copy of the official documents relating to the "commemorative" stamp mentioned under Belgium, in our own "New Issues" last month. It appears that this curiously conceived production is intended to draw attention beforehand, to the fact that there will be an exhibition in Brussels next year; yet there is no legend to this effect on the face beyond the date, 1897, and it is only to be sold on demand, the ordinary issue being also available for postage concurrently with it. The two values, 5 centimes, violet or bluish lilac (not green), and 10 centimes, chocolate, or red-brown, are now on sale, and will be obtainable throughout next year. After December 31st, 1897, a decision will be arrived at, concerning the remainders—so says the ministerial decree. In any case the stamps will continue to be available for postage up till June 30, 1898. The whole thing, however, causes such confusion of ideas, that the accurate *Timbre-Poste* speaks of "le timbre qui deviendra commémoratif en mai DERNIER."

The background of the design is filled in with silhouettes of the Hôtel-de-Ville, the Bourse, and the Palais-de-Justice. With regard to the choice of S. Michael and the Dragon for the centre of the stamp, the Prince of the Heavenly Host has been patron of Brussels for 700 years and more. On the summit of the Hôtel-de-Ville, he defies all changes of weather and politics, while veering with the wind and indicating its quarters. His latest presentation, for which M. Alfred Van Nest received a prize of 1000 francs in February last, is somewhat lacking in dignity. He is habited not like a warrior but a monk, and the flowing robe must have seriously impeded any grave combat. Nor can the choice of chocolate for the 10c. value be considered happy from any point of view, except that there is little fear of its fading. We learn from the *Revue Philateliqne Belge* that in the 5c., issued on Nov. 15, the design varies somewhat, as the Archangel is flanked with scrollwork. The execution shows improvement.

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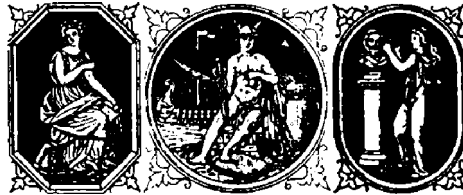
ologies under the sun. The boy collector, it seems, is also to be taught how to supply needy editors with acceptable articles on philatelic matters. Evidently it is to be a marvellous production, by a marvellous editor. And all for 15 cents. It will beat the ordinary University into a cocked hat. Kindly enter me as a subscriber forthwith. I would sit at the feet of this philatelic Gamaliel till further orders.

Seriously, however, I wish your venture every success. The ambitious part of the flourish will tone down to practical work. I am anxious, not to say curious, to see what limitations you are going to recommend in order to simplify collecting for the young collector. Personally, I hold that the limitation

should exclude all varieties of perforation, paper, and even watermark. I am aware that this limitation is rather too drastic for some folks; still, it seems to me that if you are to make collecting an attractive pastime for boys you must exclude all perplexing varieties, and go back to old-time methods."

ALSO RECEIVED—*The Boston Stamp Book, the Philatelic Newsletter, Evergreen State Philatelist, American Philatelic Magazine, Weekly Philatelic Era, Philatelic Monthly, Philatelic West, International Philatelist, International Stamp, Filatelic Facts and Fallacies.*

FROM INDIA—*The Philatelic World.*





[PRESENTED GRATIS TO ALL READERS OF THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."]

VOL. 5, NO. 12.

DECEMBER 10, 1896.

GRATIS.

Philately at Home.

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M. Moens has learnt from Signor Emili Diena that a 25 centesimi stamp of January, 1863, blue, with head reversed, has been found on original letter. The postmark, Monza, 14 January, 1863, is undoubtedly genuine. The only specimens hitherto known were in possession of the engraver, Matraire.

The text of the decree suppressing the Italian tax-stamps of 50 and 100 Lire is given in this number of the *Timbre-Poste*. The decree bears date 1 August, 1896.

M. Moens is very contemptuous on the subject of the design printed on the reverse of the Italian 10c. postcards, in honour of the Prince of Naples' marriage. M. Moens comes near to sneering because the thing has been done on the cheap. No doubt it had been better not done at all, but we are democratic enough to admire the Prince and the government that can wisely abstain from extravagance over a royal wedding, when the people are hard pressed for food. We ourselves were in Florence last February, at a time when the Italian army was in sore straits in Abyssinia, and Italy was fain to accept clemency from the hands of King Menelik. We saw the Prince of Naples as he drove about the narrow streets of the proud old City of Lilies, and we felt that the fate of a tragically heroic nation was trembling in the balance. May Italy live and prosper!

Forgeries of the French 1fr. vermillion, 1849, have lately been offered for sale in Belgium, by a gentleman with a German accent. They are on envelopes of the period to which the originals belong, and are not at once distinguishable from the genuine. The colour, however, is too thick, making a single-lined frame instead of double, besides rendering the ground-work too uniform. The final s of *Postes* is too large at the bottom. The dot after FR in the right-hand bottom corner is missing.

REVUE PHILATELIQUE BELGE — *Maurice Belin, Rue de la Madeleine, 52, Brussels.*

Last month we chronicled a new value under Indo-China, 5 francs violet, same in blue. In the *Revue Belge* for November 15, we find the following account of the reason why this stamp was created. There is a large Chinese population in Saigon, and especially at Cholon. These Chinamen form themselves into corporations, and do all their business transactions through a central agency of their own. From this practice very heavy packets result, and sometimes there is actually not space enough on them for the stamps required, even if those of one franc are used. Hence the demand which has been supplied in the new issue.

LA FLANDRE PHILATELIQUE — *Ed. Questiaux, Gendbrugge-lez-Gand, Belgium.*

This is a nearly new paper, which we shall hope to see regularly in future. The October number contained a long list of forgeries old and new, and several interesting items. The list of journals received is somewhat of a curiosity. We are particularly struck and mystified by "The stamp All Around Advertiser, St. Hyacinthe."

And we thought we knew something of

philatelic journalism! The *stamp all around* is *ben trovato* at any rate. Saint Anthony we know and S. Michael, but where is Saint Hyacinth? Our hagiology is at fault. He should certainly lend himself to decorative art.

GAZETTE TIMBROLOGIQUE — *Published by M. Poncin, Professeur au Rondeau, Grenoble. Edited by M. Piet Lataudrie, 31, Boulevard Henri IV. Paris.*

The sixth volume opens with the November number, all glorious in a new cover, with a whole picture-book of designs scattered about it.

The letter-press consists of the gossip columns of "Simplex," chronicle of new issues, and five pages full of particulars of the various cards intended for the use of the Madagascar expedition. But few of these, alas! reached the men who were in want of them; but this was not the fault of M. Wernert, or the ever-energetic M. Maury. The latter dispatched 20,000 to General Duchesne for the troops, but the general's head was too full of other things, or he hadn't the hands to unpack them. M. Wernert sent smaller packets to each "commandant d'unité." (Our ignorance of French does not permit us to translate exactly). A good many of these were really employed for their intended purpose, but a lieutenant serving on the spot, first heard of them on reading his accustomed philatelic paper, published in Paris! And on attempting to find a few for his collection, met with great difficulty.

ALSO RECEIVED. — *Austria Philatelist, Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, Philatelistisches Borsenblatt, Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, Internationales Offertenblatt für Philatelie, das Postwertzeichen, der Briefmarken Sammler, Mitteldeutsche Philatelien Zeitung, Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, die Post, Allgemeiner Anzeiger, Briefmarke, Roma Filatelica, il Francobollo, l'Echo de la Timbrologie, Courrier des Timbres Poste, Revue Philatèlique Française, Collectionneur de Timbres Poste, l'Avenir des Timbres Post Marke, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Scaldis Philatèlique, l'Annonce Timbrologique.*

Philately in the States.

We are indebted to Mr. Bark N. Tine for the following, written for the EASTERN PHILATELIST.

HE, THE DEALER, AND A FABLE.

"Now it came to pass that there lived in the days of the Fifty-fifth Catalogue a certain Collector. Now when the days were long the Collector said to himself:

"Verily, I have heard strange things as to the manner of dealers. Come, let me take of my best U.S. duplicates. And I will go into the city, and I will betake myself to a strange dealer and will offer my stamps for sale, that I may test this matter for myself and know the truth thereof."

So the Collector took of his best duplicates, which he had obtained from a friend in exchange for a five-cent cigar, and he boarded the first electric and sought the abiding place of the dealer.

Now it happened that on that morning the dealer had received word from the post-office officials that one of his best customers in New Jersey had skipped

with \$57-95 worth of his best British Colonials. And it happened, also, on that morning that a small boy had purchased seven one-cent stamps and had pinched a 95-cent., 1859, at the same time. So the dealer was sad and sore afflicted. And he said :

"Verily, if this sort of thing keeps on I shall be bankrupt and in the soup. For a man cannot do business for nothing, neither can he do business for less than nothing. But I will arise and gird up my loins, and watch out for some way to retrieve my losses."

So it came to pass that when the Collector entered and told his tale the dealer smole a glad smile. And he got out his catalogue, and his stamp tongs, and his perforation gauge, and his ferrotypé plate, and his benzine, and his tintometer, and his peroxide of hydrogen. These and many other things did the dealer get out. And he made a mighty show of examining the stamps which the Collector brought. And for the stamp which was worth ten dollars he offered one dollar. And for the stamp which was worth one dollar he offered ten cents. And in like manner did he make offers for all the stamps which the Collector brought.

And when the Collector heard the offers which the dealer made he was sore amazed. And not being a woman he was struck dumb. And he gathered up his stamps and went home and sat him down and thought some thoughts. And when his thoughts were all think he communed with himself thus :

"Verily, this dealer is a villain. For he has offered me but a tithe of what I would have to pay for these stamps. I know that the amount would have been wholly profit to me, for the five-cent. cigar which I gave for the stamps was one which I obtained as a prize in a shooting gallery, and I would never dare to smoke it myself. But that transaction was all right, for I am a Collector.

"And now it seemeth to me that if this dealer buys his stamps so cheaply he must sell them cheaply. And if I should refuse to trade with him because he would not pay full catalogue for my stamps I should be cutting off my nose to spite my face. But I am no D. F. and I will not do that.

"But I will trade with this dealer, and perchance I shall strike some soft snaps. And I will say unto my friends 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

So it came to pass that the Collector and all his friends who were collectors traded with the dealer. And they found many good things and saved money and their collections grew apace.

And it came to pass, also, that the dealer began to wax fat and prosperous. And at last accounts he was still waxing.

Moral: The ways of dealers are not our ways. The wicked prosper in this world, but the good collector has the satisfaction of knowing that there will be plenty of grilled specimens in the next."

THE PHILATELIC CALIFORNIAN.—*California Philatelic Press Club, San Francisco.*

The October number is excellent. "W." writes a very practical paper on the need of a current index to the philatelic press of the whole world, and suggests an admirable grouping of subjects. He commends the project to the American Philatelic Association, which undoubtedly has the material at command in the library. Such an index would certainly be an immense boon, if "planned broadly, and carried out conscientiously and promptly."

Mr. Charles E. Jenney has an article on St. Helena, which will be of much interest to our

younger readers at least, and as hardly one in five hundred can see the *Californian*, here it is:—

THE STAMPS OF ST. HELENA.

Historically, that little rocky isle off the west coast of Africa in the South Atlantic is famous in all the world's histories. From its very obscurity it was selected as the only spot fit to be the prison of a man who had almost conquered the world. There died and was buried Napoleon Bonaparte, and there, today, enthusiastic Bonapartists may gaze on his tomb if they care to make so distant a pilgrimage.

In the middle of this century St. Helena was a place of considerable local importance; that is to say, that, while the outside world at large knew nothing at all about it, to a visitor on the island it seemed the centre of a good deal of interest. It was an important coaling station for ships between the Cape of Good Hope and England, and was also the principal port for supplies and home communication for the South Atlantic whalers. The population of the island was chiefly English, and there was both an American and a German consul. Naturally the American consul's position was of some importance, as he had the protection of the American whaling industry, which was extensive.

In 1856 the first stamps were sent out from England. While the type was not altogether dissimilar to those first furnished some of the other English colonies, St. Helena holds the unique position of having preserved that same type to the present day; and that it is a handsome one nobody will deny. The first stamp was a 6d., and all the stamps from that day to this, with the exception of a single stamp issued in 1890, have been printed from this type. The stamp was in blue, watermarked a star, and at first imperforate but later perforated, from 13½ to 15½. Both imperforate and perforate stamps are found on bluish paper, caused by action of the gum.

In 1863 the C. C. watermark was adopted for the colonies, and the 6d. blue appeared with the crown and C. C., perforated 12½, and also compound 14 x 12½. The stamp was also now printed in red, carmine, and green, and surcharged, respectively, One Penny, Four Pence and One Shilling, with a black line across the original value.

The color of any St. Helena stamp at once shows its value, as they are always the same. Scott lists an error, a 6d. rose, evidently a 1d. stamp which escaped the surcharge, at \$500 unused, and Senf put it at 350 marks. Probably few, if any, were ever used, as we have never seen it mentioned canceled. The fact that this is the only St. Helena error ever chronicled, and that all her stamps are surcharged except the 6d. value and one of late issue, makes a good record for her. Even with the tempting price of \$500 set on this stamp, no other has ever appeared.

The 1d. and 4d. are found both imperforate, perforated 12½, and compound. The surcharging line is 19mm. long, and the 1d. is also found with line 17mm. long. There are two types of surcharging letters, —one 2½mm. high and one 3mm. The 1d. has the 2½ type, and the other two values the 3mm. one.

In 1864 the surcharging line was shortened to 14mm. and three new values added, viz., 2d. yellow, 3d. purple, and 5s. orange. Perforations 12½, 14 x 12½, and 14. All these stamps show a little variety in the length of the line, caused usually by the breaking off or wearing down of the 19mm. line. The 4d., perforate 12½, line 14mm., is found with the surcharged value 19mm. long, and also 18mm. and perforate 14 x 12½. It has the letters placed so close together as to be only 16 mm. long, by 3mm. high.

The 4d. C. C., perforate $12\frac{1}{2}$, surcharge 3×17 mm., bar 17 mm., Scott's No. 15, is listed by Senf and Stanley Gibbons with a double surcharge.

In 1884 the C. A. watermark came into use, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value in sea-green was introduced,—perforation uniformly 14 and line 14 mm. long. The words "half penny" in one variety are 17 mm. long, while in the one in use at present the letters are closer together and only $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. There is also a difference in the shade, the former being a slightly yellowish tint of green, while the present one is a blue-green. The first of these $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps is also listed by Senf as having a double surcharge.

All of these C. A. stamps, except the first type of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., are in use at the present time, and in addition a 6d. gray issued in 1889, a $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in a new design issued in 1890, and a $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged on the old design, but in figures instead of letters, as had always been the case heretofore. The 3d. purple C. A. is in a brighter shade than the old 3d. C. C., and the 4d. is brown instead of carmine. Some time ago Stanley-Gibbons advertised the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. of the C. A. type without watermark, but Senf only catalogues the 2d. yellow.

About a year ago information got abroad that only a limited number of the 1s. stamp had been printed, and all these were bought up immediately by speculators, even the local postmaster participating. But the home government foiled this little scheme by at once printing and sending out a large lot of these stamps. This little side-play, which is the only blur on the history of the stamps of St. Helena, was brought into a good deal of prominence at the time; but the action of the home government in effectually putting a stop to this kind of speculation leaves her a clean record.

Now, as to the comparative rarity of St. Helena stamps: Scott has priced them all too low, except, perhaps, the current issue. Look through the auction catalogues, and how often do you see a St. Helena stamp offered. Look over the dealers' price lists, and the name is totally lacking, even among Dominica, Montserrat, and its neighbour, St. Vincent. The fact is, almost all the St. Helena stamps went into actual use, a greater proportion, I warrant, than of almost any other country. There are no remainders,—not of a single issue. And of those that went into use the proportion saved to philatelist is very small.

Practically all the stamps went to England or the United States, and we may limit those that came to this country to the old whaling port of New Bedford and the small towns along the New England coast from which came the chivalry of our merchant marine. Of the fate of those that stopped in England I am not able to give accurate statistics; but, as the majority were on business and official service, probably a good share were preserved on file and have found their way into the stock of English dealers. Of those that came to this country, the Collector of New England can show you more or less complete sets; but, in the albums of collectors in all other sections of the country, St. Helena represents a blank, and no dealer in this country has anything that may be called a stock of them on hand. The great majority of the stamps have already been destroyed or are reposing in the green sea-chests in old attics, or perhaps a few may be found among the files of some of the old shipmasters who flourished when New Bedford was the whaling city of the world.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.—*Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18, East 23rd Street, New York.*

The New York Collectors' Club, which we

spoke of under this heading as in course of probable formation in our October *Review*, is now an accomplished fact. It is open to collectors of coins and others things as well as stamps. Its local habitation is at 351, Fourth Avenue. On October 5, a meeting of stock-holders to discuss the constitution and bye-laws was held, at which the Board of Governors was elected. Two days later the latter met to elect officers and appoint committees.

The Club House was formally opened under highly favourable conditions on October 28. All the important New York auctions are to be held henceforth in the smoking-room. Upstairs there are meeting-rooms for the various local Philatelic Societies, and above these again bedrooms and talky-talky rooms. The whole house has been done up and furnished in excellent taste.

There are no less than seven committees of management. On the Board of Governors, William Herrick is president, Charles Gregory vice, J. M. Andreini secretary, and J. W. Scott treasurer. Messrs. Deats, Luff, Lynde, Nast, Bogert, Calman, and Clotz, figure largely in the list of officers.

In a paragraph on the "Ethics of Journalism," the *A.J. of P.* censures the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* pretty severely for publishing Mr. Calman's translation of a German article without acknowledgement. Our American *confrère* does not mention that we also published this same translation of the paper on "China's Postal System" as our Article of the Month, seven days earlier than Mr. Hilckes' journal. As we gave full credit for the translation to the *A.J. of P.* we hope and suppose "no offence was took."

As we are on this matter of taking possession of other men's labours, we may as well notice here that the *Australian Philatelist* for Sept. 25, speaks a little bitterly about the same thing. Not with reference to us, but more especially to American and Indian journals, which it seems to fear by wholesale transcription may cut it out of some of its own subscribers.

This question of course was hotly discussed with regard to the general press, when Mr. W. T. Stead's *Review of Reviews* first came out, some seven years ago. On the whole we believe the practice does the journals of origin quite as much good as harm when proper acknowledgement is made. For our own part, we always aim at reproducing *in toto* as far as possible only from papers which are likely to be inaccessible to the great majority of our readers.

ALSO RECEIVED—*The International Stamp, The American Collector, The Philatelic West, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Pennsylvania Philatelist, Rocky Mountain Stamp, Boston Stamp Book, Weekly Philatelic Era, International Philatelist, Filatelic Facts and Fallacies, Monthly Bulletin of Postal Card Society, Evergreen State Philatelist, Post Office, Metropolitan Philatelist, The Postage Stamp, The Herald Exchange.*

FROM THE COLONIES—*Ontario Philatelist, Australian Philatelist, Australian Stamp News.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA—*El Monitor Filatelic (Mexico), El Philatelist Sud-Americano (Buenos Aires), O Coleccionador de Sellos.*