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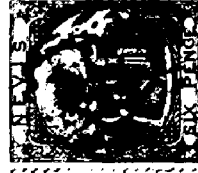
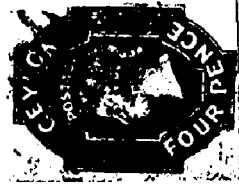
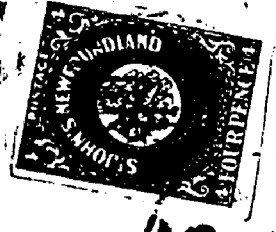
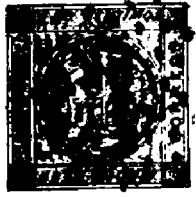
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M. & Co. 17 N. M. & Cooper's Sale. Feb. 10th & 11th 1898



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. 8.

JANUARY 15, 1898.

[PRICE 3d.] No. 85.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

JANUARY 15th, 1898.

W. Herrmann, of Berlin, has sold practically his whole collection for £1,600 to Izor Dezsö, of Budapest.

A large collection of stamps changed hands a short time ago in Johannesburg. The price paid was £1,700, no doubt the largest deal of its kind that has ever taken place in South Africa.

The "Weekly Circular" states that an imperforate sheet of the current penny stamp is said to have been issued recently at Portsmouth.

We also heard of a sheet being issued lately having the impression on both sides of the paper of the penny value.

If an unused stamp in your collection has full gum, it does not follow it is o.g.

There is talk of a Philatelic Exhibition in New York this summer. Are the Yankees jealous of the success of our own?

21,000 stamps of 1 franc of "Madagascar et Dépendances" have been printed with the inscription in blue instead of red in error.

The following are the numbers of the stamps of Uruguay surcharged "Paz, 1897" :—

1 centesimo	150,000
2 centesimos	100,000
5 "	200,000
10 "	50,000

NO REDUCTION IN CANADIAN POSTAGE.—With the 1st inst. a reduction of international postage was to have been made by the Canadian Government. The good intention has, however, been postponed. The Dominion authorities have found that a matter like this, involving the co-operation of other countries, cannot be managed by a stroke of the pen. They have been advised, at any rate, from London that it will be well, in the first place, to have a conference on the subject, so as to bring about mutual postal conditions between the various colonies and the mother country. Pending this conference the proposed reduction is in abeyance. The belief in the Dominion is that when a decision is arrived at it will be on an even more popular basis than that originally contemplated. The issue, it is thought, will mean a lowering of colonial periodical and newspaper rates as well as letter postage.

The "Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung," the self-appointed all-round critic, retails in the

December number our discovery of forged current 2d. stamps of New South Wales, published by us in July, and gives as source the "C. de T. P.

What next? It seems that the combined stamp dealers in San Francisco have made an arrangement with the Newton Gum Company to supply the Company with a quarter of a million of stamps on the understanding that they put one stamp and an advertisement of the dealer supplying the stamp in each package of pepsin gum put up. It is furthermore proposed to give a premium to anyone bringing one hundred of these advertisements to the firm issuing them. It is thought that this will induce a good many to collect.

Our friend M. Grignard, the Editor of the "Revue Philatélique Française," presents his readers with the photographs of the two Post Office Mauritius lately acquired by M. Lemaire with the Legrand collection. We are afraid this will be the only state most collectors will ever possess them in. As we stated already in November, £1,920 was the price they changed hands at.

For stamps on sheets marked with prices a duty of 8 per cent. on the total amount has to be paid at Constantinople. If the acceptance of the opened parcels be refused 1 per cent. duty has to be paid

INVESTMENTS IN POSTAGE STAMPS.—Mr. James Field, in his inaugural address in London, as president of the Auctioneers' Institute, said that one of the more recent uses to which auctions had been put was the sale of postage stamps. The extraordinary volume of these sales might be grasped from the fact that in the nine years since these auctions were started one firm had sold about £150,000 worth of stamps. During the earlier years the average was low, but now £20,000 per season was a moderate turnover. For the past twelve or eighteen months it had been a lament to him not to be the freeholder of a public-house; but next to the possession of such a mine of wealth, it would appear that to inherit a first-class collection of used or unused postage stamps was not a bad substitute. A fair price for a Barbadoes five shillings surcharged penny stamp would be 100 guineas; for a Mauritius twopenny blue post paid unused stamp £140; for one which has been used, £92; for a Ceylon fourpenny rose stamp, £130; a United States Brattleborough stamp, £90; a Cape penny error stamp, £65; a fourpenny ditto, £52; a New Brunswick shilling unused stamp, £40; and a Sandwich Island five cent. blue damaged stamp, £34. Therefore a collection of ordinary size would run into a very large sum of money, and philately appeared to have lived over the period through which it might be called a craze, and the collection of stamps to have become a profitable investment.

A woman who had recently begun collecting stamps read an advertisement about Plate numbers. She evidently misconstrued the meaning of "Plate Numbers," for she actually went into a china shop and enquired if they had any "Plates" with numbers on them.—From N. Y. P.

The Postmaster General of Germany has proposed to the Postal Departments of Bavaria and Wurtemberg to issue return letter stamps, these of course to be used only between these three countries. The new stamp, it is said, will appear similar to the Belgian Sunday stamps with a special coupon under the stamp. This coupon contains the necessary inscription, is detachable, and has to be put upon the return envelopes.

Prophecy is often rendered absurd by the event; but it is not often that one comes across quite so ludicrous a disparity between forecast and fact as the following. Turning over the old numbers of "Chambers's Journal," we come across an article (May 20, 1837) on the project of penny postage, then under discussion. Says the writer:—

We consider this one of the most visionary schemes ever put forth. Mr. Hill, like most political economists, commits the blunder of making no allowance for the passions, the feelings, the habits, and the stupidities of mankind. Imagine everyone having to buy stamps beforehand for his letters, or having to pay a penny with every letter posted! . . . Looking at human society as at present existing, we are sure that it would never work.

It is reported that only 800 specimens of the Peso Chilian Tax stamp have been issued. If this be true, this stamp will undoubtedly become one of the rarest stamps of Chile.

In another column will be found the first circular of the new S.S.S.S. Our readers know we do not quite agree with this movement and as we have absolutely no hope that the Society will or can succeed in stopping any government from issuing any new set we only look upon their efforts as thrown away.

The New Greek Stamps will be out end of this month.

New Leaves to Cut.

Better late than never and in this case it is not our fault as we did not get a copy of this catalogue for review in time for our last number. We would impress all publishers to send us their papers, &c., direct as requested, they can in that case rely on prompt review.

Senf's Catalogue this year appears in a "violet" cover and presents a very good appearance, clear print, good illustrations, a large number of explanatory footnotes, and a list of nearly all the recent discoveries make it an invaluable help to every collector.

Prices have not gone up so much all round as we expected. Some countries notably Servia, Austrian Mercuries, Finland, Japan, and a few more have, however, experienced a considerable rise. Plate 225 of our 1d. red is now 10s. instead of 5s., whereas Plate 9 of the ½d. red remains at 7s. 6d.

We can only recommend this catalogue to all collectors feeling sure that they will profit by its perusal.

Les Timbres—Poste des Romagnes, by
E. DIENA. Published by J. B. MOENS—
Brussels.

This work has been reprinted from the columns of the "Timbre-Poste," where it has appeared during the last few months. From time to time we have already given extracts to our readers, and shall therefore not be able to say much more of its contents.

The work is well printed, the illustrations are plain, and we congratulate the learned Doctor on writing about sixty pages on the stamps of a country of which most collectors only possess the regulation 9. Mr. Moens fills the remainder of the volume with an explanation, how the dies came into his possession, what he did with them, and the most salient points of recognising the reprints.

*SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE, 1898.—*New York*.

The 58th Edition of this catalogue has just come to hand, and is a worthy successor to the last.

The introduction is the same as last, except that large illustrations of the two dies of the British Colonial stamps are added.

The post cards have been left out this time, a gain of some sixty pages.

To print minor varieties in smaller type after each normal stamp is a very good idea, and can only be applauded.

Print, paper, illustrations, are very good, a considerable number of notes have been added, which no doubt will be of great benefit to every collector.

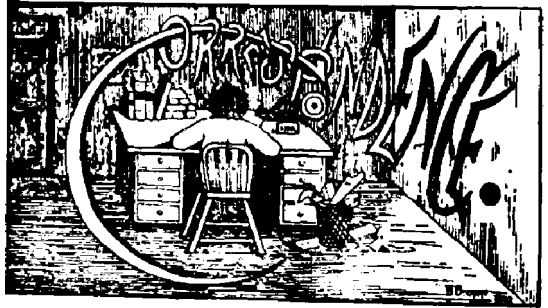
A great feature is of course a complete list of the stamps of the United States, no less than sixty pages being devoted to this subject.

The price is extremely reasonable, and we can only recommend the work to every collector.

NUNN'S DIRECTORY OF THE STAMP DEALERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—*Bury St. Edmunds*.

This is a very handy directory, and will be found of great benefit to all collectors, when in want of a new source to fill a few empty spaces in their collections, and the price should really not debar anybody from buying a copy.

Candidly speaking, we did not know there were so many dealers in Great Britain; now that we know where to find them, we have no doubt but that all wants will be easily filled.



We are very much obliged to our friends, Messrs. Williams and Co., of Lima, for the following letter correcting an extract from the *Revista Argentina* in our July number.

We are always glad if our friends and correspondents will write us regarding such errors, because we cannot possibly be held answerable for errors that appear in other philatelic papers, and which we either reprint or translate for the benefit of our readers. It we had to check every item of news that we cull from other papers (always stating the source) the life of our editor, we are afraid, would not last very long.

Friendly corrections like the one below we shall ever have great pleasure in inserting.

Lima,

October 14th, 1897.

The Editor P.J.G.B., Salisbury.

Dear Sir,—We note you reprint a list of the surcharges of certain towns of Peru, taken from "La Revista de la S. F. Argentina." We have not seen this valuable publication, but we are informed on good authority that the author of the article on Peru's is well-known and active in these surcharges, living in Lima, and in that case he has doubtless included many of his own make. Anyhow, there are no other legitimately surcharged Pisco other than the 5c. blue, while you note three other denominations in this list.

As you state, "All catalogues seem to vary in these stamps," and it is for this reason principally which decided us to issue a thoroughly trustworthy descriptive catalogue of all legitimate varieties of Peru, which we are now at work on. We have written for the "Revista," and will write you further on examining it. We are also preparing an album spaced for all varieties of Peru, with descriptions. We expect to have it in the printer's hands next month, and will send you a copy for review.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAMS AND CO.

P.J.G.B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

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The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, And the P.J.G.B. Advertiser.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—

Per Annum	2/6 post free.
Single number	3d. "

All subscriptions commence with January

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„ numéro	„ 0.30 "

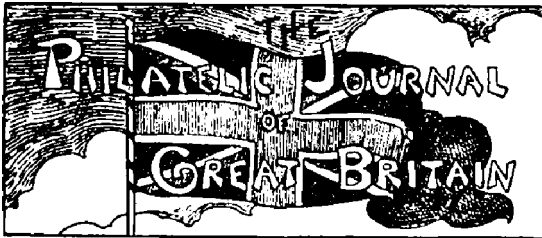
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



JANUARY 15th, 1898.

Ourselves. With this number we commence our eighth year, and we cannot omit to say a few words upon such an auspicious occasion.

Able leaders, genial editors, the help and friendship of our numerous readers have enabled us to make this Journal the success it is at the present time, and although we have had to lose Mr. Scott Stokes during the last year, we do not think that the alterations we have introduced have led to any deterioration; on

the contrary, the flattering remarks of our friends and more than that the many paragraphs that have been copied and translated by our contemporaries from our columns are the best proof, if any such proof be needed outside our subscription list, that the P.J.G.B. is still a first favourite with collectors.

Every year specialism is coming more and more to the front, and by the publication of papers written by some of the best philatelists of the day we have contributed our mite towards the higher phase of philately. Our papers on the stamps of Cyprus, Austria, 1850 issue, Roumania, San Marino, and on Gums have undoubtedly been of great benefit to collectors, and we shall in the new volume continue to bring first-rate articles written by the best specialists. We have secured a series of such articles by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, on the Stamps of the Straits Settlements, surcharged for use in the Native Protected States. These articles will deal with all the latest discoveries, and amplify and extend the work published by Mr. William Brown in 1894.

On the other hand, we have not forgotten the "New Collector," and as we know from experience that more and more collectors commence every year at 1890, we shall do our best to help them in their endeavours. Our complete "Novelty List" will convince everybody that this branch of philately caused by the ever increasing difficulty to obtain a good general collection from 1840 has our careful attention.

Our list of "Dangerous Forgeries" has, we hope, been studied, and prevented our readers from buying many a worthless stamp.

Our "Review of Reviews" has brought extracts from the most noteworthy articles that have appeared in the contemporary press, and we trust has been of great value and interest to our readers, and it will be our aim to make the same more ample if possible.

We are always glad to receive letters from our readers, and shall insert them, even if necessary open a column for discussion, if we deem the subject interesting enough.

Stamp Illustrations. The question, whether publishers infringe the law when illustrating stamps in journals, albums, catalogues, etc., has

come a step nearer to solution, as our readers will see from a letter, which Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have received from the Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue and which we print in another column.

It is needless to say that the Inland Revenue officials still affirm to be in the right as regards the point of law, although we have had it on the very highest legal authority that this is very much open to doubt.

They have, however, recognised that the object is innocent, and that a considerable industry has of late years sprung up in connection with philately. Under these circumstances (no doubt our "innocence" has had a

great deal to with it) neither the Postmaster-General nor the Board of Inland Revenue desire to prohibit the illustration of postage stamps, so long as no danger to the Revenue arises from its continuance.

It is, therefore, proposed that all publishers have to comply with the following regulations:—

(1) That all illustrations must be in black. This we agree with, as we have found from experience that black shows the design or minor varieties much better than colours.

(2) The Board of Inland Revenue must be consulted before any black illustrations are made, etc., etc. Reading this clause literally leaves the question of illustrations in our opinion, exactly where it was before as far as journals are concerned. We all know the delays of red tape, and by the time we should get permission to illustrate a certain new issue our Journal would long have appeared. Makers of albums or catalogues would of course not be affected, as they have ample time to await the necessary permission.

We do not, however, see why this clause should not be extended so as to make it workable from the journalistic point of view, and at the same time to amply safeguard the Revenue. Immediately the authorities decided to re-consider the position they had taken up, and resulting in the letter referred to, we do not doubt that the reasonable spirit evinced in the letter will be followed by the issue of reasonable conditions under which we as Philatelic journalists may hereafter work.

We think that the thanks of all connected with Philately in Great Britain either as collectors, dealers, publishers, editors or printers, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for the immense amount of trouble that he has taken in obtaining a settlement of this matter.

WHAT SANTA CLAUS MAY HAVE BROUGHT!

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

To M. P. Castle: A complete set of Canadian Jubilees.

To H. J. White: A full pane of Great Britain £1 brown-lilac with anchor watermark.

To W. B. Avery: A few more "Post Office" Mauritius to fill the rows left for them in his collection.

Mons. P. la Renotiere.—The three stamps required to complete his collection.

To W. T. Willett: A pane of 2s. brown Great Britain.

To E. J. Nankivell: Punctual appearance of the Record.

To W. D. Beckton: A few sheets of Greece (Paris prints).

To C. J. Phillips: Another Ayer Collection.

To J. A. Tilleard: A fortnight's rest.

To W. Morley: A few more plate numbers.

To Major Evans: Some more Indian States issuing stamps.

To F. Breitfuss: Less heat next time he is judging.

To R. Ehrenbach: An augmentation of his fleet.

To the S.S.S.S.: Contentment in their work, if not in the results.

To the Manchester Philatelic Society: A few more medals.

To the Birmingham Philatelic Society: A better philatelic result than swapping stamps.

To the readers: Some long desired stamps, and

To the P.J.G.B.: A greatly increased subscription list.

POSTAGE STAMP ILLUSTRATIONS.

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, London, W.C.

5th January, 1898.

To Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited,

Sirs,—Referring to the correspondence which took place with your firm last year, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to inform you that they have recently considered, in conjunction with the Postmaster General, the subject of the illustration of Postage Stamps by stamp dealers and others.

All such illustrations are—as the Board are advised—an infringement of the law.

It is, however, recognised that the object in view in those cases where the illustrations are intended for the use of stamp collectors, etc., is an innocent one, and that a considerable industry has of late years sprung up in connection with their production.

In these circumstances neither the Postmaster General nor the Board of Inland Revenue desire that the practise should be prohibited so long as no danger to the Revenue arises from its continuance.

They propose, therefore, in future to abstain from interfering in all cases in which the following regulations are complied with.

1.—Illustrations must be in black alone. The Board will not abstain from interfering where the same are in colour, no matter what may be the size of the illustration.

2.—The Board of Inland Revenue must be consulted before any black illustrations are made; and, if they decide not to interfere, it will be on condition that they are satisfied as to the proper custody of the dies, blocks, plates, etc., and that their officers are to be always free to visit the premises where the same are kept.

3.—This concession will be limited to certain special classes of publications such as stamp dealers' catalogues, books on stamps, stamp albums, articles in newspapers, periodicals, etc. Permission will not be given in any circumstances, for ordinary advertisement purposes.

I am at the same time to state that it must be understood that the Board reserve to themselves the full right to withdraw this concession in any case in which they may deem it necessary to do so.

I am, Sirs, Your Obedient Servant,

(signed)

T. N. CRAFER,
Secretary.

Sables Philatelic.

1.—SOUR GRAPES.

A foxy philatelist, who loved stamps a great deal more than grapes, either sweet or sour, had almost completed his collection of Altruria. Only one stamp was missing, but alas! that was the famed Altrurian provisional catalogued at five hundred dollars. Long did the philatelist seek after this variety; he looked through all the dealers' stocks in the vain hope of finding it priced with common continentals; he traded much with small boys, thinking it possible that it might be hidden in some of their collections and so be obtainable in exchange for one of the new Labuans or Congoes; he sent many exchange lots to Altruria, a hundred stamps of the United States for the same number of that land, trusting that some incautious or ignorant correspondent might send him the rarity; finally in desperation he even bid as much as ten dollars for the stamp at auction sales, but he never got it.

What then did this wise collector do? You may be sure at least that he did not spend five hundred dollars outright and buy it. No, indeed, he just thought the whole matter over and came to the following conclusion: This stamp is only a provisional to begin with; many authorities—who like myself do not possess it—doubt very much whether it was ever legitimately used for postage at all; it is not a pretty stamp; there seems to be something speculative about it; in short, I do not think that I can afford to mar the spotlessness of my collection by admitting such a scallywag as this, and I won't have it at all.

Moral: Specialise in Holland, Norway, etc., where there are no five hundred dollar stamps.

2.—THE BOY COLLECTOR.

The boy collector pasted his stamps in an old day-book by the aid of a bottle of very thick and very dark mucilage which he had abstracted from his father's office. But he was happy in his collection even if the stamps were as firmly fixed as the laws of Nature.

But along came the wise collector and told him that he had committed a philatelic unpardonable sin. Promptly then the b. c. provided himself with hinges, and at the expense of much labour and many disintegrated specimens soaked the stamps off, dried them and hinged such as still held together in his book.

Scarcely, however, had he completed his self-congratulation over this work when another friend ridiculed his old book, and told him that if he wanted to make any show whatever in the philatelic world he must have a printed album. The boy saved his pocket money and bought one of the cheaper kinds, to which again, after much labour and not a few additional ruined stamps, he transferred his collection.

Still another stamp authority next appeared, and told him that unless he had the "Interdenominational" album, he was "not in it." So the boy sawed wood, obtained this, and again transferred his stamps with great exer-

tion and many losses.

And yet once more there came the advanced collector, and ridiculed the "Interdenominational." He told the boy that the blank album was the only proper thing.

The boy got a copy of this only after careful hoarding of his pocket money for many months; but alas! for all his dream of happiness. His stamps were now so torn and sodden and cracked and wrinkled, by soaking and pasting and tearing off pages, that not a single one of them successfully stood the ordeal of transfer to the new book, and he was left with an album it is true, but without a collection.

Moral: You cannot please everybody, even in collecting stamps, also, perhaps, might be added, "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

3.—THE WOLF.

Certain shepherds had long been wont to watch over the sheep and lambs who dwelt happily in the philatelic fields.

Now there were numerous wolves who prowled around, only waiting the fitting opportunity to attack the flock. This they were afraid to do because the shepherds by calling for aid could immediately summon assistance from the village that lay near by.

So, for long years, the shepherds had little defensive work to do, and many of them occupied their leisure in publishing and writing for papers in the philatelic fields.

But, after a while, certain of them either grew nervous or thought they would have a little sport, so they vigorously set up the cry, "the wolf! the wolf!"

And then what a tumult arose! The friends of the shepherds flew to their defence with such precipitancy that they had almost trampled the sheep under foot, and they did not find a single enemy. The shepherds mumbled something about Seebecks and speculative stamps but the guards who had been called in promptly gave them a piece of their mind, and said that in their opinion the tumult had done the sheep more harm than all these imaginary enemies.

Shortly after this incident had quieted down, the shepherds again raised the cry of "wolf," and the guards came to their rescue, but with not so much alacrity as before. This time the shepherds made some claims about hard times, but the guards scouted the explanation with more energy than before, and said that they did not believe that the sheep in the philatelic fields had been in any real danger whatever.

And now, at last, the wolves did attack the sheep. There could be no doubt of it; they were hard beset this time, and Speculation was the name by which the shepherds called the chief of the wolves. But regardless of how loud the shepherds called for help, none replied. The guards had been deceived by the cry, wolf! wolf! too often before. And so the wolves made dreadful havoc, and many were missing from the once happy flock that dwelt in the philatelic fields.

Moral: Don't cry until you are hurt.

From *Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

Schleswig-Holstein.

BY

GEO. B. DUERST.

Schleswig-Holstein situated in the north of Germany between that country and Denmark has been for centuries the apple of discord between them, the two duchies and also Lauenburg which politically belonged to them continually changing hands, now belonging to Denmark with the King of Denmark as their Duke, now under the nominal sovereignty of the German Emperor and ruled by their own Dukes.

To follow all the internal feuds and give an account of all battles fought would lead me too far, but a few of the principal events will no doubt be interesting to my readers.

The first church built on Danish ground was erected at Schleswig in 850, the country evidently then belonging to Denmark. In 934, however, it was ceded to Germany, and Henry I. established it as a separate dependency under the name of "Danish Mark." The Emperor Conrad II. gave the country back to Denmark in 1025. The Wendish tribes revolted and founded in 1066 a mighty empire under Kruko. This empire comprised Mecklenburg, Holstein, Schleswig, Lauenburg, Stormarn and Dithmarschen. The Emperor Lothair appointed about the year 1230 or 1231, Duke Adolphus of Schauenburg Duke of Holstein, whereas Schleswig was left with Denmark, and Lauenburg was given to Henry of Badewide. In 1459 Adolphus VIII, Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, died and his uncle King Christian I. of Denmark (the first ruler of the Oldenburg line), was elected Duke of Schleswig and Holstein on the 5th of March, 1470. One of the principal clauses in the act of succession was "that these two countries should be undivided for ever" (ewich tosammende ungedeelt). About the year 1500, however, King John divided the countries again, and his brother Frederic received Tondern, Hadersleben, Tyle, Steinburg, Trittow, Oldenburg, Plön and Kiel, whereas King John retained Flensburg, Sonderburg, Norburg, Hanrove, Rendsburg, Haseldorf, Apenrade and Segeberg, i.e., the northern portion. By the treaty of Roeskilde in February, 1865, Schleswig and Holstein were declared to be independent of Denmark. This treaty, however, was never carried out, and the two duchies were sometimes united with Denmark, and sometimes independant, and under the rule of their own dukes. In 1720 England and France confirmed the conquest of Schleswig by the Danes, while Holstein was considered as belonging to the German Empire under the sovereignty of their own dukes. At the end of the Napoleonic troubles both duchies were left with Denmark, although it had been decided, that only Schleswig should belong to Denmark. On the southern gate of Rendsburg there is to be found the inscription "Eidora Romani Terminus Imperii," meaning that the river Eider is to be the frontier of the Roman Empire, and the decision of dividing the two duchies was based on it. In 1846 the question arose, whether Schleswig and Holstein should belong to Denmark or not, and when the Danish Congress petitioned the King to proclaim that Denmark, Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, should be one united monarchy, the German population of the three latter provinces appealed to the German people and ex-

pressed the wish to be free from Denmark, and to become independent Duchies affiliated to Germany. An insurrection broke out in 1848, but was subdued by the Danes in 1851, and it was not until 1864 that the German Congress asked Prussia and Austria to interfere. The consequence of this step was the war of 1864 which ended by Denmark ceding Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg to the victors. These, however, could not agree altogether, sometimes the two duchies were governed by both, sometimes Schleswig by Prussia and Holstein by Austria. The war of 1866 between Austria and Prussia left the three duchies with Prussia.

Geographically Schleswig and Holstein are bounded on the north by Jutland, belonging to Denmark; on the east by the Baltic, Lübeck, and Mecklenburg; on the west by the North Sea; and on the south by Mecklenburg and Hamburg. The population is 1,150,300, and the area 7,273 square miles.

The currency at this time consisted of

1 Mark Courant (Hamburg)	= 16 schillinge	= 1/2
1 „ (Lauenburg)	= 16 „	= 1/-
1 Rigsbankdaler	= 96 skillings	= 2/3

■ A study of these various currencies will facilitate greatly the understanding of the stamps.

From the foregoing historical sketch it can be clearly seen that the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein should be divided into the following periods:

- A: Schleswig-Holstein (Provisional Government. Seat of Government at Rendsburg). 15 Nov., 1850—1 Feb., 1851.
- B: „ „ (Danish Government), 1 Feb., 1851—1 March, 1864.
- C: Schleswig (governed by Commissioners appointed by Prussia and Austria. Seat of Government at Flensburg). 20 Feb., 1864—24 Jan., 1865.
- D: Holstein (governed by Commissioners appointed by Prussia and Austria. Seat of Government at Kiel). 1 March, 1864—24 Jan., 1865.
- E: Schleswig & Holstein (governed by Prussia and Austria combined. Seat of Government at Flensburg). 24 Jan., 1865—31 Oct., 1865.
- F: Schleswig (governed by Prussia). 1 Nov., 1865—1 Nov., 1866.
- G: Holstein („ „ Austria). 1 „, 1865—1 „, 1866.
- H: Schleswig & Holstein united with Prussia. 1 Nov. 1866.

Period A.

Schleswig-Holstein.

Provisional Government.

Capital Kiel. 15 Nov., 1850—1 Feb. 1851.

Already in the year 1849 the Postmaster of the provisional Government had thought of issuing postage stamps in order to facilitate the work of the postal officials and made the necessary enquiries in Belgium regarding the manufacture and the cost of the dies, plates, paper, and printing, but it was not until March, 1850, that the Treasury submitted a proposal to the Chamber concerning the introduction of postage stamps.

(To be continued.)

The Provisional Telegraph Stamps of India.

BY C. STEWART-WILSON.

These stamps are lumped together in the London Society's Handbook on India and Ceylon as having been issued in September 1881. Finding that no official documents appear to have been relied on in fixing this date, I thought it worth while to enquire into the matter more closely by enlisting the kind help of the Superintendents of Stamps in Bombay and Calcutta. Unfortunately white ants have destroyed several papers which would have been useful, but the following facts are anyhow made clear:—

1. The stamps on which the surcharge "Telegraph" was made were the fiscal stamps known as "special adhesives."
2. The two annas value was issued probably about September, 1881.
3. The one anna value was surcharged at a later period, and probably issued about March, 1882.
4. The four annas value was surcharged last of all, and probably issued about May, 1882.
5. The whole provisional issue was recalled in March, 1883, and then destroyed.
6. The overprinting of the one and four annas values was done entirely by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.
7. The two annas value appears to have been surcharged at Bombay as well as at Calcutta. This would seem to follow from the first letter printed below taken in connection with the fourth, and I am further confirmed in this opinion by the fact that two distinct varieties of the surcharge exist on this value, one being much larger than the other.

I now leave it to our members to read the following papers which bear on the subject:—

- I. *Extract from letter from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, to the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, No. 1137, dated 9th August, 1881.*

"My stock of two anna Telegraph Stamps being exhausted, the Government of India has authorized the issue of two anna Special Adhesive Stamps or impressed labels over-printed with the word 'Telegraph.' I enclose a copy of the Government letter No. 2003, dated 26th ultimo, for your information and guidance."

- II. *Extract from para. 1 of Government of India's letter to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, No. 2003, dated Simla, 26th July, 1881.*

"I am directed to authorize you to print the word 'Telegraph' on the two anna impressed labels and issue them as Telegraph Stamps of that value until a supply of the proper stamp is received from England."

- III. *Extract from letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, dated 23rd January, 1882.*

"Bombay is out of 1 anna Telegraph Stamps. Do you know if he has plenty of those Judicial Stamps or whatever they were across which you had the word Telegraphs printed?"

"He must be supplied with some kind of 1 anna stamp pending the arrival of those from England shortly expected."

- IV. *Memo. on above written in office of Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, dated 23rd January, 1882.*

"We cannot say whether Bombay has got a supply of 1 anna Special Adhesive Stamps or not. We have a supply of 31,000 labels and can spare 8,000 labels for conversion into Telegraph Stamps at present. By 'Judicial Stamps' Mr. Teale evidently means special adhesive stamps because last year we converted 2 anna Special Adhesive Stamps into Telegraph Stamps."

- V. *Copy of letter No. 150, dated 26th January, 1882, from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, to the Government of India.*

"I beg to report that the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, is out of 1 anna Telegraph Stamps, and Madras is very low. I therefore solicit the sanction of Government to have the word 'Telegraph' printed over one anna Special Adhesive Stamps and to issue them as Telegraph Stamps for use in Bombay and in Bengal and Madras, if necessary, pending the arrival of the regular 1 anna Telegraph Stamps."

- VI. *Reply to above, dated 2nd February, 1882.*

"In reply to your letter No. 159, dated 26th January, 1882, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council sanctions the issue of 1 anna Special Adhesive Stamps with the word 'Telegraph' printed over them for use as Telegraph Stamps in Bombay, and in Bengal and Madras, if necessary, pending the arrival of the supply of 1 anna Telegraph Stamps."

- VII. *Copy of a letter No 224 dated 2nd February, 1882, from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, to the Superintendent of Government Printing.*

"I have the honour to forward herewith 200 sheets of 1 anna Special Adhesive Stamps (each sheet containing 80 labels), and to request that you will be so good as to encase them with the word 'Telegraph' over the coronet as before and return them to this office as soon as possible."

- VIII. *Copy of letter from Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, to Mr. Stewart-Wilson, dated 25th September, 1897.*

"1 and 4 annas values of impressed labels were, it appears, surcharged with the word 'Telegraph' in 1882. There is nothing to show that this was done in Bombay.

"They were added to the stocks of Telegraph Stamps, and no distinctive account was kept.

"They were called in in 1883, and destroyed.

"There is nothing to show the number of stamps surcharged, nor the date of issue.

"Their use was sanctioned by letter of 2nd February, 1882, from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, for 1 anna, and letter of 1st April, 1882, for 4 annas. Their destruction was ordered by the Director-General of Telegraphs on 17th March, 1883."

From the *Philatelic Journal of India.*

Wheels Within Wheels.

EDINBURGH.

"The Scottish Philatelic Society." That is a new name. The Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society expired on the 6th of December last, and phoenix like this new society has sprung up full of vigour, full of promise, and likely to have a much more extended influence.

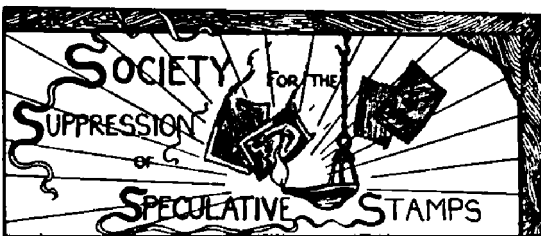
It has already met with good support, as many as fourteen new members having been added to its number, and these are from the first rank of collectors in Edinburgh.

There is plenty of scope for a good society in Scotland, and there is no reason why the Scottish Philatelic Society should not be a success.

The management is in the hands of a committee who are most likely to carry on the work energetically. The election of a President has been postponed; but Mr. Smart, the Vice-President will meanwhile also act in that capacity. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer are in the hands of Mr. William Fish, M.A., 106, Gilmore Place, who has taken an active part in the re-organizing of the Society, and who will be glad to receive applications for membership from responsible collectors.

George Watson's Philatelic Society has at present gone holiday-making, but we understand that its Exchange Packet is nevertheless on its round; and no doubt it will be carried on with renewed zeal when school work again begins.

Before the holiday the syllabus for the season had been drawn up, and a beginning made by a "Lecture" from the Secretary on the "Elements of Philately," which was well received. May the Society and its "lecturers" continue to prosper, and be long received with what is known in Edinburgh as a "Watsonian Whisper."



President, Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P.; Vice-President, Major Evans; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.; Committee of General Management, Mr. R. Ehrenbach, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Mr. Gordon Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Special Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, having taken into consideration the undermentioned issues, are of opinion that the same are speculative or unnecessary.

In making public the above opinion this Society recommends collectors to refuse to purchase the undermentioned stamps, and so assist the Society in preventing the issue of

stamps intended mainly for the purpose of sale to collectors and speculators. This practice if attended with successful results is calculated to seriously prejudice the interests of all Philatelists, and to bring Philately into disrepute.

1. CANADA.—Jubilee set.—The objections to these stamps are that the set includes high values for which there is no postal use, and that certain of the values were not issued to the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets, and not separately.

2. NEWFOUNDLAND.—Cabot Issue.—This is wholly unnecessary and did not supersede the regular issue, the plates having been destroyed after a limited number of stamps had been printed.

3. NEW SOUTH WALES HOSPITAL STAMPS.—These were entirely unnecessary for postal purposes and were only made available in order to induce collectors to buy at enhanced prices.

4. VICTORIA HOSPITAL STAMPS.—The same remarks apply to this proposed issue.

5. LEEWARD ISLANDS.—Overprinted "Centenary."—This was a temporary issue entirely unnecessary for postal purposes. The remainders are being offered for sale by Public Tender, and as an inducement it was officially stated that the die used for the overprinting had been destroyed.

6. MAURITIUS.—Proposed Jubilee Issue.—It is believed that the usual objections will apply to this issue. Collectors are advised to regard it with suspicion until it has been ascertained whether it is intended to be of a permanent nature, or merely commemorative.

7. URUGUAY.—"Paz" Issue.—The stamps were available for only three days in September, 1897, and were not issued to meet any postal requirements.

8. BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—An announcement having been made that a stamp in commemoration of the completion of the Railway as far as Buluwayo was to be issued, the Committee are pleased to state that the London officials of the Company have given their assurance that no such issue will be sanctioned.

9. OLYMPIAN GAMES STAMPS.—The condition under which these stamps have been issued having been modified, so that they have now become a permanent issue, the objections mentioned in a previous circular no longer apply.

By Order of the Committee,

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

November, 1897.



JANUARY, 1898, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

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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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d., and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

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

John Edward Leighton, 6, Chestnut Grove, Mapperly Road, Nottingham.

Proposed by W. Brown, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

Frederick Gerhartz, 81, Aireville Terrace, Frizinghall, Bradford, Yorks.

Proposed by W. E. White, seconded by W. B. Kirkpatrick.

NEW MEMBER.

268. Zdenko Johann Pallansch, K.K. Post Official, III./2, Salmgasse 1, Vienna, Austria.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations received during the past year are notified with regret:—

- 17 A. Buchan Wood Green.
- 79 J. Bach de Sciorac Kensington.
- 154 W. Cail Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 208 David Davis Birmingham.
- 167 Lieut.-Col. A. Ely...Clonmel, Ireland.
- 230 J. Laurie Haynes Cambridge.
- 61 T. W. Hall London.
- 134 E. Levey Liverpool.
- 126 W. G. Madely Birmingham.
- 92 W. J. Martin Falmouth.
- 128 F. Seyde Birmingham.
- 149 W. B. Simpson...Far Headingley, Yorks.
- 195 W. A. Sissons St. Louis, Mo.
- 16 J. Schloss London.
- 47 H. Thompson London.
- 265 A. Maxwell Tod ...Burton-on-Trent.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks "Home Worker" from Knoxville, Tenn., U.S.A.; "Philatelic Messenger Review" from St. Stephen, N.B.; "Le Moniteur Philatelique," Gand, Belgium; "Oesterreichische Briefmarken Zeitung Review," from Trieste.

All donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

NOTICES.

Subscriptions for 1898 are now due, and the Secretary will be pleased to forward membership cards on receipt of same; also application forms and rules to those desiring to introduce new members.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer of the Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Sq., Chelsea, London, S.W.

Jan. 10th, 1898.



SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Three December packets were made up and despatched on the 27th inst. The total number of sheets received was smaller, but their aggre-

gate value amounted to £1,972 14s. 10d. Some rare stamps, in good condition, were contributed and the percentage of sales should be high. July accounts were submitted as soon as these packets came back from their supplementary rounds. August packets are expected back about January 15. Six new members have joined during the past month, and two resignations have been accepted. It is requested that all members will use Club stationary, a supply of which will be forwarded on application.—Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans. December 31st 1897.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckton; Vice-Presidents, F. Barratt, Ernest Petri; Hon. Secretary, A. H. Harrison; Assistant Hon. Secretary, C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, J. C. North; Committee, W. Grunewald, W. W. Munn, J. H. Abbott.

The sixth ordinary meeting of the present session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, the 26th November, the President in the chair, supported by the following members Messrs. Abbott, Buxton, Coote, Duerst, Gibson, Grunewald, Harrison, Jones, Munn, North, Ostara, Oxley, Pemberton, Petri, and Roberts.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the date of the annual dinner was altered, from the 17th December, to the 5th January.

The programme for the evening was a paper on the Production of Postage Stamps, read by Mr. J. C. North, who gave some interesting information on this complex subject. The various stages, from the initial manufacture of the paper, down to the final process of perforation, were described in detail.

The seventh ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, the 10th December, the President in the chair, supported by 14 members.

After the usual formal business had been transacted, Messrs. T. H. Broomhead of Manchester, and William Brown of Salisbury, were elected ordinary members of the Society.

On the motion of the Hon. Librarian, a vote of thanks was passed to the following gentlemen for donations to the library, viz., Mr. M. P. Castle, "The London Philatelist," Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, "The Monthly Journal," Mr. H. Hilckes, 2 volumes of his "Auction Epitome," The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., "The American Journal of Philately," and Mr. W. Brown, "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

Mr. G. B. Duerst then read a very interesting paper on the issues of Schleswig-Holstein, dealing with the successive changes of Government in the two Duchies, which necessitated the various alterations in the inscriptions and values in these stamps. The different types of the 1¼ shilling were minutely described in the paper, which was followed with the closest

attention, and highly appreciated by all present.

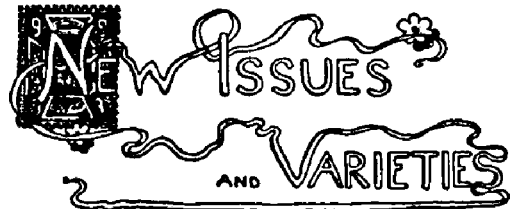
A very fine selection of the stamps under discussion was sent for the occasion by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

A. H. Harrison, Hon. Sec.

Grasmere, Whitefield, near Manchester.
17th December, 1897.

BRITISH AFRICAN STAMP EXCHANGE.—The January Packet was despatched on 4th inst., and contained stamps to the value of just over £43 NET (not 50 per cent. discount), being an increase on December packet of more than £6 nett. Credit balances for December were settled the day following return of packet, remittance being enclosed when members' sheets were returned. This club being affiliated to the Stamp Exchange Protection Society, only thoroughly reliable members are admitted. Rules, etc., may be had on application to C. J. Endle, Secretary, "Kingsborough Cottage," Boscombe, Hants.

During the Winter 1897-98 the Imperial Postal Administration will maintain communication, by sea and by land, between Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, and Chinkiang.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. We hear that the 1d. Army Official has appeared on sheets marked 'V' in corner.

Barbados. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us copies of the Jubilee Stamps. The size is that of the Great Britain 5/-, and in the centre is the device on the ordinary stamps in a diamond, all in a rectangular frame inscribed with name at top, 'VICTORIA : R : I' at left and '1837—1897' at right, and value at bottom. In the corners between the diamond and the frame are the quarterings of the Royal Arms. Watermark Crown C.C., Perforated 14.

- 4d. grey, value carmine.
- 4d. green.
- 1d. rose.
- 2½d. ultramarine.
- 5d. olive-brown.
- 6d. mauve, value carmine.
- 8d. orange, " ultramarine.
- 10d. blue-green, value carmine.
- 2 6 black, value orange.

Bechuanaland. The D.B.Z. has received the current British Stamps surcharged in block capitals 'BECHUANALAND' — 'PROTECTORATE' in two lines.

- 4d. black and vermilion.
- 1d. " " lilac.
- 2d. " " green and red.
- 4d. " " brown and green.
- 6d. " " brown on red.

British East Africa. The same paper mentions that the current high values have been increased in size by the addition of an ornamental frame, and are now watermarked Crown C.C., Perforated 14.

- 11. ultramarine.
- 21. red-brown.
- 31. deep violet.
- 41. carmine.
- 51. black-brown.
- 101. yellow-brown.
- 201. yellow-green.
- 501. lilac.

Canada. Messrs. Taylor Bros. inform us that they have seen the following of the new type.

- 2c. violet.
- 5c. blue.
- 6c. brown.
- P.C. 2c. orange-red on buff.

India. Bhopal. There has been a re-issue of two stamps, being first noticed in the *M.J.* last April and again in July. Messrs. Alfred Smith have received sheets. The stamps are of the rectangular shape, and are printed in sheets of 32 in 8 rows of 4. There are two varieties. In one the stamps have the letters 'B.L.C.I.' in corner rs, and these may be distinguished from previous editions by the large amount of solid ground surrounding the oval and the distance of the letters from the top and bottom of the stamp; there is a space between 'NAWAB' and 'SHAH,' while 'SHAH' and 'JAHAN' are very close together.

The other variety has curved lines in the corners which are much fewer in number than in former editions. The lettering is similar to variety one. There are no errors on either sheet, and all are imperf.

- ¼ a. green, B.L.C.I. in corners
- ¼ a. black " " "
- ¼ a. black, curved lines in corners

Newfoundland. There are three varieties of type of the surcharge 'ONE CENT' on 3c. lately issued. The sheets were surcharged in half sheets of 50. The first five rows being of Type i, eight of the bottom row Type ii, and the remaining two of Type iii. Type i has the words in small thick capitals. Type ii is in rounder and more open letters. Type iii in block type.

We have received copies of the first values issued of the new set. The design of the 1c. consists of the portrait of the Queen, somewhat similar to that on the Jubilee set, while the 2c. has a portrait of the Prince of Wales. The stamps are printed on wove paper and are perforated 12.

- 1c. carmine.
- 2c. orange-yellow.

Queensland. We have seen a used copy of the 1d. with figure of value in all four corners.

- 1d. red, figure of value in four corners.

Uganda. We have lately had what is absolutely the rarest stamp in existence, as only a single copy exists, namely, the first issue with error '51,' and then altered to '50,' in the figures of value.

- 50 on 51c. black, error (1st issue)

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentine. The 24c. has appeared with a true watermark and a 30c. and 60c. will probably be issued shortly.

Brazil. *Mekeel's Weekly* reports the following on the same paper as the 60c. issued a short time ago.

- W. 201. deep green on buff unsurfaced manilla.

China. The following have been seen of the current stamps. It is said only 240 of the 50c. were thus printed by mistake in the shade of the 10c.

- 4c. pale brown.
- 50c. deep green.

Ecuador. The following are from the *Collectionneur*.

- 2c. blue (Jubilee issue) surch. " 1897-1898."
- 5c. green " " "
- E. 2c. yellow. " " "
- 3c. blue.

France. Zanzibar. The following entires have been surcharged for use here like the adhesives. The single Card and the Letter Card have the inscription 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.'

- E. 5c. green, red surch.
- P.C. 10c. black, blue surch.
- 10 + 10c. " "
- L.C. 25c. " "

Tunis. The 1, 2, 5, and 75c. of the 1st issue have been reprinted, the background having horizontal lines instead of being solid. These are sold at the Post Office, and are available for use we believe.

Germany. The Letter Card so lately issued has been modified by an addition on the flap in seven lines of Gothic letters.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10pf. Germany, Austria, Hungary, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. Circulating within 30km. of the frontier in Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20pf. All other countries. |
|--|---|

Of the first type there is said to be a rare variety with the perforation very close.

- L.C. 10pf. variety of perf.
- 10pf. carmine, fresh inscription.

China. The current stamps, etc., have been surcharged 'China' diagonally for use in the new possessions.

- 3pf. black and brown.
- 5pf. " green.
- 10pf. " carmine.
- 20pf. " blue.
- 25pf. " orange.
- 501 f. " red-brown.
- P.C. 5pf. black and green.
- 5 + 5pf. " "
- 10pf. " carmine.
- 10 + 10pf. " "

Greece. According to the *Collectionneur* a new issue is in preparation for use here. The type up to 2d. has the head of Mercury while the two highest values have a winged figure of Mercury.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. brown. 21. green 51. bistre. 101. blue. 201. brown-violet. 251. carmine. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 401. orange. 601. red-brown. 1d. grey. 2d. rose. 3d. rose. 5d. yellow. |
|---|---|

Guatemala. The Exhibition stamps will soon be obsolete. In the meanwhile the 1c. value has run short, and a surcharge has been resorted to. 1c. in black on 12c. rose.

Holland. A new issue will probably appear as the Queen attains her majority shortly.

Dutch Indies. It is reported that another value of the Postage Due stamps has appeared in the current type.

- P.D. 30c. carmine and black.

Mexico. Mr. Chapman has sent us copies of the following on the new paper, wmk. with Eagle and R M, and also a new card, but without the 'MC 16' in corner.

- 4c. orange.
- 5c. blue.
- 12c. olive-brown.
- 50c. violet.
- P.C. 3c. brown, inscriptions carmine (Interior).

Norway. With stamp of the new type.

P.C. 10 + 108 carmine on white.

Orange Free State. The *A.J.P.* notes a fresh provisional Card, the type of the numeral varying, and the Arms being without flags.

P.C. 14p. on 2d. violet and black.

Persia. Marimiam freres have sent us copies of the new issue. The Shahi values have lion in centre similar to the 1894 issue, while the Kran is larger and has a portrait of the new Shah.

15. grey.
25. brown.
75. purple.
45. vermilion.
55. yellow.

85. orange.
105. blue.
125. carmine.
165. green.
185. blue.

The 2 to 50k. will not be issued until February 1st.

Peru. The Postage Due Stamps of 1c. and 20c. have been surcharged 'DEFICIT' like the 5 and 10c. mentioned a few months ago.

P.D. 1c. black and brown.

20c. " blue.

Russia. A fresh issue is reported as being in preparation here with a new value, 6k.

Samoa. A fresh printing has taken place of these stamps and the 2d. is now 2d. bright yellow.

Spain. *Fernando 1^o*. The surcharge on the 6c. mentioned last month should be red not black. The Madrid Filatelico chronicles the following, which we mention without understanding why a 5c. should be surcharged.

5c. in red on 5c. green.

Sweden. The *T.P.* notes instead of rose on ivory white, the

P.C. 10c. bright carmine on azuré.

United States. The *A.J.P.* have discovered the following:—

1847 5c. brown on laid

10c. black "

1867 3c. rose, embossed all over, imperforate

3c. " " 13 x 16mm., "

Emory, Virginia. This is a new Confederate Local, and consists of the word 'PAID'—with '5' in a circle below, and is printed in blue on the margins of the 1867 1c. U.S. stamp.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Cape of Good Hope. The *M.J.* on the authority of a correspondent mentions a copy of the 1893 1d on 2d., spelt 'PENNY.' We cannot understand this variety as we saw entire sheets at the time and carefully examined them for varieties without finding any, but the one without stop after 'PENNY'

Ceylon. Mr. Roseway has sent us a copy of a fresh printing of the 4c. in bright carmine and with white gum.

Fiji. The current 2d. is now printed in emerald-green.

India. The *M.J.* chronicles a variety of die in the ½a. embossed envelope consisting of a flaw extending to the left in the short stroke of the 'F' of 'HALF.' It is usually found on Die 2.

Also a variety of the 1a. Envelope surcharged 'On H M S' with the 'S' inverted.

Leeward. Messrs. Morganthau have received copies of the Jubilee issue with double surcharge on the 1d. and 2½d. values.

Argentine. The current 5c. has been seen doubly printed.

China. The 9c. green of 1895 is known imperf. vertically, and the 8c. (small figure) on 6c. brown imperf. horizontally.

France. Guadeloupe. The 1c. French Colonies has been seen with 'GUADELOUPE' surcharged twice.

Haiti. We have seen a copy of the 20c. brown currant type imperforate.

Japan. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a copy of the 2s. yellow, syllabic 23 on laid paper.

Nicaragua. From the *A.J.P.* we note the 1890 10c. with double surcharge 'FRANQUEO OFICIAL.'

Tonga. The *A.J.P.* notes on a sheet of the 2½d. on 2d. 'ultramarine, Official, a copy with double surcharge and one with triple surcharge.



* Unused. † On original.

Mr. GRAY'S 5th Sale, December 11th (Glasgow).

50	B.S.A., 1d. on 4/-*	...	...	1	5	0
92	Dominica, C.A., 1/-*	...	...	2	1	0
226	Nevis, C.A., 1/-*	...	...	1	10	0
262	St. Kitts, 6d. olive*	...	...	1	12	0
304	Geneva, large eagle, 5c.†	...	...	1	15	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Dec. 14th and 15th.

" BUHL & Co., 39th Sale, Dec. 13th and 16th.

Mr. HADLOW, 111th Sale, Dec. 17th.

27	Sydneys, early, 1d. (pair), 3d. (pair), and 2d., all on one†	...	...	6	0	0
111	Ceylon, C.A., 16c. lilac*	10	0	0
205	St. Lucia, 4d. black on yellow, perf. 12*	2	5	0

274	Saxony, 3 pf. red	3	10	0
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Messrs. CHEVELEY & CO., 121st Sale, Dec. 20th.

" BUHL & Co., 40th Sale, Dec. 22nd.

Mr. GRAY, 6th Sale, Dec. 22nd (Glasgow).

31	Gt. Britain, National Telephone Co., set	...	...	2	0	0
55	B. Honduras, 6d. yellow	...	...	2	15	0
66	B.S.A., 1890, £10, used fiscally	...	...	1	12	0
125	Natal, imperf., 1d., wmk. star	...	...	3	2	0
167	St. Kitts, 6d. olive*	...	...	1	15	0
228	U.S. 1869, 90c.	...	...	1	12	0

Mr. Mackay, 4th sale, December 30th (Edinburg).

Messrs. Cheveley & Co., 122nd sale, Jan. 3rd.

" Buhl & Co., 41st sale, Jan. 11th.

N.B.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper we are enabled to present our readers with a plate of rare stamps to be sold at one of their forthcoming auctions. We hope to be able to give our readers similar plates in the future when issued.

Issues of 1891.

REUNION (*continued*).

15	30c. Brown.
16	35c. Brown on Yellow.
17	35c. " Orange.
18	40c. Red on Straw.
19	75c. Carmine.
20	1f. Olive-Green.

Errors and Varieties.

- (a) 'REUNION,' without accent, all values.
(b) 'REUNIONR,' Nos. 3, 4, 7 to 14, 16 to 20.

- (c) 'RLUNION,' Nos. 4, 6, 7 to 14, 16 to 20.
- (d) 'RIUNION,' No. 16.
- (e) 'RIUNIONN,' No. 6.
- (f) 'REUNIONNI,' No. 16.
- (g) 'REUN ON,' Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16.
- (h) 'REUNIOU,' Nos. 7, 19, 20.
- (i) 'RUNION,' Nos. 7 to 14, 16 to 20.
- (j) " " Surcharge inverted, No. 11.
- (k) 'REUNOIN,' Nos. 10, 11, 16, 18, 19.
- (l) 'ERUNION,' Nos. 8, 18, 19.
- (m) 'RUENION,' Nos. 10, 12, 18.
- (n) 'REUNIO,' No. 11.
- (o) 'REUNON,' No. 8.
- (p) 'REUNIN,' No. 8.
- (q) 'REUNION,' inverted, Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18.
- (r) 'RqUNOIN,' Nos. 10, 12.
- (s) 'REUNION,' surcharged twice, Nos. 7, 10, 11, 13.
- (t) 'REUNION, with accent on 'É,' Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19.
- (u) 'ÉUNION,' Nos. 1, 2, 7, 19.
- (v) 'É' upside down, 'qUNIO,' Nos. 2, 9.
- (w) 'REUNON,' No. 10.

N.B.—There are also a large number of varieties due to the varying size of the letters of the surcharge ; nearly every letter occurs either smaller or larger than usual, and consequently the surcharge varies in length.

The 20c. (No. 13 above) surcharged in addition '02c.' or '15c.'

21 02c. in black on 20c. Red on Green.

22 15c. " " "

Errors and Varieties.

The surcharge '02c.' or '15c.' occurs on all the varieties that occur on the 20c. (No. 13) namely.

- (a) (c) (e) (g)
- (t) without 'c' after value, Nos. 21, 22.
- (u) surcharge inverted, Nos. 21, 22.

The same 20c. stamp (No. 13) surcharged '2' in three varieties of type.

- (A) with straight tail and curly head.
- (B) with curly tail.
- (C) with straight tail, and ball in head.

23 2c. in Black on 20c. Red on Green.

Errors and Varieties.

- (a) 'REUNION' with accent on 'É' A, B, C.
- (b) 'REUNOIN' A, B, C.
- (c) 'REUNIO N' B, C.
- (d) 'REUNION' B, C.
- (e) RUENION' A.

ROUMANIA.

Head of King Charles to left.
On Wove Paper. Perforated.

- 1 1½b. Lilac-rose.
- 2 3b. Violet.
- 3 5b. Green.
- 4 10b. Red.
- 5 15b. Grey-Brown.
- 6 25b. Blue.
- 7 50b. Orange.

Varieties.

- (A) Perforated 11½ All values.
- (B) " 13½ "
- (C) " 11½ × 13 "

- Jubilee Issue. Head of King Charles to left.
On Wove Paper. Perforated.
- 8 1½b. Rose.
- 9 3b. Violet.
- 10 5b. Green.
- 11 10b. Red.
- 12 15b. Grey-brown.

Varieties.

- (A) Perforated 13½, 3, 5 10b.
- (B) " 11½ × 13½, 1½, 15b.

RUSSIA.

- Arms in centre, with thunderbolts.
On Laid Paper. Perforated 13½.
- 1 3½r. Black and Grey.

ST. LUCIA.

- Head of Queen to left.
Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.
- 1 5/- Lilac, value Orange.
- 2 10/- " " Black.

ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON.

May. Surcharged '15c.'—'SPM' on the French Colonials of 1881.

- 1 15c. in black on 30c. Brown.
- 2 15c. " 35c. Brown on Yellow.
- 3 15c. " 40c. Red on Straw.

Variety.

- (A) 15c. smaller, 35c.

Errors.

- (a) Surcharge inverted, all values.
Surcharged diagonally 'ST—PIERRE M—on' from lower left to upper right on the Colonial issue of 1881.

On Wove Paper. Perforated 14 × 13½
Surcharged in Black.

- 4 1c. Black on Blue.
- 5 2c. Brown on Buff.
- 6 4c. Claret on Grey.
- 7 5c. Green.
- 8 10c. Black on Lilac.
- 9 15c. Blue
- 10 20c. Red on Green.
- 11 25c. Black on Rose.
- 12 30c. Brown.
- 13 35c. Brown on Orange.
- 14 40c. Red on Straw.
- 15 75c. Carmine.
- 16 1f. Olive-Green.

Surcharged in Red.

- 17 1c. Black on Blue.
- 18 2c. Brown on Buff.
- 19 4c. Claret on Grey.
- 20 10c. Black on Lilac.
- ON THE 1f. OF 1877 in Black.
On Wove Paper. Imperforate.
- 21 1f. Olive-Green.

Errors.

- (a) Surcharge Inverted, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 15, 16, 17 to 20
- (b) 'ST P' no hyphen, Nos. 4, 5, 8, 15, 16, 17, 19 (? others).
- (c) 'T—P' no 'S' Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16.
- (d) 'P' like a broken 'R' No. 6 (? others).
- (e) 'M on' no hyphen, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 20 (? others).
- (f) 'M—o n' Nos. 4, 5 (? others).
- (g) 'M —on No. 5 (? others).
- (h) 'T—P' and inverted Nos. 13, 15, 16

The above stamps surcharged '1,' '2,' or '4,' above 'ST.—PIERRE M—on,' and 'cent.' below, all in black.

On Wove Paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

- 22 1c. in Black on 5c. Green.
- 23 2c. " 10c. Black on Lilac.
- 24 4c. " 20c. Red on Green.

- 25 1c. in Black on 10c. Black on Lilac.
 26 2c. " 15c. Blue.
 27 4c. " 30c. Brown.
 28 4c. " 40c. Red on Straw.

Errors.

- (a) Double Surcharge. No. 23.
 (b) 'ST P,' no hyphen.
 (c) 'M on,' "
 (d) 'M- on.'
 (e) 'M -on.'
 (f) 'M -- o n.'
 (g) 'ST,' 'M.: n.'
 (h) 'T.P,' no 'S.'

N.B. These probably occur on all values, Nos. 22 to 28.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE.

June 23rd, surcharged 'R^S 50,' in a rectangle on the 40r. of 1887.

On Wove paper. Perforated 13½ × 13.

- 1 50r. in Black on 40r. Chocolate.

Errors.

- (a) Surcharge inverted.
 (b) Surcharged twice.

SALVADOR.

Arms in centre.

On Wove paper. Perforated 12.

- 1 1c. Vermilion.
 2 2c. Green.
 3 3c. Violet.
 4 5c. Rose-Lake.
 5 10c. Blue.
 6 11c. Violet
 7 20c. Green.
 8 25c. Yellow-Brown.
 9 50c. Dark Blue.
 10 1p. Brown.

Errors.

- (a) Imperforate 11c. (? other values.)
 (b) Pair imperforate between 2c. (? other values).
 Surcharged diagonally (a)

- (A) '1 centavo'
 (B) 'UN CENTAVO'
 (C) '5 CENTAVOS'

On Wove Paper. Perforated 12.

- 11 1c. in Black on 2c. Green (A).
 12 1c. in Blue on 2c. Green (A).
 13 1c. in Black on 2c. Green (B).
 14 5c. " 3c. Violet (C).

Varieties.

- (A) Surcharge measures 20 × 3mm. (A).
 (B) " " 19 × 2mm. (A).
 (C) " " 19 × 2½mm. (A).
 (D) Thick figure '1' (A).

N.B. The nominal position of the surcharge is from upper left to lower right but (A) occurs in all positions.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Head of Queen Liliuokalani.

On Wove Paper. Perforated 12.

- 1 2c. Violet.
 The 2c. cut diagonally and each half used as 1c.
 2 ½ 2c. Violet - 1c.

SARAWAK.

The 12c. of 1887 surcharged '5c.' in two varieties

- (A) 'C' small.
 (B) 'C' large.

On Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

- 1 5c. in Black on 12c. Green and Blue (A)
 2 5c. " 12c. " " (B)

Errors.

- (a) Double Surcharge (A)

(b) No stop after 'C' (A) (B)

(c) Without 'C' (B)

(d) Pair, one unsurcharged (A)

Head of Rajah Charles Brook.

On Wove Paper. Perforated 14.

3 5c. Lilac, value Green.

4 10c. Green, value Mauve.

SHANGHAI.

May, Arms in centre.

On yellowish Wove paper. Perforated 15.

1 5c. Rose.

2 15c. Blue.

Watermarked Chinese Character. Perforated 12.

3 2c. Brown.

4 5c. Rose.

On Yellowish paper watermarked.

Perforated 12.

5 2c. Brown

6 5c. Rose.

Perforated 15.

7 10c. Black.

8 15c. Blue.

9 20c. Violet.

N.B.—On some sheets of these the watermark does not show on one of the outside vertical rows.

The watermark also occurs sideways.

Variety.

- (a) Chinese Character in upper right corner differs 20c.

SIAM.

Head of King.

Watermark Flower. Perforated 14.

1 1a. Yellow-Green.

2 1a. Green.

SIERRA LEONE.

Head of Queen.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 2½d. Blue.

2 3d. Yellow.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The current stamps surcharged 'ONE' 'CENT' and bar. '10 CENTS' and bar or 'THIRTY' 'CENTS.'

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 1c. in Black on 8c. Orange.

2 10c. " 24c. Green.

3 30c. " 32c. Orange-Vermilion.

Head of Queen.

Watermarked Crown CA. Perforated 14.

4 30c. Claret

N.B. There are a number of minor varieties of the 1c. and 10c. In the 'ONE CENT' the width of the 'O' and 'N' 'N' varies. In the '10 cents,' the 'S' 'N' varies, and the '1' or 'C' is too high or too low, and there is a variety with the 'O' very small.

JOHOR.

The 2c. Straits Settlements surcharged 'JOHOR' measuring 12½—13 × 2½mm.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 2c. Black on Rose.

Varieties.

(A) 'JOHOR,' narrow J and R.

(B) " narrow J wide R.

(C) " wide J and R.

(D) " wide J narrow R.

Similar surcharge measuring 15 × 2¼mm.

2 2c. Black on Rose.

The 24c. Straits Settlements Surcharged 'JOHOR'—'TWO'—'CENTS' and Bar.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 12.

3 2c. in Black on 24c. Green.

Varieties.

(A) 'Two' in italics 'CENTS' in Antique capitals.
(B) 'Two' ,, 'CENTS' in thick Roman capitals.

(C) 'Two' in thick Roman, 'CENTS' in thick Roman capitals.

(D) 'Two' in thick Roman, 'CENTS' in small Roman capitals.

Errors.

(a) 'CENST.' Type (A.)

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

The 2c. Straits Settlements surcharged, 'Negri'—'Sembilan'

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 2c. Black on Rose.

Varieties.

(A) Space between 'i' and 'l' of 'Sembilan.'

(B) ,, ,, 'm' and 'b' of 'Sembilan.'

(C) Broken 'l' in 'Sembilan.'

(To be continued.)

Decrees.

MAURITIUS.

Issue of a special Stamp in commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

On the 1st instant, the Council of Government voted a sum of Rs. 21,500 to be expended in accordance with the recommendations of the Jubilee Committee, subject to certain additions. The recommendations of the Jubilee Committee included a sum of Rs. 600 to be expended for the local issue of a stamp; the work to be entrusted to Messrs. Guillemin and Co., who, it was understood, would be prepared to undertake it. The local issue of a stamp has been found a matter of difficulty, and the Jubilee Committee have since recommended the expenditure of Rs. 6,000 for the purpose. The Governor now understands that Messrs. Guillemin and Co. have withdrawn from the undertaking, and he understands also that the expenditure of Rs. 6,000 recommended by the Jubilee Committee would only secure the issue of a miniature lithograph available as a stamp. The usual stamps now used for postal and revenue purposes represent a combination of artistic skill and mechanical ingenuity which is essentially a product of the Victorian era, and the Governor presumes that it will be the wish of the Council of Government that the Mauritius Jubilee Stamp to be issued in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Her Majesty's reign should worthily represent the perfection of the artistic skill and the mechanical ingenuity of the period.

It has been found impossible to have such a stamp manufactured in Mauritius, but the Governor is given to understand that an expenditure of certainly not more than Rs. 1,500 would be sufficient for the issue of 150,000

such stamps, designed in Mauritius but manufactured in England. Some designs which seem to the Governor admirably adapted for the purpose have been obtained, and will be laid before the Council, and the Governor has the honour to request the Council to favour him with their advice in the matter.

CHAS. BRUCE, Governor.

Government House, 29th June, 1897.

REPORT

Of the Postal Department Enquiry Committee on the question of issuing a Jubilee Stamp in commemoration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

PRESENT:

The Honourable W. T. A. Edwards, M.D., Chairman.

The Honourable the Acting Procureur and Advocate General.

The Honourable V. Rohan.

The Honourable H. Stein.

Read: Minute of His Excellency the Governor, No. 20, dated 29th June, 1897, and referred to the Postal Department Enquiry Committee at a meeting of the Council of Government held on the same day.

1. The Committee, after carefully examining and comparing the sixty-nine designs referred to them, unanimously recommend that design No. 34 be selected and the stamps be printed in the colours indicated in the design, with the following modifications:

a. That, on the left hand side, the word "Diamond" be substituted for the word "Jubilee."

b. That the words "thirty-six cents," indicating the value of the stamp, instead of being in green as in the design, be in royal blue so as to make the value of the stamp distinctly apparent; provided that the colour selected harmonizes with the colours of the stamp.

2. The Committee recommend that the die should be cut and the one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) stamps printed in England and that the die be sent to Mauritius along with the stamps—care being taken that the usual supply of seven hundred and fifty (750) stamps, to be distributed amongst the different countries which have adhered to the Postal Union Convention, be in excess of the one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) asked for.

3. That it be well understood that the sale of the one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) stamps be made in Mauritius only within such delay as will be fixed hereafter by this Committee, subject to the approval of the Council of Government.

W. A. EDWARDS, M.D.,

Council Chamber,
5th July, 1897.

Chairman.

At a meeting of the Council of Government held on the 13th July, 1897, the report was

adopted; the number of stamps referred to in clauses 2 and 3 being increased to three hundred thousand (300,000).

WM. C. RAE,

Clerk of the Council of Government.
From "Meekel's Weekly Stamp News."

CHINA.

During the winter 1897-98 the Imperial Postal Administration will maintain communication, by sea and by land, between Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, and Chinkiang.

MARITIME SERVICE.

The I.P.O. Mails will be despatched by the first steamer leaving Shanghai for Chefoo after the arrival of the mails from abroad, and will there connect with a special I.P.O. steamer, which will take the mails to Peitaiho. Thence the mail bags will be forwarded by rail to Tientsin and Peking, and overland to Newchwang.

Similarly, mail bags forwarded to Peitaiho by the Offices above named will be carried to Chefoo and Shanghai by the returning steamers. Dates of departure of steamers or closing of mails will be duly notified by the Offices concerned.

OVERLAND SERVICE.

Conjointly with the Sea Service, Couriers will continue to run—as in former years—thus:—

Between Tientsin and Chinkiang and *vice versa*, daily from about the 11th December to the 21st February, and be *en route* about 12 days.

Between Tientsin and Newchwang, and *vice versa*, twice a week from about the 23rd November to the 16th March, and be *en route* about 6 days.

Between Tientsin and Chefoo, and *vice versa* three times a week, from about the 11th December to the 21st February, and be *en route* about 10 days.

Between Tientsin and Peking, by rail, and *vice versa* daily.

Between Tientsin and Peking, by rail, and *vice versa*, daily.

POSTING MAIL MATTER.

For the overland Route the I.P.O. will receive and forward only Ordinary Mail Matter, such as Letters, Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books of small weight or volume; but by the Sea Route any kind of Mail Matter, as also Parcels, may be forwarded.

Letters and Papers intended for the Sea Route should be marked "By Steamer." Articles on which the route preferred is not designated will be liable to be forwarded by the first Overland Courier.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

1. Ordinary Mail Matter:

- (a) Domestic Mail Matter, Chinese or Foreign, sent to or from any of the Northern Ports, by land or by sea, will be subject to the ordinary Domestic Tariff published at every I.P.O. (Notification No. 20).

(b) International Mail Matter, Chinese or Foreign, sent to or from any of the Ports north of Chefoo, by land or by sea—in addition to the Union rate of postage and registration—will be subject to the Domestic rate of postage, and to the Domestic rate of registration in the case of registered articles, to be paid in advance in the case of outward, or collected from the addressee in the case of inward, correspondence.

2. Parcels:

(a) Domestic parcels, Chinese or Foreign, sent to or from any part of the Northern Ports, by the Sea Route, will be subject to double the ordinary Domestic Tariff.

(b) International Parcels, Chinese or Foreign, sent to or from any of the Ports north of Chefoo, by the Sea Route, will be subject to a special transit fee of 20 cents (equals 50 centimes), levied in advance in the case of Outward, or collected from the addressee in the case of Inward Parcels.

(c) All Parcels—Domestic and International, Inward and Outward—are subject to Customs law. Each parcel must be accompanied by an accurate declaration of weight, nature, and value of contents. Outward International Parcels must be examined by the Customs before posting: Inward International Parcels, as also all Domestic Parcels, will be examined at destination; but Outward Domestic Parcels must hand in to the Customs the preceding declaration before posting. No Parcel will be accepted or delivered by the I.P.O. unless Customs rules have been complied with.

N.B.—By "International" is signified whatever is departing for or arriving from a place not in China.

By "Domestic" is signified whatever is departing for or arriving from a place in China.

RESPONSIBILITY.

The Imperial Postal Administration will make every effort to forward Mail Matter and Parcels safely and promptly, but will not be responsible for delay in transmission nor for losses or damage arising from cases of "*force majeure*." In the case of the loss, through the fault or neglect of the Administration, of a registered article of Mail Matter, the sender or the addressee will be entitled to an indemnity of 50 francs; and in the case of the loss of, or damage to, a Parcel, to an indemnity corresponding to the real value of the loss or damage, but not exceeding 25 francs—the Imperial Administration being in such cases guided by the practice of the Postal Union.

By Order of the Inspector General,

J. A. VAN AALST,

Acting Postal Secretary.

Inspectorate General,

Postal Department,

Peking, 9th November, 1897.



JANUARY 15, 1898.

Philately at Home.

The Philatelic Record—London.

NORWAY.

In continuance of his excellent article on the stamps of Norway, Mr. Harrison deals with the four types of the 24sk. brown, 1863 issue. Then we come to the 1867-8 issue. These were printed by Petersen, of Christiania, in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. Perforated irregularly $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$.

The dates of issue are as follows:—

2 sk.	June, 1867.
4 sk., thick paper	1867.
4 sk., thin paper	End of 1867.
8 sk.	October, 1867.
3 sk.	May, 1868.
1 sk.	May, 1868.

Then follows the 1872-75 issue. New design with post horn. Printed by Petersen, of Christiania, in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. Perforated regularly $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$. The writer gives three varieties in the 1 sk. dark green and seven varieties in the 1 sk. yellow-green, as follows:—

Dark green.

- I. With a break across the lines of shading, giving them the appearance of having a white hair line passing from the oval band immediately above the second "E" of "EEN" to the break in the posthorn—8 times on the sheet.
 - II. With a dot or full stop between the first and second "E" of "EEN." 3rd stamp, 5th row.
 - III. With a full stop after "skilling." 10th stamp, 9th row.
- Yellow-green.
- I. As above. Eight times.
 - II. " 8th stamp, 2nd row.
 - III. " 4th stamp, 1st row.
 - IV. with corner blurred and "E" of "NORGE" badly drawn. 6th stamp, 5th row.
 - V. With round white stop instead of a pearl on the right-hand side of the crown. 7th stamp, 5th row.

- VI. With a thick white line passing from the first "E" of "EEN" to the outside of the oval. 8th stamp, 7th row.
- VII. Two rows of perforation across the top of the sheet. The dates of issue as follows:—

1872. Jan. 1st. 3 sk., carmine.
Var. I.: On semi-transparent paper.
Var. II.: With two rows of perforations at the top.
4 sk. purple, violet.
Var.: On semi-transparent paper.
7 sk. red brown, brown.
Var.: on semi-transparent paper.
1873. 1 sk. Dark green, yellow-green, green.
8 varieties as above.
2 sk., blue, deep blue, ultramarine.
1875. Jan. 1st. 6 sk., yellow-brown.

Regarding the remainders, the writer had better speak for himself as follows:—

"I think perhaps a few words in reference to the Norwegian Remainders will prove of interest and may also serve as a warning with regard to certain values, both to collectors of and specialists in 'Norwegians' alike, and at the same time go far to put some of the other values on the footing they deserve. It is known perhaps to the elder brethren of philately that all the Norwegian remainders were sold in 1888 to a gentleman who at that time held office under the Norwegian Government. The contract states that he alone has the right to sell the remainders for ten years (1888-1898) provided that he takes stamps to the value of 4,000 kr. (about £200 per annum out of the remainder lying at the post-office at Christiania). For the smaller lots this gentleman paid face value cash, and they are now absorbed by collectors, but the values of which great quantities were on hand were to be taken as required. The following were the quantities in 1888:—

1856. 4 skill blue (head) 35 specimens.
1863. 2 " yellow (arms) 8 specimens.
3 " lilac, 50 specimens.
1864. 4 " blue, 284 specimens.
8 " rose, 111 specimens.
24 " brown (shades) quantity not stated, but probably about 500,000 on hand at present.

- 1897, 1 skill black, 285 specimens.
 3 „ lilac, 236 specimens.
 4 „ 4 blue, 1411 specimens on thin paper.
 1872. 1 „ light green (shades) posthorn (2nd setting) about 500,000.
 2 „ blue (shades) posthorn, about 500,000.
 3 „ rose (shades) posthorn, 2,633 specimens.
 4 „ mauve (shades) posthorn, 500,000 specimens, all on the hard paper, not semi-transparent.
 6 „ light brown, hard paper, 363 specimens.
 7 „ brown, hard paper, about 500,000.
 1877. 3 öre orange (posthorn) 200 specimens.
 5 „ blue (shades) quantity not stated.
 10 „ rose (shades), quantity not stated.
 12 „ green, 629 specimens.
 20 „ brown, 722 specimens.

N.B.—Out of the 722 specimens of the 20 öre brown, 1877, 600 were sold to a firm in Christiania, and were used by them to frank their correspondence of other values not mentioned above issued previous to 1877, such as the 1854 and those of the 1806 issues, and 4 skill, 1864, on thick paper and 1 skill, 1872 (first setting) remainders do not exist.

Continental Philately.

Le Timbre-Poste—Brussels.

ROMAGNA.

In our last number we credited Dr. Diena with the few extracts we gave on the reprints of Romagna. The author of the article is Mr. Moens, as really being more interested in these reprints than the learned doctor.

In the present number under review Mr. Moens continues his remarks on these reprints by Usigli and later on by himself. He says that all the reprints made by Usigli are very faulty, although they were done from the original clichés and had the surcharge "Saggio" In January 1888 Moens bought these clichés and had them touched up. But the first reprint was not done until May 1892, and still showed marked variations from the originals. These small differences are all given in extenso, but would be too long to translate here.

Th. Lemaire of Pairs bought these retouched clichés in October, 1895, and sold them to Goldner, of Hamburg, in January, 1897, without reprinting any. Goldner, however, reprinted them early in 1897. The writer does not, however, think that this Hamburg reprint clichés, which are totally different in the size

was done with these clichés, but with new and also in the formation of the letters.

The article concludes with the following remarks:

To finish we will give a few observations on some of the genuine stamps:

- ½ baj. None of the stamps of this value with the exception of 19 out of 120 have a point over the second circle in the right hand top corner.
 3 baj. The fourth circle in the right hand top corner has never a point below.
 5 baj. The thin outer line in the left hand bottom corner is always broken.
 6 baj. If the impression is clear a white dot is always to be found in the thick outer line over the O of BOLLO.
 8 baj. Most of the stamps have badly finished corners. (The clichés of this values were only delivered on the 3rd September whereas all the others on the 1st.)
 20 baj. There is always a black dot under the R of ROMAGNA and often another smaller dot under the N in the same word.

Revue Philatélique Française.—Paris.

MAURITIUS.

The number under review has a very interesting account of the "POST OFFICE" Mauritius take in from the "*Mémoires du Congrès internationale des Timbrophiles tenu à Paris en 1878*."

Until 1878 these two stamps were always considered as belonging to the second issue of Mauritius and we have to thank Major Evans for the trouble he took in going through the archives of the colony, that we know these two stamps were issued first and before the "POST PAID." It appears from the documents found by Major Evans and published in the Memories that these stamps were engraved and printed in September, 1847, by Barnard. There was only one die of each value and each stamp was printed separately.

The stamps were probably issued at the end of 1847 and the public were so glad to use stamps that in a few days the whole supply was exhausted. As it was found impossible to cope with the demand, while printing stamps separately the Postmaster had new plates made containing twelve stamps of the POST PAID design.

According to a letter of the Postmaster dated 20th September, 1847, 700 of these stamps were printed, but according to a letter of 2nd May, 1848, he remembers that 1,000 were printed. At the most therefore 1,000 stamps "POST OFFICE" were printed, probably 500 of each value.

The proud possessors of these stamps are as follows:

Tapling Collection	...	1	blue	1	red
Avery	"	...	1	"	1
unknown	"	...	1	"	"

Ferrary Collection	...	2	„	2	„
Mors	„	1	„	1	„
Mirabeau	„	1	„	1	„
Bernichon	„	1	„	1	„
unknown	„	1	„	1	„
Kirchner Collection (St. Petersburg)		1	„	1	„

That is to say out of 17 copies known 5 are in England and 11 in France. Five or six years ago the pair could be bought for 10,000 frs., four years ago for 17,500 frs., eighteen months ago for 42,000 frs., and lately 48,000 frs. have been paid for the pair from the Legrand Collection.

Philately in the States.

The American Journal of Philately—New York.

General Observations on the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

BY JULES BOUVEZ.

(Continued from page 247.)

As soon as special workshops were put into operation for the manufacture of postage stamps and other postal values, the authorities took very severe measures in order to prevent theft of the manufactured values as well as the clandestine manufacture of stamps and the temporary embezzlement of dies and plates for the purpose of facilitating fraudulent impressions.

It was to this end that orders were issued from the first, for the destruction of dies and plates that had fallen into disuse, and that decrees were issued everywhere, inflicting severe penalties upon counterfeiters of postage stamps. In this matter the various postal administrations worked in unison so that prosecution might be carried on according to the laws of the country in which the crime had been committed.

The convention of the Universal Postal Union expresses itself as follows (article xxxi.), in regard to the steps to be taken in order to discover the use of counterfeit postage stamps for prepayment:

(a)—When the presence of a counterfeit stamp has been discovered on any consignment whatever at the place of departure, by an officer not authorized to make seizure of the article the label is not altered in any way and the article, enclosed in an envelope addressed to the office of destination, is forwarded by registered mail.

(b)—The authorities of the country of departure and of that of destination are notified, without delay, of this formality, by means of a notice, a copy of which is also transmitted to the office of destination, in the envelope containing the article which bears the stamp supposed to be counterfeit.

(c)—The addressee is summoned to confirm the offence.

(d)—The result of the summons is established by affidavits, in which are stated the facts which have occurred, such as non-appearance, refusal to accept the consignment or to

open it and make known the sender. The document is signed by the postal employé and by the addressee of the consignment or by his attorney. If the latter refuses to sign, such refusal is stated in that part of the document intended for the signature.

The statement of the proceedings, together with the articles in evidence, is transmitted by the authorities of the country of destination to the authorities of the country of origin, who then, by the aid of these documents prosecute the offence according to their internal legislation.

In order to acquaint our readers with the precautions taken by the administrations in the manufacture of postage stamps, it will be sufficient to reproduce here the most important parts of some factory regulations dating from 1860, which may be considered as among the most appropriate regulations that have been made on this subject.

After having outlined in detail the work to be done in the factory, the following rules are laid down governing the mode of operation and order:

Work at the factory will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will cease at five in the evening.

Admission is strictly forbidden to persons not connected with the factory.

It is forbidden to bring into the factory any white paper other than that intended for the manufacture of postage stamps. The sheets of paper intended for impression must not pass from the hands of one operative into those of another, whether for glazing, gumming, or perforation, without having been verified, counted, and margined, so that the responsibility may always be placed.

All values, which show a tear, a bad impression, or any other defect which will render them unfit for use, must be cancelled and put aside, so as to be afterwards destroyed. The destruction will take place on the same day as the printing. The rejected impressions will be immersed in a solution of caustic soda, so as to render them unfit for use. They will then be burned in the presence of three functionaries, who will draw up a detailed statement regarding the destruction of the sheets.

A day book will be kept in each section of the shop, in order to have an exact account of what comes in and goes out, as regards cuts, plates, engravings, matrices or sheets. The type, engravings, and all designs of that nature which are not to be used immediately, will be deposited in a safe having three locks, one of the keys of which will be in the possession of the manager of the factory, and the other two will be entrusted to two overseers. All deposits and withdrawals will be declared in a statement signed by the three custodians of the keys.

The printed matter used for the accounts and writings, will consist of coloured paper, which will be delivered by the manager of the factory, to whom it will be returned after use.

A record will be kept of the deliveries and returns, so that no sheet can be used for any other purpose than that intended.

The coloured paper will be kept by the manager of the factory, who will deliver to the superintendent only such quantity as is strictly necessary to supply the needs. The superintendent will distribute this paper to the operators of the presses, and will be held responsible for its use.

After the presses have been stripped, the manager of the factory will have the coloured paper detached, and will see that it is immediately burned, in the presence of the superintendent and of the operator. This proceeding shall always be declared in a written statement.

The manager will always be present at the entrance and departure of the workmen. He will exercise great watchfulness, and if any suspicion should arise, will submit the workmen to close inspection.

At the end of each day, and at every interruption in the work, the presses used in the printing and stamping of postage stamps will be locked up by the manager, who alone will have the right to open the shops."

Evidently, such precaution as these were not likely to facilitate the embezzlement of postal values in the factories.

One point which naturally suggests itself from the foregoing considerations, is the extreme care exercised, from the very beginning, by the postal authorities, in the verification of the values manufactured. It is nevertheless true that errors and faults of printing escaped the notice of the employés at the factory, but they very rarely deceived the eye of the philatelist, for we may say that there is not a single country where errors have not been detected in one or other of the values put on sale.

After having been gummed, perforated, and verified with the greatest care at the factory, the good impressions are put into sealed packets, each one of which contains ordinarily, 25 sheets of one value. Each packet is surrounded by bands crossed in such a way as to permit of the verification of the number of sheets without it being necessary to break the seal, and a string, the two ends of which are joined and sealed, crosses one edge of the sheets of postage stamps as well as the two bands. On one of the bands are indicated the number of sheets, the order numbers, and the value of the sheets enclosed in the packet.

Although there is some variation in the method of preparing the packets, the one which we have just described is the one adopted by the majority of postal authorities.

After these remarks, it will not be without interest to give a table of the totals of the annual consumption of postage stamps in each of the principal countries composing the Postal Union. We borrow this information from some very interesting statistics published by the office of the Union established at Berne, for the year 1877. If we bear in mind that, in

general, the consumption of postage stamps of the smaller values, used especially for postage or newspapers, printed matter and pamphlets, represents only one-tenth of the total amount of the general sales, it will be easy to determine approximately, for each one of the countries mentioned, the quantity sold, and to form a conclusion as the rarity, in-so-far as the values current in 1877 are concerned. The comparison made between one country and another as to the proceeds of the sales of postage stamps, also shows the greater or lesser rarity of the stamps. Thus, for instance, in Europe, more value will be attached to the stamps of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg than to those of Greece; more value to the stamps of Greece than to those of Roumania; and so on, according to the importance of the receipts indicated in the list. Evidently, all that is treated of here is the aggregate of the postal values of one country compared with another, and not each one of the values in particular, some of which may, for some reason, have become rarities.

The Metropolitan Philatelist—New York.

The above publication brings a very sensible contribution on the resuscitated S.S.S.S. by J. W. Scott. He does not believe that even if fifty per cent. of all collectors were bound together to support the S.S.S.S., they would suffice to stop the issue of a single series. Directly the money value becomes mixed with the delights of discovery and accumulation the pleasure of stamp collecting is ended.

If, then, we collect for pleasure only, what matters it to us how many speculative stamps are issued? Very few of us can afford to collect the issues of the entire world; we make such a selection as is pleasing to us and are happy. To those who can afford to collect every stamp the entire series of speculative issues combined does not represent the value of the rarity. It is unfortunate that any Government has ever been tempted to make money in this way, but they cannot be suppressed, and the more they are written against the more harm is done to philately.

Ninety-nine young people out of a hundred who are collecting imagine that "speculative issues," "reprints," and "remainders," are all synonymous for counterfeit, and this has frightened more boys out of collecting than all other causes combined. If you do not desire to kill stamp collecting stop all agitation, excepting against counterfeiting and dishonest dealers.

The following article from the same Journal is in our opinion well worth reading, as it deals with a matter that is of the very highest interest to the revenue.

STAMPS ON CHEMICAL PAPER.

The older collectors recollect the 1866 series of Brazil appearing with a strange blue tinge to the paper, but few, if any, knew the cause of this peculiarity. It was vaguely called chemi-

cal paper, but what the purport might be or what advantages it offered has remained a mystery up to the present date. It now transpires that this bluish tinge was caused by the paper having been treated with an alkali which only slightly altered the appearance of the stamp, but when a second solution was applied in cancellation, chemical action ensued which entirely obliterated the stamp. It will be seen by the circular which we reprint in full that our own Government was experimenting with the principle. It is very likely that stamps so treated may have passed through the hands of collectors and dealers and been discarded as worthless owing to the excessive obliteration.

The Brazilian Government does not appear to have used the reagent in cancellation for we have no recollection of having met with specimens badly disfigured. Specimens of the 2 and 3c. United States stamps so treated are now before us, both being distinguished by a pale brown tint, the cancelling ink being blue.

"FRANCIS' SELF-CANCELLING STAMPS."

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

"Sir:

"Several years ago I invented and patented a mechanical punch for defacing post stamps. It was deemed practicable in many respects for "killing" stamps on letters, but the Department at Washington replied that the attention of the Government was turned to chemistry.

"Since that time I have experimented in many ways, and, at length, succeeded in inventing an effective method of cancelling Post, Inland Revenue, and other stamps, which I claim can be accomplished more permanently and thoroughly and with less trouble and expense than that now pursued. As an endorsement of this statement the reader is referred to the appended letters from responsible parties of many years' experience in the departments whence have issued their special reports.

"On visiting Washington, and laying the matter before the Government, Hon. A. N. Zeverly, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who has charge of these particular subjects, immediately ordered ten thousand stamps to be prepared, under my direction, by the National Bank Note Company of New York, who have the contract for the manufacture of all United States Post Office stamps. This Company was also requested to carefully test the merits of the invention, and report accordingly. Commissioner Lewis also ordered ten thousand Internal Revenue stamps to be prepared under my direction by Messrs. Butler and Carpenter, of Philadelphia, who have the contract for Internal Revenue stamps in this country. After nearly three weeks of careful experiments, the Secretary of the National Bank Note Company reported favourably to Washington on the invention, and courteously furnished me with the annexed letter, the original of which I have in my possession.

"In the meantime I had called on Professor John C. Draper and engaged his efficient services in testing the value of my cancelling ink, as combined with the stamps, and received in reply the subjoined document.

"I sent a copy of this letter to Hon. A. N. Zeverly, at Washington, and subsequently called on him in person. He then informed me that it would be requisite to obtain the report of some postmaster as to the practicability of the invention as a newly applied method, and accordingly addressed a letter to the Bank Note Company to forward some of my prepared stamps to T. Coggeshall, Postmaster, Newport, R.I., notifying him that it was the desire of the Government that he should give the matter a thorough testing, and then report. I waited on the Postmaster, and, after a most careful examination, was told that he would report to Mr. Zeverly on his favourable opinion of the matter. In the meantime, Mr. Coggeshall said he would be very happy to give me his views in the form of a letter, and presented me with the one below. Here we have the favourable report of a practical chemist on the efficiency of my agents; one from the Secretary of a Bank Note Company under whose supervision thousands of stamps are daily manufactured; and thirdly, the endorsements of an experienced Postmaster, whose remarks must of necessity have weight with all those who are interested in the success of the are as follows:—

"It is not my purpose to describe fully, in these pages, the invention, but merely to give the main features of the new principle, which are as follows:—

SELF-CANCELLING POST STAMPS.

"The paper on which the stamp-head is printed is first wet in a certain very cheap chemical solution. The stamp is then gummed and perforated as formerly. When purchased, the stamp is moistened as usual and attached to the letter. But when the Post Office clerk takes up the letter to sort it from the others for different States, on his right hand thumb is a small cot on which is a sponge with a feeder, which is soaked in another chemical solution, kept secret for Government reasons. Now as it is necessary for the clerk to take hold of the letter to throw it aside, of necessity his thumb comes in contact with the stamp; an instantaneous combination takes place, and a defacement comes out that has been endorsed by those who have seen it, as much superior to the present ink. Moreover, my cancellation can only affect the stamp, which is prepared; for if the thumb-sponge wet the envelope, it dries off without any mark, whilst the present 'killer' now used, daubs over various parts of the envelope, besides affecting the stamp. Take for instance a large envelope with some eighteen or nineteen stamps, such as I myself have seen cancelled by the present system. It requires eighteen or nineteen blows to effect this, while with my system the thumb is rapidly

slid over the whole number of stamps, and by this one motion they are more rapidly and thoroughly cancelled. Thousands of times a day the locality or 'Rating Mark' is put on the stamp, to save time and trouble, which does not sufficiently destroy it and leaves an almost invariably undecipherable mark of locality. This has been positively forbidden by the Postmaster General. If my method were adopted, the rating mark would always be placed on the left hand lower corner, while the thumb, in arranging the 'letters,' would cancel the stamps.

SELF-CANCELLING INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

"It was necessary that the post stamps should not be cancelled till seen by the clerk in the Post Office, and afterwards defaced. But it is the reverse with Internal Revenue stamps. They must be cancelled the moment they are attached. This has been accomplished after much trouble and no little experiment, the method being not only cheap, but entirely satisfactory. The stamp presents the same appearance as the present one, having been only soaked in the prepared water previous to printing; then, when dry, a coat of gum is applied over a stencil plate leaving the word 'paid,' 'cancelled,' 'U.S.,' or any of their equivalents. When the stamp is run through the perforator, it also passes through two buffers, where a powdered preparation is rolled in. When wanted for use, by wetting the stamp, as formerly, the saliva acts as an agent, combines the two chemical preparations, and immediately a black bar on the words 'paid,' 'U.S.,' come out, permanently cancelling the stamp and doing away with the tedious and annoying practice now enforced, of putting one's initials on the stamp. When it is known that about one million Revenue stamps and nearly one million and a half Post stamps are manufactured daily, the value of the invention and a granted royalty may be fully appreciated by those even of a speculative mind."

Philately in other Countries.

Journal Philatelico.—S. Paulo. BRAZIL.

This journal brings in one of the last numbers a detailed list of all the variations of the 50 Reis of 1893, which we translate for the benefit of our readers, who no doubt have sometimes found it impossible to arrange their stamps chronologically.

Issue 1893. Southern Cross in an oval, Correo and E. U. do Brazil at the top, Jornaes and value at the bottom.

Perforated 11.

50 reis; light yellow-green.

Perforated 11½.

50 reis; pale yellow-green.

50 ,, light yellow-green.

50 ,, yellow-green.

Perforated 13 by 11.

50 reis; green.

50 ,, yellow-green.

50 ,, dark yellow-green.

50 ,, light yellow-green.

50 ,, pale yellow-green.

Horizontally badly perforated, and vertically perforated 11.

50 reis; yellow-green.

Perforated 13½ by 11.

50 reis; yellow-green.

50 ,, light yellow-green.

Perforated 13½ by 11½.

50 reis; green.

50 ,, pale green.

50 ,, yellow-green.

50 ,, pale green-yellow.

Perforated 14 by 11½.

50 reis; green.

50 ,, yellow-green.

50 ,, light yellow-green.

50 ,, pale yellow-green.

Horizontally badly perforated, and vertically perforated 11½.

50 reis; yellow-green.

50 ,, light yellow-green.

Badly perforated.

50 reis; yellow-green.

50 ,, bright yellow-green.

Imperforate.

50 reis; green.

50 ,, yellow-green.

50 ,, light yellow-green.

Same as before, but the letters of *Correio* end in two lines at the bottom.

Perforated 11½.

50 reis; yellow-green.

50 ,, light yellow-green.

Perforated 13 by 11.

50 reis; yellow-green.

50 ,, bright yellow-green.

50 ,, light yellow-green.

50 ,, pale yellow-green.

Perforated 13 by 11½.

50 reis; yellow-green.

Perforated 13½ by 11.

50 reis; yellow-green.

Perforated 14 by 11½.

50 reis; yellow-green.

50 ,, light yellow-green.

Horizontally badly perforated, and vertically 11.

50 ,, pale yellow-green.

Horizontally imperforate, and vertically perforated 11½.

50 reis; yellow-green.

The same paper gives an illustration of a strip of the 1843 issue, consisting of two 30 reis and one 60 reis stamp, with a space of 13 mm between the stamps.

From this strip, it seems that both these values were printed on the same sheet which was afterwards cut along a centreline, before being issued to the public. We do not think for one moment that one cliché of the 60 reis value was included in the 30 reis plate.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union
and the Scottish Philatelic Society.

VOL. 8.

FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

[PRICE 3D.] No. 86.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1898.

We hear already of German stamps surcharged not Kiao chao, but China in big black letters. We suppose the wish is father to the thought in this case.

A good time seems to be coming for collectors of triangular Capes, several sheets in mint condition having been found.

Among the old letters in the Post-Office "museum" is one from Benjamin Franklin, addressed to the Postmaster-General in London on 24th March, 1776. This letter was replied to in 1783, the writer apologising for the delay on the ground that he "had been out of town for a few days."

The programme of the forthcoming Italian National Philatelic Exhibition is not out yet. The Jury, however, has already been appointed as follows: President, Dr. E. Diena; Members, C. Bader-Muller, J. Bernichon, Chev. V. E. Caponna, E. Loli, and E. Stock.

Strange to say, that although the Exhibition is to be national, foreign exhibitors are invited, but they can only show Italian States, and we fear very much that none will compete.

Bolivia 1867 issue are coming in large numbers into the market, used as well as cancelled. According to the *Dresden Philatelist*, they are reprints, which have been produced in Bolivia.

The new Barbadoes are said to be put on sale for at least a year, and cannot therefore be called speculative even by the S.S.S.S.

The last day for application for space at the Utrecht International Stamp Exhibition is April 15th, and all exhibits must be sent in by May 10th.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria has had the misfortune to lose their valuable library of Philatelic works in the recent fire in Melbourne. We can assure our Philatelic brethren across the sea of our deepest sympathy, and hope the letter we print in another column will have the desired result.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FIRST PROVISIONAL.

For the first time in the forty years of its existence Newfoundland's post-office had occasion to surcharge stamps. The cause of this was the exhaustion of the 1 cent. stamps of the Cabot issue in October last, and although a new set had been ordered from the American Bank-Note Company some time ago, no supply

of this value could be obtained to obviate the deficiency.

Recourse was therefore had to surcharging another value, and the one chosen was the 3 cent. value of 1890 (head of Queen Victoria to left). Some 400 sheets of 100 stamps were accordingly surcharged with the words "ONE CENT" in one line between two horizontal bars. The bars are 18 mm. apart and 2 mm. wide, crossing the figures of the old value. The letters of the surcharge are to be found in three positions:—

In Type I. about 3 mm. from the lower bar.

In Type II. about 2½ mm. „

In Type III. about 2¼ mm. „

Elaborate preparations had been taken by the Postmaster to avoid a great rush by speculators, the principal being that no more than five specimens could be sold to any applicant, but in spite of this so many buyers appeared that it was feared the whole provisional issue of 40,000 would be exhausted before a supply of new 1 cent. stamps could arrive. The sale was therefore peremptorily stopped, and only circulars and newspapers for abroad were accepted and had to be paid for in cash, the officials affixing the stamps. Thanks to these measures no other values had to be surcharged.

As we have said before, 400 sheets only are said to have been surcharged. Each sheet containing 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10 was cut into two horizontally, it is said, to facilitate the printing.

The relative value of each variety can easily be seen from the following diagram:—

I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I.

I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I.

I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I.

II. II. II. II. II. II. II. II. III. III.

Of the III. Type, therefore, only 1,600 specimens exist, and of the II. only 6,400, the rest being 32,000.

In addition to this, two distinct shades exist in the surcharged stamps, one more greyish, the other more lilac.

New Leaves to Cut,

A HISTORY OF BRITISH POSTMARKS.
by

J. H. DANIELS.

Published by UPCOTT GILL, London.

Price 2s. 6d., 184 pp.

A new era of collecting has opened for the British collector, and the above book will undoubtedly contribute largely to collectors taking up the study of British postmarks. On the Continent, notably in Germany, this study has a very large number of adherents and several works have already appeared dealing with the various postmarks of the German Empire and the incorporate states.

Now for the first time a work has also appeared in England dealing systematically with the postmarks that have been used in the United Kingdom and Ireland beginning

with the year 1666, and ending at the present time. Special chapters are devoted to the obliterations used for Exhibitions, Ship and Packet Letters, Special Offices' Stamps, Newspaper Branch Stamps, and Registered Lettermarks. A full list of all the numbers used is appended and contains all the office numbers from 1--999, 001--099, A01--A99, and of each subsequent letter to K., omitting I.; K76 being the highest number in use at present.

One little fault, however, we have to mention, and this is the absence of the dates, when the various alterations were introduced. It is the same in stamp collecting, the dates of issue being a *sine qua non* in every good collection. It may be extremely difficult in the case of postmarks to give exact dates, nevertheless this should have been attempted. For instance, the present type of obliteration, we refer to the one giving the time of posting in figures, is illustrated on page 67, No. 206. The date given here is April 26, 1895, to our knowledge this type was already in force at the end of 1894.

The work is fully illustrated by some 350 reproductions of postmarks, including facsimiles of envelopes bearing the signatures of Disraeli and Gladstone. It is well printed on good toned paper, handsomely bound and withal cheap.

We can heartily recommend the work to all lovers of philately and especially to those that make the British stamps their study.

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF EUROPE.

by
W. A. S. WESTOBY.

Published by L. UPCOTT GILL, London.

Parts III. and IV., 1/- each.

Two more parts of the excellent book on the Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe by Mr. Westoby have come to hand, and only tend to confirm our opinion as to the high value of the work. The two parts under review deal with the stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina (conclusion), Bremen, Brunswick, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France including China, the Levant, Madagascar, Tangier, and Zanzibar, and of Germany under the following sub-divisions: Thurn and Taxis, North German Confederation and German Empire.

They are written in the well known masterly style we are so used to, and will prove of the highest value to every collector. Why the author, however, omits to mention the official compound perforations of the 1875 issue of Finland, and gives the unofficial La Susse of France, we do not quite understand. We also have our doubts about Denmark not presenting many difficulties to the collector.

We can strongly recommend this work to every philatelist, which upon completion is sure to be a valuable addition to the library.

BRITISH INDIAN ADHESIVE STAMPS
SURCHARGED FOR NATIVE STATES.

by

C. STEWART-WILSON.

Part I. Published by the PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF INDIA. Price 5/-

We are charmed with the first part of this work and must congratulate the premier society of India to the splendid addition they are about to give to our philatelic library.

The first part deals with the surcharged stamps of Chamba, Faridkot and Gwalior. They are fully illustrated by the following plates:—

Plate 1. Chamba errors.

Plate 2. Faridkot errors.

Plate 3. Lower pane of Gwalior six annas stamps, showing the two types of vernacular surcharge.

Plate 4. Gwalior errors.

In order to dispel the suspicions surrounding the origin of these stamps, the author gives the modes of production as follows:

"The surcharging is done in Calcutta at the Government of India Central Printing Press under conditions of supervision, etc., which make underhand dealings impossible. The stamps to be surcharged are supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary under special precautions, and a like number have to be returned to him after receiving the surcharge. The employees cannot bring into the office, or introduce extraneous matter, such as unused stamps bought for the purpose into the machines and cannot manipulate the setting of the surcharge when once passed."

Each type has to be set 240 times and, of course, mistakes are bound to occur, and cannot be avoided. This is given as the reason for the great number of errors existing in the surcharges.

In Chamba 24 ordinary stamp and 197 errors are given.

In Faridkot 17 ordinary stamp and 56 errors are given.

In Gwalior 59 ordinary stamp and 72 errors are given.

The work is well printed, the illustrations are done by photo-etching and are quite clear.

We have not the slightest fear that all specialists of Indian surcharged stamps will gladly hail the advent of this work, which undoubtedly will answer many questions which have hitherto puzzled them.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF
VICTORIA.

178, Russell Street,
Melbourne

1st December, 1897.

DEAR SIR

I have been requested to bring under your notice that the room formerly occupied

by the above Society, together with the whole of the contents, have been totally destroyed by the recent great fire in Melbourne, and were uninsured.

Amongst the contents was a valuable Library of Standard Works on Philately, and also bound copies of the leading journals, as well as the recognised catalogues of the world.

The loss sustained by the Society has been considerable, and it has therefore been decided to appeal to the generosity of Members and other Philatelists to assist with any Books or Journals, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned.

Trusting to receive a favorable reply, and thanking you in anticipation,

I remain, yours truly,

S. D. ABRAHAM.

Decree.

CUBA, PORTO RICO, AND PHILLIPINES.

On the proposition of the Colonial Minister, with the sanction of the Ministry, In the name of my son, the King Alfonso XIII., and as Queen-Regent of the Kingdom, I decree the following:—

1 Art.—The following tariff of postal rates be approved for the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and the same will commence with the 1st of January, 1898.

2 Art.—For the use of the said tariff there will be made 20 kinds of stamps and 8 kinds of postcards, the former will be of the following values:—1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 milesimas de peso; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60, and 80 centavos de peso; 1 and 2 pesos; the latter will be charged 5 milesimas, 1, 2, and 3 centavos for the single, and double those prices for the double or reply-paid cards.

Each stamp will bear at the top the name of the island and the year; at the sides the words: "Correos," "Telegrafos," and at the bottom the value of the stamp; they will be changed when the Colonial Minister considers it convenient.

3 Art.—From the said date the special telegraph stamps printed for the islands of Cuba and the Philippines will be suppressed, those given above taking their place.

Given at our Palace, October 8th, 1897.

MARIA CRISTINA,

The Colonial Minister,
Segismundo Moret.

From *La Timbrologia Espanola*.

D.F.G.B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

PRICE PER INSERTION :—

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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.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, And the P.F.G.B. Advertiser.

SUBSCRIPTIONS :—

Per Annum 2/6 post free.
Single number 3d.

All subscriptions commence with January.

L'ABONNEMENT :—

Par an Fcs 3.15 franco.
„ numéro „ 0.30 „

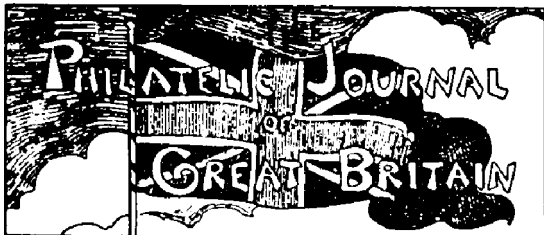
Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier.

BEZUGSPREIS :—

Per Jahr M. 2 50 post frei.
Jede Nummer „ 0.25 „

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



FEBRUARY 15th, 1898.

The question of the effect of a guarantee given on the sale of a stamp has more than once been the subject of discussion in various journals. It has been said that the guarantee carried with it to the purchaser more than the mere right to have his money returned within a reasonable time after the discovery of something wrong in the stamp guaranteed. Some have gone so far as to say that the seller ought to be made to replace the wrong stamp

with the true article, it being pointed out that the buyer believing he has the stamp often only discovers it is wrong when the price has largely increased.

The seller on the other hand has maintained that the guarantee only carries with it the genuine belief of the seller that the stamp is as represented coupled with an undertaking to return the cash paid should it be otherwise.

It has always seemed to us that neither of these positions exactly meet the justice of the case.

Under the latter proposition it is obvious that the seller obtains the advantage, inasmuch as he by means of the guarantee effects a sale when he otherwise would not, and in many cases the stamp although wrong may not be detected whilst in the hands of the first purchaser who alone could obtain from the sellers satisfaction upon the guarantee, so even if called upon the seller is better off (by the amount of the interest on the purchase money) than he was when he gave the guarantee.

On the other hand the purchaser's proposition manifestly goes too far: for example, to put the case which appeared in a contemporary recently of the sale many years ago of a set of Moldos, in a packet amongst other stamps, all the stamps being guaranteed genuine. The Moldos as is only to be expected in such a case, have turned out to be forgeries. Now it would be monstrous to compel the original seller to replace such stamps with the *rara ares in Europe*. What is wanted is a *via media*, which will curb any recklessness on the part of the seller, and afford reasonable satisfaction and security to the buyer parting with his money.

We have now a judicial decision upon the point in a case which was argued before Justices Day and Lawrance on an appeal from the decision of the Manchester County Court Judge. In that case an orchid was sold as *Cattleya Acklandia Alba* upon a warranty. When it bloomed 2 years after the sale, it turned out to be the ordinary variety and not *Alba*. The County Court Judge took the seller's view as set out above and gave judgment for the return of the purchase money only. The purchaser maintained he was entitled to have the article he purchased replaced with the proper plant or its value, and being dissatisfied with the decision appealed.

Justices Day and Lawrance took a more favourable view of what the purchaser was entitled to than the Judge below, and held, in addition to the return of the purchase money, that he should have interest on his money and some compensation. This case is analogous to the case of a guaranteed stamp. The only question which remains open is the principle of determining what is reasonable compensation in the case of a stamp, the considerations on that head in the case of an orchid being materially different. It seems to us that the proper way of determining this point is to take the difference between the price paid and the

price at which the particular stamp could be purchased when the fault is discovered, and then to award the purchaser a reasonable percentage (we suggest 20 per cent.) of that difference.

Do as I say,
not
as I do.

The various articles in our contemporary press on the subject of speculative or unnecessary issues and in support of the S.S.S.S. we have read with great enjoyment, and are only sorry that the labour which some of them must have caused their writers has not been spent on some worthier object. Some of the reasons advanced why the S.S.S.S. should be supported are really too frail to deserve notice, did they not emanate from the pens of otherwise eminent philatelists.

In a certain contemporary we read: "They, i.e., commemorative issues, are *objectionable only* when they are manipulated for the *non-postal* benefit of poverty-stricken exchequers." (The italics are ours.) Yet in a former number the same writer, in speaking of the British Hospital stamps, says: "We trust every philatelist will secure a copy of the two values—one shilling and two shillings and sixpence—and that those pretty souvenirs of a grand national effort in a truly benevolent direction will find a permanent place on the English page of every collection worthy of the name." Now in our opinion these two declarations do not entirely agree; in fact it seems to us the one clashes with the other. What are the readers of our contemporary really to believe, and how does the writer justify his change of front?

Whatever we do, let us be consistent, and not laud to the skies one issue, whatever might be the motive inducing one to do so, and immediately afterwards shout down another which is equally as objectionable, assuming either can be placed in such a category.

Our friend the genial editor of the Monthly Journal does not agree with us, because he does not believe that the stamps condemned by the S.S.S.S. are often found in the wastepaper baskets of ordinary business houses. Our own experience and that of several of our friends teach us differently. Canada (Jubilee), Newfoundland (Cabot), Greece (Olympians, just rehabilitated), Uruguay (La Paz), not to mention some of the older issues, condemned by the S.S.S.S., have come to this country in large quantities on ordinary business correspondence. That the high Canadians are not often found is not a very sound argument. They are on a par with the high British values to which no one has hitherto dreamed of objecting. Several of our friends, in fact, have started collections of this so-called rubbish, keeping all the commemorative stamps and Seebecks on their entires; no doubt in years to come they will reap the benefit of thus following our advice, just in the same way as only too many collectors of old stamps judge

the time to be now opportune for disposing of their hoarded antiquities.

Of course, there is not the slightest doubt that collectors of the issues to, say 1890, look despisngly on the flood of new issues; on the other hand, it is just as true that new collectors cannot possibly hope to obtain at the prices ruling to-day anything like a complete collection, and perforce must commence at a later date.

One of our chief objections to the S.S.S.S. is that its action brings new issues *en bloc* into dis-repute, and consequently hurts the feelings of the new collector, who has already sufficient to contend with in the high-handed way in which he is looked down upon and treated by his brethren of the old school.

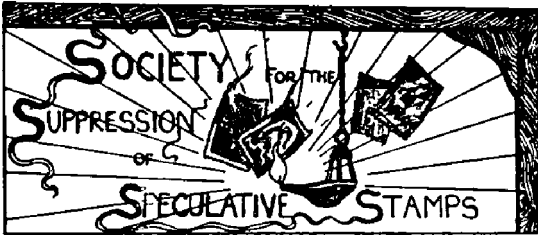
To conclude our remarks which we are obliged to make in self-defence, let us add a few words of advice.

An object that wants so much bolstering up as the S.S.S.S. seems to do cannot possibly succeed. If the matter advocated does not find a response in the hearts of the majority of collectors (and we deny most emphatically that it does) no amount of rhetoric will make it succeed. Our vastly increased subscription list this year is the best proof that the line of action we have taken in this matter has the full and unstinted approval of collectors. The letters of congratulation we have received from our readers and the increasing numbers of advertisements show us we have nothing to fear; as a matter of fact, have forced us to print larger editions. We do not say you must connect so-and-so, neither do we advise collectors not to collect so-and-so. Let everyone collect what he pleases if he treats stamp collecting as a hobby. Those, however, who look upon stamp collecting as a money-making game are well able to look after themselves. The greatest enemy to philately to-day, in our humble opinion, is the latter individual; he who simply buys to force up prices and then sells. Such a collector is no more than a philatelic gambler. If the S.S.S.S. be again constructed we hope it will be on the basis of dropping one letter, and be known as the Society for the Suppression of Speculators. Then every philatelist will give it unstinted support.

We cannot conclude this article without pointing out that in the very numbers of our contemporaries running down particular issues, advertisements appear of the publishers and others offering for sale the identical stamps, calling forth such strong comments from the editors of the papers. A man is known by the company he keeps, so a guide to a paper is the class of advertisements. What would be thought of a philatelic journal in its advertising columns inserting offers of forged stamps on original envelopes? From the point of view of our friends, the stamps condemned by the S.S.S.S. form a greater danger to philately than anything else. In spite of this, they

allow their valuable papers to be the means of facilitating the purchase of that which in time is said to bring ruin to our hobby.

We commend the heading of these lines to the consideration of our friends. Let us be true and consistent and do not let our actions clash with our words.



I am directed by the Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to inform you that the Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, have specially considered the question of the proposed issue of stamps in connection with the Jubilee Free Public Library at Otago, New Zealand.

The Sub-Committee are of opinion that these stamps are undoubtedly of a speculative nature and constitute an attempt to induce collectors to include in their collections labels which are absolutely useless and worthless, and they would advise all amateurs to have nothing whatever to do with them.

Yours truly,

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,

H. R. OLDFIELD,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Australian Notes.

By

A. F. BASSET HULL.

The "Record Reign" 2d. of New South Wales has undergone a change of shade from dark blue to ultramarine. This change was rendered necessary on account of the darker colour failing to show up the postmark with sufficient distinctness. The new colour was issued on the 1st instant.

I have seen a set of stamped envelopes which it is proposed to issue for Tasmania. There are only two values, viz., 2d. and 2½d. The stamps are printed in the right upper corner of the envelopes, from *cliches* of the type of the current adhesives, and in the same colours respectively, green and magenta. The paper is white laid, and the size 142 x 80 mm. On the address side of the envelopes there are very artistic views of Tasmanian scenery, produced from Indian ink drawings made by Mr. D. Warry. There are twelve of such views in

all, six on the 2d., and six on the 2½d. envelope. The views are in black. These envelopes are intended to advertise the charms of Tasmanian scenery, and I do not think that they were issued with any intention to exploit the pockets of philatelists. Of course there are so few comparatively who collect entire envelopes at all that very little harm can be done to collectors by the issue, and they are certainly pretty things for visitors to use when writing home to their friends.

Adverting to the remarks in my last communication on the subject of the 4d. (?) Van Diemen's Land on laid paper, I have recently met with another case which supports my theory. In examining the collection of Mr. Hall, a Sydney resident, I found a very fine unused copy of the octagonal 4d., coarse plate, cut square. On turning it up to the light I found that it was on the wide laid paper. Mr. Hall informed me that he had had the stamp in his possession for over thirty years, and that it originally came from the collection of a Mr. Clerk who was in the same school in Hobart as the Bests, Davies, and Brown. Mr. Hall was also attending the school, and well remembers the rivalry that existed between the boy-collectors mentioned.

The Taping Collection.

The stamps at the British Museum have again been changed. The stamps of Spain from 1852 to the end of 1872 are now on view, and undoubtedly make a very fine show.



To Mr. W. T. Wilson we are indebted to the following warning respecting

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Provisional, 1891, surcharged in manuscript and initialed A.B. 1a. on 4a. brown.

I have recently had offered me from Bombay several of these stamps which are fraudulent. The surcharge is genuine, but the stamps have been used fiscally, in the usual manner. This has been partly cleaned, and they have been neatly obliterated with the proper postmark, Mombassa, 1891.

Schleswig-Holstein.

BY

GEO. B. DUERST.

(Continued from page 8.)

Strange to say Mr. Moëns does not mention the stamps of this issue in his work on the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein; in his large catalogue, however, they are given and headed "Gouvernement Insurrectionnel."

The decree for this issue was dated Kiel, April 2nd, 1850, and reads as follows:

Conformably to the decision of the Chamber of Representatives on the 26th of March of this year the Government decrees as follows:—

§ 1. The Finance Department be authorized to cause stamps to be manufactured by the affixing of which the franking of letters according to the tariff can be done.

These stamps will bear the coat of arms of Schleswig-Holstein.

§ 2. Whosoever

1) manufactures or forges stamps with the view of fraud or uses such imitations or forged stamps for the franking of letters or

2) helps the author of the forgeries to use such imitations for the franking of letters or procures others to do so—will be punished with penal servitude up to 5 years.

This decree gives neither the value nor the colours in which the stamps were to be issued. Several designs were submitted, and one of them being approved of, the firm of H. W. Köbner and Lehmkuhl in Altona secured the printing contract. They were ordered to print the stamps on what is called "Dickenson paper," i.e., paper containing either vertical or horizontal silk threads. This was obtained from Pasing near Munich in Bavaria and had blue vertical silk threads.

An official notice dated Kiel, November 5th, 1850, describes the stamps, and also gives the values to be issued in the first paragraph. § 2 says, that only "letters," not parcels could be franked by these stamps. § 3 deals with letters either not franked at all or insufficiently franked, and strange to say in either case the addressee had to pay the full postage, and no account was taken of any stamps that may have been put on the letters. If too many stamps had been affixed to any letter the sender had to bear the loss. A further curious remark was that no stamp could be used a second time.

A further official notice published the same day for the use of the officials deals with the cancellations. Strange to say neither the word "obliteration" nor the word "cancellation" was used, but the word "blacken" (*schwärzen*). The despatching office had to "blacken" every stamp with the official die (17 horizontal lines surrounding a square containing the number of the office in the

centre). If any stamps were not "blackened" at all or too lightly, the receiving office had to cancel them with the date cancellation die, which ordinarily had to be put on the envelope.

These stamps were printed in sheets of 80 stamps.

To Mr. Rosenkranz I am indebted for the above decrees, as also for the following figures of the quantities printed and delivered :

	1 schill. blue.	2 schill. rose.
Nov. 10, 1850	80,000	40,000
„ 25, „	20,000	20,000
Dec. 24, „	100,000	100,000
Feb. 14, 1851	1,100,000	540,000
	<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>
Total	1,300,000	700,000

The cost of the dies was 1000 Mk. Crt. = £58 6s 8d

„ „ printing „ 1250 „ = £72 18 4d

At the post offices stamps to the value of 1599 Mk. 2 schill = £93 5s 7d were sold, and letters franked with such stamps numbered 8701, and the value of the stamps used was 893 Mk. 3 schill. = £52 2s.

A third die of the value of 3 schill. was also made but not used.

Issue of 15th November, 1850.

Large double-headed eagle with the ducal coat-of-arms embossed in the centre, above which the word POST, and below the word SCHILLING. In the two top corners are the letters S and H, meaning Schleswig and Holstein, in the two lower corners the values in figures. Printed in colours on white Dickenson paper with vertical blue silk threads. Imperforate.

1 schilling blue, dark and light.

2 „ rose, „ „

Mr. Rosenkranz thinks the first printing of both values to have been in the darker shade, as nearly all the remainders are light blue and light rose.

The cancellation die numbers run from 1-42. Those mostly found are 3 (Altona), 11 (Glückstadt) and 18 and 19 (Kiel).

Schleswig-Holstein possessed also the following post offices : Hamburg (12), Lübeck (20), Eutin (10) and Schwartau (42), although these places were outside the two duchies.

The provisional government was dissolved on February 1st, 1851, the stamps could, however, be used for franking letters until the end of August.

The large remainders were sent to Copenhagen with all documents and dies. They have been sold gradually, and their present high price seems to indicate that the stock must be nearly exhausted.

• Reprints of this issue do not exist.—(*To be Continued*).

Philatelic Exhibition at Sheffield.

The Sheffield Philatelic Society, though only established three or four years ago, held on the 25th ult. its first exhibition at the Cutler's Hall; a better place could not have been found if the members were to look far and wide. Plenty of light and large rooms ensured a good view of the exhibits without being in any way crushed, although a good number of visitors were present, a charming selection of music by a good band made the evening a delightful one for all, visitors as well as members. The Lord and Lady Mayoress were amongst the visitors that were welcomed by the President, Mr. J. F. Peace. Other visitors present were from London, Manchester, Oldham, and Leeds.

The exhibits were neatly arranged on long tables; they were mostly on sheets. A few albums were also shown.

The President's collection was chiefly of the countries of Europe, and included Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, Northern and Southern States of Germany, German Empire, Holland, Hungary, Prussia, Russia, and Saxony; also Canada, Newfoundland, Chili, and Japan, the issue of some of these countries being complete. The stamps of Canada included a complete unused set of the Jubilee issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. to 5 dollars, bearing pictures of our Queen in 1837 and 1897. They are in excellent condition. The Newfoundland also included the Jubilee issue, these bearing pictures of the Queen, Prince of Wales, views of the coast, and pursuits of the country. The Japanese were remarkable, as they were all forgeries, and had been purchased in that country. It is worthy of noting by collectors, that the authorities in that country allow these stamps to be sold if they bear a syllabic character, denoting "Forgery," but it requires an expert to decipher them. A characteristic of the President's collection was the neatness and arrangement of all the stamps. On the first sheet each country's proper coat of arms was placed, each sheet contained the name printed by hand in old English type, and all issues were classified according to date, watermark and perforation. Mr. R. Sneath exhibited ten sheets of British East African stamps, including registration envelopes, postcards, and wrappers. Amongst them were many rare provisional stamps and surcharges, and full sets of the latest permanent issue used and unused, in pairs, strips, and blocks, as well as the latest provisional issue, namely, Zanzibar stamps over printed "British East Africa" in three lines. An interesting feature of this collection was the Uganda locals, two of which were shown, representing the first and second issue. These stamps were made by the Rev. E. Miller, who acted as postmaster at Uganda. Also included in Mr. Sneath's exhibit were six cards of British South African stamps, including the early issues and several values of the Provisional issue of Bulu-

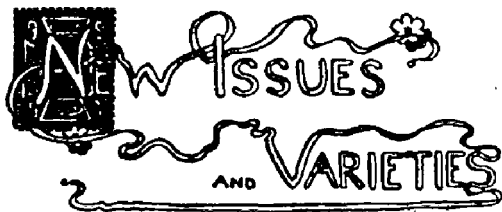
wayo, on Cape stamps, also the last issue complete in singles, pairs, and blocks. Mr. Sneath also exhibited a fine assortment of the stamps of Central Africa—Zanzibar, including registration envelopes, postcards, and wrappers: the stamps of Gambia, Queen's head, 1878-9 issue of the Transvaal, Niger Coast, Queensland, South Australia, and other varieties of British Colonial stamps.

The most imposing display was made by Mr. G. H. Hunt, who is an old and ardent collector. It comprised nearly 400 varieties of postage stamps of Great Britain, including the 1d. and 2d. Mulready envelopes and wrappers, issued in 1840, and fine shades of all issues, with the various watermarks; the rare 2s. brown, and all the high values, including the £5 orange. Also specimens of all the values of embossed envelope stamps, single and compound, and English stamps surcharged with Turkish currency, for use in the Levant post-offices. A unique and almost complete display of the postage stamps of our African possessions are seen. The stamps of the various Chartered Companies were numerous represented. The British South Africa Company was complete, including the Buluwayo Provisionals. A fine collection of Cape of Good Hope included the celebrated Provisionals, printed in the Colony, from wood blocks. British Bechuanaland issues were almost complete, with a fine series of the unappropriated dies, including high values. British East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorate were shown complete with all the rare Provisionals, and another Chartered Company—the British Central Africa Company. An almost complete collection of the stamps of Mauritius included many old and rare varieties, forming an interesting display. The curious labels issued for the British Consular Mail in Madagascar attracted attention, and the bright bi-coloured stamps of the Seychelles were noticeable. The stamps of Natal and Zululand included the complete surcharged British stamps, and the rare 5s. specimen. Turning to the West Coast of Africa, there were stamps of Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and the Niger Coast Protectorate. Probably such a large and complete collection of United States postage stamps as exhibited has not been seen in this neighbourhood before, and an immense amount of patience and research has been expended in getting it together. It is practically complete, and numbers over 500 varieties, all in the finest condition. Many are very rare and difficult to obtain, including the set of 1869 issue, without grill, the Periodical stamps, official departmental stamps, and embossed envelope stamps of the various dies. Oceania is represented by Fiji, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Tonga, Victoria, and Western Australia. In addition, almost complete collections of the Republics of Columbia and Mexico were displayed.

Mr. J. H. Chapman sent a very fine collection of the stamps of Roumania, comprising nearly 600 varieties, the different watermarks, perforations, etc., being very complete. There was also a set of the curious Spanish Frank stamps of Dr. Thebussem, including the autograph of that gentleman. Other countries whose stamp issues were represented were Naples, Tuscany, Sardinia (containing many rare shades of colour), Italy, Norway (complete), Belgium, Holland (complete, and showing many fine shades), Dutch Indies, Surinam, and Curacao. A complete plate of the first English adhesive penny black stamp, with the red Maltese Cross cancellation, was shown by Mr. Bradley, of Broomhall Park. A similar plate, but showing the black cancellation of 1841, was also shown, together with complete plates of the first twopenny blue stamp and the penny red, each bearing the characteristic cancellation marks. The exhibits of Mr. Wilmot Taylor included a collection of Great Britain, both used and unused varieties, also of Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, which showed the wonderful workmanship and shades of colour these stamps contain. The following countries were also represented:—U.S.A., Columbus issue; Canadian Jubilee, 1807; Cape of Good Hope. The work of the stamp forger was on view, and these evidences of his skill, together with several sheets of reprints, would, no doubt, be of use to the young philatelist. Mr. H. Hawley sent French, Spanish, Hanover, Hamburg, Malta, Cyprus, Suez Canal, Gibraltar, and other specimens, together with the frame of English issues arranged so as to design the letters "V.R." and a Royal crown. Included in Mr. J. G. Hawley's exhibits were 30 cards of English stamps on the original letter sheets, comprising many rare specimens.

We heartily congratulate the Committee and the members of the Sheffield Philatelic Society on the success they have achieved by their first exhibition.

The evening concluded with a lantern display by Mr. H. Hilckes. The stamps were thrown by reflection on a screen. It was perhaps the length of the room that made them appear rather indistinct. The points by which forgeries and varieties could be distinguished were, however, given by the lecturer in his usual lucid manner.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The new regulations regarding free delivery of Telegrams have necessitated altera-

tions in the "Notice" on the back of the Stamped Telegraph Forms.

Borneo. The following values of the new issues have been surcharged 'POSTAGE DUE.'

P.D.	1c. black, bistre and black.
2c.	" carmine.
3c.	" mauve and olive.
5c.	" vermilion and black.
6c.	" olive-brown.
8c.	" mauve.
12c.	" blue.

Canada. The following of the new issue have, or will, shortly appear.

1c.	bluish-green.
8c.	orange.
L.C.	3c. green on blue.

Hong Kong. The *A.J.P.* has a note as follows:—
"Dr. R. Benjamin has shown us a remarkable stamp of this Colony in the shape of a 2c. rose, Watermarked Crown C.A., on a thicker paper than the regular stamps, and perforated 12, with a peculiar rough and uneven perforation. It does not in any way resemble the perforation in this gauge, which belongs to the 1883-84 period of the Colonial issues. Can any of our English contemporaries explain the curiosity?" We are afraid we cannot.

India. *Charkari.* The *Monthly Journal* has received a supply of the ½a. much better printed than before.

¼a. dull purple.

Hind. The same paper has seen a copy of the ½a. with the surcharge in black, upside-down, at the top of the stamp.

¼a. black and green, surch. inverted.

Mauritius. The 1c. has appeared of the new type, and the *M.J.* notes the following varieties in the colour of the stamp of the Registration Envelopes.

1c.	lilac and blue.
R.E.	8c. grey, size F.
	8c. ultramarine, size G.

New South Wales. We have seen copies of the newly issued 2d. in ultramarine, and are informed that the change is due to the postmark not showing well on the dark blue.

2d. ultramarine.

New Zealand. The new issue, which has been in preparation for some time, will shortly be ready and put on sale. We understand that the designs are very handsome, and if only the printing is good it will be welcome. In the meanwhile we have received some Post Cards from Mr. J. W. Herrold.

The cards are of large size and are inscribed at top 'NEW ZEALAND'—'POST (arms) CARD,' with three dotted lines for address. On the back are four views in colours. The cards have Messrs. Waterlow's name on them.

P.C.	1d. brown on buff.
	1½d. carmine on buff.

Sarawak. We have received two more values of the current type.

16c.	green. value orange.
32c.	" " black.

Sierra Leone. The *Record* notes of the new design.

4d. lilac, name and value carmine.

Straits Settlements. *Pahang.* The same paper notes the

5c. lilac, name and value olive

Selangor. The *M.J.* notes with Watermark Crown C.C.

½2	green and carmine.
½3	" and mustard.

Tasmania. Mr. Basset Hull informs us that the Government have prepared some very handsome envelopes of the value of 2d. & 2½d. The stamps are of the current adhesive type. There are on the address side views of Tasmanian scenery, from drawings by Mr. D. Warry. Six designs appear on the 2d. and six others on the 2½d. The views are in black.

E. 2d. green, on white laid, size 142 x 80 mm.
2½d. magenta, "

Victoria. The following is from the *M.J.*
1857. 1d. green, emblems, wmk. star imperf., impression on both sides.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. The Post Cards have been modified, the word 'Correspondenz' having a long s instead of the usual English short s.

P.C. 2k. brown on buff, for Austrian, Bohemian, Polish, Illyrian, Italian, Roumanian, Ruthenian, and Slavonic offices.

2+2k. brown on buff, for Austrian, Bohemian and Polish offices.

Colombia. Panama. The *M.J.* notes the 10c. surcharged in three lines, 'A.R.'—'COLON'—'COLOMBIA,' and the *Collectionneur* the same stamp surcharge 'R'—'COLON' in a circle. The first as a Return Receipt Stamp, the second presumably as a Registration Stamp.

R. 10c. black and orange.
R.R. 10c. black and orange.

Denmark. Iceland. The 5a. was issued on Nov. 1st last, surcharge 'pír' in black and '3' in red. 86 sheets of 100 were surcharged thus, and on Nov. 3rd 60 more sheets were surcharged without the figure 3. There are two varieties of the word 'pír' on each sheet, there being 60 stamps with the word larger than on the other 40.

3a in black and red on 5a green, 2 varieties.
3a in black on 5a green, 2 varieties.

Ecuador. According to *Der Philatelist* the 1896 issue were surcharged '1897-98' in the province of Chimborazo.

2c. red, surch. in black.
20c. orange.

France. Dahomey et Dépendances. A set of stamps, envelopes, etc., of the usual Colonial type is to be issued here. The 10c Post Card has already appeared.

Germany. China. It is said that Post Cards of 5pf. and 5 + 5pf. have not been issued.

Holland. Suriname. Two more values of the Postage Due have appeared. The sheets contain 14 stamps of type i., 1 of type ii., and 85 of type iii.

P.D. 20c. lilac and black, 3 types.
25c. " " "

Mexico. The following varieties of Cards have been issued:—

P.C. 3c. brown and on white (type, 1897) Interior.
L.C. 4c. with 'G. F. BJORKLUND' on back instead of 'BJORKLUND & Co.'

Portugal. Some stamps are being prepared to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of India.

Macao and Timor. The 10c. has been issued surcharged '2 avos' for both these places. We believe we chronicled this value when we first noted the surcharging of the sets.

Salvador. The current stamps have been surcharged for Official use as former issue with illustration No 82 in Gibbons.

1c. black and scarlet	15c. black and black
2c. " yellow-brown	20c. " slate
3c. " bistre-brown	24c. " yellow
5c. " orange	30c. " rose
10c. " blue-green	50c. " purple
12c. " blue	100c. " carmine-brown

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Hong Kong. A fresh supply of the \$2 stamp has been received and the shade is now *pale green*, the watermark being Crown C.C. and the perforation 14. Of the old shade of *sage green* 39 sheets (or 9,360 stamps) were surcharged "1 DOLLAR," and 15 sheets (3,600 stamps) of the new shade have been surcharged.

India. The 1a. for some time past has appeared in a much brighter colour than formerly. No doubt the same will in time be surcharged for the various Native States.

Argentine. Regarding the 25c. stamp mentioned in October last, the *A.J.P.* gives the following explanation from M. Luis Sobrino. The stamp was manufactured by the South American Bank Note Co., in order to form part of the 1890-92 set, but the 25c. lithograph had not been exhausted at the time the current, 1892, issue came into use. \$10 and \$50 stamps were also prepared, but never came into use.

China. Chinkiang. The *A.J.P.* notes a horizontal pair of 5c. green, imperforate between.

Ecuador. The Jubilee 1c. Stamp has been seen with the circular surcharge inverted.

Guatemala. The Exhibition Stamp of 12c., both without and with the surcharge 1c., exists on paper coloured on one or on both sides.

Haiti. The *A.J.P.* chronicles part of a sheet of the 1c. imperforate horizontally.

Mexico. The same paper notes a pair of the 1892 4c. with watermark, imperforate between.

Roumania. All the values of the current set are now said to have been issued perforated 11½.

Samoa. In the fresh printing that has taken place lately, the 2½d. is again rose, and the 6d. is more of a maroon shade.

Spain. Philippines. The *M.J.* notes copies of the following with the surcharge inverted.

15c. in black on 15c. carmine.
20c. in blue on 20c. brown.
20c. in black on 20c. violet-brown.



* Unused. † On original.

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Jan. 4th and 5th.
" VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, 103rd Sale, Jan. 13th and 14th-
Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 123rd Sale, Jan. 15th.
Mr. HADLOW, 112th Sale, Jan. 17th. £ s. d.

45	Wurtemberg, 70k. ...	2	0	0
216	St. Kitts, 6d. olive* ...	2	14	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Jan. 18th and 19th.
Mr. R. S. GRAY, 7th Sale, Jan 22nd (Glasgow).

2	Argentine, 1864, 15c. imperf.†	1	16	0
145	Gt. Britain, oct., 6d.,* no gum	1	10	0
153	" " 10d.,* gum	2	6	0
158	" " 2/- brown ...	2	6	0
166	" " £1, wmk. anchor ...	3	7	6
226	N.S.W., large square, 8d., imperf.	2	10	0

Messrs. BUHL & Co., 42nd Sale, Jan. 25th.
 ,, VENTOM, BULL, & Cooper, 104th Sale,
 Jan. 27th and 28th.
 Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 124th Sale, Jan. 29th.
 Mr. HADLOW, 113th Sale, Jan. 31st.

47	Naples, ½t., ams, slight tear	...	7	7	0
48	,, ½t., cross	...	2	15	0
72	Spain, 1850, 10r. blue-green	...	2	8	0
90	Tuscany, 3l.	...	6	15	0
130	Mauritius, 1848, 2d., medium	...	3	15	0
131	,, ,, 2d., early	...	10	10	0
205,7	B. Guiana, 1853, 1c., £2 12 0 and	...	2	10	0
248A	N. Brunswick, 1/- violet	...	8	15	0
250	Newfoundland, 1/- carmine, damaged	...	3	5	0
258	N. Scotia, 1/- mauve	...	5	7	6
288	U.S., 1869, set,* no gum	...	9	0	0

Messrs. BUHL & Co., 43rd Sale, Feb. 9th.

Publisher's Notes.

I have much pleasure in announcing that my new Retail List is now ready and will be sent post free on application. I very much regret that it should have been so long, but, owing to the dilatoriness of the printers, it was beyond my control. At last, however, it is out. I think it will be found very complete, containing as it does a list of over 100 packets to suit all pockets and all tastes. A list of over 1000 stamps at a halfpenny each; and some 900 or more sets, besides a complete list of all my publications and philatelic accessories.

I have just brought out a small book, which should be very useful to collectors, namely, a "Collector's Want List Book." It is ruled in columns for name of stamp, catalogue number, price, remarks, etc., and can be used by collectors for making a list of the stamps they require. It is of convenient size and can easily be carried in a pocket book or vest pocket. Price 3½d. or 2/6 dozen post free.

I also draw attention to my hinges, which are now die cut and all four corners rounded. They are of one size only, but of three qualities. A. is now made of thinner, tougher and more transparent paper than formerly, and are by far the best hinge in the market—*pure gum*.

E. is a cheap hinge made of *thin* paper, not pure gum, but coated with a preparation admirably suited for a stamp mount. These have been got out as a *specialty cheap hinge* and are very suitable for club sheets. Price 6d. per 1,000.

F. same as E., but coated *pure gum*. 8d. 1,000.

Size of hinge—size to take a Bulgarian stamp without over-lapping.

We now advertise a new packet, namely, 6D., which contains 300 varieties, for only 1/9 post free. This packet catalogues over 25/- considerably, and is the cheapest packet ever offered, and is bound to give satisfaction. Among the many good stamps which the

packet contains is China, Martinique, Soudan, Venezuela, Negri Sembelan, etc. It is the cheapest 1/9 worth of stamps ever offered.

A special feature of my new list is the list of over 1,000 stamps at halfpenny each. This has never before been attempted and I am sure it will give great satisfaction to the young collector. A good many of the stamps in this list are catalogued at 2d. and 3d. each and even more, and I can confidently recommend it to all with small collections who wish to increase their collection at a small cost.



FEBRUARY, 1898, 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.
 S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.
 B. W. NEAVE, London.
 C. T. REED, London.
 W. SILK, London.
 B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

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

Exchange Superintendent—

Dr. MARX, Rolandseck School, Ealing, London, W.

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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d., and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—

John S. Miller, 3, Mount Horton Road, Nottingham.

Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

NEW MEMBERS.

269. J. E. Leighton, Nottingham.

270. Frederic Gerhartz, Bradford, Yorks.

REINSTATED.

47. H. Thompson, 31, Crowndale Road, London, N.W.

The above member having withdrawn his resignation is hereby reinstated.

RESIGNED.

245. E. Guinness Cullin, Penang, Straits Settlements.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks "Philatelic Record," January and February, from Messrs. Buhl and Co., Stamps No. 1, Vol. II. enlarged series from F. L. Heygate, Rushden, R.S.O.; "Melita Philatelic Chronicle," Nos. 1 and 2, from Alfred Muscat, Malta; "The Home Worker," January, 1898, from Knoxville, Tenn., U.S.A.

NOTICES.

Members are requested to remit their subscriptions when cards of membership for 1898 and receipts will be forwarded.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer of the
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Sq., Chelsea,
London, S.W.

February 10th, 1898.



BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President, W. B. Avery, Esq.;
President, W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.;

Committee, Mr. H. R. Bewlay, Mr. P. T. Deakin, Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. T. W. Peck, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., Official Address, 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

December 16th. Display "Uruguay and Venezuela."

Messrs. H. Ferrier-Kerr, R. Dworzak, E. F. Marx, B. V. Jenkins, G. B. Signoret, P. J. Painter, Dr. G. Braine-Bartnell, and Miss Lauge were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. Wilson and Johnson then showed the stamps of Uruguay and Venezuela.

Jan. 6th, 1898.—Paper: "Hungary," Mr. G. Johnson.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Messrs. J. N. Marsden, A. C. Pinto-Bastos, H. Beramendi, E. Stachle; Count A. I. de Tscherniadiëff, Major C. H. Johnson.

After tracing the history of Austria and Hungary down to 1871, he gave a short account of the stamps of the latter country, including a description of the various printings, perms., etc.

Perhaps the most interesting point touched upon was the watermark of the 1878 to 1897 issues, on which all the chief authorities differ. Scott's "Advanced Collector" says it is KP in interlaced circles 33 mm. in diameter, evidently following the early editions of Moens, but the latter has now altered it to KL. This is improved on by Kohl and by Messrs. Gibbons, who say it is Kr in interlaced circles, but this is scarcely correct, the watermark being kr (both lower case, sans serif) in interlaced ellipses, the minor axes of which are 33 mm. and the major axes 39 mm.

Resume:—

Issue i. May 1, 1871.—Lithographed from transfers copied from dies prepared for 2nd issue, plain white paper, perf. 9½, Head of Emp. Francis Joseph to right on uncoloured circular ground, under which is the crown of St. Stephen over the national arms. Six values: 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25ks.

Issue ii. August, 1871, 2, 3, 5, 10; October, 1871, 15; January 1872, 25.—engraved in recess, printed from steel plates, plain wove paper, perf. 9½. Reprints are on watermarked paper and perf. 11½.

Issue iii. October 1, 187, on unwatermarked paper; April, 1878, on watermarked paper.

An envelope with crown of Hungary above, posthorn below, laurel branches at sides, in a curve below Magyar Kir Posta. Printed from steel plates, engraved in recess, perforated by a single-line machine, the gauge varies from 11½ to 13½ single and compound, 13 being commonest in the no watermark, and 11½ in the watermarked.

On June 1st, 1887, the following values were added:—8, 12, 15, 24, 30, 50 kr., and 1, 2 fl. Surface printed on watermarked paper, with vertical coloured lines printed on it. Enve-

lope smaller, inscription larger, numerals in different colour from rest of stamp.

Newspaper Stamps.—May 1, 1871, mouth of post horn to left (1 kr.); 1872, mouth of post horn to right (1 kr.) October 1, 1874, 1 kr. yellow, no watermark, spandrels plain; 1878, orange, watermarked, spandrels plain. June 1, 1887, 1 kr. black, watermarked, paper has no vertical lines.

Newspaper Tax Stamps. August 1, 1868, 1 kr. blue, 2 kr. brown; surface printed on paper watermarked Zeitungs Marken in the sheet. 1890, watermark "kr."

January 20th, 1898.—Mr. R. R. Bogert was unanimously elected a member.

Paper: "United States," Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

The whole of the evening was occupied in examining Mr. S. M. Castle's magnificent collection of unused U.S.A. in five large volumes, Messrs. Castle and Stephenson giving notes and commentaries on the various issues as the pages were turned over, instead of taking up time in reading the paper. A hearty vote of thanks was given Mr. Castle for the trouble he had taken in bringing his collection specially from London to show the members.

It was decided to purchase 25 of the cases used at the London Philatelic Exhibition to be used for exhibits here.

Exchange packets. Another record.—The packets in December were of very fine quality, although they only totalled to £3,439 2s. 8½d., but they were largely comprised of fine sheets belonging to English, Colonial, and Foreign members who are giving up certain countries in order to specialise in others.

The same style of thing was continued in the January packets, which establish another record for exchange societies.

The A packet was £1,543 9s. 1½d.

The B packet was £1,816 2s. 3d.

The C packet was £1,055 4s. 11.

£4,414 16s. 3½d.

This is not only the highest amount ever circulated in any Society or exchange in England, but it is by far the *best value*, and the splendid purchases made by the members who have already seen the packets fully testify to their appreciation of having such fine sheets to select from. Very few of the stamps are at more than half catalogue (except the current unused), and many are below that; while the unused Colonials in A and B amount to more than half those packets, while C contains some £600 worth of unused Europeans in mint condition.

EDINBURGH.

The SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY held its first meeting in 5, St. Andrew Square on the evening of the 27th of January. Mr. A. Smail, vice-President, occupied the chair, and the other members present were Messrs. Richardson, Hobbs, Fleming, Hunter Kerr, and Fish.

The new rules were submitted to the meet-

ing, and on a motion by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Fleming, they were unanimously accepted.

It was decided that meetings should be held in 5, St. Andrew Square, on the second Monday of each month, at 8.15 p.m.

Mr. Richardson moved, Mr. Smail seconded, and it was unanimously agreed to, that the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* shall be the official organ of the society.

Messrs. A. Shilton, Percy B. Scott, Mc Hutchen, and H. Clark were duly elected members.

According to the rules now adopted, the Exchange Packet falls to be arranged and sent out by the Secretary and Treasurer; and it was considered a good arrangement for members of Section 1 to send in two sheets on the first occasion, the value of one of the sheets being at once placed to the member's credit.

The Secretary was instructed to apply for membership in the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

The next meeting is to be held on Monday, the 14th of February, and Mr. Smail agreed to read a paper on "A Comparison of the Prices of stamps during the last quarter of a Century."

The meeting then terminated.

The Secretary begs to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the *London Philatelist* for December.

WILLIAM FISH,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckton; vice-Presidents, F. Barratt, Ernest Petri; Hon. Sec., A. H. Harrison; Assist Hon. Sec., C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, J. C. North; Committee, W. Grunewald, W. W. Munn, J. H. Abbott.

The annual dinner was held at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening, the 5th January, and was numerously attended by members and friends.

The menu, which was printed on artistic cards specially designed for the occasion, bearing emblems of the Empire and its principal dependencies, was as follows:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Soups.</i> | |
| Mock Turtle. | Consomme Julienne. |
| <i>Fish.</i> | |
| Turbot, Hollandaise Sauce. | Fried Smelts. |
| <i>Entrees.</i> | |
| Sweetbread Patties. | Mutton Cutlets à la Soubise. |
| <i>Relevés.</i> | |
| Roast Sirloin of Beef. | Boiled Turkey, Celery Sauce. |
| <i>Roast.</i> | |
| Golden Plovers. | Salade. |
| <i>Sweets.</i> | |
| Lemon Pudding. | Souffle Glacé. |
| <i>Dessert.</i> | |
| <i>Café.</i> | |

The usual loyal toasts having been drunk with acclamation the President, in a short congratulatory speech, referred with satisfaction to the recent considerable increase of membership and expressed a hope, that the high quality of the work done by the Society in the past might be fully maintained in the future.

The proceedings were enlivened by vocal selections by Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, Mr. W. Cooper, (with banjo), and Mr. E. Petri (with guitar), the dinner arrangements being carried out by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Buxton, Gibson and Oxley, whose able management was largely conducive to the success of the evening.

The eighth ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, the 14th January, the President in the chair, there being present also 20 members and 3 visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the President referred with regret to the death of Mr. Watson Hammer, and moved a vote of condolence with the family of the late member, which the Hon. Secretary was requested to convey to Mrs. Hammer.

The President moved a resolution to the effect that this Society forthwith undertakes to bring up to date the "Compendium" written by Mr. J. M. Wears, a sub-committee being appointed to carry out this object.

After a short address on the stamps of the British Empire, Mr. J. H. Abbott proceeded to give a lantern display, commencing with the Mother Country, and then throwing on the screen groups of all the different colonies and dependencies. The various printings of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., De la Rue and Co., etc., were pointed out and explained by Messrs. Abbott and Beckton, the proceedings being terminated by a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Abbott, and Mr. B. J. Beckton, who helped to manipulate the slides.

A. H. HARRISON, Hon. Sec.
Manchester, 22nd January, 1898.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held on Tuesday, January 18th, in St. Giles' Parish-room, Dr. J. A. H. Murray in the chair. Twelve members and nine visitors were present, including Mr. H. F. Lowe, Mr. Hilckes, and Mr. P. L. Pemberton, from London. After the usual business, the Secretary and Treasurer read the reports for the year. The average attendance was 45 per cent. of the number of resident members. Three members—Mrs. B. Batty, Mr. M. Wootten, and Mrs. M. D. Stark—were elected; one member resigned. One name was removed for non-payment of long-standing debts. During the year one paper was read by the President (Dr. Murray), three by the Vice-President (Rev. H. Cummings), three by Mr. G. R. F. Turner, and five by the Secretary. Portions of members' collections were exhibited. Two members, Mr. Heurtley

Sankey and Mr. Turner, sent exhibits to the London Philatelic Exhibition, the latter showing his incomparable collection of Oxford College stamps, etc., for which he was awarded a Silver Medal. The Secretary was appointed to act as one of the extra judges, for which services he received a special silver medal.

Mr. Turner and the Secretary were present at the opening of the Exhibition by the Duke and Duchess of York.

Various gifts of books and papers have been made by publishers and others, and a special vote of thanks was passed to them.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of £1 15s. 9d. It was mentioned that numerous subscriptions were outstanding. The question of raising the subscription to 5s. was discussed, and adjourned.

It was agreed that future meetings be held at 5.30 p.m. instead of 8 p.m. on the second Tuesday in the month.

The Officers and Committee elected were the Rev. H. Cummings (President), Dr. J. A. H. Murray (Vice-President), F. A. Bellamy, F.R.A.S., 4, St. John's Road, Oxford (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer), Mr. Heurtley Sankey, M.R.C.S., Mr. V. H. Velez, M.A., Mr. J. R. F. Turner, Mr. A. Cannon, Mr. E. A. Bacon, and Mr. F. J. Williams (Committee). The usual thanks were voted. The Rev. C. A. Comfort was proposed for election.

Mr. G. R. F. Turner then exhibited four complete and one partially complete sheets of Cape of Good Hope triangular stamps in magnificent state of preservation. These sheets, which Mr. Turner has had the good fortune to acquire, contain 240 stamps (one has only 192 stamps left), and are of the 1d, 4d., 6d., 1s. (two shades) values.

The exhibition caused much pleasure and astonishment to those present, and a very hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Turner. Mr. H. F. Lowe then exhibited his fine collection of Ceylon stamps, which he had very kindly brought from London for the purpose.

F. A. Bellamy,
Jan. 21st, 1897. Hon. Sec. and Treas.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—For the January circuit two "A" and two "B" packets were made up and despatched by the 27th, the four packets contained 214 sheets and were valued in the aggregate at £1,921 12s. 4d. Northern Europeans were specially strongly represented, though many rare specimens of Colonials, etc., were offered at much under catalogue prices. August packets came back from their supplementary rounds in good time and accounts were promptly settled. Seven applications for membership have been accepted and six declined during the past month one resignation also came to hand. As the Secretary has resolved not to avail himself of the privilege of "first pick" for the future, members at the top of the list will have greater facilities for bargain hunting. All

classes of collectors are welcomed, but good references are indispensable. For information, rules, etc., apply to the secretary, H. A. SLADE, Ingleside, St. Albans.

Wheels Within Wheels.

The S.P.S. is now in full working order; and the S.P.E.S. (a hopeful combination of initials that!) is fast getting into form for commencing work. Three new members were added to the number at the last meeting, and we hear of more to follow.

We have seen the new rules printed on paper of the colour of Chaucer's "rathe primrose." The management of the Society will be mainly in the hands of a committee appointed at the annual meeting; and the benefits of membership are now extended to country and corresponding members. As the Scotch are very clannish we shall soon expect to hear of applications for membership from many parts of the world.

The Exchange, pure and simple, Section is somewhat of a novelty for Edinburgh, but once it takes hold we have no doubt of its suiting the ways of the Edinburghians.

The George Watson's Philatelic Society is getting along very well.

At a recent meeting it was resolved that at present only students at the College be admitted as members.

A lecture was delivered by the Treasurer, Master Wedderburn, on the "Origin of Philately" and it was well received. It must have been no easy task to find matter enough to write a paper on such a subject.

The Exchange Club goes on swimmingly, the number and value of the sheets increasing with each successive circulation.

LIVERPOOL.

A few days prior to the last meeting of the Liverpool Philatelic Society, I received a severe shock in the shape of a postcard announcing that a paper would be read on the "Stamps of Belgium" by Mr. Whitworth. The executive are to be congratulated on the way they kept this important event up their sleeve until the last moment. Those who attended tell me the paper was an excellent one, and a most animated and excited discussion followed, joined in by Mr. Harry Hilches who was present as a visitor and who, I see, received a vote of thanks for his valuable contribution to the debate.

Other visitors included Mr. Louis Bradbury and Mr. Lord. The latter gentleman very kindly exhibited his fine collection.

The Society has now nobly vindicated its position as a philatelic power in the land, and it is to be hoped that no further remarks of a carping nature will be heard from those who have dared to insinuate that this body does little or nothing for local philately. The Committee are now resting on their oars, after their arduous exertions preparatory to tackling

the question of another paper to be delivered, weather permitting, in 1901. Sober minded members are of opinion that this is far too soon, and insist that the society should have at least ten years to recuperate its energies.

Seriously, Mr. Whitworth deserves the best thanks of all for his courageous attempt to raise the society from the slough of inaction which it had sunk into.

Mr. Hall, Liverpool's only stamp auctioneer, has disposed of his Seaforth business and intends removing to the more salubrious district of Rhyl.

He will still carry on monthly stamp auctions here, but was obliged to defer last month's owing to the changes in his other business.

Trade here is good, distinctly better than last year. New issues of most countries and especially colonials are in demand. Old stamps, too, in fine condition sell well.

Some months ago two local dealers had almost made up their mind to migrate to Klondike. They are now selling stamps and rejoicing at the mildness of the weather.

Another man, who adorned the Liverpool trade for a sort time, has vanished into thin air. All I have heard that several people are quite anxious as to his whereabouts, and are asking "Will he no come back again?"

A melancholy interest attaches to the fact that one of the victims of the Crosby Lighthouse fire, was a near connection of Mr. Geo. Burrow, the well known Liverpool specialist dealer.

DICKY SAM.

Issues of 1891.

PAHANG.

The 24c. Straits Settlements surcharged 'PAHANG'—'Two' 'CENTS' and bar.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 2c. in Black on 24c. Green.

Varieties.

(A) 'Two' in thick Roman 'CENTS' in thick Roman.

(B) 'Two' " 'CENTS' in ordinary Roman.

(C) 'Two' in italics 'CENTS' in small Antique.

(D) 'Two' " 'CENTS' in thick Roman.

PERAK.

The Stamps of the Straits Settlements surcharged. 'PERAK' 'One' ('Two') 'CENT' (S) and bar.

Watermark Crown CA. Perforated 14.

1 1c. in Black on 2c. Rose, Types A.B.C.D.E.F.G.

2 1c. " 6c. Violet, " A.D.F.H.I.J.

3 2c. " 24c. Green " D.F.H.I.J.K.

Varieties.

(A) 'PERAK' in block italics.

'One' in italics.

'CENT' in italics.

(B) Same as (A), but 'O' narrow.

(C) 'PERAK' in thin Roman.

'One' in italics.

'CENT' in thick Roman.

(D) 'PERAK' in thin Roman.

'One' in thick Roman (or 'Two').

'CENT'

(E) Same as (D) but 'O' is over the space between 'EN.'



FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

Philately at Home.

AUSTRIA.

As many of our readers have not the opportunity of reading this high class journal we reprint the following article by Mr. M. P. Castle on the 1867 newspaper stamps of Austria and have not the slightest doubt that the reading will prove very useful.

These somewhat primitive and not highly-regarded stamps have one strong claim upon our sympathies. In these days of rapid changes it is something to be said in favor of a stamp that it remained in use for twenty-seven years without a break. This stamp, generally known as the lilac Mercury, was issued on the 1st of June, 1867, and was not suppressed until 1894. Very little has been written or said about them in this country, and the fact is that their variety of shape is so infinite, and the variance of impression so marked, that collectors have probably hesitated to devote the time necessary to evolve order out of an apparent chaos by dividing them into types and approximate periods of issue. It is, however, generally known through the medium of the all-prevailing catalogue that there are three varieties of the type. The best description of these will be found in M. I. B. Moen's Catalogue of 1892, while a more succinct, if less original, definition of the types will be seen in the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's Catalogue for advanced collectors. Although I find no fault with these two descriptions, I think that the salient points of difference can perhaps be better summarized, and that in order to enable collectors to readily discern the types it is better to emphasise one, or perhaps even two, marked features. In any case, I take it that the attention of members of this Society is not unworthily occupied in considering or reconsidering type variations on such a venerable stamp! These stamps were, I believe, produced by typography, and were printed in panes of 100, presumably in ten rows of ten, containing the watermark, extending over the panes, "ZEITUNGS MARKEN" in capitals. As will be seen by the specimens shown to-night, the shades are most numerous, and I doubt if any stamp

has ever appeared in more varying colours. An interesting account of the causes of this is given in the *Austria Philatelist*, vol. i., p. 391, in the course of a series of able notes on the Austrian stamps by M. Hans Kropf. He says that the constant varieties of colours are caused, firstly, by the employment of aniline colours, such as mauve, and secondly, by the nature of the paper used. Instead of using only chemically free pulp for this, material containing iron, copper, and ammoniacal products was frequently employed. Beyond this, and to complete the dislocation of the colour, the paper would seem to be saturated with chemical products these colours hence become soluble, and readily turn to a reddish hue, or in cases where these foreign products have an even stronger effect, to dirty greenish or brownish-grey. The original colour intended was pale violet, but since the year 1884 the shades have been less prominent, and seem to have settled down to more or less dull lilac. M. Kropf also calls attention to the very defective printing, which must indeed be patent to everyone, by which the most comical appearances are frequently given to poor Mercury's presentment. The question of types is, however, not exhaustively considered by Mr. Kropf, who mainly contents himself with the observation that he is unable to assign any particular period to the several types, having frequently found specimens of varying types dated in the same year. As a general rule he holds that the specimens issued in 1867 and 1868 are marked by clear printing, those from 1869 to 1879 by heavy printing, and those from 1880 onwards by good and clear impressions.

The central design of the stamp is a head of the god Mercury to left, bearing the winged cap or helmet that mythology associated with his aerial flights. This helmet to right and left, and near the top, bears wings. It is in these wings, or rather in the right-hand one on the portrait, that I consider exists the readiest method of denoting the three types.

TYPE I.

The wing is shaded by fairly clear parallel lines, which in no case touch the outline, and fall in line with the further parallel lines that shade the back of the helmet, but do not project nearly to the fore part of the said wing.

At the junction of the latter with the helmet in front where the vertical line occurs, it will be noticed that the shading beneath it consists of five or six small distinct and separate strokes placed at an angle of about 45 degrees. The lines of shading in the front of the helmet are always composed of dots. There are no vertical lines of shading at the back of the net.

The second test is the outer white circle enclosing the head. This is slightly flattened immediately beneath the third ornament in the Greek border at the top of the stamp, and is drawn apparently so as not to impinge beyond the coloured line that joins the spandrels of solid colour.

TYPE II.

The right wing is shaded heavily by a number of interlacing strokes that only leave flecks of white, and show no trace of parallel lines; they do not extend to the front, but leave only a narrow and tapering white space on the top of the wing. This shading continued to the back clearly stands out from the parallel lines beneath it. The junction of the wing with the helmet in front has a thick vertical line in front; beneath are two distinct thick lines almost parallel, in addition to a couple of very small ones. The shading is always (like Type I.) dotted, with the exception of occasional instances where heavy inking makes the dots apparently continuous. There are vertical lines of shading at the back of the neck.

The outer white circle of colour is completed below the third ornament in the Greek border above by a thin line which projects beyond the line that should unite the coloured spandrels, and approaches the horizontal coloured line that encloses the central design.

TYPE III.

The shading of the right wing is practically the same as Type II., but leaves hardly any white space above. The vertical line of junction in front is rather thinner, while below it reverts somewhat to the design of Type I. in having five or six separate parallel lines, though rather thicker. The helmet is shaded back and front with distinct parallel lines, the former extending up to the front of the wing. There is no vertical shading at the back of the neck. The white circle above is broken immediately below the third ornament in the Greek border.

These ornaments are irregularly drawn, with a tendency to bulge out, notably in the horizontal borders; the double outer lines of the border are wider apart, and the whole of this has apparently been redrawn.

There are other points of divergence, but in view of the great difference in the impression it is not safe to rely upon these; therefore I do not further refer to them. I should imagine there was only one original die, and that it had been at least twice altered.

To briefly recapitulate the most marked point of difference in each case:

Type I. Several thin strokes beneath wing of helmet.

Type II. Two thick strokes beneath wing of helmet.

Type III. Outer circle does not meet above head.

The shades are so numerous as almost to defy description, and I am sure that there are many that I do not possess. I can only guess at the order of issue, but I have roughly placed them according to what I consider likely.

TYPE I.

Pale violet
Dark violet

Lilac.
Greyish lilac.

TYPE II.

Lilac
Dull violet

Lilac-brown
Brownish-grey.

Grey.

TYPE III.

Greyish lilac.

Dull violet.

There are, of course, shades of each of these colours, but in Type III. they are much less marked than in the other types. The paper of the former is to be found distinctly yellowish, and is smoother and better manufactured than in the latter. A number of perforations are also found in Type III., but, though apparently executed for legitimate purposes, are not official. These stamps, contrary to the general run of the older issues of Austria, have never been reprinted, and I think, despite their uncouth appearance, are yet worthy of the interest and attention of the collector.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall contributes some "Notes on the Railway Letter Fee Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland," in which he says, that these stamps should appeal to all specialists of our own country, as they are an issue sanctioned by the Government, and on that account are entitled to rank above College stamps, also that the fact of their association with letters ought to make them take precedence of Telegraph stamps. In fact, in his opinion, they come next to the regular official issue of postage stamps in point of interest.

Interest no doubt attaches to these stamps, but whether they should rank as high as Mr. Dendy Marshall wishes them to be is another question. If letters could be sent by rail without the Government stamp, then, of course, he would be right, but the Railway stamp can only be used in addition to the ordinary postage stamp, hence very little importance attaches to them.

A further article deals with the stamps of Zanzibar and B.E. AFRICA, and this we give in full as follows:—

"We have to acknowledge with thanks the following interesting note from Mr. Cyril H. Bowden, written at Zanzibar on the 26th November, and heartily welcome the intelligence that there is likely to be peace in the land:—

"I am enclosing a few additional particulars anent the provisional issues of Zanzibar and British East Africa, which I trust you may find of interest.

"I think there remains little further to be

said regarding the above issues, and it appears most unlikely that any necessity will arise in the near future for surcharging or overprinting.

'An impression, I understand, exists that the current Zanzibar stamp is likely to be superseded by another type of adhesive, bearing the portrait of the present Sultan.

'I am assured by Mr. Remington, however, that any such change is most improbable, and that the only one at present in contemplation is in connection with the Protectorate stamps, the higher values of which it is proposed to increase to a size corresponding with that of the current British India and Zanzibar issues.'

CURRENT ISSUE, ZANZIBAR.

STAMPS OVERPRINTED 'B. E. A.'

January 1-5, 1897.

Annas	No. Issued.
½	1500
1	4200
1 surcharged 2½	3000
2	2400
3 surcharged 2½	3600
4½	1800
5	1800
7½	1800

B. E. A. STAMPS.

OVERPRINTED 'ZANZIBAR.'

June 1st, 1896.

Annas	No. Issued.
½	1800
1	1800
2½	1200

August 12th, 1896.

4½	2460
5	1800
7½	1800

'ZANZIBAR' SURCHARGE.

January 5th.

4 surcharged ½	4200
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"NOTE.—The 1 anna surcharged 2½, as catalogued, was never officially printed and issued for 'Zanzibar'; and, if in existence, must be fraudulent. I should be glad to know if the red surcharge appears to have been stencilled instead of printed."

The Record—London.

NORWAY.

A further instalment of the excellent article on the stamps of Norway by A. H. Harrison deals with the 1877 issue. These were printed by Petersen in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and perforated most regularly 14½ by 13¼.

Regarding the manufacture of the stamps, the author continues as follows: "The impressions of the first printings are rough, those of the later are clear. The printing at this time was done by two methods: firstly, by the stereotype process from cast type, coated with an electro-deposition of copper; and later by the usual electrotype process. This being the

case, it makes it almost a necessity for the specialist of the stamps of Norway to separate the two printings; they are easily to be distinguished by what one might term the coarse (or stereotype) impressions and the clear (or electrotyped).

The following minor varieties are given:—
1 öre, drab and bistre-grey.

- (1) The whole design has in some specimens the appearance of having slipped during the process of printing.
- (2) The large figure "1" in the centre is broader by ¼ mm. in some than in others (due to the unequal wearing of the plate).
- (3) The third stamp in the bottom row has a blotch of colour just above the serif of the large figure "1" in the centre.
- (4) The little figure "1" before öre (all of which are different on the sheet) has in some cases the serif curved, in others quite straight, joining the main stroke in the top almost at right angles.

3 öre orange.

With a colon after "POSTFRIM" instead of a full stop.

5 öre, blue, ultramarine (shades).

Without stop after "POSTFRIM."

- (1) 12 stamps, "coarse" impression.
6 stamps, "clear" impression.
- (2) Clear impression. Perforated across the stamp about 2 mm. from frame on right, consequently imperf. at side.
50 öre, marone (shades).

Two rows of perforations across the top of the sheet.

The other values show no varieties barring the "no stop" variety.

We are also very glad to see illustrations of the 2, 3, 4, 8, and 24 skill of the 1863/6 issue. They are, however, too small to enable the reader to make out the minute differences described.

The editor of the *Record* has started with this number a page for beginners. Oh, how have the mighty fallen! The *Record* to teach beginners! It is quite a novelty in its way, only we are very much afraid the beginners will not start by reading the *Record*. The first paper starts with Antigua, and is compiled from Whitaker's Almanack and some good catalogue. Too much for the beginner, and much too little for readers of the *Record*.

Philately in the Colonies.

The Indian Philatelist—Calcutta.

Minor Varieties in the Straits Settlements Stamps of 1891 and 1892.

In 1891 and 1892, the following stamps were locally surcharged.

- 1891.—10 cents on 24 cents green C.A.
30 cents on 32 cents orange C.A.
- 1892.—1 cent on 2 cents rose C.A.
1 cent on 4 cents brown C.A.
1 cent on 8 cents orange C.A.
1 cent on 12 cents purple-brown C.A.

The last four varieties appear to have been all surcharged from the same setting up of type. Like all the others which we are considering, they are surcharged in panes of 60 stamps each.

On these stamps two varieties of "N" are found surcharged, which may be called the "Narrow" and "Wide." These occur in four combinations, *i.e.* (1) "Wide N" in "One" and in "CENT"; (2) "Narrow N" in ditto; (3) "Wide N" in "ONE" and "Narrow N" in "CENT"; and (4) "Narrow N" in "ONE" and "Wide N" in "CENT." These varieties occur once in each pane in such a way as to show all four varieties in a block of four. The first variety is by far the commonest. It occurs 28 times in each pane of 60; the second is the rarest, occurring only 8 times; the third is found on 11 stamps out of the 60; and the fourth 13 times. The percentage of each to the total is, therefore—

(1)	46⅔
(2)	13⅓
(3)	18⅓
(4)	21⅓

In the same issue there are two distinct varieties of the "O" in "ONE." The narrow "O" occurs 13 times in each pane of 60, *i.e.*, in only 21⅓ per cent. of the total. The "ONE" is printed over the "CENT," so that the "O" comes immediately over the "C," 11 times in each pane, *i.e.*, in 18⅓ per cent. of the total number of stamps.

As to the other values, the 10 cents on 24 cents green is found *once* in each pane with a very small "O" in "10." The "N" in "CENTS" is also found "wide" on a few stamps only. The same variety in the letter "N" is found in the 30 cents on 32 cents.

The Australian Philatelist—Sydney.

New Issues and Errors of Queensland Stamps.

Thorough collectors of the above will no doubt agree with me that they are in a certain measure the most vexatious to collect, owing to the perplexing varieties in shades, printing, and papers. Doubts confront one at the very beginning, for it has not yet been *definitely* settled that the 1s. imperforate of 1860 does not exist. However, apart from this, the issues printed in the colony have led to such vagaries on the part of the official in charge of the engraving department and the one in charge of the printing inks, that the collector often feels inclined to use words not used in the dictionary, and occasionally wish to have these officials' heads within comfortable punching distance. To describe the various shades used in all values up to 1s. would make the catalogues not only too lengthy but bewildering to the collector; but there are one or two decided ones that have not yet been catalogued. I refer to the "truncated star" series of 1868. The 1s. was issued in greyish-green and a kind of soiled light green, whilst there is a decided shade of olive-green 3d., same series. I have also discovered a rosy red 1d. of that series.

In Stanley Gibbon's and Co.'s catalogue (1897) of British Colonial stamps they quote a 1s. (No. 82) bright velvet, "no watermark"; also a 1s. (No. 83) red violet, "no wmk., burele band at back in lilac." These stamps are identical, as in most cases the burele has almost entirely disappeared, and in the best is not so clear as that on the 1d. and 2d. of 1879. Again, the shades used for the latter two are very distinct, and not seen in other issues of the same stamp. As regards the error 1d. yellow—I have never seen a satisfactory specimen of the 1879 issue, but a pure error was perpetrated with the 1d., 1882 type; but without "stop" on the thick unwatermarked paper (no burele). A sheet printed in a dull dark yellow escaped the not-very-lynx-eyed official, and went into circulation. Only a few are known. The next error was the same 1d. on crown and Q paper; colour reddish-brown. This, as I was informed by the official best informed on the subject, was due to a new mixture of scarlet, which on exposure to the air after being printed turned that colour. Only a few copies of this are in existence. A more recent error is the 1d. 1895, printed in orange-yellow on unwatermarked paper. This curious error, of which I have a postmarked pair, was due to a proof sheet having got mixed with the lot and sent away in the interior, where the error was discovered. Having been puzzled for some time by these conundrums in shades, and well aware what alterations in shades could be made from aniline inks by speculating collectors, I interviewed the head of the Postal Department, and learned that the mixer of colours had a peculiar tendency to experimenting in shades, and his manipulations did not always result in the desired effect. Another official, who was a *wee* bit inconsistent, was the engraver of stamps. But in every case where the colour of the vermilion or red-shaded 1d. was sought to be altered, it tinged the paper, and this collectors will duly note. Another error that crept in some years ago was when, amongst a supply of 1d. envelopes printed especially for the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, a few packets were found with the 1d. printed in orange-yellow and a few in rosy-pink. How these errors crept in no one has yet found out. It may not be generally known that the Government does not issue stamped envelopes, and only by special request printed some for B. D. Morehead and Co., Brisbane, and the above-mentioned company.

The Department has decided on, and approved of, the following alterations of stamps:—

2½d., present issue to be printed in violet-brown.

3d., same design as 1d. (1897), with figures in each corner, colour medium brown.

4d., same as 3d., colour orange-yellow.

6d., same as 4d., colour green, as used in last issue.

The 1s. will also be issued shortly of the same design and in same colour as at present.

It is contemplated to alter the colour of the 2s. red-brown, as it was often mistaken for the 3d. of the same issue. All stamps will have the white background.

Philately in other Countries.

Journal Philatelico—S. Paulo.

BRAZIL.

The above publication brings in the last number the following list of perforations for the 10 reis blue newspaper stamp issued in 1890 and printed at the *Casa de Muneila*.

The inscription "Correio Jornaes E. U. Do Brazil," and the value "10 Reis" is in five lines. The paper is thick wove.

Perf. 11.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ light blue.
- 10 „ dark „

Perf. 13.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ light blue.
- 10 „ dark „

Perf. 13½.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ light blue.
- 10 „ dark blue.
- 10 „ greenish blue.

Perf. 14 x 13½.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ dark blue.

Horizontally perforated badly and vertically 13½.

- 10 reis dark blue.
- On thin paper.

Perf. 11.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ light blue.
- 10 „ bright blue.

Perf. 13.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ light blue.
- 10 „ bright blue.
- 10 „ dark blue.

Perf. 13 x 13½.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ dark blue.

Perf. 13½.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ pale light blue.
- 10 „ light blue.
- 10 „ dark blue.
- 10 „ bright blue.
- 10 „ greenish blue.

Perf. 13½ x 13.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ pale light blue.
- 10 „ light blue.
- 10 „ dark blue.
- 10 „ bright blue.

Perf. 13½ x 14.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ light blue.
- 10 „ bright blue.
- 10 „ dark blue.

Perf. 14.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ bright blue.
- 10 „ dark blue.

Perf. 14 x 13½.

- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ bright blue.
- 10 „ dark blue.
- 10 reis blue.
- 10 „ bright blue.

Horizontally perf. 13½ and vertically badly.

ALSO RECEIVED:—

- The London Philatelist*London.
- Record*....." "
- Stamp Collectors' Almanac*.....Darlington.
- Philatelic Chronicle*Handsworth.
- Stamp Collector's Journal*...Bury St. Edmunds.
- Stamp Gossip*....." "
- The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*London.
- Junior Stamp Collector*.....Birmingham.
- Stanley Gibbons' Month'y Journal*London.
- The Weekly Circular*" "
- Monthly Circular*" "
- Australian Philatelist*Sydney.
- Weekly Philatelic Era*.....Portland, Me.
- Postal Card Bulletin* ...Springfield, Mass.
- Philatelic Monthly*.....New York.
- New York Philatelist*....." "
- Post Office*....." "
- Herald Exchange*....." "
- Philatelic Messenger*...St. Stephen, Canada.
- Home Worker*.....Knoxville, Tenn.
- Evergreen State Philatelist*...The Dalles, Ore.
- Eastern Philatelist*.....New Market, N.H.
- International Philatelist* ...St. Joseph, Mo.
- Perforator*Hartford, Conn.
- Mekeel's Weekly News* St. Louis, Mo.
- Der Philatelist*Dresden.
- Allgemeiner Anzeiger*.....Apolda.
- Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*Leipzig
- Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*....." "
- Berliner* " "Berlin.
- Die Post*.....Leipzig.
- Das Postwertzeichen*Munich.
- Internationales Offertenblatt*.....Poessneck.
- Der Briefmarken Sammler*.....Bremen
- Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung* ...Gössnitz.

<i>Der Briefmarkenhändler</i>	Berlin.
<i>Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift</i>	Christiania.
<i>Nederlandsch Tijdschrift</i>	The Hague.
<i>La Revue Philatélique Belge</i>	Brussels.
<i>L'Annonce Timbrologique</i>	"
<i>Le Philatéliste Français</i>	Paris.
<i>Le Bulletin Mensuel</i>	Liège.
<i>L'Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	Amiens.
<i>Corriere dei Francobolli</i>	Turin.
<i>Il Francobollo</i>	Milan.
<i>Illustration Filatélico</i>	Barcelona.
<i>La Timbrologia Española</i>	St. Doningo.
<i>Filatélico Matritense</i>	Madrid.
<i>La Vida en el Hogar</i>	Buenos Ayres.
<i>Revista Argentina</i>	"
<i>O Collectionador de Sellos</i>	Sorocoba.
<i>Revista Philatélica do Brasil</i>	Rio de Janeiro.
<i>The English Specialists' Journal</i>	London.
<i>The Metropolitan Philatelist</i>	New York.
<i>Le Moniteur Philatélique</i>	Gand.

The moment of going to press we have received the following sad news, which we are sure will be received with great regret by all the philatelic public.

It is with extreme sorrow that we have to announce the death of Mr. GUSTAVE B. CALMAN, senior member of the firm of G. B. Calman, on Jan. the twenty-fifth, 1898, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

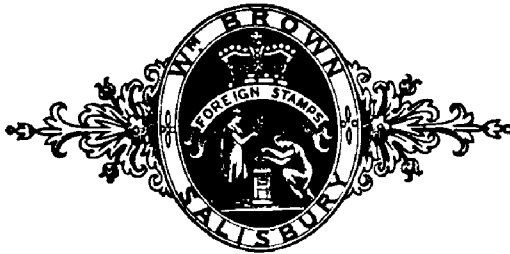
Respectfully,

HENRY L. CALMAN,

ALBERT CALMAN,

New York.

Surviving Partners.





The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union
and the Scottish Philatelic Society.

VOL. 8.

MARCH 15, 1898.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 87.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

MARCH 15th, 1898.

A U.S. Post Office official has informed the *Era* that not only were all old plates of various issues destroyed but the original dies as well. This places beyond all possibility the issuing of any more of any kind whatever of these issues. It was known before that no more plate proofs could be made, but now also die proofs are an impossibility.

Bids will shortly be invited by the Post Office Department for furnishing the United States with postage stamps. At the present time the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is making the stamps for the Government, under an arrangement made between the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury. The bureau of engraving agreed to print the ordinary stamps at 5 cents per thousand, the newspaper and periodical stamps at 11.4 cents per thousand, the postage due stamps at 6.05 cents per thousand and the special delivery at 11.4 cents per thousand.

The work has been entirely satisfactory to the department, but the law provides for the regular advertising for bids to do this work.

Mr. Victor Robert has acquired the renowned collection of Baron de Letino Carbonelli, a former Minister of the King of Naples, for £3,000.

Advices from Maritius say that a Post Office Mauritius on entire envelope has been found amongst some old papers.

The following are the official quantities of the Antwerp Exhibition stamps used in 1894 :—

5 cents	.....	1,121,643
10 "	.....	2,362,916
25 "	.....	483,377

Mr. Th. Lemaire has already sold for 387,000 frs. out of the renowned Legrand collection. The following are some of the prices obtained :—

2 Post Office Mauritius	...	£1,920
Moldo, 81 para, unused	...	500
Tuscany, 3 lire, "	...	220
Brit. " Guiana, yellow	...	80
Austria, Mercury, red	...	108
" " rose, unused	...	108
Austria, Mercury, rose, used	...	20
" " yellow, "	...	20
Cape error 1d. blue, unused	...	72
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos yellow	...	50
unused	...	108
Hawaii 13c., unused	...	108

One collector alone has bought for 72,000 frs.

General complaint is being made on account of the poor quality of the gum on the new Canadian stamps.

A collector in Richmond Va. possesses two *ten cent* 1861 Confederate States printed in brown instead of blue.

To facilitate the remittance of small amounts the Italian Post Office has issued special post cards, on the back of which the amount to be remitted has to be affixed in stamps. The full value of these stamps is then paid to the addressee. This is no doubt a very good idea, and it is hoped will be followed by other countries.

The German idea of sending illustrated post cards seems to prove a highly lucrative one for the postal revenue. From official resources we cull the following numbers of such post cards forwarded in 1896:—

From the	Kyffhäuser	...	148,000	
"	"	Niederwald	...	128,000
"	"	Brocken	...	120,000
"	"	Wartburg	...	128,000
"	"	Bastei	...	77,000
"	"	Castle at Heidelberg	...	36,000
"	"	Feldberg (Black Forest)	...	27,000
"	"	Exhibition at Leipzig	...	1,400,000
"	"	Exhibition at Hamburg	...	572,000
"	"	Exhibition at Berlin	...	9,826 daily.

The flying mule surcharge on the U.S. War Department stamps has at last been accounted for. It was the Port Townsend, Wash. postmark. So says the *Philatelic West*.

A collector in Bordeaux possesses the $\frac{1}{4}$ de cent de pes of 1867 Spain *tête-bêche*.

A letter from a town in Prussia, addressed to Backnang in Wurtemberg, reached its destination only after a long journey. It had been sent round by Bagnan, Palembang, Pembang, and Ketabang, was franked at Tonkin and Hoi-Phong-Hanoi, all these places were known to the postal officials, but Backnang, a small village in Wurtemberg, not.

The 2c. yellow of Belgium has been printed in error on the paper used for the railway stamps, having as watermark the Belgian coat of arms. Portions of this watermark are to be found on every stamp.

Stamp collecting without a stamp paper is like sailing without a compass.

The telegram of the Emperor William to President Kruger seems to have had the effect upon the official mind in Germany that the existence of such a country as England has entirely vanished from their minds, which appears to be completely filled with South Africa. Thus a postcard addressed quite legibly to our publisher from Westphalia went merrily to Salisbury, Rhodesia. Of course our publisher could not be found there, so the following remark was added in ink of a gory hue: "Try Salisbury, England." It was posted Nov. 20, 1897, and safely delivered on Feb. 27, 1898.

SHE (as her lover is about to start on a journey round the world): "My dear Adolph, will you be true to me when you are far away? Promise me that you will write to me from every town you visit!"

He: "O Ada, is it love that prompts you to say this? Ada, swear to me, do you really love me, or are you merely collecting foreign postage stamps?"

Decrees.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following circular has been received from Third Assistant Postmaster-General Merritt:

NEW ISSUE OF POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1897.

Beginning with to-day, a new contract for the manufacture of postal cards goes into effect, under which the following sizes and denominations are provided for:

SINGLE CARDS.

H.—Ordinary one-cent cards, for use in the domestic mails. Size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

K.—Small one-cent cards, for use in the domestic mails. Size, $2\frac{15}{16}$ by $4\frac{15}{16}$ inches.

E.—Two-cent cards, for use in international mails. Size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

DOUBLE CARDS.

D.—Domestic reply cards, 2 cents. Size of each part, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

F.—International reply cards, 4 cents. Size of each part, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The ordinary one-cent domestic card—H—is of the same length as the present G. card, but is one-fourth of an inch narrower, admitting of its ready enclosure in the customary sizes of business envelopes. The small one-cent domestic card—K—is considerably smaller than the G card, conforming to the size employed by librarians and others for indexing by the card system.

These two cards have new designs, descriptions of which are as follows:

Large Single Card.—To the right in the upper corner is a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, three-quarters face, looking to the left, exactly as now appears upon the ordinary one-cent card, but surrounded by a somewhat fuller olive wreath, and having at the bottom, in very small capitals on a curved tablet, the name of "Jefferson." To the left of the portrait are three straight lines of lettering. The first, which is two inches long, is made up of the words "Postal Card—One Cent," in Gothic capitals about one-sixteenth of an inch high, with the beginning letter of each word, however, twice that height. The second line $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, contains the words "United States of America," in ornamental white capitals three-sixteenths of an inch high, upon a plain black tablet one-fourth of an inch wide, surrounded by a single fine black line, with a heart-shaped finial at either end, and a semi-circular ornament at the bottom, having a straight line extension from each side running parallel with the tablet. The third line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is made up of the words, "This side is for the address only," in very small Gothic capitals. Black ink is used in printing this card.

Small Single Card.—In the upper right-hand corner is a portrait of John Adams, three-quarters face, looking to the left, surrounded by an olive wreath, and with the name "John Adams" upon a scroll at the bottom. To the left of the portrait are three lines of ordinary Roman capitals. The first, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, contains the words "Postal Card—One Cent," the beginning letter of each word being larger than the other letters. The second line, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, contains the words "United States of America," in capitals exactly like the large letters in the line above. The third line $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, contains, in quite small letters, "This side is for the address only." Between the second and third lines is an ornamental dash $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches long. The card is printed in black.

Both the domestic and the international reply cards—which retain the designations they now have—D and F—are reduced one-fourth of an inch in width; but they are unchanged in their designs, as is the case with the E, or single international card.

Although the new contract begins on this date, the Department still has on hand at the several agencies considerable quantities of the ordinary or G cards (a two months' stock probably), which will continue to be issued upon the requisitions of postmasters until the supply is exhausted. Up to that time in ordering ordinary postal cards, it is preferred that postmasters should call for the G card rather than the H; but whenever the H cards

are desired and are called for, they will be furnished.

The K cards may be ordered and supplied at any time hereafter.

A comparatively large quantity of the D, E, and F cards of the present sizes are also on hand; and these the Department will go on issuing, as long as they last, before supplying the new sizes. In special cases of extreme urgency, however, the Department may honour requisitions for D and E cards of the new sizes; but in every case of this kind the postmaster should send explanation to the Department with his requisition. Of the F cards the Department has a supply that will probably last during the entire term of the new contract.

Besides these, the Department has a considerable quantity of the "A" cards first issued in 1891— $2\ 15\text{-}16$ by $4\ \frac{5}{8}$ inches in size—which may be had whenever ordered.

The old B and C cards cannot be had at all.

The H and K cards—large and small one-cent single cards for domestic use—may be had in sheets, the first of 50 or 40 cards, as may be preferred by persons calling for them, and the latter of 50 cards only. To secure these cards in sheets they must be ordered in quantities of 10,000 cards or more of either kind.

The sheet of 40 H cards is made up of four cards across—the cards running lengthwise --and ten cards down. The sheet of 50 H cards is made up of five cards across, arranged lengthwise, and ten cards down. The sheet of K cards is made up the same as the sheet of 50 H cards.

In furnishing cards in sheets the Department cannot guarantee to have the forms printed so exactly as to provide an equal margin outside of the imprint on all sheets. Parties ordering them in this way must therefore expect to make special provision to secure accurate registering when they come to put on the cards their own imprint.

JOHN A. MERRITT,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.
From the *Monthly Bulletin*.

Correspondence.

A.F.—I. The reason, why the 3d. 1879, Cape of Good Hope was surcharged with a large '3' was on account of its being practically the same colour as the 1d.; especially by artificial light it would have been extremely difficult for the officials to distinguish between them.

P. J. 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	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.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, And the P. J. G. B. Advertiser.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—

Per Annum	2/6	post free.
Single number	3d.	"

All subscriptions commence with January.

L'ABONNEMENT:—

Par an	Fcs 3.15	franco.
„ numéro	0.30	„

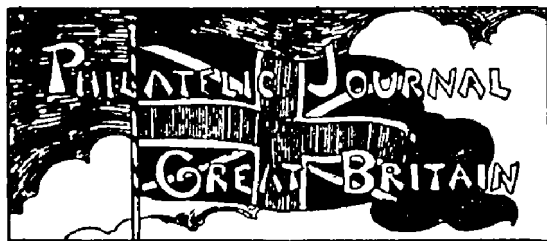
Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier.

BEZUGSPREIS:—

Per Jahr	M. 2.50	post frei.
Jede Nummer	0.25	„

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



MARCH 15TH, 1898.

The New Phantom.

Are Railway Stamps collectible? This is a question which is just now engaging the attention of philatelists, and it would perhaps, not be inappropriate to direct our readers' attention to a consideration of the matter this month.

From one point of view the question must, in our opinion, be answered in the affirmative,

inasmuch as we have always maintained that collectors should be allowed to follow their own inclinations in what to collect, and what to discard; and if the bent of a particular collector's inclinations as to what to collect, and what to discard; and if the bent of a particular collector's inclination lies in this direction, by all means let him pursue that from which he derives pleasure. That there is much to be said in favour of Railway Stamps, and much pleasure to be derived from their collection, is evidenced by the articles which have recently appeared in the Philatelic Press.

We think, however, the question does not stop here, if it did there would be nothing else to add, and we confess there could be no serious divergence of opinion amongst collectors thereon. Our object, however, is to point out that a much more important question confronts the philatelist, and that is: Are Railway Stamps collectible in the sense that a collection of British stamps cannot be considered complete without them? This is the question which has not been raised heretofore, but certainly is the crux of the whole position. In dealing with this aspect of the case, we must turn and ascertain what are the duties which the Railway Stamp assumes and what was the paramount reason calling forth its origin.

Shortly, the answer seems to be that occasion having arisen for the granting of a quicker despatch and delivery of particular letters belonging to anyone desirous of availing himself of such increased facilities which consist of the scheme devised, viz., the permission extended to the Railway Companies to be the common carriers of postal packages from one town to another, subject to such packages being correctly franked with postage labels. We thus see that the postal franking agent is still the authorised label printed by De la Rue and Co. and issued by the Government. The Railway stamp is a receipt for the railway charges of the companies, as carriers, coupled with an undertaking that they will deliver the postal package, not to the consignee but to the Post Office. What is there in this which places the Railway Stamp any higher than a ticket issued by any firm of carriers for the purpose of indicating that the charges for freight have been discharged?

The Railway Stamps seem to us to be no more than a carrier stamp, and to be further outside the pale of philately than the telegraph stamps, which have certainly far stronger claims in that they have a closer connection with the postal department of the Great Government Monopoly, than the Railway Stamps, which, as far as we have been able to ascertain, never appear in the post-office in mint condition.

To those of our readers who may not be disposed to go to the same length as we feel compelled to go, we would point out, that at the very best the Railway Stamp is only a local and even at that inferior to the German ones of

that ilk, a class which have never been favourites with *philatelists*, and one which is practically outside the pale of philately.

We therefore consider, that the answer to our second question is in the negative, that the Railway Stamps make another class (and their name is legion) of fiscals and that the philatelists' rest need not be disturbed in the least by the new phantom which has arisen in our midst.

Santa Claus Again.

Our great Christmas prize distribution seems to have given much amusement, not only to the recipients,

but also to a large number of our readers, if we can judge from the comments we have received thereon. All the more we are astonished and we may almost say shocked at the perverse view our friend the Editor of the *Record* takes, when he insinuates that the present to the Birmingham Society by our Correspondent was intended as a sneer. Nothing was further from our mind. We consider it almost an insult to the intelligence of our readers, to explain the purport of the article in question. To do so would be like hearing a friend crack a joke and afterwards insisting (when the laughter has subsided) on explaining it for the benefit of the sole individual in the group, who had failed to appreciate it.

We know our friend is a very astute journalist, we also believe him to be a bit of a wag. Now in this latter point, at all events, our faith has been rudely shaken. We did think, however, he was sufficiently quick-witted to discriminate between an article written to be taken seriously and one which purported only to be harmless banter at a festive season. Perhaps it was the season, however, which upset our friend, we know Christmas fare is apt to have a deleterious effect temporarily on one important organ of the human frame, and not being a medical man, we cannot say how far such deleterious effect may in some cases extend. We utter this word of warning, for to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and thus our friend may next year be more careful in his diet. We extend our sympathy to our friend, and trust by now he has quite recovered, and will, as of old, enter into the spirit of jokes, however bad at times they may be, of his contemporaries.

Roumania.

BY THE EDITOR.

Having regard to the fact that this Journal, Vol. V. and VI., was the first to shed some light on the stamps of Roumania and their types, I cannot but bring before my readers all further discoveries and additions which are made in these stamps, especially as I know that since the publication of these articles a

good many collectors have gone in for specialising this, in my opinion, so far unexhausted country. Of course, when I say unexhausted, I mean in a philatelic sense; there is plenty of scope yet for the ardent and painstaking philatelist, and the new varieties I am going to enumerate below, will, I trust, induce philatelic students to study these stamps more and make fresh discoveries. A complete article on these stamps has yet to be written, but I shall leave this to a more competent pen.

The following remarks are taken from a short study on the stamps of Roumania 1866-1872 issues, by O. Wassermann and H. Fraenkel. The writers in the first instance say that all these stamps were lithographed, not typographed. This, I admit, is quite possible. They furthermore say that all the so-called varieties are simply caused by the transfers and cannot be avoided. Now, admitting that these slight variations caused by transfers (not by any means *defective* transfers) cannot be avoided, why not call them varieties? Especially as in the case of these stamps they generally appear quite regularly on the sheets. Yet after first calling them *so-called* varieties, the writers calmly proceed to enumerate all they have found, and these I have great pleasure to give to my readers. Issue of 1866-7. Black impression on thick and thin coloured paper.

Set up in blocks of 6 stamps in 2 rows of 3 stamps.

1	2	3
4	5	6

2 PARALE YELLOW.

1. There are 2 clear breaks in the vertical line on the left, the first 10mm. and the second 18mm. from the top, and a small black dot under the 2 in the upper left corner.
2. To the right over the A of POSTA there is a small line, or more usually a dot, just under the inner line of the frame.
3. The second downstroke of the A of POSTA is broken.
4. There is a white dot in the upper horizontal line of the R of ROMANA, and a small black dot to the left over the D of DOUE.
5. There is a full stop after the 2 in the bottom left-hand corner, and the right outside line of the frame is broken near the top.
6. The top outside line of the frame is broken over the P of POSTA.

5 PARALE BLUE.

1. The 5 in the left-hand bottom corner is in two parts, the centre curve being broken.
2. There is a small oblique line running from the corner towards the foot of the second A of ROMANA.
3. The inner vertical line on the left of the top left corner is broken near the foot of the 5.
4. There is a very slight black line connecting the two lines of the frame over the right hand 5 at the top; in later printings there is a small dot in the second C of CINCI.

5. There is a black dot in the first horizontal line of the Greek border on the lower right hand side, and in later printings a small black dot before and a black line behind the 5 in the bottom right hand corner.

6. There is a small dot under the second downstroke of the N in CINCI.

20 PARALE ROSE.

1. Type II.—There is a black line over the Greek border on the left hand side connecting the 2 horizontal lines, and a small oblique black dash between the legs of the R of ROMANA.

2. Type I.—There is a black dot in the O in the left hand bottom corner.

3. Type II.—There is a break in the outer line of the frame between the corner and the tablet bearing the inscription.

4. Type I.—The first downstroke of the N of ROMANA is forked, and there is also a small oblique black line at the foot of the P of POSTA.

5. Type II.—The end of the Greek border in the right hand bottom corner is badly finished, instead of a vertical line it looks split, and the pearl just under the vertical line from the second A of ROMANA is damaged.

6. Type II.—The N and A of ROMANA are joined by a small line, and there is a small line over the O of POSTA between the two lines of the frame.

MINOR VARIETIES.

2 PARALE.

Row 3, stamp 10.—Large yellow blotch under the 20 in the right hand top corner.

Row 6, stamp 1.—Large yellow line dividing the stamp in $\frac{2}{3}$ at the top and $\frac{1}{3}$ at the bottom.

Row 9, stamp 3.—Large yellow dot under the neck.

Row 12, stamp 15.—Large yellow dot to the right of the neck.

20 PARALE.

Row 1, stamp 11.—Rose dot to the right of the head.

Row 12, stamp 2.—The space between the frame and the circle is damaged.

Row 14, stamp 2.—A vertical rose line from the nose.

Row 15, stamp 16.—Large rose dot before the forehead.

I can add to this

Row 3, stamp 8.—Broken I in DECI.

Issue of 1868.—Coloured impression of white paper.

2 Bani, dull yellow, yellow, later orange.

4 " blue.

18 " rose, red.

May, 1870.—3 Bani, violet.

Set up in blocks of 8 stamps in 2 rows of 4 stamps—

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

2 BANI YELLOW, ORANGE.

1. There is a white line in the thick outside line over the rosette in the left hand corner.

2. No specific point of variety found.

3. Broken S in POSTA.

4. 2 white dots sometimes forming one line under the ornament in the left hand bottom corner.

5. The line of the frame between S and T of POSTA is indented.

6. The left line of the upper tablet is too long and touches the outside line of the frame. There is a small yellow dot outside the stamp 7mm. from the top on the right.

7. The pearl under the N of ROMANA is much thinner.

8. The Greek border in the left top corner begins with a vertical line.

2 BANI DEEP ORANGE.

1. The pearl under the S of POSTA looks like a line.

2. The line under the I of BANI is broken.

3. The same as last No. 3.

4. The line under the 2 in the right hand bottom corner is broken.

5. The same as last No. 5.

6. The second line in the spandrel in the top right hand corner is broken off (often invisible on account of bad printing). The rest as before No. 6.

7. The yellow line over the lower tablet is broken just before the N of BANI.

8. There is a dot under the 2 in the left bottom corner.

4 BANI BLUE.

Refer to article in the P.J.G.B., 1897, July, page 157.

18 BANI ROSE, RED.

1. There is a small white dot between the rosette and the frame in the right hand top corner.

2. There is a small dash from the white line over the rosette in the left top corner.

3. There is in the thick coloured line of the frame in the right top corner a small horizontal white line (this only appears as a dot in brick-red impressions).

4. There is a thin vertical line connecting two of the horizontal lines of the Greek border in the left hand bottom corner.

5. The twelfth pearl to the left counting from the pearl between A and N of BANI is connected with the white line surrounding the circle by a dash.

6. There is a small dot on the first downstroke of the first A of ROMANA.

7. There is a small dent in the outside line of the frame between the top tablet and the right hand rosette.

8. The two lower parts of the rosette in the left hand bottom corner are connected by a white line.

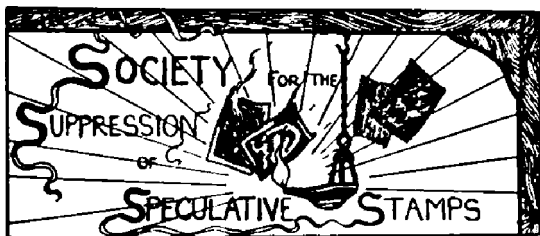
3 BANI VIOLET.

Refer to article in the P.J.G.B. 1897, July, page 158.

(To be continued).

The 12d. Canada.

This stamp, as some of our readers are aware, was in use but a short time, so short that many persons, even those residing in Canada knew nothing about it. One gentleman living in Quebec, to whom we had written on the subject some time ago, informed us that we must have been labouring under some mistake. When we asked him for some particulars about it. He told us that no such stamp was ever issued; but a subsequent letter from him told a totally different tale (as was expected) he gave us a few facts, and that was all we wanted. It was first intended for postage to England, and was actually used for a time. The postage was afterwards reduced and the 10 D stamp took the place of the 12 D. The latter is now (the genuine) one of the rarest in existence, and very readily obtains such prices as 4.00 dol. and even 5.00 dol. for one specimen. Proofs are often offered for sale on India paper, with the word specimen written on the side. Amateur collections must content themselves with this last, for it is utterly impossible to obtain the real Simon Pure article for less than the sums we name, and even then it is doubtful whether it can be had at that price or not. The colour of the genuine stamp is black, it is an adhesive, and contains a portrait of Queen Victoria in an inscribed oval, with figures 12 at corners. The Canadian stamps were first issued in the year 1851, and not in 1856 or 1857 as stated in several catalogues.—From the Stamp Collectors' Monthly Gazette, published at St. John, N.B., Sept. 1, 1865.

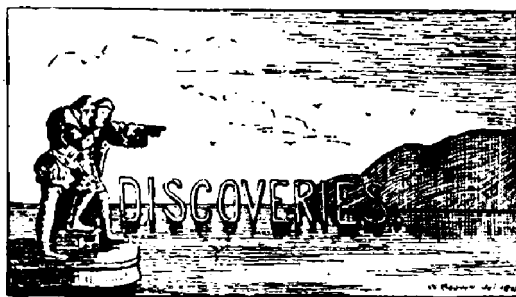


Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to inform you that the Special Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, have taken into consideration the proposed issue of Trans-Mississippi stamps in connection with the exhibition to be held at Omaha, U.S.A.

In making public the above opinion this Society recommends collectors to refuse to purchase these stamps, and so assists in preventing the issue of stamps intended mainly for the purpose of sale to collectors and speculators.—Yours truly,

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

By order of the Committee, this 18th
February, 1898,



BELGIUM.

Some sheets of the 2c yellow 1893 issue have been printed in error on the watermarked paper used for the Railway Parcel Stamps. Of course every stamp will only bear portions of this watermark.

From the *Annuaire Timbrologique*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Four new varieties have been found in the 15c. of 1869. The difference is in the punctuation after the U. of U.S. at the top. The ordinary variety is U.; the second U.; the third U.; one dot being below the line and the fourth and rarest variety U; — From the *Philatelist Francaise*.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

A very curious discovery has lately been made in the stamps of the first issue of this country. One of the 5 centes yellow stamps printed on the back with 4/4 of the same value, was found to have one quarter inverted. This, of course, proves that on the plate of this value, one cliché must have been inverted, and therefore one pair must exist *tête-bêche*.—From *Il Francobollo*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Recently I saw a diagonally cut specimen of the 2c 1869 issue on a piece of cover which the owner said he purchased at a sale of the Baltimore Society. It is on a piece of the old-styled yellow envelope which are now so seldom used, and cancelled with a series of concentric circles, but no postmark appears. It is interesting, as this class of freaks usually are.—From the *Evergreen State Philatelist*.

HOLLAND.

Mr. J. P. Schoonhoven has a 10 cent stamp of the 1852 issue on diagonally ribbed paper. He has submitted the stamp to experts and they all agree that the stamp is printed on ribbed paper.—From the *Nederlandsch Tydschrift*.

CYPRUS.

Mr. B. Halberstadt possesses the ½ piastre green and black, W.M. Crown and C.A. obliterated 14 August 1882 (Assol). The date of issue for this stamp is generally given 1884.—From the *Nederlandsch Tydschrift*.

BRAZIL.

Several values seem to have been printed on transparent paper, so the *Jornal Philatelico* informs us. They are as follows:

1893. 100 reis rose.

1891. 10 reis blue (newspaper).

GIBRALTAR.

Mr. North informs us that he has discovered a new variety in the 1889 issue of Gibraltar: 25 centimes on 2d.

It consists of a round black dot between the C and E of CENTIMOS, and the stamp is to be found in the seventh row No. 4.

NORWAY.

Mr. Harrison has shown us a new variety of the 25 ore 1883 issue with unshaded posthorn. This variety shows that different types must have been employed for the figures of value in the centre, the front of the 2 especially being formed quite differently.

ICELAND.

The same collector has sent us the 10 aur value 1876 issue. The stamp must have been printed from a defective *cliché* as part of the oval containing the wreath has disappeared on the left hand side, and is printed in the solid colour of the oval containing the inscription.

New Leaves to Cut.

HINTS.

This little book will, undoubtedly, be found very useful to every beginner. All the necessary knowledge is well put up in a very small compass. Part I. deals with the choice of an Album and the mounting of the stamps therein; Part II. with the manufacture of the stamps, the printing, paper, watermarks, gum, etc.; Part III. with "What to collect," whether Government or local postal issues, and finishes with commemoratives, remainders, reprints, essays, and specimen stamps.

We have carefully read the little book, and can strongly recommend it to every collector. The price is exceedingly low, the paper and the print good, and the information it contains is sure to repay within a few days the moderate outlay.

SELLOS DE CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS.

BY M. GALVEZ, *Madrid*.

Price 2s., 780pp.

This, the first complete Stamp Catalogue published in the Spanish language, has reached us, and we must congratulate the publisher on the neat and good work he has turned out. Of course, Spain and Colonies come first, then the rest of the world in alphabetical order, the colonies of each country following the mother country. The print is clear, the illustrations mostly clear, the paper good, and above all the price low. We wish the publisher every success and hope he will reap the benefit such a work deserves.

Notes on the Danish 2-Skilling Stamps of 1851.

BY ARTHUR H. HARRISON.

Mr. Ehrenbach's article in the *London Philatelist* on the above value is undoubtedly very interesting, dealing with an issue which the average collector knows but little.

From a careful study of this stamp I have come to the following conclusions which go to prove what Mr. Ehrenbach has written in many ways, but not in all respects.

Though all the types mentioned exist, yet I make it that there are more which are of equal importance, and I do not make the order exactly as classified.

Type I 1st on 1st row, top of the 2 broken, thus 2.

Type II. 2nd on 1st row, down stroke of 2 does not quite meet the base, thus 2, and there is a small dot in the lower part of N of skilling.

Type III. 3rd on 1st row, the same as I., but with dot as in N of skilling as II.

Type IV. 4th on 1st row, same as II., but without the dot in the N.

Type V. 8th in 1st row, regular 2 with the dot in the N of skilling.

Type VI. 2nd in 2nd row, regular 2 without the dot in the N of skilling.

Types V. and VI. make up rows 2, 3, 4, and 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Types I., II. and V. appear again in the 6th row only.

There are two or three other minor types, but these I think may be ascribed to the printing as explained by Mr. Ehrenbach, and I have noticed all the other varieties he mentions, but I have not been able to find all the small varieties on the reprints which I know of in the original stamps, and it would be interesting to ascertain if the plate used for the reprints was in use for the original, or if the Danish Authorities made a new plate from the original matrix.

Publisher's Notes.

I wish to call attention to a printer's error in my retail list.

Packet No. 15 contains 250 varieties of Europe (not 500) for 2/7.

Packet No. 16 has been entirely omitted. It contains 500 varieties of Europe, and I sell it for 7/6.

I am able to reduce the price of some of the packets advertised as follows:—No. 56 contains 400 varieties without any European from 20/- to 15/-; No. 57 contains 500 varieties without any European from 30/- to 21/-; No. 31 containing 100 varieties Central American and Mexican only from 9/- to 7/6; No. 41 containing 300 varieties from Asia and Africa from 25/- to 15/-; I am able to add the following new packets:—

No. 31a 200 varieties of Central America and Mexico for 21/-; No. 31b 350 varieties of Central America and Mexico for 50/- only; No. 41a containing 400 varieties of Asia and Africa only, for 26/6; No. 41b containing 500 varieties of Asia and Africa only, for 37/6.

Owing to the enormous demand for packet No. 51 I must ask my correspondents kind indulgence for a little while. My present stock being quite sold out a fresh supply will be made up very shortly.

WM. BROWN.

The Prices of Stamps, 1873-97.

(with some illustrative examples)

by ADAM SMAIL.

A paper read at the Scottish Philatelic Society's meeting on February 14th.

The rise and progress of philately from a financial point of view is a subject that should not be overlooked by the various classes of collectors. From the schoolboy to the prince we see the fascination of philately exerting its power among "all sorts and conditions of men." To find stamps for filling the many vacant places in the young collector's album it is necessary to do something more than wait on the chances of gifts being made, or to trust to the mere exchanging of duplicates. Purchase is usually resorted to in obtaining packets, sets, or single stamps. For many years past dealers at home and abroad have issued priced catalogues, giving the market value of the stamps up to the time of issue. There has been a remarkable increase in the dimensions of these useful hand books, with a corresponding difficulty in discriminating between various papers, watermarks, perforations, and shades, which give so much trouble to collectors, both elementary and advanced.

To obtain an approximate idea of the variations in the prices of stamps, it occurred to me to take a catalogue dated 1873, just one-third of a century after the introduction of stamps, and a quarter of a century from this year of grace 1898. Stafford Smith and Co.'s Quarterly Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps, dated January, 1873, an octavo pamphlet of 24 pages was taken as a useful manual for the purpose in view. The idea was to select certain typical countries and to show how the prices increased, decreased, or remained without change. The same publisher's Quarterly List for April-June, 1878, consists of 80 pages

and the list of stamps occupies 32 pages. The third catalogue is found in the "Stamp Collectors' Annual" for 1881, also issued by Stafford Smith and Co., 136 pages, of which 34 are occupied by the price list of stamps. The following table gives the increase in the issue of stamps from 1873 to 1881 as shown by the foregoing lists.

	1873	1878	1881
Europe	1372	1957	2231
Asia	144	269	419
Africa	139	242	348
America	687	1081	1384
Oceania	164	272	338
	2506	3821	4720

The other catalogue used in making up the list of prices were published by Stanley Gibbons and Co. : 5th edition, April, 1886 ; 7th edition, March, 1890 ; 9th edition, 1893 ; together with the 11th edition, 1897, being the latest issued. The countries now selected as specimens it will be observed all belong to the division American Continent, and are as follows :—1, New Brunswick ; 2, Nova Scotia ; 3, St. Lucia ; 4, St. Vincent ; 5, Turk's Islands ; 6, Virgin Islands. Other places were also given as examples, viz. :—Tuscany, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island Buenos Ayres, Newfoundland, and Trinidad, but the printing of these lists would occupy more space than is available at present.

The subject is interesting, and I do not doubt than many useful hints, and perhaps warnings, might be derived from a careful comparison of prices executed according to the plan I have adopted. The purchase of an unused 17 cents New Brunswick in the expectation of a rise would not have proved a good speculation, as may be seen by glancing at the list now furnished.

St. Vincent	1873		1878		1881		1886		1890		1893		1897	
1859-72 head.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1d. red	0 3	0 1	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	2 0	1 0	100 0	—
													7 6	2 6
													6 0	3 6
1d. black	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 6	0 1	0 6	0 2	—	—	60 0	5 0
4d. blue	0 8	0 4	0 9	0 5	0 9	0 5	1 0	1 0	4 0	—	10 0	{ 6 0	200 0	{ 40 0
												{ 8 6	40 0	{ 18 0
4d. orange	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	1 6	—	—	—	12 0	10 6	120 0	70 0
6d. green	1 0	0 1	1 0	0 2	1 0	0 2	{ 1 6	{ 0 4	2 6	0 6	4 0	{ 1 6	70 0	10 0
							{ 1 0	{ 0 6			9 0	{ 1 9		
1/- purple black	2 0	0 6	2 0	0 6	2 0	0 6	—	2 0	—	—	20 0	8 6	180 0	35 0
													105 0	{ 40 0
1/- dull blue	2 0	—	2 0	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	12 0	160 0	{ 35 0
1/- brown	1 9	0 5	2 0	0 6	2 0	0 6	—	1 6	—	—	20 0	12 0	240 0	40 0
1/- red	—	0 5	2 0	0 4	2 0	0 4	—	1 0	—	—	15 0	4 6	—	30 0

Schleswig-Holstein.

BY

GEO. B. DUERST.

(Continued from page 32.)

Period B.

Schleswig-Holstein.

Danish Government.

1 February, 1851—1 March, 1864.

During this time the Danish stamps were used in the two duchies.

Period C.

Schleswig.

Governed by Commissioners appointed by Austria and Prussia.

Seat of Government, Flensburg.

20 February, 1864—24 January, 1865.

Schleswig and Holstein being regarded as belonging to the German Confederation, the Congress of Frankfurt authorised in 1863 Austria and Prussia as the two principal German powers to force Denmark to evacuate the two provinces. The consequence of this decision was the war of 1864, which ended disastrously for Denmark, leaving the two duchies with the victorious powers. Austria was to be predominant in Holstein and Prussia in Schleswig. Kiel was to be a neutral port for the warships of both powers.

In consequence of this decision of the German Congress the periods C and D run concurrently.

Decree.

“To replace the postage stamps inscribed in the Danish language hitherto employed in the Duchy of Schleswig new postage stamps with the inscription “Herzogthum Schleswig” (Duchy of Schleswig) will be put into circulation. The post offices in the Duchy of Schleswig will at first sell only stamps of the value of 4 schillinge, printed in rose on white paper.”

“In conformity with the official notice No. 6 of the 4th of this month, postage stamps of a new value, 1½ schilling, will be sold from the 1st of April of this year in all post offices of the Duchy of Schleswig.”

“From the 1st of April the new postage stamps will only be permitted to be used for the franking of correspondence. Stamps with the inscription of the value in Danish can therefore only be used until the end of March.”

Flensburg, March 14th, 1864.

Issue of 15th of March, 1864.

Large figure of value embossed in a double oval containing “Herzogth

Schleswig" at the top and "Schillinge" at the bottom. Printed in Berlin at the royal printing works in sheets of 100 stamps, in colour on white paper, rouletted in lines.

4 schillinge (Danish currency) carmine.

4 schillinge Danish are equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling Hamburg currency, and it will therefore be seen from the foregoing decree that the 4sch. stamp was replaced already on the 1st of April by a new one, having the value inscribed in German currency. The 4sch. carmine was consequently only in use during a fortnight.

Issue of 1st of April, 1864.

The design is identical with that of the last issue, the inscription at the bottom is now altered to "Schilling," and the large figure of value $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Printed in Berlin in colour on white paper, rouletted in lines. Each sheet contains 100 stamps.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling (Hamburg currency) green.

Period D.

Holstein.

Governed by Commissioners appointed by Prussia and Austria.

Seat of Government at Kiel.

1 March, 1864—24 January, 1865.

Decree.

From the first of the following month new stamps can be obtained at all post offices in the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. These new stamps will be printed like those in use at present in blue, and of the value of $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch. courant or 4sch. Danish currency.

From the same date Danish stamps cannot be used any longer for the franking of letters in both Duchies. All post offices are hereby instructed to forward to headquarters at the beginning of next month all such stamps they may have in stock.

All persons having such stamps in their possession and wishing to exchange same for new stamps, must apply to the post offices before the first of next month.

Kiel, 18th February, 1864.

Issue of 1st March, 1864.

Type of the Danish stamps of the 1853 issue. Value ($1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling crt.) in three lines, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves in a double frame, the inner spandrels of which being filled with many lines. The inscriptions read as follows: on the left H.R.Z.G.L. (Herzogliche), at the top "POST," on the

right F.R.M. (Freimarke) and at the bottom 4 R.S.M. (4 skilling Reichs Mark or Danish currency). In the four corners posthorns. Printed in colours on white paper and imperforate. Size 19 x 19mm.

Before printing the design the paper was covered with a network of invisible undulating lines in a similar manner to those of Prussia (issue 1850-1860) and of the North German Confederation and of Denmark. This network was of course intended to protect the stamps from being imitated and was printed with a colour of white metallic oxide, which can be made visible by sulphureted hydrogen, though there is no doubt that stamps found in old archives show this net quite clearly without any further chemical reagent. In the centre of this network a space, forming the letter P, was left blank.

Two types exist in this issue, each of them in two varieties.

I Type. March, 1864.

The letters are thin and the wavy lines in the spandrels very close.

Variety A :

H.R.Z.G.L. Letters 8 mm long, with a full stop after each letter.

POST	„	6½	„	„	„	„	„
F.R.M.	„	6¼	„	„	„	„	„
4 R.S.M.	„	7	„	„	„	„	„

and the figure 4 is nearly closed.

SCHILLING The H has no centre bar ; the two I's are dotted, and all the letters are of the same height.

Variety B :

H. R Z G L Letters 8½mm long. The first letter is only punctuated.

POST	„	6½	„	„	„	„	„
F.R.M.	„	6¼	„	„	„	„	„
4 S.R.M.	„	7	„	„	„	„	„

With a full stop after every letter.

SCHILLING The H has a centre bar ; the I's are without dots ; the letter G is smaller than the other letters.

II Type. May (?) 1864.

The letters are thick and the wavy lines in the spandrels are wider apart, consequently fewer lines are necessary to fill the spandrels.

Variety A :

H.R.Z.G.L. Letters 8½mm long, with a full stop after each letter.

POST	„	7	„	„	„	„	„
F.R.M.	„	6¼	„	„	„	„	„
4 S.R.M.	„	7½	„	„	„	„	„

and the figure 4 is open.

SCHILLING The H has a centre bar ; the G is nearer the wreath than in type I ; the two I's are dotted, but all the letters are irregular.

Variety B:

This variety the writer does not possess, but takes the description from Moëns.

H R Z G L. Letters 9 mm long; only the L is punctuated.

POST	„	7	„		
F R M.	„	6½	„	„	M
4 S R M.	„	7¾	„	„	M

and the figure 4 is open.

SCHILLING The H has a centre bar; the two I's are not dotted; the G is still nearer to the wreath.

We have therefore

March 1864.	1¼ sch. crt. blue, pale to dark, bright.	Type I.	Variety A.
„ „	1¼ „ „ bright, milky, greenish,	„ I.	„ B.
May (?) „	1¼ „ „ dull, bright	„ II.	„ A.
„ „	1¼ „ „ pale to dark, bright	„ II.	„ B.

Reprints of this issue do not exist.

Mr. Moëns chronicles this stamp rouletted, I do not think this roulette was done officially. I have not been able to obtain one of these rouletted stamps to measure the size of the roulette and compare it with the next issue. Of course it is quite possible that a few sheets may have got amongst the sheets of the new issue, which came out only a few months after the present one.

Issue of 20 May, 1864.

Decree.

As the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg are considered to belong to the German Postal Convention, the postage stamps will have to undergo a change in the next issue.

Instead of the values being inscribed 4 S.R.M. (4sk Danish currency) they will have the new value, viz., ½ S.L.M. (½sch money of Lauenburg) inscribed.

At the same time the inscription in the centre, 1¼sch, will be printed in larger figures, Kiel, 4 April, 1864.

It is very curious to find that the decree mentions the new value as ½ schilling whereas the stamps bear the inscription 1½ schilling.

An official notice, dated 27 April, 1864, says that the stamps of Holstein and Lauenburg can be used for franking of letters to all towns in the Austrian and the Prussian postal union, and that 1¼ schilling Hamburg equal to 1½ schilling Lauenbuug, would be reckoned as 1 silbergroschen. Also that these stamps could be cut diagonally for the franking of local letters, which were only rated at ½ schilling. Stamps of this value, however, were not issued until next year. The decree for allowing the public to cut stamps diagonally for local letters was dated 22 November, 1864, and was cancelled by an official notice dated 31 March, 1865.

(To be Continued).



MARCH, 1898, 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.

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

Exchange Superintendent—

Dr. MARX, Rolandseck School, Ealing, London, W.

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.

NEW MEMBER.

271. John S. Miller, Nottingham.

NEW ADDRESSES.

R. H. W. Batley, Kintyre, Gass Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Frederick Gerhartz, "The Gables," Park Grove, Bradford.

Mrs. E. Mann, 88, Rossiter Road, Balham, S.W.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledge with thanks "Philatelic Record," March, from Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd.; "Il Francobollo," January and February, from Milan; "The Home Worker," February, from Knoxville, Tenn, U.S.A.; L'Intermedare de la Timbrologie, February, from M. Vogel, Paris.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The packets of stamps circulated during the year 1897 represented a value of £4,668 11s. 2½d., the sales amounting to £269 4s. 8½d. The value of stamps sent for January, 1898, was £368 15s.; for February, £377 10s. 2d. It is very desirable that members should send good sheets, and price their stamps at the lowest possible figure.

NOTICES.

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee will take place in May (date and plan of meeting to be announced next month), when it is hoped that all who can do so will attend, and that those unable to do so will send to the Secretary anything of interest they may have to bring forward.

Members who have not yet remitted their Subscriptions for the current year are requested to do so without delay, and will then receive their Cards of Membership.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer
 of the Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Sq., Chelsea,
 London, S.W.,
 March 10th, 1898.



BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Honorary President, W. B. Avery, Esq.; President, W. T. Wilson, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, R. Hollick, Esq., and W. Pimm, Esq.; Committee, Mr. H. R. Bewlay, Mr. P. T. Deakin, Mr. V. Lundblad, Mr. T. W. Peck, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., Official address: 208, Birchfield-road, Birmingham.

February 3rd. Paper: Mexico. Mr. W. T. Wilson.

W. R. Connolly, Esq., was unanimously elected a member.

Mr. Wilson then gave a most interesting and instructive display with notes of the early issues of Mexico, in particular having been able, finally, to elucidate the difficult question of sub-consignment numbers found on the 1864-66 issues.

February 17th. Display (with notes) Belgium: Mr. F. E. Wilson.

Rev. W. N. Usher, Messrs. Crawford Capen, A. Sugg, and E. H. Johnson were unanimously elected members.

Mr. F. E. Wilson then gave his display with very copious notes on all the issues, with remarks on many minor varieties, catalogued and uncatalogued. Nearly every kind was shewn, used and unused; singles, strips and blocks in a fine range of shade.

March 3rd. Display: Argentine and Brazil. Messrs. E. Stock and F. C. Fisher were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. W. T. Wilson, W. Pimm, and G. Johnson, shewed the stamps of Argentine and Brazil, all the rare varieties and shades being well represented.

Exchange packets. A remarkable record. A £5,000 packet for February.—The packets for January were the finest and most valuable ever circulated in this or any other Society, but the February ones were still more valuable and for the first time in the history of stamp exchanges, total over £5,000.

Section A (mixed) was	£1,639 14s. 1d.
" B (British and	
Colonials only) was	£2,684 5s. 6½d.
" C (Foreign only)	£723 15s. 9½d.

Total £5,047 15s. 5d.

This is very satisfactory, but what is much more so, is the fact that sales are better than they have been for a long time past, almost all stamps, of whatever country, selling well if priced reasonably. Foreign and Colonial dealers and collectors are finding out that this is one of the best methods of obtaining prompt and certain returns for their stamps.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 9th meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on January 28, 1898. The President in the chair, supported by 15 members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. On the motion of the Hon. Librarian a vote of thanks was passed to the following for donations to the Library during January:—To Mr. G. B. Duerst for a contribution of 6 books, to the "London Philatelist," "The Philatelic Record," "The Philatelic Journal," "The Monthly Journal," "The American Journal of Philately," "The Revue Postale."

The Hon. Sec. (Exchange Packet) announced the sales of the November Packet reached 20 per cent.

Mr. Petri read a paper on the stamps of Romagna. He touched briefly upon the geographical and historical history of the provinces, showing with most interesting details how changes in the political atmosphere forecasted a change in stamps. Mr. Petri quoted the figures of the issues, and also explained the means to distinguish the reprints and forgeries from the original stamps. The paper was illustrated by the stamps from Mr. Petri's collection.

HULL AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 7th, 1898.—A meeting of the above Society was held at the Grosvenor Hotel on this date. The president (E. W. Drury, Esq.) in the chair. 11 members were present.

The stamps chosen for display were those of British Columbia, B. Guiana, and B. Honduras. A fine series of early issues were exhibited and shades compared by the members. Some good stamps were shown, including B. Guiana 4c, 1852, B. Honduras 6d. and 1s. C.A., etc.

Hon. Sec.—James Burn, 11, St. Luke-street, Hull.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, March 1st, at Messrs. Gordon and Co's offices.

There was a good attendance, and Mr. J. A. Guy occupied the chair.

Two new members were elected, and then Mr. W. M. Gray exhibited a number of first issues of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New York, and Nevis, all in fine condition, and on original letter-sheets, as recently purchased by him in the States.

Mr. A. H. Stamford showed about one hundred scarce stamps, including the 4d. English, Medium Garter, unused. This little collection totals up to the very respectable sum of £650. The inspection of these and other rarities filled up the remainder of a very pleasant evening.

The exchange secretary, Mr. W. E. White, reports that the excellence of the packets is still maintained. The March packet contains some fine Victorian, Ceylon, German States, and used Philippines, and offers a fine opportunity for the members to enrich their collections.

EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Feb. 14th. The usual monthly meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8.15 p.m.

Mr. Smail, the Vice-President, occupied the chair; and there were also present, Dr. Ballantyne, and Messrs. Fleming, Hobbs, Macintyre, and Fish.

Dr. Geo. Hennan, Midcalder, was duly elected a member.

Mr. Smail read a paper on "A Comparison of the prices of Stamps during the past Quarter of a Century."

On the motion of Dr. Ballantyne, Mr. Smail was awarded a most hearty vote of thanks for his highly interesting paper.

Dr. Ballantyne showed some very curious envelopes illustrative of the straits in which parties were during the American War. One envelope was evidently made of wall paper, and another of a page from an Atlas, while a third appeared to have been turned outside, and so to have done service a second time.

Mr. Fish showed some varieties of the Wrappers of the Argentine Republic with errors of setting up and printing. Besides

varieties of broken letters, there were shown the ½, the 1, and the two centavos of 1892, and the same values of 1896, all without the accent over the U of Republica. The 1c. of 1896 was shown with the error of spelling "Repulibca," and the much rarer error, "Repubilca."

It was decided to have at the next meeting a display by the members of the stamps of U.S.A.

WILLIAM FISH,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—On the return of the September packets, sheets were returned, and accounts were settled and submitted within seven days. Sales amounted to upwards of £250. October packets have been circulated among a supplementary list of buying members, and are expected back within the next three weeks. On February 24th the 209 sheets valued in the aggregate at £1,929 11s. 11d. were made up into four packets and duly circulated. N. Americans, W. Africans, and Scandinavians were well represented, and perfect specimens were obtainable at much below catalogue prices. Very common stamps and damaged copies are, however, in little demand. Foreign philatelists are invited to send sheets, and arrangements will be made for them to receive equivalents for stamps taken in cash or exchange as they may prefer. As packets are now sent out intact members who are first on list have a greater choice of bargains. Non-contributors who desire to see packets are requested to notify the secretary, who will take care that their names are duly inserted on the list. Responsible collectors proposing to join the club, should apply for rules and send references to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

Oceania Catalogue.

TONGA.

1886-7. Portrait of King George I., in oval, inscribed "Tonga, Postage and Revenue." Engraved and printed from electrotypes at the Government Printing Office, Wellington, N.Z., on white wove paper, watermarked N.Z. and star.

A., perf. 12½.

1d. rose.
2d. mauve.
6d. blue.
1s. green.

B. perf. 11½.

1d. rose.
2d. mauve.
6d. blue.
1s. green.

NOTE.—The books of the Chief Post-master, Tonga, show the first dates of receipt as follows: 1d. and 2d., 27th Aug., 1886; 6d., 9th Oct., 1886; and 1s., 15th April, 1887.

10th Nov., 1891. The 1d. and 2d. of the previous issue surcharged with new values in black.

"Fourpence." on 1d. rose and black.

"Eightpence." on 2d. mauve and black.

Variety, without period after "pence"

"Fourpence" on 1d. rose and black.

23rd Nov., 1891. The 1d. and 2d. of 1886, surcharged with a small black star in the upper right and lower left corners.

1d. rose.

2d. mauve.

Varieties, with 3, 4, or 5 stars.

1d. rose.

15th Aug., 1892. Same type, paper, etc., as 1886 issue. Perf. 11½.

6d. yellow.

10th Nov., 1892. Arms of Tonga (for the 1d. and 4d.). Portrait of King George I. (for the other values). Engraved by A. E. Cousins, Wellington, and printed from electrotypes at the Government Printing Office, Wellington, N.Z., on white wove paper, watermarked N.Z., and star. Perf. 11½.

1d. rose.

2d. olive-brown.

4d. lake.

8d. mauve.

1s. sepia.

NOTE.—In 1893 the Postal Union rates of postage were adopted for international correspondence, and pending the preparation of ½d. and 2½d. stamps, the 1d. stamp was allowed to be cut in halves and each half used as a ½d. value. These "splits" may be found cut vertically, horizontally, or diagonally from left to right or *vice versa*—eight varieties!

21st Aug., 1893. The preceding types, printed in different colours and surcharged with new values. Same wmk. Perf. 12½.

½d. on 1d. blue, surcharge in red.

½d. on 1d. blue, surcharge in black.

2½d. on 2d. green, surcharge in red.

2½d. on 2d. green, surcharge in black.

"Five Pence" on 4d. orange, sur. in red.

7½d. on 8d. rose, surcharged in red.

1894. Previous types overprinted vertically in black "Surcharge Halfpenny" and "Surcharge 2½d." Wmk. N.Z. and star. Perf. 11½, 12½ x 11½.

½d. on 4d. (1892) lake.

½d. on 1s. (1892) sepia.

2½d. on 8d. (1892) mauve.

2½d. on 1s. (1887) green.

Varieties: (a) "Surcharge"; (b) Without period after "Surcharge."

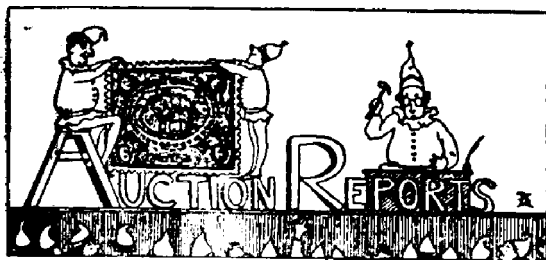
½d. on 4d. lake (a).

½d. on 1s. sepia (a).

2½d. on 8d. mauve (b).

2½d. on 1s. green (b).

NOTE.—Pairs of the 4d. may be found *se tenant* with and without overprint. Some of the sheets have also been stuck together, and in the process of separation some of the stamps have been "skinned." The surcharge having been subsequently applied, fragments of a 4d. or 1s. design may be found with a full overprint, part on colour and part on the skinned portion of the stamp.



* Unused. † On original.

The following have held sales since last report:—

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, and COOPER, 105th sale, Feb. 10th and 11th.

Mr. GRAY, 8th sale, Feb. 12th (Glasgow).

„ HADLOW, 114th sale, Feb. 14th.

		£	s.	d.
26	Belgium, wmk. in frame, 40c.*	2	10	0
94	Naples, cross, 1/2t. *(pin hole)	4	7	6
103	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 3g.*	5	5	0
104	„ ditto, cut close*	2	12	6
117	Saxony, 2g. black on dark blue*	4	4	0
123	Sweden, 17ö. grey*	3	6	0
141	Wurtemberg, 2nd issue, 6k., gum	2	8	0
151	Cape, 1/- emerald*	2	8	0
182	Mauritius, imperf., 6d. blue, pair, *gum	2	2	0
183	Mauritius, imperf., 1/- vermilion, pair, *gum	3	15	0
228	Antigua, 6d., imperf., pair*	2	10	0
235	Barbados, imperf., 1/-, pair*	3	0	0
236	„ on white, green, pair	2	12	6
269	Nevis, 4d. rose*	2	15	0
275	„ litho., 1/- dark green, entire sheet of 12	17	0	0
331	N.S.W., large square, imperf., 6d. grey-brown	3	0	0
357	S. Australia, 1/- yellow *gum	4	0	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Feb. 15th and 16th.

Mr. HADLOW, 115 and 116th sale, Feb. 17th and 18th. (Rev. P. E. Raynor's Collection of Australians).

10	N.S.W., Sydney, 1d., Plate ii., on laid*	12	0	0
34	N.S.W., Laureated, 8d.	2	8	0
50	„ large square, imperf., 5d.	2	2	0
51	„ „ 8d.	2	8	0
63	„ „ perf. 12, 6d. brown *gum	3	14	0
73	N.S.W., 20/-, wmk. 5/-, *gum	2	0	0
119	Queensland, imperf., 2d.	4	4	0
156	S. Australia, London Print, 1d. deep green, *gum	10	0	0
160	S. Australia, Local Print, 1d. yellow-green, pair	3	15	0
170	S. Australia, 2d. blood-red, *gum	10	5	0
189	„ 1/- yellow, *gum	2	18	0
277	„ 'E' in red on 1st 2d. roul.*	2	8	0
341	S. Australia, 'T' in blue on 4d. roul.*	3	0	0
344	„ 'VN' in black on 4d., perf. 10*	3	2	0
365	Tasmania, 2d yellow-green, perf. 12*	2	16	0
378	„ 'H' spenny' on id.*	2	8	0
390	Victoria, 2d., fine background and border	3	0	0
400-1	Victoria, Throne, litho., 2d.*	1	15	0 & 4
457	Westralia, 6d. bronze	3	10	0

Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 125th sale, Feb. 21st.

„ BUHL & Co., 44th sale, Feb. 22nd.

Mr. McAUSLAN, 6th sale, Feb. 22nd and 23rd (Glasgow).

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, 106th sale, Feb. 24th and 25th.

Mr. HADLOW, 117th sale, Feb. 28th.

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, March 1st and 2nd.

Mr. HADLOW, 118th and 119th sales, March 3rd and 4th.

23	N.S.W., Sydney, Plate ii., 1d.*	9	9	0
81	„ large square, 8d. orange	3	0	0
124	N. Zealand, Pelure, 6d.*	3	15	0
126	„ „ perf., 1d.	4	8	0
127	„ „ „ 2d. lilac blue	2	12	6
145	„ lozenges, 2d.	2	10	0
153	Queensland, imperf., 1d., pair†	2	17	6
155	„ „ 2d.†	5	0	0
160	„ medium star, rough perf., 6d.*	2	7	6
161	Queensland, medium star, rough perf., 1/-*	4	0	0
251	Tasmania, 1d. blue*	4	4	0
253	„ 4d. orange, *gum	4	4	0
274	„ 'H' spenny' on 1d. in strip of 3*	3	17	6
281	Victoria, 1st issue, 1d. red-brown* gum	3	3	0
286	Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., fine border*	3	15	0
318	„ emblems, horizontal laid, 2d., roul.* gum	3	0	0
334	Victoria, diadem, 1d., wmk. SIX PENCE*	6	12	6
373	Westralia, 1st issue, 1, 2, 6d., on one†	6	0	0
374	„ „ 2d.*	12	12	0
383	„ 1861, 1/-*	5	5	0
428	Lagos, perf. 12½, 1/-, long value, pair, *gum	6	10	0
446	St. Helena, imperf., 4d, pair, *gum	3	7	6



By S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Central Africa. The A.J.P. chronicles a provisional of the Registered Envelopes. The value 'TWO PENCE' on the stamp being crossed out with a pen, and '4d.' and the initials 'E.E.H.' added underneath, all in red ink.

R.E. 4d in red on 2d. ultramarine.

Canada. The following of the new type have been issued.

- 3c. red.
- 10c. puce
- P.C. 1c. green and black.
- 1c. carmine and black.

The latter card is no doubt intended to be used with an advertisement on the front which is admissible under the new regulations as it is inscribed under the stamp 'THE SPACE BELOW IS RESERVED FOR ADDRESS ONLY.'

Mekeel's Weekly also describes a variety of the new ½c. possibly due to the printing.

- 4c. slate black, paper whiter and stamp ½ mm. shorter than
4c. plain black, paper yellowish.

Cape of Good Hope. The *L.P.* notes that the colour of the 2d. has been changed from ochre to
2d. chocolate-brown.

India. *Bhopal.* *Alfred Smith's Monthly* chronicles the following; the 1a being of the square type, the sheet containing 24 varieties (6 rows of 4) without any errors except that there is no embossing in the centre. The sheet is imperforate and printed on wove paper, stained coffee colour.

The other value is 2a. green and perforated with holes 6 to 7 mm apart.

- 1a. red-brown, imperf.
2a. green, perf.

New South Wales. According to a correspondent in the *L.P.* the three new stamps have been slightly altered. The dies were in the first instance of wood, they are now of steel. The 1d. and 2½d. have appeared, and the 2d. will appear soon. The differences most apparent are in the 1d.

Die i. The first pearl of the crown on left is imperfect.

The Maltese cross at left of crown is badly formed.

The lines of shading of figures are thick and irregular.

Die ii. The first pearl is a complete circle.

The Maltese Cross is more distinct.

The lines of shading of the figures are thin and regular.

The 2½d.

Die i. The Star on the Queen's breast has 12 lines of shading.

The Nostril has a downward droop and the pupil of the eye is unshaded.

Die ii. The Star has 16 lines of shading.

The Nostril is almost level, and the pupil is shaded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentina. The 30c. has appeared of the same type as the 10c.

Mekeel's Weekly has discovered a fresh error on the wrappers.

- 30c. orange.
W. 4c. blue, error REPUBILCA.

Austria. *Hungary.* The following have appeared with figure of value in black.

- 2k. black and mauve.
3k. " green.
10k. " blue.
20k. " grey-black.

Colombia. The current stamps are undergoing a change in the colour of the paper on which they are being printed. The following have been seen.

- 5c. red-brown on salmon (instead of buff).
20c. " greenish-blue (instead of violet).

Bolívar, Der Philatelist has seen a copy of the 1863 Fiscal used postally.

- 1863 10c. black on green, Fiscal used postally.

Egypt. *Soudan.* A correspondent in Egypt informs us that the Egyptian stamps over printed Soudan will very shortly be superseded by a new set printed in London. The design consists of a Camel and an Egyptian fellah in the centre.

Ecuador. The *T.P.* chronicles the envelope of the 1894 issue with no less than three different varieties of the '1897-1898' surcharge, one of them reading '1897 Y 1898.'

- E. 5c. green surch. in black, 3 varieties.

The envelopes we mentioned in January, according to the same paper, do not exist.

France. *Morocco.* The 10c. Post Card has now 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE' at top.

Guatemala. The Exhibition stamp of 2c. has been surcharged 'UN CENTAVO'—'1898' in two lines the 1c. on 12c. having been sold out.

- 2c. in black on 2c. black on greenish.

Haiti. The 7c. has appeared in new colour. It is rumoured that the ½c. already chronicled will not appear, but a new set is being prepared in Paris.

- 7c. grey-black.

Italy. *Eritrea.* The Italian Post Card with the oval stamp has been surcharged for use here.

- P.C. 10c., black on carmine.

Nicaragua. This Republic has joined Honduras and Salvador to form the Central American Republic, retaining like them freedom in internal matters. This being so, Col. Seebeck (or as he says the government) was not satisfied with the current stamps with the date 1897, so has supplied an entirely new set with new designs dated 1898. The design has the arms in centre and is inscribed 'REPUBLICA MAYOR DE CENTRO AMERICA' 'ESTADO DE NICARAGUA.' The stamps are perforated 12, and watermarked with a cap of liberty. The Unpaid have a figure of value in centre, and the envelopes and wrappers have stamps like the adhesives.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1c. bistre. | 25c. blue. |
| 2c. slate | 50c. yellow. |
| 4c. red-brown (CUARTRO). | 1p. violet. |
| 5c. olive-brown. | 2p. bistre. |
| 10c. deep violet. | 5p. orange. |
| 15c. ultramarine. | |

Off. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50c, 1, 2, 5p. carmine, surch. in blue.

P.D. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50c. blue-green.

- E. 5c. grey-green, size 159 x 91mm.
10c. violet, " "
20c. blue, " 240 x 105mm,
30c. bistre, " "
50c. carmine, " "
P.C. 2c. green on straw.

- 2+2c. " "
3c. brown on lilac-rose.

Orange Free State. Two reply cards have been issued.

- P.C. ½ + ½d., green.

- 1d. + 1d., brown.

Persia. Envelope with stamps in fresh colours have been issued according to *D.B.Z.*

- 5s. yellow, size 149 x 91 mm.
5s. " " 142 x 109 mm.
10s. blue " "
12s. rose " "
1k. violet " "

Peru. Messrs. Williams and Co., of Lima, have sent us samples of some new stamps which we mentioned some time ago as being in preparation to commemorate the opening of the new Post Office. We do not know if they are to be a permanent issue, or are to be used until the supply is exhausted, and the old designs to be brought into use again. The stamps are engraved by the American Bank Note Co. N.Y., whose name appears at the bottom of each stamp and they are dated '1897.' Some Telegraph stamps were also issued on the same occasion and also some Post Cards. Two of

these letters are specially for New Year Greetings having a printed form on the back. They are all printed on the old first issue. The 1c. and 2c. have a large figure of value over the old value above the arms, and at right over the space for the Postmark is a stamp with view of the new Post Office but without value. There is also a variety of the old issue with only four stars after the '2.'

- 1c. blue, view of bridge.
- 2c. brown, view of Post Office.
- 5c. carmine, President Espinola.
- P.C. 2c. blue on 5c. black on white, variety 4 stars.
- 1c. green on 5c. " " New Year.
- 2c. orange on 5c. " " "
- 1c. red on 5c. " " "
- 2c. blue on 5c. " " "
- 2 + 2c. " 5c. 5c. black on buff.
- 3c. red-brown on white.
- 3 + 3c. " buff.
- 4c. black on white.
- 4 + 4c. " buff.

Portugal. The Vasco de Gama commemorative stamps are to be ready for issue on April 1st and will be available for use during three months. There will be 8 values which will be supplied to Portugal and the following Colonies, Azores, Africa, India (7 values only), Macao, Madeira, Timor. In addition there will be a set of 7 unpaid stamps for use in Portugal. There will be 8 varieties of 10r. Cards and 4 of 20r. for each of the above. Probably the African Colonies will object to be all lumped together.

Mozambique. There were issued in December last two provisionals surcharged on the 1885 issue, 'Mozambique'—'2½' (5)—'reis.'

- 2½r. in black on 20r. rose.
- 5r. " 40r. brown.

Salvador. See our remarks under Nicaragua.

The design of the new series consists of three female figures (? the three republics) for the adhesives, and of figure of value for the dues.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1c. vermilion. | 13c. brown-red. |
| 2c. carmine. | 20c. dark blue. |
| 3c. emerald. | 24c. violet-blue. |
| 5c. blue-green. | 26c. bistre. |
| 10c. ultramarine. | 50c. orange. |
| 12c. purple. | 1p. yellow. |

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

E. 1c. red on lavender, size 158 by 90 mm.

- 2c. carmine " "
- 5c. blue-green " "
- 12c. lilac " "
- 13c. grey-green " "

P.C. 1c. black on violet.

- 2c. blue on bluish.
- 2 + 2c. " "
- 3c. red on reddish.
- 3 + 3c. " "

Spain. *Cuba.* The colours of the stamps mentioned in December are not quite correct. The 3c. should be brown-violet and the 20c. red-violet. The Post Cards have also been received with stamp of the 'boy' King in upper centre.

- P.C. 5m. carmine on buff.
- 5 + 5m. " "
- 1c. blue-green " "
- 1 + 1c. " "
- 2c. violet " "
- 2 + 2c. " "
- 3c. red-brown " "
- 3 + 3c. " "

Fernando Po. According to the *T.P.* 11 stamps of 12½c. all that were in stock were surcharged '5c' in oval, but were not sold to the public.

A postcard has been issued with stamp of the baby type.

- 5c. in red on 12½c. brown.
- P.C. 10c. red on yellow.

United States. The 1c. has been changed in colour in conformity to the Postal Union decision and the new Post Cards have appeared. The 1c. has the inscription in three lines. The sizes differ from the old cards.

The *Philatelic Monthly* have discovered a new type of the Eagle Post inscribed, 'PAID EAGLE POST 80 CHESNUT STREET' in roughly drawn circle.

- 1c. green.
- Local. Eagle Post.—blue and black.
- P.C. 1c. black, size 140 by 82½ mm.
- 2c. blue, " 140 by 80 mm.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

India. Mr. Sequeira, of Karachi, has sent us a photograph of a peculiar error namely the 2a. stamp printed twice. The second impression being about one third of an inch below the first, and informs us that one sheet was so found.

The ½a. has had the Jubilee line added round the panes.

Belgium. The *T.P.* has seen the 1875 25c. imperforate.

Montenegro. The current 2n. Wrapper, green on straw, has been seen imperforate.

Persia. There was recently sold in London a copy of the 1878, 1 toman bronze on blue laid paper.

Samoa. There has been a fresh printing of the Post Card on thicker and more highly glazed cardboard of a paler greenish tint. A 1½d. value has been formed by the addition of a ½d. adhesive.

Salvador. The *A.J.P.* note the following:

- 1896. 12c. slate, imperf. vertically.
- 30c. green, " "
- 100c. dark blue, imperf. horizontally.

Tonga. Mr. Layard informs us that the curious monument depicted on the newly issued 3d. is a sort of local Stonehenge. It consists of three gigantic stones and stands on a sandy plain, and no similar stone is found in Tonga. There is also a monstrous stone bowl on top, supposed to have contained the blood of human sacrifices, but the whole history is utterly unknown, and the present race of natives can only say, "The Gods made it."



MARCH 15, 1898.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist—London.
DENMARK.

The following notes on the two skilling value 1851 issue by R. Ehrenbach in the above journal will no doubt be very interesting reading, and we therefore reprint it in full, as it is so concise that it would only be spoiled by omitting a single word. An article on the same stamp in this number gives the result of the studies of another collector.

Until 1849 the Postal Services of Denmark were in the hands of private individuals, who charged the public according to agreements, etc., when in May, 1849, the State decided to take it over from the parties who had hitherto been doing this probably lucrative business. Anyhow it appears so, for they had to pay indemnities to them, and in the case of the widow who ran the Copenhagen Post this indemnity seems to have rather a stiff amount.

According to Mr. Ruse of the Copenhagen Club, who has written a little book on Danish stamps, the rates were fixed for Copenhagen at 2 sk. and at 4 sk. for the suburbs of the capital.

It was only about two years later, viz., on March 11th, 1851, that the Department issued definite Postal Regulations for the whole country. The local rate remained at 2 sk., and the 4 sk. rate was extended to the whole country, charging 6 sk. for unfranked letters. On June 17th, 1853, they further extended these facilities to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

The above-mentioned law had hardly been made public when the first stamps put in an appearance on April 1st, 1851. They were two values, one of 4 sk. in brown for the Country rate, and a 2 sk. stamp in blue for the local rate; this latter stamp is the one which forms the subject of these few notes, and although the stamp is familiar to everyone, I will try to give a short description of it for reference purposes. The stamp is type-printed, coloured impression on medium to stout, rough paper, covered with a *burellé* pattern in yellowish, more or less distinct but

never absent. Wmk. small crown, gum yellow to brown, shape $17\frac{3}{4}$ mm. square, impertorate. Each stamp bears denomination of value, "2 Rigsbank Skilling," in three lines, colour on white in a double circle of thin lines (diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm.). This double circle is surrounded by a larger circle (14 mm. diam.), thus forming together a circular band of solid colour, bearing the inscriptions "Kgl. Post" on the right, and "Frimarke" on the left, in white capital letters. Between these inscriptions is the royal crown at the top and a posthorn at the bottom. A small "F" is visible in the middle of the posthorn, being probably the engraver's mark or a plate number. The outer space is filled up with horizontal line of colour, covered with floreate ornaments of a deeper hue.

There are 100 stamps on the sheet, in ten rows of ten. It has been known now for some time that there were three types of the figure "2" on the sheet. They are as follows:—Type I., the "2" is regular; Type II., the foot of the "2" is not joined to the base; Type III., the "2" is similar to Type I., but the left part of the base seems to be joined together at an angle. Besides these types in the figure of value, I had already, on comparing my stamps, found minor differences of all kinds, to which, however, I attached very little importance, believing them to be mere vagaries of the printing-press.

Lately, however, I have been fortunate enough to lay my hands on an entire sheet of Government reprints of this stamp, and on closer inspection, together with our mutual friend, Mr. Gordon Smith, have found that every stamp on the sheet varies to a certain extent.

In fact we have been able to spot every single copy of mine on the sheet, which means this stamp can be plated. One stamp even, which shows a big break in the right upper corner, a break which is not on the sheet referred to, and which is due probably to an accident to the plate, can be easily assigned to its correct position.

There can be no doubt that certain scratches, dots and marks, etc., are to be found on stamps of the identical position on the sheets, whether

they are of early printing or not, and that these differences are by no means accidental or casual.

It can serve no good purpose to give a tedious description of every minute variety on the sheet, and I will try to enumerate the more salient varieties, leaving you gentlemen to seek the further details by the aid of the illustrations which will appear in the *London Philatelist*.

One can divide at once the 100 stamps in three larger groups according to the types of the figure "2," and find that of Type II. there are nine on the sheet, viz., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 52, 51, 56, 58, 60, whilst of Type III. there are eight or nine, viz., Nos. 20, 24, 30, 36, 40, 86, 88, 90, No. 84 being rather indistinct on my sheet. No. 48 has a big flaw on the foot of the "2" so as to make it impossible to say to which lot it belongs.

All the rest are of Type I. A number of stamps then show breaks of more or less importance in the outer frame—*e.g.*, on the right side in Nos. 10, 32, 60, 100; on the left side, 73, 79; and on the top they are visible in 70 and 91.

A prominent variety is No. 96. In this stamp the second "L" in "skilling" is quite distorted, having the appearance of a hook, while in No. 100 the "R" in "Rigsbank" is more like a "K" than anything else. "G's" formed as they appear in Nos. 3, 5, 53, 55 are quite characteristic of these stamps.

The scratches, caused probably by the engraver's tools, as they appear in Nos. 1, 26, 42, 43, 49, 73, 74, 93, 99, and others in a smaller degree, are different in every case, and can be found on every copy of the respective numbers. But even these scratches are by no means the only detail by which these stamps can be distinguished from one another.

I will not go too closely into the matter of minute dots, etc., in the coloured parts of the stamps, but will only further point out how much the lettering, as also the spacing between the letters, in the words "Rigsbank Skilling" varies, variations which in themselves prove the differences among the stamps.

On glancing over the numbers as found belonging to the various types of "2" and those which show similarity of some of the letters—*e.g.*, the "G" referred to above—it would at first sight appear that the plates were constructed of two halves, 1-50 and 51-100, which may be to a certain extent the correct view; but then it is difficult to take this for granted seeing that the corresponding numbers are by no means identical. In fact, in order to ascertain all these points, it would require a much larger quantity of these interesting stamps in pairs and blocks than are known or available. Stamps of the earliest period especially would be desirable—so-called *premieres gravures*—because it is quite possible that the plate from which the reprints were taken in 1886 was worn to a certain extent.

There are two reprints, one on white paper like the sheet present, and one on paper covered with yellow lines, imitating the *burelle* pattern.

I quite see that the plating of these stamps can, as far as interest goes, by no means be compared to the type of hand-engraved stamps like the Sydney Views, Mauritius, and the Philippines, but they are quite on a par with the third issue of Oldenburg, which likewise show such a lot of transfer varieties, or other stamps of the same calibre; but anyhow, they are, in my humble opinion, well worth a thorough inspection and study.

Philately in the States.

The Philatelic Monthly.—New York.

GREECE.

The above journal in its last number brings the following interesting information regarding the Olympian stamps, also those stamps that had been captured by the Turks, and the steps taken by the Greek Treasury to guard against the loss of such stamps being used.

Our Correspondent Writes:—

I met a gentleman connected with the Postal Department of Greece last week and elicited from him some very interesting philatelic information. In the first place he assured me that the Olympian games set would be used up entirely, and no remainders would be sold to dealers. As a matter of fact the five lowest values are sold out; and medium values up to 2 drachmas will last but a few months longer; but the two highest values, the 5 and 10 d. will remain in circulation for some years yet. In place of the low Olympian values, the remainders of the old Athens issue are again being used. Proposals for an entirely new set are under consideration of the authorities, but as yet nothing has been decided upon. The war with Turkey has brought forth some new things at any rate. He showed me two unsevered 40 lepta stamps which, besides being cancelled in the ordinary way bore a large blue surcharge. This surcharge is explained as follows: When during the panic at Larissa the postal clerks fled, leaving postage and fiscal stamps behind, there was much danger, that these stamps might be stolen. In order to render stamps falling into the hand of the enemy worthless, the chief official of the Larissa post office surcharged all stamps remaining in his possession at Domokos with the large round seal of the tax-office, and ordered the same process in all the offices of his district. Thus the stamps sold in the district threatened by the Turks were all surcharged before being sold to the public, and letters from these places franked with stamps not so surcharged were subject to being taxed by postage due stamps, as they were considered franked with stolen stamps. The surcharge is in blue and always covers four stamps at a time. Since postal

connection was interrupted often and traffic was very light during the critical period, these surcharges will eventually become very scarce. The surcharge consists of the Greek coat-of-arms and the word "TAMEION" meaning treasury. The Turks also created a provisional stamp which was also used in Thessaly during their occupation of this Greek province. So far I have not seen this stamp, but am promised a specimen, which I will submit to you on receipt.

The Metropolitan Philatelist—New York.

The following will, no doubt, interest our readers as it deals with a question which has often been discussed by philatelists:—

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

STUDY OF THE 1888 ISSUE BY RODOLFO LAASS.

Translated from the "Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina."

The lithographic issue of 1888 has created some discussion among philatelists owing to the numerous types found on each of its denominations, and in the majority of cases such a discussion has led students into error, mainly because of lack of technical knowledge.

These stamps were manufactured in the establishment of Juan Kidd, and the basis of the different types under observation arises from the fact that two artists were the authors of the work—one especially skilful in portraits and the other in lettering and decoration. It follows that the original engraving of the half cent stamps was made in two separate dies. On the first die the artist engraved the frame, lettering and decoration, leaving the central oval in blank. On the second die the other artist, after measuring with small dots the central oval, engraved the portraits. Now comes the delicate operation from which arises the difference in types existing in the stamps of this issue.

Proofs were taken of the frame, lettering, and decoration in transfer paper so as to make the original transfer of the portraits, which were trimmed around the dotted line indicating the oval frame, and this proof was then put in place in the blank space left in the frame proof, securing the portrait oval by means of small needles, technically called needle points.

When trimming the oval frame, as well as in fixing the portraits in this frame, and owing to the lack of careful handling and to the difficulties peculiar to this class of work, a number of dots which indicated the oval were left in some places in the stamp, in other places the needle points have left their marks and in others the oval lines have disappeared because the portraits were not centred exactly in the oval frame.

These are the general details which must be applied to all the denominations of this issue, as all the stamps were undoubtedly made in the same manner. I shall presently describe the different types I have observed

in the half-cents, which is the denomination I propose to study in the present paper.

From all the material I have been able to gather I have not, up to the present time, found more than fifty types, entirely distinct, but it would not surprise me if I succeeded in finding more in the near future.

I shall now describe what I consider the first series of ten types, of which I have found four transfers differing a little from each other in the colour and size of the stamps.

The first transfer measures 233mm. width by 279mm. length, the second 231 by 281, the third 232 by 284½, and the fourth 233 by 282. It is possible that there may be found more transfers of this series but as I have just stated the material at hand shows no more.

After the original transfer was made, namely after taking the ten proofs of the frame with the ten proofs of the portrait and placing them together in position by means of needle points, ten final proofs were taken to produce the plates from which the printing was made. The plate had one hundred stamps, as it will be seen by the sketch which shows the position of the ten different types and the manner in which they are repeated in the plate.

Then follows a very minute description of each type.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

BY W. J. HARDY & E. D. BACON.

Price 7s.6d. net, 299 pp.

This work is issued in the identical style as the Collector Series, with which we are all so familiar. It is splendidly got up, illustrated by 12 exceedingly well printed plates, full of interesting matter and well worth the attention of any collector.

After an "Introductory" dealing with the early era, or as we should say "Golden days of Philately," having regard to the prices then asked, we find the following chapters: II. The issue of postage stamps; III. Collecting, its origin and development; IV. Stamps made for collectors; V. Art in postage stamps; VI. Stamps with stories; VII. History in postage stamps; VIII. Local stamps; IX. The stamp market; X. Postcards; XI. Famous collections. Finally a description of the plates, bibliography, and a list of philatelic Societies.

Chapters VI., VII., and XI. especially will be found extremely interesting by the readers.

We can most strongly recommend this work to every one of our readers. It will ever be a standard work on philately and a valuable addition to our library.

DENMARK.

Mr. Taylor has submitted to us a very curious variety of the 4 ore blue, and slate 1874-9 issue. The large figure 4 in the centre has a horizontal white line on the beginning of the vertical down stroke of nearly the same length as the horizontal stroke at the foot of the figure. This additional line is slightly curved and quite distinct.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union
and the Scottish Philatelic Society.

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[PRICE 3D.] No. 88.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

APRIL 15th, 1898.

The Post Office collection at Berlin has received lately a very valuable addition. Renewing an old letter box at the Post Office of Oldenburg a large number of letters posted early in the fifties were found; these no doubt had slipped through owing to some deficiency in the construction and had lain there concealed ever since. Some of the senders as well as the addressees had since died, and such envelopes with nearly all the stamps in splendid preservation were handed over to the authorities in Berlin, and have found a resting place in the official collection there.

Smith: Who is that kind gentleman over there distributing books to all those boys?

Jones: He is a stamp dealer, and the books he is giving away are old stamp albums.

A Philatelic Exhibition and Congress will be held in Paris in 1900.

According to the *Revue Philatelique Francaise* stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, especially the 10 and 20c. have been found with both nets, one correct and the other inverted. These we consider to be forgeries.

The fast mail train between New York and Washington carries more second class mail than any other train, it averaging over 85,000 pounds per day, making a net profit to the department of nearly \$20,000 per year. This is one case where a cent a pound pays revenue.

The Philatelic Exhibition of Turin will be open to the public from the 16th to the 30th of May.

The 60 Reis of the 1850 issue Brazil has been found *tete-beche*.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The following official notice has been issued:—The Postmaster-General is informed that since the weight allowed for a postage of 1d was raised to 4oz. in the case of inland letters there has been an increase in the number of letters for places abroad which have been posted insufficiently prepaid. Attention is therefore called to the fact that as far as letters addressed to places abroad are concerned, no reduction of postage or increase in the weight has taken place. The postage to be prepaid on such letters is still 2½d per ½oz.

The last row on some sheets of the current 15c. of France has been found not perforated.

James I., Prince of Trinidad, has died by his own hand according to American papers. His real name was Hickey.

The higher values of the unpaid Letter Stamps of Chili having been used very little, it has been decided not to issue any more. These stamps have been printed as follows end of last year:—

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

The arrangement of the former plate will be found on page 104, Vol. VII., and now it is said all values higher than 6 centavos will be discontinued.

Of the Iceland Provisional 3 Aur. on 5 Aur. 1860 have been issued in 2 printings, 8,600 with red 3 and black prir (three) 6000 with black prir only. On each sheet 60 stamps have the word *prir* in large type and 40 stamps in small type.

BELIEVED IT A BOGUS STAMP.

POSTMASTER GORDON'S MEN HAD NOT HEARD OF THE NEW ISSUE.

A green 1-cent stamp on one of the hundreds of thousands of envelopes that are handled daily in Chicago post office was discovered Thursday by one of the clerks in the mailing division, and an announcement was immediately made that a counterfeit had been intercepted.

The only way the stamp differed from the regular issue, which is printed in blue, was in its colour, but it was taken to Superintendent Montgomery's office and from there hurried to Postmaster Gordon.

News of the discovery of the supposed counterfeit was telegraphed to the post office department at Washington, and the clerk was complimented on his watchfulness. Yesterday the officials were somewhat chagrined when they received a telegram from Washington notifying the Chicago Post office that the green 1-cent stamp was perfectly regular and was one of the large issue recently put out by the department.

From the *Philatelic Era*.

The above is an apt illustration of our belief that postal officials are the very last people to read notices posted and published by the authorities.

Collectors of British Postmarks may be interested in an envelope we have just seen. The stamp is the ordinary 1d. with letters in all four corners, plate 149, the postmark being the usual number in centre with heavy bars above and below forming an upright oval. The circular date postmark is at the side and is inscribed "Oxford" and the date "K. SP 21. 72." The No. in the oval is "613" not the usual Oxford No. of "603."

Philatelic Exhibition at Turin.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Exhibition will be open from the 16th—30th of May. All philatelists, either Italian or living in Italy can exhibit according to the various classes. Foreign philatelists will be admitted in Class I. or with Italian philatelists or others living in Italy in Class Ia., in Division I. of Classes IV. and V., and in Division I. and II. of Class VI., and in Division I. and III. of Class VII.

All persons desirous of exhibiting must send before the 30th of March the necessary application and description of their exhibits to the *Président de la Commission pour l'Exposition Philatèlique*.—Turin, Italie.

Every application must be accompanied by an order for 10 lire for admission fee. A charge of 20 cent will be made for each square decimetre up to 1 square metre with a minimum of 1 lira. Beyond this space the charge per square decimetre will be reduced to 10 centesimi. The charge for exhibits in Class VIIa. will be 3 lire. For glass cases exhibitors will have to pay 10c. per square decimetre up to 1 square metre, beyond that space 5c.

All exhibits must be in Turin in the second week of April addressed as stated above. Each exhibitor has to appoint a representative (not a member of the Jury) and this representative has to open the package before three members of the Committee, unless the Exhibitor has addressed a note to the Committee having full confidence in them to act for him.

Although the Committee will take all precautions possible that no damage will come to the exhibits they decline nevertheless to take any responsibilities, exhibitors must insure their own exhibits against fire, theft, etc.

The exhibits will be watched day and night.

The Committee will also take care that the exhibits will not suffer from too strong a light. A sufficient number of awards consisting of medals and diplomas will be given. Anybody can give special prizes.

A jury of 7 members will decide the awards, which will be announced five days before the closing of the Exhibition.

Class I.

For collections of adhesives and entires of Italy, Sardinia, Austrian Italy, Parma, Modena, Papal States, Romagna, Tuscany, Naples, Sicily, Kingdom of Italy, Italian Levant, Eritrea, San Marino.

For any one or more of the above States.

- Div. 1. Unused adhesives.
- „ 2. Used adhesives.
- „ 3. Used adhesives on letters, envelopes, wrappers.
- „ 4. Post cards, letter cards, parcel post cards, etc.
- „ 5. Essays, curiosities.
- „ 6. Adhesives used, unused (loose or on letters, wrappers, etc.) belonging to one of the above States.

Class Ia.

For collections of adhesives and entires of Italy.

Same divisions as above.

This Class is reserved for foreign collectors, but these can also exhibit in Class I.

Class II.

For special collections of adhesives and entires etc., for one or more countries outside Italy,

- Div. 1. Adhesives unused.
- „ 2. „ used.
- „ 3. „ on letters, envelopes, or wrappers.
- „ 4. Envelopes, post cards, letter cards, etc.
- „ 5. Telegraph stamps, cards, etc.
- „ 6. Essays, curiosities.
- „ 7. Collections of adhesives, entires, used or unused, on letters, telegraphs, etc., of any country in this Class.

Class III.

For general collections of Postage and Telegraph stamps.

- Div. 1. Collections in albums or on loose sheets of 1,000-2,000.
Special award to beginners.
- Div. 2. Collections in albums or on loose sheets of 2,000-5,000.
- Div. 3. Collections in albums or on loose sheets of 5,000-8,000.
- Div. 4. Collections in albums or on loose sheets of over 8,000.

Class IV.

For collections of rare stamps.

- Div. 1. Rarities of Italy (at least 20).
- „ 2. Rarities of other countries (at least 50).

Class V.

For collections of stamps and obliterations.

- Div. 1. Italian obliterations.
- „ 2. Foreign obliterations.

Class VI.

For collections of fiscal stamps.

- Div. 1. Special collections of Italy and former States.
- „ 2. Special collections of Municipal Italian Stamps.
- „ 3. General collections.
- „ 4. Special collection of fiscal stamps of one or more foreign states.

Class VII.

For Philatelic literature.

These must not have been exhibited in Milan at the first exhibition in 1894.

- Div. 1. Monographs.
- „ 2. Periodicals.
- „ 3. Special catalogues for Italian stamps.
- „ 4. Special catalogues for foreign stamps.
- „ 5. General catalogues.
- „ 6. Printed albums for special collections.
- „ 7. Printed albums for general collections.

Class VIII.

For collections of publications and of philatelic documents.

Class IX.

For Philatelic accessories.

- Div. 1. Permanent albums with moveable leaves.
- „ 2. Sheets, books, gummed paper, hinges, pincers, etc.

Class X.

For Philatelic societies.

Rules and By-laws, etc.

Although this prospectus came to hand too late to be of any use to our readers we nevertheless have decided to give its most salient points and the different classes. We only do this to show the wide difference in the arrangements between a committee anxious for foreigners to exhibit as in our 1897 Exhibition and a committee anxious to throw as many obstacles as possible in the way of would-be exhibitors. The rates charged are surely high enough to enable the Committee to cover the necessary insurance, and the total absence of a detailed list of the awards for every class is very significant.

Correspondence.

“London.”—We have always made it a rule, that all letters, articles, etc., must be signed in full with the proper name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. As soon as we have received this the writer of the article in question will hear from us. Ed. *P.J.G.B.*

P.F.C.B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

PRICE PER INSERTION:—

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No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a column.

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**The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,
And the P.F.C.B. Advertiser.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—

Per Annum ... ..	..	..	2/6 post free.
Single number ... ..	..	..	3d. "

All subscriptions commence with January.

L'ABONNEMENT:—

Par an ... ..	..	..	Fcs 3.15 franco.
„ numéro ... ..	..	..	„ 0.30 "

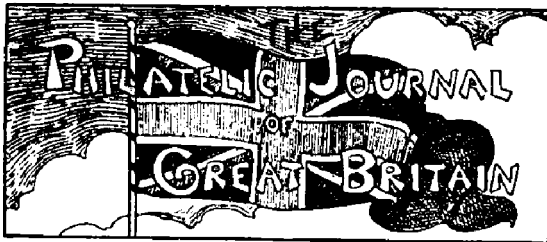
Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier.

BEZUGSPREIS:—

Per Jahr ... ..	..	..	M. 2 50 post frei.
Jede Nummer ... ..	..	..	„ 0.25 "

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



APRIL 15TH, 1898.

For instance one Philatelic Journal, that shall be nameless, talks of the *isolated* position this journal is taking with regard to the S.S.S.S. We do not know the author of the article, but we can assure him that he is utterly mistaken, if he thinks we are standing isolated in our belief that the S.S.S.S., instead of furthering is the greatest stumbling block to Philately. There are thousands of collectors who do not take the slightest notice of the doings or the circulars of the S.S.S.S. and yet the earth and Philately with it pursues the even tenour of its ways. Our opinion is held in fact by the majority of collectors, not only in England but all over the world, and the best proof we can give of our assertion is the large sale of all the issues that have been condemned by the S.S.S.S.

We are delighted to find the Philatelic press sometimes bursting out in this manner and relieving the dull monotony of scientific reading, yet we fear it is rather early to begin, the dog days are a long way off yet when such jokes are allowed to pass unnoticed.

Reduction in Postal Rates Wanted.

The time has again come round for the Budget to be submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the question arises, whether we shall be favoured with a further reduction of postage in a similar manner, as we were last year. Of course, we do not for one moment expect to get a further reduction in the postage of letters, but we think the time has come that the anomaly existing at present between letter and newspaper rates should be abolished. Newspapers are everywhere considered as second rate mail matter and in all cases treated accordingly. In most countries the rates for newspapers, journals, etc., are only half those charged for letters, in some countries even less. One halfpenny for every four ounces would be quite sufficient, and, we believe, even at that rate the Revenue would not suffer.

A further anomaly existing at present is the postal definition of a journal, that can be registered to enable the publishers to forward each number for one half-penny. This definition reads as follows:—

- The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.
- It must be printed and published in the United Kingdom; and in numbers at intervals of not more than seven days.
- The full title and date of the publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title, and the date, at the top of every subsequent page. This regulation applies also to "Tables of Contents" and "Indexes."
- A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper,

Not Quite Isolated.

Reading some of our contemporaries is sometimes as good as reading Punch or some other comic paper, the only thing wanting are the illustrations, which in

a good many cases would undoubtedly make the jokes they want to perpetrate easier to understand.

or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets or a piece or pieces of paper put together at some one part of the newspaper whether gummed or stitched up with the newspaper or not; or it must consist wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the paper. It must in every case be published with the paper, and have its title and date printed at the top of every page, except that any page, sheet or side on which engravings, prints, or lithographs, illustrative of articles in the paper appear, need not be dated.

The reason why weekly journals weighing sometimes 16 ounces should have the privilege of being forwarded and delivered for one half-penny and monthly journals weighing over 2 and under 4 ounces should be fined in a charge of one penny we fail to grasp and can only hope that the Postmaster General will see his way to alter a rule, which has undoubtedly been the cause of much grumbling with the public.

Once a Year Postal Service.

Far down in the South Atlantic Ocean lies the lonely group of islands Tristan da Cunha, so named after its Portuguese discoverer (1506). These islands are situated below 37° 3' Southern Longitude and southwest from the island of St. Helena. During the captivity of Napoleon on St. Helena the British government took possession of the islands that all plans to liberate him should be frustrated. This occupation lasted until the year 1821 when Napoleon died. When the time had come to leave the island Corporal Glass and two seamen asked permission to remain on the lonely islands which by the way were blessed with a lovely climate. This request was granted. Gradually a small colony was formed which consisted in the year 1875 of 85 persons. They are under the protection of a Governor of the Cape. This little community has but one postal service with Cape Town during the whole year. All letters for Tristan da Cunha are collected at the General Post Office during the year and remain there until an opportunity offers to forward them to their place of destination. According to the statements of Postmaster General of Cape Colony and of Cape Governor for the year 1896, the mail for Tristan da Cunha was forwarded from Cape Town on the 24th of October. The steamer "Pretoria" which sailed for St. Helena on this day took this bag of mail matter along, in order to deliver it to the British man-of-war "Magpie" which sailed from St. Helena in the beginning of November to the islands of Tristan da Cunha. This bag contained the following: 10 letters, 3 newspapers, 2 packages of books and a package of newspapers which was left at the Post Office of Cape Town. This package was apparently sent by some humane person to the lonely islands, in order that the colonists which were entirely cut off from civilization should have something

to read and be informed about what is going on in this world during the whole year.

From the *Herald Exchange*.

Another Westralian Local.

We have seen a large stamp issued by the proprietors of the Lake Lefroy Cycle Mail. The words "Lake Lefroy Goldfield" on a lined ground occupy the upper portion of the design. Below this is a swan in an oval frame, inscribed "Cycle Mail" above, and "Western Australia" below. At the base of the design is the word "Postage," with "6d." in each of the lower angles. A scalloped frame surrounds the whole design, which is very roughly executed, and apparently lithographed. The stamp is printed in red on green wove paper, perf. 12.

This is doubtless issued by another of the "pioneer posts," which serve outlying mining settlements not reached by the Government mails. Its fate will probably be similar to that of the Coolgardie Cycle and Camel Express, which had to cease operations as soon as regular mail communication was established.

From the *Australian Philatelist*.

Opening of a New Stamp Shop.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LARGE STOCKS TO BE CLEARED AT
LOW PRICES.

• THIS IS GENUINE.

Westminster Chambers,
13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.
2nd April, 1898.

NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE
STAMPS.

NEW ISSUE.

The above-mentioned stamps, consisting of ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. values, will be on sale at face value at this office on and after the 5th instant. The 1d. stamps are in sheets of 80, and the 5s. in sheets of 60; all the others are in sheets of 120. Dealers taking stamps of a face value of not less than £5 will be allowed 2 per cent. off. Cash payments required before any stamps can be delivered or forwarded. Stamps can only be forwarded by post at the request of the purchaser and solely at his risk. Specimens can be seen at this office. The stamps will be sold in sets containing one of each value. Orders for a less quantity cannot be executed. Sets will not be broken except when orders are for £5 and over. Applications will be attended to in order of receipt, but as the present supply is limited, no assurance can be given that the stamps required will be delivered or forwarded immediately on

receipt of application. The right is reserved, in case the supply is insufficient, to cancel any order, and the amount remitted in such cases will be returned. It is suggested that any cheques or post office orders sent by way of remittance be made payable to the order of the Agent General for New Zealand. All orders should be addressed to the Agent General for New Zealand, New Zealand Government Office, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Roumania.

By The EDITOR.

(Continued from Page 52).

From the *Festschrift des Berliner Philatelisten Club zu dessen zehnjährigem Bestehen.*

Issue of 1869. Coloured impression on white paper, set up in blocks of 4 stamps in one row.

1. 2. 3. 4.

5 BANI, Yellow, Orange.

1. On the bend of the R of ROMANA on the right hand side there is a small dot.

2. The upper line of the tablet containing the word BANI is broken between B and A, but nearer the A.

3. The right hand tablet containing the word ROMANA is connected with the Greek border over the M, in other words the outer line of the tablet is broken over the M.

4. Same as Var. 2, but the break is nearer the B.

10 BANI, Blue (shades) on White Paper.

1. There is a small dot on the left at the foot of the T of POSTA and the bottom curve of the S is broken.

2. With a small dot under the N of BANI between the two lines of the frame. There is also a small white oblique hair line from the lower left hand corner in the upper tablet and a small dot inside the outer line of the frame opposite the upstroke of the 1 of 10.

3. There is a small blue dot in the second key in the top right hand corner.

4. The line of the frame is broken over the 0 of 10 in the right hand bottom corner.

10 BANI, Indigo on Yellowish Paper.

1. In addition to the two points mentioned above under Var. 1, there is a blue dot between the T and A of POSTA.

2. Same as above.

3. Same as above.

4. Same as above.

15 BANI, Carmine, Red, Vermilion.

1. There is a red dot in the first C of CINCIS in the upper label, often also a dot on the right hand side of P of PREDECE.

2. The foot of the P of PREDECE curves towards the right; the curved line under PR of PREDECE projects over the horizontal line, instead of meeting same and in some printings there is a red dot under the I of BANI between the lines of the frame.

3. There is a dot in the second C of CINCIS thus making the C to appear more closed; opposite the P of POSTA in the left hand tablet there is a white space and there is in the vermilion shade a small dot between the 1 and the 5 in the right hand corner.

4. The centre stroke of the A of POSTA is broken and opposite the M of ROMANA there is a white space. In the vermilion shade 3 red dots over the A of BANI and a large red dot before the R of ROMANA can be found in addition.

25 BANI, Yellow, Centre Blue, Indigo.
Orange, " " "

1. The yellow line of the frame opposite the foot of the 2 in the left hand corner is broken.

2. No particular mark can be found, but the dot over the I of BANI is very often a line and the centre line of the A of BANI is not horizontal.

3. The yellow line of the frame just before the N of BANI is broken.

4. The first C of CINCI in the upper tablet is broken.

50 BANI, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Centre Red.

1. The oblique blue line in the upper right hand corner of the upper label runs to the outside line of the frame on the right.

2. There is a small dash at the top of the 0 of 50.

3. There is a dot just before the N of ROMANA, also one in the Greek border near the A and N of ROMANA.

4. The white line of the frame opposite the second A of ROMANA is broken.

The variety with reversed N in CINCIS in the 15 bani variety the writers say can only be considered as a badly printed N not as an error, but I should like to ask them, whether not a great many errors owe their origin to bad printing and why in this case any exception should be made? They also say the same thing exists in the 25 bani value.

A long paragraph is devoted to the variety 50 bani with inverted head, which, I believe, was first found by the writer. The explanation of the halo as they call the double impression, is very ingenious. A stone that had been used for another purpose, but had not been cleaned properly was taken for this value. Portions of the former drawing were still on the stone and appeared on the stamps, of course very light. These traces disappear, especially if the colour be worked on carefully. Supposing this explanation to be correct, the fact remains nevertheless, that such heads with halo or double impression should be collected as a very interesting variety. It looks much more a double impression than anything else.

Issue 1871, with beard. Imperforate.

" 1872 " " Perforated.

Set up in blocks of 10 in 5 pairs.

1. 2.

3. 4.

5. 6.

7. 8.

9. 10.

5 BANI, Red, Vermilion, Carmine.

1. There is a small coloured dash in the left hand upper ornament connecting the rosette with the circle, sometimes only 3 dots are visible and the lower half of the first stroke of M in ROMANA is missing.

2. The T of POSTA is broken on the left-hand side

3. The lower part of the right hand rosette is formed by three dots instead of a line and the vertical line of the B of BANI crosses the horizontal line.

4. There is a large red dot 1mm. before the P of POSTA. In later printings (especially in the 1872 issue) there is a small line starting from the A in BANI.

5. The Greek pattern and the tablet containing the word ROMANA united by a white line between the A and N.

6. The outside vertical line of the frame leans to the left at the top, thus giving the stamp the appearance of being narrower at the top.

7. The left half of the centre line of the A of POSTA is missing, the second I of CINCI is not of the same thickness and the right hand side rosette is broken.

8. There is a red dot in the left hand rosette.

9. There is a small dot on the lower part of the rosette in the left hand corner.

10. There is a small red circle in the right hand rosette, which in blurred specimens shows as a dot.

10 BANI, Yellow.

1. The S of POSTA broken in the lower curve, but the O closed.

2. The S of POSTA broken as No. 1, and the O also broken at the bottom.

3. The T of POSTA badly drawn and the square containing the figure of value in the right hand corner has no ornamentation in the centre on the left.

4. The top line is thicker about 2mm. from the right.

5. There are 2 small coloured dots between the lines under the 10 in the right hand corner.

6. There is generally a white dot in front of the nose.

7. The upper curve of the S of POSTA and the inner line under the B of BANI broken.

8. There is a small coloured dot in front of the 10 in the right hand corner.

9. There is a small yellow dot under the N of BANI between the 2 inner lines of the frame (often not to be seen).

10. With short downstroke of the N in BANI.

10 BANI, Blue.

1. Same as No. 1.

2. " " 2.

3. " " 3.

4. " " 4.

5. " " 5.

6. " " 6, and in addition there is a horizontal line in the lower Greek border on the left. There is also in this colour a smear on the forehead, which resembles a lock of hair.

7. The S. of POSTA is smeared, otherwise same as No. 7.

8. Same as No. 8.

9. " " 9, and hair similar to No. 6.

10. " " 10.

15 BANI, Red, Carmine.

I have been informed by the writers of the article that they have found since the publication that their remarks concerning this value are not quite correct. They have received in the meantime larger blocks of this value and will publish their observations later on.

25 BANI, Dark Brown, Olive Brown.

1. There are 1, 2 or 3 dots on the right hand side of the figure of value in the left hand corner.

2. The lines of the shading before POSTA are quite smeared.

3. There is a small coloured line on the right hand side of the 5 in the left bottom corner.

4. The O of POSTA is damaged on the left hand side and an oblique line runs from the left and touches the frame over the I of DOUE-DECI.

5. Same as No. 3, but thicker and longer.

6. The inner line of the tablet containing the word POSTA is badly drawn a little lower than the nose of the head and there is a dot under the A of BANI between the lines.

7. The first downstroke of the M of ROMANA is broken.

8. The ornamental line over the SI is broken.

9. There is a dot in the first C of CINCI and the N and the A of ROMANA are joined by a dot.

10. The end of the second C of CINCI is thicker and longer.

Issue, September, 1872.

10 BANI, Ultramarine (shades) Dark Greenish Blue.

50 BANI, Blue, Centre Red.

Longevity of Stamps.

A stamp cannot last for ever and under the most favourable conditions used for its preservation it must in time come to an end.

The paper used in their manufacture is not of the best and even were it so this would make but a slight difference.

The paper used in ancient books is of a far better grade, made by hand and of better material, and more care used in its manufacture and yet this paper is gradually disappearing from existence. But few books or manuscripts on paper of the 15th century are now in existence. To be sure we see a lot so-called but they are either on parchment, linen, or some other material.

The materials used in the manufacture of paper on which stamps are printed are cotton, rags, straw, wood, and certain grasses. Of course there are a few exceptions to these, but very few.

From several specimens of the 1c. black of Great Britain before me I note several that are in fine condition and look as though they were

but a few years old instead of 58, but come to examine them with a glass the paper shows a tendency of decay and is slightly discoloured.

Fifty-eight years is not a great length of time and still even at this age time begins to show its work, and at 500 years from now, few of these will be intact. The ink in some instances has a great deal to do with the preservation of a stamp and also in its destruction as the chemicals employed in different colours vary as to strength and destructive properties, many acids being used in different colours and these either help to preserve or destroy the paper as the case may be; for an illustration of this take a look at the original Declaration of Independence and in some of the signatures the ink has eaten entirely through the paper and this is only a little over one century old. What will it be when it is 10 centuries old or will it be in existence at that time?

In spite of the predictions given out from time to time of the earth's coming to an end it has never happened and probably never will happen until centuries hence, if it does then; and during this time the stamps in existence at the present time and all past issues will not be in existence in the year 2898 or 1,000 years from now, or even in a less length of time.

From the *Herald*.

Has not the writer omitted the gum as one of the great destroyers of stamps? Ed. *P.J.G.B.*

Oceania Catalogue.

TONGA.

(Continued from page 62).

May, 1895. The 2d. stamp of 1892, printed in pale blue on unwatermarked paper. "Surcharge One Penny, 1½d., 2d. or 7½d." in carmine. Perf. 12, 11 x 12.

- 1d. on 2d. blue.
- 1½d. on 2d. blue.
- 2½d. on 2d. blue.
- 7½d. on 2d. blue.

Variety, with error "Surcharce."

2½d. and 2d. pale blue.

June, 1895. Full-face portrait of King George II. in circle. Lithographed at the STAR office, Auckland, N.Z., on white wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12, 12 x 11.

- 1d. grey-green.
- 2½d. pale rose.
- 5d. pale blue.
- 7½d. yellow.

NOTE.—The 1d. stamp may be found cut in halves diagonally and used as ½d. value, in conjunction with a 6d. yellow, or a 5d. and 1d., to make up the ordinary 2½d. rate and registration fee of 4d.—6½.

August 1895. The 2½d. stamp of the previous issue redrawn, printed in vermilion and overprinted in black "Surcharge Halfpenny, one Penny, or 7½d." No wmk. Perf. 12.

¼d. on 2½d. vermilion.

1d. on 2½d. vermilion.

7½d. on 2½d. vermilion.

Variety with error "Surcharce":

½d. on 2½d. vermilion.

July, 1896. The 2d. stamp of 1892 with overprint of May, 1895, bearing the additional vertical overprint in black, "VALUA OE BENI," and with further horizontal type-written inscription "Half-penny" in two lines in purple. No wmk. Perf. 12.

½d. on 1½d. on 2d. blue.

½d. on 7½d. on 2d. blue.

Varieties: (a) With "VALUA OE BENI" reading downwards; (b) with periods instead of hyphen after "Half," and "Penny.;" (c) with surcharge "Halfpenny" inverted.

½d. on 7½d. on 2d. blue (a).

½d. on 7½d. on 2d. blue (b).

½d. on 7½d. on 2d. blue (c).

1st June, 1897. Engraved on steel and printed by De la Rue and Co., London, on white wove paper, watermarked with a pattern of turtles swimming in different directions. Perf. 13½.

½d. blue—Arms of Tonga.

1d. red and black—Tree.

2d. bistre and black—Portrait of King George II.

2½d. blue and black—Portrait of King George II.

3d. emerald and black—Prehistoric Monument.

4d. lilac and green—Breadfruit.

5d. orange and black—Portrait of King George II.

6d. vermilion—Coral.

7½d. green and black—Portrait of King George II.

10d. carmine and black—Portrait of King George II.

15. brown and black—Portrait of King George II.

25. blue and black—View of Haabai and yacht.

25. 6d. purple—Parrot and foliage.

55. orange red and black—View of Vavau.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

13th February, 1893. Types of Nov., 1892, printed in bright blue, and overprinted "G.F.B." (*Gave faka buluaga*) in carmine. Watermark N.Z. and star. Perf. 11½, 12 x 11½.

- 1d. ultramarine.
- 2d. "
- 4d. "
- 8d. "
- 1s. "

Same types with additional overprint of new value in black.

½d. on 1d. ultramarine.

5d. on 4d. "

7½d. on 8d. "

2½d. on 2d. "

10d. on 1s. "

From the *Australian Philatelist*.

Schleswig-Holstein.

BY

GEO. B. DUERST.

(Continued from page 59.)

Large figure of value ($1\frac{1}{4}$) and SCHILLING C.R.T. in coloured letters on white ground in the shape of a horseshoe in a double square, with the inscription H.R.Z.G.L. (Herzogliche) on the left, POST at the top, F.R.M.R.K. (Freimarke) on the right, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S.L.M. (Schilling Launenburger Münze) at the bottom, all in white capital letters on coloured ground. The background is formed by oblique pale rose lines crossing each other at right angles and leaving a space in the centre forming a large letter P. In the four corners there are four coloured posthorns on white ground. Coloured impression on white wove paper. Rouletted.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ sch. crt., blue, dark blue, and pale rose.

Period E.

Schleswig and Holstein.

Governed by Prussia and Austria combined.

Seat of Government at Flensburg.

24 January, 1865—31 October, 1865.

Owing to various causes, principally those of finance, the postal administrations of two duchies were united and the head office was removed to Flensburg, this place being considered as most centrally situated.

Issue of 1st March, 1865.

The design was the same as for the stamp of Schleswig in 1864, the inscription at the top, however, reading "Schleswig-Holstein."

Printed in the Government printing works at Berlin in colours on white wove paper, rouletted in lines. The sheets contained 100 stamps in 10 rows.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sch., rose, carmine.

From the 15th of this month bisected stamps could not be used any more, as this value prepaid town letters.

Issue of 1st June, 1865.

Same as last.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., green.

This value, not being exactly equivalent to one silbergroschen, a decree was published on the 5th of August, 1865, authorizing the issue of a stamp value $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling, which sum was the exact value of one silbergroschen. This stamp had to be affixed in future to all letters addressed to places in the German postal union from the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg.

In consequence of a convention concluded with Denmark on the 30th of June, 1865, letters from Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg to Denmark were to cost 2 schillinge, and as no stamps to make this value existed, such stamps had to be printed.

Issue of 20 August, 1865.

Same type as before, the inscription in the inner oval is, however, smaller and reads in 3 lines 1½ SCHILLING—(= 1 sgr.) and a six pointed star takes the place of the word SCHILLING. Printed in Berlin in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows. Rouletted.

1½ sch. = 1sgr. lilac.

The 2 schilling value is identical with the ½ sch. of this issue, the only difference being the new figure of value. No doubt owing to economical reasons a new plate was not prepared, as the word SCHILLING still appears on these stamps, whereas grammatically it should have been SCHILLINGE. Most likely the ½ was substituted by the 2.

2 sch. blue, ultramarine.

In consequence of another agreement between Prussia and Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg a further stamp of the value of 4 schillinge equal to 3 silbergroschen was authorized on the 16th of August, 1865.

Issue of 15 September, 1865.

Same type as last, but the centre inscription in the oval reads now in 3 lines 4—SCHILLING—(= 3sgr.) and the word SCHILLING is replaced by a sixpointed star. Rouletted.

4sch. = 3sgr. bistre.

This stamp had scarcely been issued, when disagreements between Prussia and Austria arose. These were patched up and resulted in the treaty of Gastein, by which Prussia received Schleswig and Austria, Holstein and Lauenburg. Kiel was decided to belong to both parties to the treaty and to be considered as a naval port.

New stamps for the three duchies were therefore required, those for Schleswig and Holstein were issued, those for Lauenburg, however, not, as Austria sold this duchy to Prussia for £282,250.

Period F.

Schleswig.

Governed by Prussia.

Capital Schleswig.

1 November, 1865 — 1 November, 1866.

Decree.

In consequence of the separation of the postal administrations of Schleswig and Holstein the stamps of ½, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 4 schillinge used until now in

Schleswig-Holstein will be discontinued in the Duchy of Schleswig on the 31st of this month, and new stamps with the inscription Herzogthum Schleswig will be issued on the 1st of November, which new stamps can only be used for the franking of postal matter.

$\frac{1}{2}$	schilling	in green colour
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	„ lilac „
1 $\frac{1}{3}$	„	= 1sgr. in rose „
2	schillinge	in blue „
4	„	= 3sgr. in brown „

Schleswig, September 21, 1865.

The old stamps could be exchanged for new ones at all post offices until the 1st of December.

Issue of 1st November, 1865.

Very similar to the last issue, but the top inscription reads now: "Herzogth-Schleswig." Printed in Berlin in colour on white wove paper in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows. Rouletted.

$\frac{1}{2}$	schilling	light-green, green.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	lilac, violet, mauve
1 $\frac{1}{3}$	„	= 1sgr. carmine
2	schillinge	ultramarine
4	„	= 3sgr. light brown.

Period G.

Holstein.

Governed by Austria.

Capital, Kiel.

1st Nov. 1865—1 November, 1866.

Decree.

In consequence of the separation of the united administration of the Post for the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, it is necessary to institute a special postal service for the duchy of Holstein. The present issue of postage stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{3}$, 2 and 4 schillinge will therefore be discontinued on the 31st of October and replaced on the 1st of November by a new issue hereafter inscribed "Herzogthum Holstein."

$\frac{1}{2}$	schilling	in green colour.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	„ lilac „
1 $\frac{1}{3}$	„	= 1sgr. „ rose „
2	„	„ blue „
4	schillinge	= 3sgr. „ brown „

The current stamps cannot be used after the 31st of October, and letters franked with them are to be treated as not prepaid.

All the old stamps have to be sent to the head office at the beginning of November. Supplies of the new stamps will be sent in good time.

Kiel, October 5th, 1865.

Issue of 1st November, 1865.

This issue appeared in two types, the $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, and 2 schilling, had large embossed figures in the centre oval, and the frame of the oval consists of pearls instead of a line, the $1\frac{1}{3}$ and 4 schilling were not embossed, otherwise very similar to former issues. The inscription at the top reads :—"Herzogth-Holstein." Printed in Berlin in colours on white wove paper in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows. Rouletted.

$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling		green
$1\frac{1}{4}$ „		lilac, pale lilac
$1\frac{1}{3}$ „	= 1sgr.	bright carmine
2 „		blue, light-blue
4 schillinge	= 3sgr.	light-brown.

A second printing of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling took place in March, 1866, but the figure in the centre is not embossed and the inner frame consists of a line instead of pearls. Rouletted.

Issue of March, 1866.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling, violet, deep violet

A second printing was also required of the 2 schilling value and in this case also the figure of value in the centre was not embossed, and the inner frame was formed by a line instead of pearls. Rouletted.

Issue of August, 1866.

2 schilling, blue.

Holstein was ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Prague in consequence of the war between Austria and Prussia, and the stamps of the North German Confederation had to be used in both duchies from the 1st of January, 1868.

Until then the stamps of both duchies could be used indiscriminately, those of Schleswig in Holstein and *vice versa*, even the old stamps of the united administration were accepted in payment of postage. New supplies of these stamps were not printed, but all the remainders were to be used up. Thus it comes to pass, that the stamps of Schleswig, Holstein, and of Schleswig-Holstein can be found obliterated to the end of 1867, although both duchies then belonged to Prussia.

New Leaves to Cut.

**STANDARD PRICED CATALOGUE
OF THE
STAMPS AND POSTMARKS
OF THE**

UNITED KINGDOM, NO. 6, 1898.

BY H. L. ESTRANGE EWEN.

202pp., Price 2/6.

The sixth edition of Mr. Ewen's catalogue was an agreeable surprise to us, and we must heartily congratulate him on the excellent volume which he has just published.

Times do change, and when we think of the first two editions of this work and compare them with the present volume, we cannot but congratulate ourselves to the progress philately has made. Even comparing the present volume with the fifth edition, we find some changes, which in our opinion enhance the value of the whole work. Thus the Mulready envelopes and letter sheets have got their own they always have for every collector, they well deserve.

Explanatory notes have been added everywhere, and we have no doubt that the book will be of the greatest value to every collector of British stamps. We can highly recommend it to all collectors and it will always rank as a standard work on the stamps of our country.

GREECE :

THE STAMPS OF FIRST TYPE OF HEAD,

BY W. DORNING BECKTON & G. B. DUERST.

**PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION
ONLY.**

The small head issues of Greece have always had a great fascination for collectors, but only very few have ever mastered their intricacies. In fact we have never seen a better and cleverer exposé than in the present volume. There is not the slightest doubt but that the authors have fully grasped the difficulty of explaining the various printings, as they have paid special attention to describing minutely each subsequent printing, in many cases even adding explanatory notes, where different printings might clash and bewilder the reader. The colours are also fully described, in some instances we might say painfully so, but whether all the various shades given can be classified by the reader we are not quite prepared to admit. The work is fully illustrated and well printed on one side of the paper only to allow notes to be made, and proves clearly what can be done by ardent lovers of philately.

There is only one fault we have to find with this monograph, and that is the modesty of the authors in not allowing their admirable work to be placed before the public. We are certain every philatelist, whether he be a collector of Greece or not, would be proud to be the possessor of such a standard work.



* Unused. † On original.

The following have held sales since last report :—

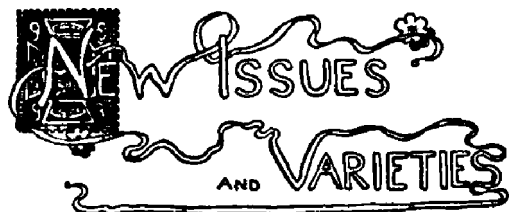
Messrs. BUHL & Co., 45th sale, March 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, 107th sale, March 10th and 11th.

		£	s.	d.
8	Gt. Britain, medium garter, 4d. *mint	11	17	6
13	" 8d. brown*	4	4	0
55	Saxony, 3pf. red† ...	5	7	6
66	Wurtemberg, 1859, thick paper, 9k.*	8	10	0
203	Spain, 12c., frame inverted ...	7	10	0
205	Basle, 2½r.* ...	4	10	0
211-2	Buenos Ayres, 4p. red, £15 and	14	0	0
232	Ceylon, imperf., 8d. brown ...	19	0	0
234	" 2/- ...	7	10	0
252	India, ¼a. red* ...	6	0	0
270	Canada, thick paper, 10d. blue*	6	15	0
274	Newfoundland, 4d. orange* ...	6	7	6
275	" 6d. " ...	8	10	0
276	" 6d. " (used) ...	4	0	0
278	" 1/- " ...	18	0	0
279	" 4d. vermilion* ...	17	0	0
280	" 6d. " ...	4	10	0
281	" 6½d. " ...	11	0	0
296	Nova Scotia, 6d. light green* ...	5	17	6
322	Bahamas, no wmk., 4d.* ...	4	15	0
355	St. Vincent, no wmk., perf. 16, clean cut, 6d. yellow-green* ...	10	10	0
359	St. Vincent, star, compound perf., 1/- rose-red* ...	6	6	0
Mr. R. GRAY, 9th sale, March 12th (Glasgow).				
Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 126th sale, March 14th.				
Mr. J. MACKAY, 5th sale, March 17th (Edinburgh).				
Mr. HADLOW, 120th and 121st sale, March 17th and 18th.				
35	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½g* ...	3	10	0
42	" ditto, used ...	3	11	0
131	Port Indies, 1st issue, 10r.† ...	3	0	0
209	Newfoundland, 6½d. vermilion ...	3	12	6
281	S. Australia, 1st issue, 6d. dark blue* ...	4	0	0
284	" S. P., on rod.* ...	2	17	6
Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, March 17th and 18th.				
" PLUMRIDGE & Co., 1st sale, March 21st.				
" BUHL & Co., 46th sale, March 22nd and 23rd.				
Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, 108th sale, March 24th and 25th.				
85	Servia, 1866, Vienna print, 10p.* ...	2	15	0
124	Wurtemberg, 70k.* ...	3	7	6
297	Newfoundland, 1/- vermilion ...	5	15	0
397	Mauritius, 1848, 2d., early ...	8	0	0
Mr. HADLOW, 122nd and 123rd sale, March 31st and April 1st.				
81	Naples, ½t., blue* ...	7	7	6
102	Spain, 1853, 2r. ...	3	8	0
110	" Madrid, 1c., strip of 3* ...	5	2	6
114-8	Geneva, 5 + 5c. each	7	0	0
117	Zurich, 4r. ...	6	15	0
148	B.S. Africa, £10 ...	6	0	0

166	Ceylon, imperf., 8d.	7	10	0
167	" " 4d.	7	10	0
281	Bahamas, CA., perf. 14 4d.*	4	10	0
299	Guiana, 1852, 1c.	4	0	0
300	" " 4c.	4	5	0
373	Nevis, 6d. green*	4	17	6
374	" ditto, used	4	17	6
381	Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine*	8	8	0
384	" " 1/-	9	5	0
421	St. Vincent, 1d. on ½ 6d., pair	8	8	0
422	" " Star, 5/-	12	10	0
426	Tobago, CA., 6d. bistre*	6	17	6
462	U.S., 1869, 90c.*	3	2	6
476	" Justice, set	6	10	0

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 2nd sale, April 4th.
 ,, CHEVELEY & Co. 127th sale, April 6th.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Central Africa. We have seen copies of the 3/- surcharged 'ONE' · PENNY' in two lines. 1d. in red on 3/- black and green.

British Honduras. A new value has been issued of the ordinary type, and also a new post card. 25c. red-brown and green. P.C. 1c. green on salmon.

British South Africa. As mentioned some time ago the design of the current set did not give satisfaction, and a new set was prepared with the arms modified, the chief difference being in the scroll bearing the motto which is now below the hind legs of the supporters. These new types are now being issued.

The Post Cards chronicled some time ago have also appeared. They are similar to the 'Mashonaland' Cards, but have the stamps of the 1896 type, and are inscribed 'RHODESIA.'

4d. grey and mauve.
 1d. vermilion and light green.
 2d. grey-brown and lilac pink.
 3d. red-brown and pale blue.
 4d. ultramarine and lilac-mauve.
 6d. purple and pink.
 8d. green and mauve on buff.
 P.C. 1d. blue on white, size 122 x 75 mm.
 1 + 1d. red " " 140 x 88 mm.

14d. brownish yellow
 " " " " " " " "

Canada. The following can be added to the list of the new issue.

L.C. 1c. black on blue, size 140 x 90 mm.

Cape of Good Hope. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a copy of the 1890 Card surcharged like the 1896 cards 'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE' being added at the top. The surcharge on the stamp is of the 'Three bar' type.

P.C. 1d. in black on 1d. grey, 1890.

Ceylon. The *Tinibre Post* informs us that wrapper instead of being red-violet is now
 W. 2c. violet-blue.

Gambia. The new stamps are of the Seychelles type and are as follows:—

4d. green.
 1d. carmine.
 2d. orange-brown, value lilac.
 24d. ultramarine.
 3d. red-lilac.
 4d. brown.
 6d. olive, value carmine.
 1/- lilac, " green.

Hong Kong. The old 96c. has been over printed '1 DOLLAR' according to the *D.B.Z.* This stamp was already used for the same purpose in 1885 probably it has now Chinese characters at the left as well as the '1 DOLLAR'

15. in black on 96c. grey

India. *Bundi.* There has been a fresh printing of the 4 annas, with the value above instead of below. The sheets are lithographed in 120 varieties (8 rows of 15).

4a. emerald, new type.

Mauritius. The Jubilee stamp has appeared. It is large oblong with arms of the Colony in centre and dates '1837 — 1897.' At top is 'MAURITIUS POSTAGE,' at left 'DIAMOND,' and at right, 'JUBILEE' with value in words at bottom. The watermark and crown CA sideways and the perforation 14.

36c. yellow-brown and blue.

New Zealand. The *Fortnightly* illustrates the new set, and they are certainly very handsome. They are engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow who, we believe, have sent the plates out to the Colony, so that we shall probably have in the future two sets, London and Colonial prints.

4d. slate-purple, Mount Cook.
 1d. brown and blue, Views on Lake Taupo and Volcanic Mountains.
 2d. lake, A Sound on the S.W. Coast.
 24d. pale blue, Lake Wakatipu and Mount Earnshaw.
 3d. bistre, Sacred Huia Birds.
 4d. rose, Views of the Pink and White Terraces.
 5d. red-brown, Otira Gorge and Volcano Ruapehu.
 6d. green, Apteris Bird.
 8d. deep blue, Maori War Canoe.
 9d. purple, Pink and White Terraces.
 1/- deep orange, Kakas (Wild Parrots).
 2/- blue-green, Entrance to Milford Sound.
 5/- vermilion, Mount Cook.

Straits Settlements. *Perak.* The following has been issued of the current type.

25c. green and carmine.

Tonga. According to the *I.B.J.* the 4d. envelope now has the value in figures '4d.' instead of in words.

E. 4d. red, size 225 x 100 mm.

Turks Islands. The following has been issued:—
 R.E. 2d. blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Brazil. The Post Cards with stamps of the new type of 100 reis have appeared.

P.C. 100r. red, green and black.
 100 + 100r. " " "

Chili. The *T.P.* informs us that there are two sets of the Postage Due stamps red on yellow. The first set, issued in 1895, consisted of 12 values 1c. to 1p., were perforated 11½. The second issue in 1897 contained 7 values only (1 to 20c.), and were perforated 13½. All the values are on one sheet. In the second issue the values are arranged as follows (10 stamps in each row).

- 1c. Rows 1 and 2
- 2c. " 3 and 4
- 4c. " 5
- 6c. " 6
- 8c. " 7
- 10c. " 8 and 9
- 20c. " 10.

Where the 100c. stamp that has been chronicled is we do not know.

A new issue of these stamps is being got ready. In the centre a circle containing figure of value on a cross line ground with "CORREOS DE CHILE" on a band above, The Chile Star in the upper angles and 'MULTA' at the bottom of the stamp.

P.D. 2, 4, 10c. carmine on white, perf. 13½.

China. We have received copies of the 1c. of somewhat similar design to that lately issued but printed in London instead of Japan. The other values will be put into use as soon as the Japan supply has been used up. The Stamp is engraved.

1c. brownish-yellow.

Denmark. *Ice'and.* Like the Denmark stamps the perforation is being changed, the following being the first to appear;—

5a. green, perf. 12½.

Ecuador The following are taken from various papers:—

2c. red, fiscals used postally.

1c. in black on 5c. blue, fiscals used postally.

5a. dark blue (1895), surcharged in black, '1897 y 1898.'

Off. 20c. grey (1894), " " " '1897-1898,' large.

50c. " " " " " " "

1c. " (1895), " " " " " small.

10c. " " " " " " " large.

2c. " " " " " " " '1897 y 1898.'

5c. " " " " " " " " "

Egypt. *Soudan.* We have seen copies of the New stamps, the full series being as follows:—

1m. brown, frame carmine.

2m. green, " brown.

3m. mauve, " green.

5m. carmine, " black.

1p. blue, " brown.

2p. black, " blue.

5p. brown, " green.

10p. black, " mauve.

France. *Zanzibar* According to the *Collectionneur* 50 of the Postage Due Stamps of 50c. were surcharged '2½ ANNAS' instead of '5 ANNAS.' Some of these were used as 5a. stamps without being noticed, while the remainder were surcharged '5' with pen and ink, and the postmaster wrote his signature and date on the envelope.

Germany. *Bavaria.* The Wrapper on yellow paper has appeared in the long narrow shape, and the Letter Card has had the inscription removed from the flap

W. 3pf. brown on yellow, size 52 x 350 mm.

L.C. 10pf. carmine, without inscriptions on flap.

Guatemala. The 1c. of the Exhibition set has been surcharged 'SERVICIO'—'INTERIOR' in black.

1c. black on blue lilac.

Morocco. *Fes-Mequinez.* Mr. Cohen has sent us a set of Unpaid Stamps for this post. The design consists of the value in a shield in centre with a tablet above and below inscribed 'CHIFFRE'—'TAXE' all in a rectangular frame inscribed 'POSTES' above and 'A PERCEIVOIR' at bottom and Arabic inscriptions at sides. In the upper corners are the letters 'F' 'M' and figures of value in lower corners. The stamps are on white wove paper, perforated.

- P.D. 5c. blue, value green.
- 10c. green, " carmine.
- 20c. carmine, " grey-brown.
- 30c. brown, " violet.
- 40c. violet, " brown.
- 50c. brown, " blue.
- 60c. lilac, " vermilion.
- 1f. red-brown, value blue.

Persia. We have seen some of the high values of the new set which are similar to the 1k. with head of the new Shah.

- 2k. rose.
- 3k. yellow.
- 4k. grey.
- 5k. green.
- 10k. orange.
- 50k. mauve.

Peru. Of the Post Cards mentioned last month there appear to be one or two errors, and a single copy of the 5c. of 1883 had the view of the Post Office printed in black in the right upper corner.

- P.C. 1c. green on 5c. black on white } without New Year
- 2c. orange on 5c. " " } inscription on back,
- 5c. black on white.

Portugal. We have received sets of the Vasco da Gama stamps issued on April 4th. The stamps are very handsome and were apparently printed by Messrs Waterlow. There are the following sets with value in reis:

Portugal, Africa, Azores, Madeira.

With value in Avos. (5 reis = 1a.)

Macau and Timor.

With value in reis. and tangas.

Portuguese Indies.

The set is as follows:—

- 2½r. (2a. or 1½ reis) green, Gamás Ship.
- 5r. (1a. or 4½ reis), red, " fleet at Calicut.
- 10r. (2a. or 6 reis), violet, Embarcation at Luz.
- 25r. (5a. or 9 reis), green, Allegorical Figure.
- 50r. (10a. or 1 tangas), blue, Ship.
- 75r. (15a. or 2 tangas), purple-brown, St. Michael (?).
- 100r. (20a. or 4 tangas), brown, Ship.
- 150r. (30a. or 8 tangas), yellow-brown, Gama in Asia.

Macao. The *M.J.* chronicles some Post Cards formed from the double cards of 1892. All have the words 'E TIMOR' crossed out in red and the single card has 'COM RESPOTA PAGA' and 'Avec réponse payée' similarly treated. The formula is blue and adhesives of 5r. buff or 20r. lilac of the 1894 issue are attached.

- P.C. (5 reis), blue.
- (5 + 5 reis), blue.
- (20 + 20 reis), "

Roumania. Some sheets of the current 5b stamps were found to contain a 25b. stamp. As soon as discovered the sheets were recalled but a good many had already been used. It is reported that those recalled will be put up to auction.

The current stamps have all appeared with the perforation 11½.

The Postage Dues are now watermarked 'P.R.'

- 25b. blue, perf. 13½, error.
- P.D. 10b. green, wmk. P.R.
- 30b. " "

S. Marino. The 5c. has been changed in shade.

5c. grey-green.

Siam. We have seen copies of the 12c. surcharged '3 atts' and a Siamese surcharge similar in type to all the lately issued varieties. We hear that special cards were printed to commemorate the safe return of the King and used by the various members of the Court, but have not seen them.

3a. in black on 12a. purple and carmine.

Spain. *Fernando Po.* The *T.P.* notes the following 5c. in black on 2c. rose.

Porto Rico. Post Cards similar to the Cuban cards mentioned last month have been issued.

United States. We have received copies of the 5c. printed in blue.

5c. blue.

Uruguay. The following have been seen surcharged, 'OFICIAL' in black.

Off. 1894 7c. green.

" 10c. orange.

" 20c. brown.

" 50c. lilac.

" 1p. blue.

1896, 1c. black and dark purple.

5c. " blue.

10c. " carmine.

1897, 1c. " dark purple, PROVISORIO, 1897 in

5c. " blue.

10c. " carmine

Venezuela. The *Collectionneur* announces the issue on May 1st of some official stamps. The arms are in the centre with name above, and at sides 'OFICIAL' is surcharged in black over the arms.

Off. 5c. black and dark green.

10c. " red.

25c. " blue.

50c. " yellow.

1b. " violet.

ERRORS AND VARIETIES.

Cape of Good Hope. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the current 1½d. card surcharged 'ONE PENNY' twice.

Jamaica. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the old 6d. cut diagonally and used as 3d.

New South Wales. The *M.J.* describes a block of 4 of the current 1d., the left-hand stamps being perforated at top, bottom and left only, and the right-hand stamps at right only, being imperforate on the sides not mentioned.

Queensland. The same paper notes a copy of the 4d. yellow, perf. 12, 1st type, cut diagonally and used as 2d., being postmarked Feb. 1876.

South Australia. The *Australian Philatelist* reports that there are two sizes of the old 'O.S.' surcharged on the post cards.

Columbia. The 2c. is now printed in yellow-green and perforated 12 × 13½.

Guatemala. The lately issued 1c. on 12c. has been seen with surcharge on both sides.

Honduras. The *M.J.* chronicle a copy of the 1c. Wrapper of 1891 with a double impression of the stamp, one of which is inverted.

Siam. There appear to be two printings of the 4 atts on 12a., the second having 'atts' in much smaller type.



APRIL, 1898, REPORT.

President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

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VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

REV. W. BELL, Cork.

Vice-Presidents—

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W. SILK, London.

B. W. WARHURST, London.

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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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d. and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—

H. W. Plumridge, 63-66, Chancery Lane, W.C. Proposed by H. Thompson, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

NEW ADDRESSES.

R. H. W. Batley, Kintyre Gap Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

W. Erhmann, 50, Holborn Viaduct, W.C.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks "Philatelic Record," April, from Theodor Buhl and Co., "The Home Worker," March, from Knoxville, Tenn., U.S.A.

Any donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

NOTICES.

The annual general meeting will be held next month (May) at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. Further notice will be given to members when date is fixed. Members who have not yet remitted their subscriptions are again requested to do so.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer
of the Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Sq., Chelsea,
London, S.W.,
April 9th, 1898.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S
REPORT.

For March 37 sheets were sent by 27 members; value £336 1s. 7d. The sales in January amounted to £20 12s. 2d.

It is urgently requested that all members should send in their sheets on or before the 10th of each month, as sheets sent in after that date cannot be included in the packets.

Only one packet was sent out in February and in March, as the number of stamps sent for exchange was not sufficient for two.

E. F. MARX.

6, Haven Green, Ealing, 5th April, 1898.



MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 14th meeting of the Session was held at the Grand Hotel on April 6th, 1898, the President in the chair. After the formal business a letter was read which the Hon. Secretary had received from the Agent General of New Zealand about the sale of new stamps, and it was unanimously resolved "That having heard the letter read emanating from the Agent General of New Zealand, this Society desires to place on record its surprise that any British colony should stoop to methods which have hitherto only been adopted to augment the revenues of bankrupt or moribund States."

The Hon. Librarian reported the receipt during the month of "The London Philatelist," "The Philatelic Record," "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," "The American Journal of Philately," "The Auction Reporter," "Stamps." Also that the President had presented a copy of his publication on Greece, and Mr. Duerst had

contributed to the Library "Indicateur Philateliqne," "The British Stamp Directory," and "The Penny Jubilee."

Mr. Duerst then read a very interesting paper on Servia dealing very fully with the first issue and the legal proceedings which had taken place in connection therewith. The paper was replete with interest and contained so much information that it was decided to publish the same. Mr. Abbott's very fine collection illustrated the stamps to great advantage.

A. H. HARRISON,
Hon. Sec.

EDINBURGH.

The Scottish Philatelic Society.—The usual monthly meeting was held on the 14th of March, in 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8.15 p.m.

Mr. Smail, the Vice-President, occupied the chair; and there were also present Messrs. Fleming, Hobbs, Henderson, Innes, Kerr, Macintyre, Richardson and Fish.

A display was made of the stamps of the United States of America.

Mr. Richardson showed an exceedingly interesting general collection, the specimens being nearly all A1 copies. They were in one of Senf's large albums; and a chance turning over of the pages led to a peep at some of the many valuable stamps that the volume contained.

Mr. Smail showed many rare and interesting locals, the result of collecting for several years.

Mr. Macintyre showed a book he had prepared specially for the occasion, with adhesives, envelopes, and wrappers.

Mr. Fish showed a collection down to the Columbus issue, arranged so as to display shades and minor varieties.

An examination of these served to fill up the time until after ten o'clock in a most pleasant, interesting, and instructive manner.

The Secretary intimated that Dr. Ballantyne would give a paper at the next meeting on some discoveries regarding the early issues of Japan.

The Packet for February, section 1, had returned from circulation. Seven sheets were sent in valued at £16 15s. 2d., and stamps valued at £3 9s 6d. had been retained by the members.

WILLIAM FISH,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE.—October packets came back from circulation on the 1st inst., sheets were returned and accounts were submitted with the least possible delay. Sales were as follows:—

October	A.A. Packet,	£107	9	2
"	A.B. "	£89	14	11
"	B.A. "	£41	2	7
"	B.B. "	£39	3	4

Supplementary rounds of A.A. and A.B. packets, £51 12s. 9d.

Two of the best November packets are being circulated among a certain number of non-contributing buying members, and are expected back very shortly.

On March 25th, 213 sheets valued in the aggregate at £2,399 1s. 10d. were made up into four packets and despatched on their rounds. Perfect specimens of rare and obsolete stamps (such as imperf. Gambias and pence Gibaltars) were obtainable at much (in many cases at 50 per cent) below catalogue prices, and good sales are expected. The very common varieties and defective copies are, however, in but little demand. Non-contributors who desire to see packets are reminded to notify the secretary, who will see their names duly inserted on the lists. Packets are now sent out absolutely intact to ensure that all bargains will go to members. Foreign philatelists are invited to send

sheets, and arrangements will be made for them to receive equivalents for stamps taken in cash or exchange as may be preferred. Responsible collectors proposing to join should apply for copy of the regulations and send references to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans. April 2nd, 1898.

BRITISH AFRICAN STAMP EXCHANGE.—This Club continues to make good progress, both as regards members and quality of packets. The April Packet contains sheets to the value of £35 13s. 4d. nett (not 50 per cent. discount), including many fine stamps at low prices. Two members in South Africa contribute very good sheets. The February packet returned March 9th, and all accounts were settled by the 11th. The features of this club are: nett prices, prompt settlements, and Secretary does not take "first pick" from packets. Each member sees packets first in turn. Charles J. Endle, Sec., Kingsburgh Cottage, Boscombe, Hants.





APRIL 15, 1898.

Continental Philately.

Mitteleutsche Philatelisten Zeitung.—Goessnitz.
BADEN.

This journal brings an interesting article, with illustration, on the question whether the Baden Rural Stamps (Landpost) could be used in conjunction with the ordinary stamps.

It has always been said, and opinion of a very high postal official has been obtained, that neither the two kinds could be used together, nor that the postage stamps could be used as unpaid letter stamps. Therefore postage and rural stamps could not be used together.

The illustration, however, shows a letter which was franked with five 1kr. rural and two 1kr. 1868 issue postage stamps, and the article states that numerous instances could be given where both kinds had been used indiscriminately, no doubt, against all orders, nevertheless often enough to give the rural stamps a much higher value, than they have possessed hitherto.

Philately in the States.

The International Philatelist.—St. Joseph, Mo.
REPRINTS.

This journal belongs to the better class of American Philatelic Journals, and we take the following article from its columns, which in a short graphic form gives to the readers a nearly complete list of all the countries having issued reprints, and we hope the perusal will be of use to our subscribers.

A reprint is defined by Webster to be "a second or new impression or edition of any printed work." This of course refers to books, etc., and does not define what is known to stamp collectors as a reprint. Until a better definition of a reprinted stamp is found, we will accept that given in an article on reprints in the *American Journal of Philately* for August, 1888, viz.:—"A reproduction from an original die, after the stamps for which the die had been prepared, have

been superseded, or put out of use." There are various kinds of reprints, among which I may mention; first, those prepared by the postal authorities of different countries for distribution to foreign post offices; second, those prepared at the behest of dealers or collectors, and third those made by dealers themselves from plates they have purchased from certain governments. Some of both the first and second classes are still receivable for postage, and I see no reason why they should not be collectable, for a collector ought to admit into his collection those unused stamps which are or were at the time of issue receivable for postage, and those cancelled stamps which have actually done postal duty. Of course, none of the third class can have any postal value, they are, therefore not postage stamps, for again referring to Webster, I find a postage stamp defined as "An adhesive government stamp, representing a certain sum for affixing to articles sent by mail to pay the postal charge." I have prepared the following list of reprinted stamps, which I find in a note book that I kept up to 1880, since which time I have been travelling through foreign countries and I regret to say paying little or no attention to stamps or philatelic matters and it was only at Mr. Beardsley's request to give him an account of some of my philatelic life that I brought all my best books, catalogues, and albums. I cannot vouch that the list is absolutely correct although nearly so.

ANTIOQUIA. About 1870, the four stamps of 1868, the 10c and 1 peso of 1869 and the 5c of 1873 were reprinted by the Government. Those of 1868 may easily be detected, for the stones were cancelled with diagonal lines previous to the reprinting. The others have a fresher appearance and the paper is smoother. The 10c. is very pale in colour.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. The 5c. of 1861 was reprinted by the Government in 1866 and the 5c of 1862 has been reprinted by a certain dealer who bought the plate. At the same time he altered the figures of value on portions of the plate and printed 10c and 15c stamps were not of the same type as the 5c, and the reprints of the higher values are

therefore nothing but forgeries. I note a few of the differences. In the original there is a comma after 10 and 15, and the figure one has no cross piece at the bottom. In the forgeries there is no comma after the figures of value, and the one has a cross piece at the bottom. Besides, if the number of pearls around the circle be counted there will be 78 in the 10c original and only 72 in the forgery.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIAN ITALY. The adhesives of 1850, 1858, 1861, and some of the journal stamps and envelopes have been reprinted several times by the Government, which still hold the dies. The envelopes can be distinguished by the paper's appearance.

AZORES. The early issues have been reprinted, it is said, for exchange with foreign post offices. The colours are brighter and the stamps have a new appearance, and the surcharge is not correct.

BADEN. The adhesive of 1851, 1857, and the envelopes of 1858 were reprinted about 1867. The colours of the adhesives are, as a rule, brighter or deeper than those of the originals, and the envelopes have what is called long-gum, and a different tress mark from the original. It is difficult to distinguish them when cut.

BELGIUM. The 10c and 20c of 1849 were reprinted in 1866 on wove and laid paper, while the originals were watermarked with two letters "L."

BERGEDORF. All were reprinted in 1867.

BR. GUIANA. The 1850 and 1853 issues and the 1c rose, 1860, were reprinted by the Government in September, 1864. They are almost invariably found perforated.

CASHMERE. The circular stamps reprinted in 1870, were receivable for postal purposes.

CONFEDERATE STATES. Some of the local stamps were reprinted by the issuing postmasters some time after the war. I have no correct list at hand.

COREA. The greater part of the two lower values of first issue were burned and were reprinted in Japan.

FINLAND. Some of the envelope stamps were reprinted at two different periods, but being on strips of paper were evidently not intended for use.

FRANCE. These were reprinted by the Government in 1862, and again about 1888. They are accepted for postage if placed upon a letter. Being all imperforate, the latter issues resemble some of the French Colonial stamps.

GUADELOUPE. Reprints were reported of the unpaid letter stamps, 25c and 40c, but it does not seem possible to reprint type set stamps, and the so called reprints are probably forgeries.

HAMBURG. Two of the adhesives and the envelopes have been reprinted, the latter with the exception of the 1¼schilling, being on scraps of paper. The plates are held by a dealer.

HANOVER. The envelopes were reprinted by the Government at different times, and may be distinguished by the gum and the inscriptions.

HAWAII. The 2c. stamps of 1862 are lithographed. Those from copper plates are supposed to be reprints.

HELIGOLAND. The remarks with regard to Hamburg will apply as well, as the plates of certain values are in the hands of a German dealer. The wrapper and envelope stamps are reprinted on scraps of paper for sale to collectors only.

LUBECK. The embossed stamps of 1863-66 were reprinted in 1871, without embossing and imperforate. They are scarcer than the originals.

MADEIRA. The remarks under Azores apply to this colony.

NATAL. The stamps of 1857-58, have been reprinted at various times. It is difficult to tell them from the originals.

PORTUGAL. The first issue was reprinted in 1863, the 5 reis being, however, re-engraved and the colour dark brown instead of chestnut. The 1866-70 issues were reprinted about 1888, but can be readily recognized by the paper and colour.

PRUSSIA. The 1850 and 1856 issues have been twice reprinted, also the early envelopes. The latter may be distinguished from originals by the absence of the silk threads in the paper.

REUNION I. A French dealer applied to the authorities in 1866 to have these stamps reprinted, and was informed that the dies had been stored in a cellar since 1851, and had become so damaged by the moisture that it would be necessary to clean them before they could be used. Two of the dies were so much damaged by rust that they could not be used, which accounts for the fact that the reprints are found only in three varieties instead of four.

ROMAN STATES. The stamps of 1867-68 were reprinted in 1878, both perforated and imperforate.

SAMOA. The reprints were made by an English dealer. The plates were lately destroyed.

SARDINIA. The early issues have been reprinted, and in some cases the reprints have been cancelled. The 1858 issue has been reprinted.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. The first issue is said to have been reprinted by the engraver, in Mecklenburg, and sets are plentiful, both unused and cancelled. The reprints have also been surcharged to resemble the stamps of 1877-78.

SWEDEN. The first issue was reprinted in 1868, but the reprints can readily be told from the rare originals by the colours.

TASMANIA. Before reprinting the 1d. and 4d. of 1853, each stamp on the plate was cancelled by two or three heavy cuts. The later issues have also been reprinted.

TOLIMA. In 1881 reprints of the 10c., 50c., and 1 peso of 1871, were extensively circulated.

TUSCANY. In 1854 the 1 quat., 1 and 2 soldi, and 1, 2, 4, 6, 9 crazie were reprinted on white wove paper, and two years later the 2 soldi and 60 crazie on bluish paper, with watermark crown in the sheet, also the 3 lire, with same watermark but on white paper.

UNITED STATES. 1847, 5c., 10c. These are not even reprints, but forgeries, and were re-engraved for this special purpose. Although the original plates are still in existence, the Bank Note Co. refused to loan them to the Government.

1851. This set was reprinted from the original plates, but the stamps can easily be recognised by the perforation, which is much larger than that of the originals, and the colours, which are brighter. The Eagle Carrier, which was sold with this set, is paler in colour and perforated, while the original was imperforate. Unfortunately, the Franklin Carrier is an exact imitation of the original some sheets of the old pink paper being still available, and there is no way to decide whether any particular stamp is an original or a reprint.

1861-70. These were reprinted without grill and issued with white gum. There was also a slight difference in the colours of the 1861 set, and those of 1870 set that were not then current.

The 1847 and 1851 were not receivable for postage.

WURTEMBERG. In 1854, so-called reprints were made of the issues of 1851-58, but they differed from the originals.

The Philatelic West.—Superior Nebraska.

THE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

Fashion, which takes hold of stamps as well as most all things, frequently seems to be without any reasonable ground; hence we hear the saying: Fashion is foolish, fads are follies. This saying is only in part true. By closer investigation it will be found that all fashions, all fads, and even all follies, have some reasonable cause. There is always some underlying principle which is quite reasonable, but the application of which is not always readily apparent and sometimes much overdone. The great favour shown to British Colonial stamps is no doubt due to the great rarity of some of them, besides the patriotism and machination of British collectors and dealers; but nothing has helped these stamps more into favour than

their beauty, for which stamp collectors have a quick eye. Beauty is probably the principal reason why modern speculative issues hold their own in spite of all endeavours to bring them into general discredit. On the other raised to general favour though the greatest hand stamps which lack beauty can hardly be efforts be made. Such are most of the stamps manufactured in Spanish-speaking countries. The stamps of Spain may appeal to the philatelic student, and he may find them as interesting as the stamps of Mauritius and New Zealand, but the average collector will slight them, because they have no *beauty* to appeal to his favour. The same will be found true in regard to stamps of the Spanish colonies and the South American republics. These latter are just now somewhat in prominence, but the hope for their general acceptance to favour lies in the strong sprinkling they contain of stamps manufactured in the United States, and the beauty of these in contrast with the homeliness of the rest. Similarly it is with the stamps of Mexico. The excessive homeliness of so great a number of them seems to offend the sense for beauty. Even the very first issue, the design of which is very fair, shows such very poor execution that the inexperienced will be tempted to ask: Are they genuine? The same may be said of the third issue, that of 1864, design of the Mexican eagle. This design, if properly executed, would make a beautiful stamp, but alas! see what poor, blurred blotches were made of it. The portrait issue of 1864 is non-objectionable in regard to beauty, but this issue was made in New York and used for a very short time only. The Maximilian issues of 1866, though not pretty, are better than the first and third. Then comes a long list of provisionals and surcharges, with very little to gratify the aesthetic. In the issue of 1868 we would find the *non plus ultra* of homeliness if not a few of the native Indian productions excelled in these questionable prerogatives. The issue of 1872 is but little better, and it was but wise that the contract for manufacturing stamps was again given to the people of New York. From 1882 on, Mexico made its own stamps again, and though there is a great improvement over former attempts, no first class work has been done up to date. Besides the regular issues the Porte de Mar stamps, the use of which has been much doubted, augment rather than diminish the want of beauty when we take Mexican stamps as a whole. It is not surprising therefore that very few collectors will take much interest in Mexican stamps, and that some even feel an aversion against them. For this there may be other causes, but the principal one is lack of beauty, and that will affect the student as well as the amateur. Yet there is something in Mexican stamps that must appeal to all. It is the portraiture of the country's history. Mexico was a colony of Spain, the same as Cuba is now: after a long struggle it became free, but suffered under continual revolutions for a period of fifty years, which sufficiently accounts for the

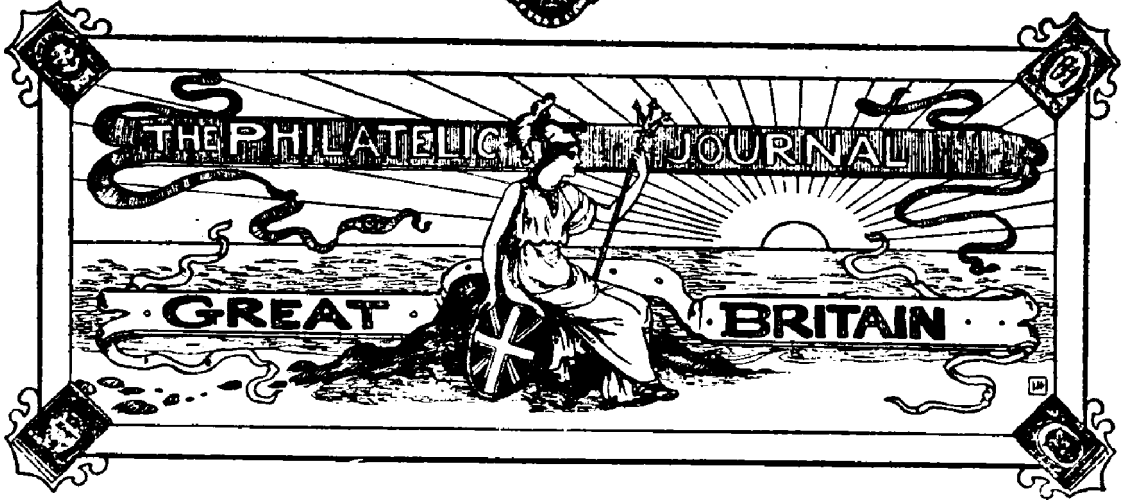
lack of art and fine taste as portrayed in the first issues of postage stamps. When the first issue was made the country had not yet fully settled to peace, but the feeling for liberty was strong among the people, hence the portrait of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, the liberator of 1810, was chosen for the central design of the first stamp. Hidalgo was a priest, though, and the desire for religious liberty beside political liberty soon suppressed Hidalgo's portrait and set the eagle, the national emblem, in its place. Then comes the short and sadly ended imperial reign of Maximilian, and after that general disorder, until with a return to order Hidalgo's portrait again appears on the stamps, but in what miserable form! With the improvement of order the stamps improve too. The Mexican people begin to learn from their northern neighbours. From 1879 to 1884 we find beside Hidalgo's likeness that of Carlos Benito Juarez on the country stamps. Juarez was of Indian descent, the champion of religious liberty, of educational and financial reform, the successful defender of his country against the French invasion, the greatest man Mexico ever had. The appearance of his likeness on the stamps indicates prosperity. In 1882 three stamps were issued, which are a copy of the U.S. due stamps, the adoption of which shows the spreading of North American influence. Yet the country is under clerical influence; Hidalgo's effigy again occupies the stamps of 1884, and Juarez disappears. Finally in 1886 the large numeral issue makes its appearance and indicates that the country is more and more turning to commerce and industry, leaving political and religious questions to the peaceful decision of the individual. The present issue serves as a *resumé* of the postal development and seems to mark a new era, an era of culture, study, art and science. For the philatelic student the stamps of Mexico afford a large field for research. Some very good work has been done. For American collectors C. H. Mekeel's work in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, 1896, is probably the most accessible. For those who read German, E. Heitmann's "Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie" part 25-33, will prove excellent. But there is yet many a point unsettled and enough work to do for those who are willing and able to do it. The specialist too will find the stamps of Mexico rich in varieties of colour, shade, paper, perforation, and watermarks, surcharges, and curios. For the collectors of the U.S. the stamps of our nearest southern neighbour should have some special interest. Until now Mexico is free from speculative issues. Counterfeits and reprints have been sufficiently described to enable every careful collector to avoid them. Reminders seem to be well in the market, so that a depreciation in value is hardly to be expected from that source. All these stamps want is beauty, but the time may come when the favour of collectors will turn to the homely to make it beautiful.

ALSO RECEIVED :

<i>The Stamp Collectors' Journal</i>	Bury St. Edmunds
" " " " <i>Fortnightly</i>	London
<i>Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal</i>	"
<i>Alfred Smith Monthly Circular</i>	"
<i>Stamps</i>	Rushden.
<i>Philatelic Record</i>	London.
<i>The Junior Stamp Collector</i>	Birmingham.
<i>The Philatelic Chronicle</i>	"
<i>The Australian Philatelist</i>	Sydney.
<i>Internationales Offerten Blatt</i>	Poesneck.
<i>Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung</i>	Leipsic.
<i>Wegweiser für Sammler</i>	"
<i>Die Briefmarke</i>	Esslingen.
<i>Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung</i>	Lausanne.
<i>Oesterreichische</i> " "	Vienna.
<i>Der Philatelist</i>	Dresden.
<i>L'Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	Amiens.
<i>Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste</i>	St. Etienne.
<i>Le Timbre-Poste</i>	Brussels.
<i>Le Timbrophile Belge</i>	"
<i>Le Collectionneur</i>	Paris.
<i>La Timbrolog a Española</i>	Toledo.
<i>Madrid Filatelico</i>	Madrid.
<i>Il Francobollo</i>	Milan.
<i>O Collectonador de Sellos</i>	Sorocaba.
<i>Nederlandsch Tijdschrift</i>	The Hague.
<i>Nordish Filatelistisk Tidsskrift</i>	Copenhagen.
<i>The Boston Stamp Book</i>	Boston, Mass.
<i>The Evergreen State Philatelist</i>	The Dalles, Ore.
<i>The Virginia Philatelist</i>	Richmond, Va.
<i>The Metropolitan</i> "	New York.
<i>The New York</i> "	"
<i>The Home Worker</i>	Knoxville, Tenn.
<i>The Herald Exchange</i>	New York.
<i>The Philatelic Era</i>	Portland, Me.
<i>The Monthly Bulletin</i>	Springfield, Mass.
<i>The Perforator</i>	Hartford Conn.
<i>The Philatelic West</i>	Superior, Neb.
<i>Filatelic Facts and Fallacies</i>	San Francisco, Cal

The following exchange copies have not been received by us and we request publishers to forward same to us.

<i>The London Philatelist</i>	March.
<i>The Indian</i> "	December, January
<i>The Canadian</i> "	January, February, March.
<i>The Post Office</i>	January, March.
<i>The Philatelic Monthly</i>	February.
<i>The New York Philatelist</i>	January.
<i>The American Journal of Philately</i>	February, March.
<i>Filatelic Facts and Fallacies</i>	February, March.
<i>Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste</i>	February.
<i>La Revue phil. Française</i>	January, February, March.
" " " <i>Belge</i> "	" "
<i>Le Gazette Timbrologique</i>	" "
<i>Le Moniteur Philatélique</i>	February, March.
" <i>du Collectionneur</i> "	" "
<i>Madrid Filatelico</i>	February.
<i>Die Post</i>	Jan. Feb. Mar.
<i>Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung</i>	" " "
<i>Berliner</i> "	" " "



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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

MAY 16th, 1898.

We sincerely hope the report is not true that the two sections of the Italian Postal Museum intended to be shown at the National Exhibition at Turin, in connection with the Jubilee of the Italian Constitution, and sent there already for this purpose have been stolen. It is said they have disappeared and at present there is no clue to the thieves. It will be recollected that the Italian Government a few years ago instituted this Postal Museum, which is under the control of Dr. Diena, and is said to contain some priceless treasures in connection with postal history.

As any attempt to sell the stolen collections entire would involve certain discovery, they will no doubt be broken up.

We fear this contretemps, if true, will seriously affect the Philatelic Exhibition.

According to the Chancellor of the Exchequer 384,000,000 penny stamps were sold during the last financial year.

Miss Henrietta Kimble, of Rochester, U.S., is the possessor of a cane made up entirely of cancelled postage stamps. The lady made the cane herself. She began by rolling one stamp very small and then adding to it until it has reached the proper size. It is quite heavy, and apparently as strong as an ordinary walking cane. Miss Kimble was fourteen months making the stick. In its make-up 4,777 stamps were used. The stamps used were worth, before cancellation, £20.

STAMPS IN PARLIAMENT.

In reply to Mr. J. H. Heaton, Mr. Hanbury said the Post-master General received from the Canadian Post Office an announcement of its intention to reduce the letter postage to three cents per ounce. He explained to the Canadian Post Office that the consent of this country and of the colonies was necessary before Canada could properly reduce her postage on letters to them, but the principal objection to the proposal was that the isolated action of any one colony must prejudice the consideration of a uniform system throughout the Empire. The Post-master General was not aware that several colonies and dependencies had assented to Canada's action, nor had he had occasion to think such was the case. There had been a good deal of correspondence on this subject, and on that of a conference proposed to be held in London on the question of postal rates within the Empire.

That some of the postal officials in country places display an unnecessary amount of interest in their duties is shown by the following story,

which has the merit of being true.

In a certain village the postal business is transacted at the "general shop" at which a particular family are in the habit of obtaining their provisions. On one occasion the usual weekly order had been given. In due course the goods were delivered, with one exception—viz., a ham.

A member of the family called at the shop to inquire the reason of the omission, and was somewhat amused to hear the proprietor's explanation.

"Oh," said he, "me and my wife read the postcard addressed to you, saying that the friends you expected to tea couldn't come. We thought you wouldn't want the ham, so didn't send it."

Only a few years ago people gazed in wonder at the first postage stamp, now they gaze in fright at the prices in the latest catalogue.

VARIETIES OF U.S. STAMPS.

- 15c. brown and blue, no frame.
- 15c. " " with frame.
- 15c. " " inverted.
- 15c. " " no grille.
- 15c. " " divided grille with coloured hair line at bottom.
- 90c. rose and black, with a fine vertical red line on the right.

In our June number we published full details of the remainders that the Brazilian Government had decided to sell. Up to the present about 10 per cent have been sold at face value.

A correspondent of the *A.J.P.* in Havana says that at this moment it is impossible to obtain any 4 milesima stamps or any 4 centavo stamps of the current issue. It appears that only 50,000 of the former were sent to Havana and 20,000 of the latter, almost all of which were bought up by speculators as soon as they were placed on sale. There seems to be some doubt as to whether any further printings of these values will be made, and, if so, collectors will find it rather difficult to complete their sets, except by the aid of the speculators.

In Porto Rico, by a strange coincidence, a similar speculation has been indulged in. In this case, the 4 mil. and 4 and 5c. stamps were all bought up as soon as they arrived there, and the outcome of this speculation will also remain questionable, until it is definitely determined whether further supplies of these values are to be sent to the colony.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* will appear weekly in future. We heartily congratulate Mr. J. W. Scott to his enterprise, which we hope will prove a success. The price will be one cent.

The United States have a post-office in China—at Shanghai. Five cent stamps are the ones

most used. The stamps are placed in specially constructed tin boxes for shipment, to keep them from sticking and becoming ruined.

According to the *Ami des Timbres* the French Post Office, at Jaffa, Syria, ran short of one piastre stamps on February 4th and 5th. Not to interfere with the business of the post office, two piastre stamps were cut in half and each half used as one piastre.

The Chinese object to their postage stamps being printed in Japan; this as some of our contemporaries explain the fact, that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London, have secured the contract for the new Imperial Chinese postage stamps.

The Post Office at Malta has felt the want of several new values for some time past and in consequence stamps of the value of 4½d., 2s. 6d. and 10s. will be issued.

Salonica is shortly to have a British Post Office.

Great Britain.

SOME NOTES ON THE LETTERING OF THE EARLY 1D.

By S. C. SKIPTON.

Some time ago I contributed some notes on the lettering of the 2d. stamps to the "English Specialist" and during the past winter I have been examining the lettering of the imperforate 1d. Stamps.

If my readers hope that I am able to lay down any fixed facts I am sorry to say that I shall disappoint them, and I only pen these notes in the hope that they may be of some help to others who are trying to find out how many sets of punches were made for the purpose of inserting the corner letters. For the 1d. BLACK there were two sets of punches both very much alike, so alike in fact, that, so far, the J is the only letter that I have been able to distinguish with certainty. In the majority of cases the letter is well shaped and rounded, in the exceptional cases the letter is the same as that used on Plate 3 of the 2d., namely, with the bottom square on the right. The two are quite distinct, the second being very much rarer than the first and was probably only used for the last one or two plates (11 or 11 and 10) made for the 1d. black. I am in some doubt whether there is not a difference in the letters A and E, the letter belonging to the second set of punches being smaller. This is possible but it is so slight that it may be due to the punching in of the letter or the printing. On the 1d. RED-BROWN I have been able to pick out four fairly distinct sets. There are probably a great many others but with letters so alike that they could not be distinguished. The following are the general characteristics of the sets I have been able to pick out.

- 1st. Letters well shaped, the J being having square shape as set 2 of the 1d. black. This set is common on the stamps postmarked Maltese Cross.
- 2nd. Letters somewhat smaller, the J is rounded but not so well shaped as the 1st set on the 1d. black. This set is also found on stamps postmarked with the Cross, but is not so frequent as the 1st set.
- 3rd. Letters larger than the first set and not so well shaped, not found on stamps postmarked with the Cross.
- 4th. Letters very much larger. With the majority of the letters no mistake can possibly be made.

The above are only general remarks as some of the letters show little or no variation as G for instance, which is if anything very slightly smaller in the 4th set than in the others. In these cases by the help of another letter which is easily distinguished the set of punches to which the letter G, for instance, belongs, can be determined.

There is, however, one point with regard to the punches, and that is, was only one set in use at a time? When a fresh set was made, was the old set put aside or did the two sets continue in use, and, if so, did they ever by any chance get mixed?

Though I have only been able clearly to distinguish four sets there were undoubtedly more than this number made and used. Until the Imprimatur sheets at Somerset House are examined it is impossible to say how many or to be absolutely certain in what order they appeared, though of the sets mentioned above I think the order is correct. I have placed the fourth set in this position as it is much scarcer than the others, and is usually found on paper with the later size of the small crown watermark.

Austral Topics.

By A. F. Basset Hull.

Although the changes of colour which will be rendered necessary by the recommendations of the Washington Congress have not yet been made by any of the Australian Colonies, there are at least two colour changes, the outcome of a similarity which tends to confuse the public as well as letter-sorters, shortly to be effected. One is the present six-penny stamp of New South Wales, it is now printed in rosine madder, exactly the same colour and shade as the "Record Reign" one-penny. From the first of May next, this colour is to be withdrawn in favour of "viridine green," a peculiarly brilliant bluish green shade. The contemplated change has been gazetted. It is not intended to alter the paper or watermark of this stamp, and the type remains the same as before, even the words

"One hundred years," which have long since lost their significance, will still appear on the curved band.

The other announced change is in Western Australia, where the slate grey two-penny has been recently confused with the green half-penny. In consequence of this confusion it is proposed to alter the colour of the former stamp to a rich orange.

It was also rumoured, although I have seen no official statement on the subject, that the colour of the recently issued 1½d. Victoria was to be changed to blue. This change, however, was not to be made until the present stock of green stamps was exhausted.

Owing to the complaints that have been made as to the short notice of demonetisation given in the case of the New South Wales 1d., 2d., and 2½d. stamps of the Centennial type, it has been decided to revive and extend the validity of those stamps until the 30th June next. I forward you the "Gazette" notice, from which it will be seen that all previous types of those three values, as well as of the 5s. stamp, will be absolutely demonetised on and after the 1st July, 1898.

There seems to be a sad falling off in the interest taken by Australian collectors in their Societies. The Sydney Club seldom succeeds in obtaining a quorum for its monthly meetings, and there is a move on foot to resolve it into a mere Exchange Club, and to abolish the periodical meetings, rooms, and library altogether, as so little use is made of the advantages offered, and money is simply wasted in maintaining these somewhat expensive conveniences. The Victorian Society also sends out a mild wail of regret that members are so remiss in their attendance at the meetings, notwithstanding all the delights philatelic provided for them at such festive gatherings. The South Australian Society appears also to be moribund—at least we hear absolutely nothing about their doings now-a-days. At one time they had a strong membership, and some of the most prominent did really good philatelic work, adding much to our literature. The whole matter of philately seems to be too largely permeated with the sordid question of £ s. d., and unless the majority of collectors can see their way either to make a cash sale or to pick up some good things at low prices for future realisation they will not attend the meetings. Such a thing as preparing and reading a philatelic paper is very seldom heard of now.

Correspondence.

L.F.—O. No, we cannot do as you wish. There are such things as libel laws in this country and we prefer to see our Editor at his desk (as shown in the picture), to him appearing in court.

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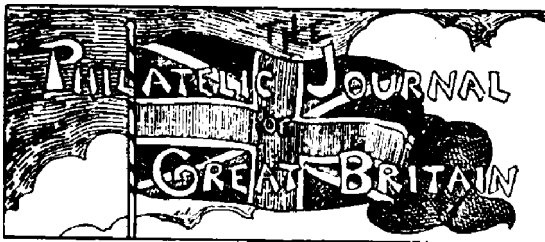
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



MAY 15TH, 1898.

Gum used for the First Penny Stamps. The old order of things change and new light is continually thrown upon by-gone days. Matters that may have astonished our grandfathers are everyday occurrences to us and do not give us a moment of thought.

One of the principal items in this respect is the Postage Stamp, which undoubtedly must have proved a matter of inexhaustible interest during the first year of its existence, at least this is what we learn from a perusal of the newspapers of the day. Yet we are astonished to find how few people really did interest themselves sufficiently in those days to try and explain to their contemporaries the manufacture of the stamps, the success of which even in the first twelve months surprised the most sanguine of its originators by the enormous sale. That very great difficulties had to be surmounted in the manufacturing processes, before a practicable stamp could be sold to the public, is quite evident. One of these, perhaps not the least, was the gumming of the Postage Labels, and to-day it is our good fortune to place before our readers the official correspondence relative to the gum used for the first English Penny Stamps. Unfortunately the same is incomplete in that copies of the replies of the manufacturer, John Rawsthorne, of Manchester, cannot be found.

Of the very greatest interest, however, are the letters written by the officials at the Treasury, Downing Street, Mr. Rowland Hill himself and the printers, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch. All these letters give us a full insight into the difficulties, that had to be grappled with, and how they were surmounted only by trials and patience.

In being able to make this contribution to the Early History of British Stamps, we have to thank Dr. Iago, who unhesitatingly put the whole correspondence at our disposal, being quite of our opinion, that the more light that is thrown upon our hobby, the better it will be for all concerned. The old custom of keeping all knowledge to oneself is played out and only exists now in a few antiquated cliques; the new school of philately likes to interchange information and to disseminate knowledge.

We have asked Mr. Jones, F.C.S. (whose paper on "Gums," published in this Journal created such a sensation) to write for our next number a scientific paper on the various phases of the manufacture as disclosed in these letters.

The letter written by Mr. Bacon in the last number of the London Philatelist raises the very nice question as to whether minor varieties of type attributable to the stamps being produced by means of typography or lithography are collectable. This is a question, which for a very considerable time, we have foreseen must come to the front, and bearing in mind that at the very outset we find such well-known names as Mr. Castle and Mr. Bacon taking apparently opposite views, the threatened discussion promises to take rank with that rhetorical warfare waged in the Stamp Collectors' Magazine in the sixties on what was then a matter of parallel importance.

What are they to be called?

We may remind our older readers and state for the benefit of the younger ones that the discussion we have referred to was carried on by well-known philatelists, and the subject matter was whether any distinction should be made between stamps with different perforations and other questions *sui generis*. Quoting from one of the many letters, which then appeared: "Now it is evident that Philately does not require the assistance of such factitious stamps to make it interesting. As a correspondent recently argued the majority of collectors have quite enough to do to fill the spaces of their present albums. There can be therefore no necessity to invent trivial varieties, often difficult to obtain, and the French make petty distinctions between stamps perforated and stamps rouletted, between large perforations and small, and even the number of holes made by the perforating machine is a matter for serious study by French amateurs."

If the above were true in 1866, the argument must be more forcible to-day. Yet who would to-day seriously write in this strain upon the distinction to be drawn "between stamps perforated and stamps rouletted." Such however was the controversy towards the end of the sixties—let us now turn to the controversy threatening towards the end of the nineties.—

In certain articles upon Roumania which appeared in this Journal in 1895, particular attention was directed to a very large number of varieties arising entirely from the manner in which the stamps had been produced, and these varieties were given in detail in the synopsis following each issue. So far as we are aware this was the first time that any articles upon a country had been written when minor varieties of this kind were given in detail. The authors received letters from prominent collectors containing criticisms and comments for describing them as varieties. Philatelists however change with the times. Perhaps the article in question was two years too early for the philatelic palate, it certainly was not four years before the times, that is if we judge the present outlook aright. This article has called forth another on the same country by Messrs. Fraenkel and Wasserman, which recently appeared in a foreign contemporary, and from which we have been quoting in these pages. Messrs. Fraenkel and Wassermann have added to the list of minor varieties given in the first paper, and have shown by their aid exactly how the plates were constructed.

After this comes the article on the 2 rigsbank-skilling of Denmark, which was read before the London Society, and appeared in the London Philatelist recently. This article goes further than the above articles on Roumania, in that up to the present nothing tangible has been shown to be the outcome of the description of the varieties of this stamp, neither does it appear that the described varieties appear in rotation of any kind upon the sheet as they do in Roumania. Until this is done we shall for ourselves incline to Mr. Bacon's view and treat them as

varieties of too minor importance to be collected. In Roumania we take the opposite view however, and for the reason that such minor varieties appear in rotation, they prove how the plates were set up and cannot in any way be due defective printing. This however cannot be said *as yet* of Denmark.

It will be urged by collectors who do not look with pleasure on this new form of collecting, that if such minor varieties have to be taken into account then there can be no finality to Philately. It is feeling the force of this contention, that we consider such minor varieties ought not to be listed unless it is clearly shown they are useful in proving a fact which is of interest to collectors, and hence that they cannot be due simply to defective work in the printing or to the wearing of the plates. To the question whether such minor varieties ought to be collected we submit the true answer is the further question. Do such varieties if collected prove a fact of philatelic interest? If yea, collect them by all means, if nay, follow the advice given by Mr. Bacon.

We have seen that in the sixties the collectors of what were then considered minor varieties, were known as belonging to the Parisian School, we await a parallel term for similar philatelists to-day.

Decrees.

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department,
General Post Office,
Sydney, 4th March, 1898.

DEMONETISATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

With reference to the Gazette notice dated 14th June, 1897, announcing the issue of new Postage Stamps of 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 5s. denominations in substitution for the stamps of similar denominations then current, and notifying that the stamps to be superseded would only be recognised as valid for the prepayment of postage up to the 31st December, 1897, and that from the 1st January, 1898, any of such stamps still remaining in the hands of the public might be exchanged at face value for stamps of the new design, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the revival and extension of the validity of the stamps superseded by the above mentioned notice until the 30th June, 1898.

Such stamps will be recognised as valid for the prepayment of postage up to the 30th June next, and on and after the 1st July, 1898, only the 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 5s. stamps issued on the 22nd June, 1897, and known as the "Record Reign" stamps, will be recognised as valid as stamps of those respective denominations for the prepayment of postage. After that date, however, on application being made at any Post Office any of the superseded stamps remaining in the hands of the public may be exchanged at face value for stamps of the recognised designs.

JOSEPH COOK.

The Prices of Stamps, 1873—1897.

(With some illustrative examples),

BY ADAM SMAIL.

(Continued from page 55).

New Brunswick	1873	1878	1881	1886	1890	1893	1897	
1857								
3d. red	— 0 6	— 0 9	— 0 9	— 2 6	— 0 5	— 8 6	80 0	18 0
6d. yellow	— 4 6	— 5 6	— —	— 10 0	— 15 0	— 25 0	—	90 0 cut cl 60/
1/- violet	21 0 15 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	£20
1864-65								
1c. brown	0 2 0 1	0 4 —	0 4 —	0 4 —	1 0 2 6	2 6	7 6	7 6
1c. mauve	0 2 0 1	0 3 —	0 3 —	0 4 —	0 6 0 6	0 4 0 9	0 4	5 0
2c. orange	0 3 0 1	0 6 —	0 6 —	0 4 0 6	0 6 0 6	0 4 2 6	0 4	1 3
5c. green	0 4 0 1	0 7 0 2	0 7 0 4	0 3 0 2	0 4 0 3	0 4 0 6	0 3	0 6
				0 6 0 4	0 6 0 4		7 6	1 9
10c. vermilion	0 9 0 2	1 3 0 9	1 3 0 9	0 6 0 4	1 6 0 6	2 0 1 6	1 3	2 0
12½c. blue	0 9 0 2	1 6 0 8	1 6 0 9	1 0 0 6	1 0 0 6	0 9 1 0	2 6	4 0
17c. black	1 3 0 4	2 0 1 6	2 0 1 6	1 6 1 6	1 6 1 6	1 0 3 0	1 0	7 6
Essay (?)								
5c. Connell brown	6 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	£28
Nova Scotia	1873	1878	1881	1886	1890	1893	1897	
1857								
1d. red brown	2 6 1 0	2 6 1 6	2 6 1 6	— —	— —	25 0 20 0	65 0	40 0
3d. blue	1 0 0 3	1 0 0 6	1 0 0 6	— 1 0	— 1 6	10 0 4 0	35 0	6 0
							25 0	5 6
6d. green	3 6 1 6	3 6 1 6	4 6 1 6	— 5 6	— 7 6	— 17 6	£10	50 0 85 0 90 0
1/- violet	21 0 15 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	£24 £22
1860-63								
1c. black	0 2 0 1	0 3 0 2	0 3 0 2	0 6 0 6	0 6 0 6	1 0 1 0	2 0	3 6
2c. mauve	0 3 0 1	0 4 0 2	0 4 0 2	0 8 0 4	0 8 0 6	1 0 1 0	—	4 0
							2 0	3 0
5c. blue	0 4 0 1	0 6 0 1	0 6 0 2	0 6 0 2	0 6 0 2	2 0 0 6	30 0	2 6 2 0
8½c. green	0 9 0 5	2 6 1 6	2 6 1 6	2 6 —	3 6 3 6	7 6 10 0	10 0	25 0
10c. red	1 0 0 2	1 6 0 6	1 6 0 6	1 0 0 6	1 0 1 0	3 6 2 6	6 0	7 6
12½c. black	1 0 0 1	1 9 0 4	1 9 0 4	1 0 0 6	1 0 0 9	2 6 2 0	8 0	6 0 7 6
St. Lucia	1873	1878	1881	1886	1890	1893	1897	
1859								
1d. deep red	s. d. 0 6	s. d. — 0 8	s. d. — —	s. d. — —	s. d. — —	s. d. 10 0	s. d. —	s. d. 25 0 50 0
4d. „ blue	2 0 1 6	2 6 1 6	— —	— —	— —	24 0 24 0	24 0	120 0 120 0
6d. „ green	3 0 2 0	3 6 2 6	— —	— —	— —	40 0 25 0	160 0	120 0
1863								
1d. light red	0 6 —	0 6 —	— —	— —	— —	7 6 15 0	20 0	100 0
4d. „ blue	1 3 0 8	1 3 1 0	— —	2 6 —	2 6 —	7 6 16 0	15 0	75 0
6d. „ green	1 9 1 0	1 9 1 6	— —	4 0 —	4 0 —	8 6 20 0	20 0	45 0
1865								
1d. black	0 3 0 1	0 3 0 2	0 3 0 2	0 3 0 4	0 6 0 6	3 6 4 6	5 0	10 0
4d. yellow	0 8 0 4	0 8 0 4	0 8 0 4	0 8 0 6	1 0 —	7 6 6 0	25 0	10 0
6d. mauve	1 0 0 4	1 0 0 3	1 0 0 3	1 3 0 4	2 0 1 0	15 0 5 0	45 0	12 6
1/- orange	1 9 0 6	1 9 0 3	1 9 0 3	2 6 0 9	4 0 1 6	18 0 4 6	100 0	10 0
Turk's Islands	1873	1878	1881	1886	1890	1893	1897	
1867								
1d. pink	0 3 —	0 3 —	0 3 0 2	— 0 6	1 6 0 9	2 6 1 0	6 0	7 6
6d. black	1 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	— —	— —	7 6 7 6	22 6	30 0
1/- slate	1 9 —	1 9 —	1 9 —	2 6 —	3 0 —	5 0 5 0	20 0	20 0
Virgin Islands	1873	1878	1881	1886	1890	1893	1897	
1866-67								
1d. green	0 3 —	0 3 —	0 3 —	— —	2 6 —	4 0 —	8 6	75 0
4d. red brown	0 8 —	0 8 —	0 8 —	0 8 0 8	3 6 —	5 6 10 6	15 0	30 0
6d. rose	1 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	3 6 —	10 0 20 0	£12	£16
1/- pink	2 0 —	2 0 —	2 0 —	2 0 —	— —	30 0 36 0	130 0	£9
1/- lake	1 9 0 6	1 9 —	1 9 —	2 0 —	4 6 —	8 6 12 6	30 0	65 0

History of the Gum used for the first English Stamps.

(From Official Sources).

By The Editor.

Manchester, 9 October, 1839.

Sir,—In case you determine to adopt "Labels" for the proposed penny postage, I presume each stamp will be "gummed" and that a gum will be required of the strongest adhesive quality, if so, I take the liberty of offering to supply the Post Office, London, with a *manufactured gum* possessing this property in the highest degree, being a purer and stronger gum than Senegal or other foreign gums and at a price 50 per cent. cheaper.

I shall feel honoured with a reply, and if necessary can furnish necessary security for the fulfilment of any contracts.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) Jno. Rawsthorne.

P.S.—I supply the Calico Printers with the article in lieu of Senegal gum.

This letter no doubt addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office is a very clear indication of the interest taken by the public in following up the proposed penny postage and the manufacture of the stamps, also that the public evidently called stamps in those days "labels."

The above letter was undoubtedly handed over to the Treasury, as the following answer will show, which is one of the finest specimens of red tape I have come across for some time.

Treasury Chambers,

October 11th, 1839.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., relative to the supply of gum in case labels should be adopted under the new arrangements. I beg to say (in Mr. Hill's absence) that I conceive your proper course will be to address that Department, whatever it may be, in whose control the manufacture of the stamps shall actually rest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry Cole

Mr. J. Rawsthorne.

The "Department, whatever it may be" is delicious. Surely the writer must have congratulated himself on reading it over as a masterpiece of red tape. Would it not have been simpler and better to indicate which Department it was?

Whether Mr. Rawsthorne discovered the "Department whatever it may be" or not I cannot say: from the following letter it seems however quite evident, that he did not address another letter on the same subject to the Treasury, as the same is still in reply to his letter of the 9th of October, 1839.

Treasury Chambers,

December 2nd, 1839.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 9th October, describing a gum manufactured by you, I am directed by Mr. Hill to request that you will have the goodness to transmit for his inspection specimens of paper gummed with your preparation, and a sample of the gum itself,

and that you will state the price at which you can furnish it.

I am also directed to request, that you would state, whether it can be so prepared as that any Label so gummed and applied to a letter will not become detached if placed near a moist newspaper, and whether if sheets of paper similarly prepared would adhere to each other if placed in bulk.

A reply by return of post is requested.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) Jno. Ledingham.

On receipt of this letter Mr. Rawsthorne did the necessary, and on the 13th of December, 1839, forwarded to London several sheets of paper gummed, also full particulars as to the gum itself. Whether he at this time sent samples of the gum I am unfortunately unable to trace.

That the gummed paper met with the approval of the Postmaster, Rowland Hill, can be seen from the following letter:

Treasury Chambers,

December 19th, 1839.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and to say that I shall probably avail myself of your offer of assistance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Rowland Hill.

Mr. John Rawsthorne.

No further letters passed until the 6th of February, 1840, when the following was sent from London. The gummed sheets must have been thoroughly rested in the meantime, and the gum found satisfactory, it seems however, that Mr. Rawsthorne did not choose the right paper, new samples were in consequence asked for.

11, Downing Street,

February 6th, 1840.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of December 13 to Mr. Rowland Hill, I beg to enclose a sample of the paper which is recommended for the adhesive stamps, and I shall feel obliged, if you will have the gum laid upon it in the manner you think most likely to answer the purpose, and to return it to me, also I shall be glad if you will give me what information you can as to the operation and the room, number of persons, etc., required to prepare about 2½ reams per day of sheets each about 18in. x 10in. I have written a few questions upon the other side which please to send back to me with the answers and any further information you may think necessary.

My present purpose is to report to the proper authorities what preparation is necessary to be made so that it may not be requisite to go very much into detail, as I can apply to you again when the mode of proceeding is decided upon.

There is no doubt the wash must be applied in London, but at first I think the solution of the gum had better be done in Manchester.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin Hill.

To John Rawsthorne, Esq.

Two items in this letter are very interesting; the number of sheets thought to be required per day namely 1,200, and the term "wash" for the gum.

The following letter mentions Messrs. Perkins and Co. for the first time as the printers of the stamps to be issued and also testifies that the government already in these days were extremely careful to have all impressions returned, whether damaged or otherwise.

London, February 9, 1840.

Sir,—I have requested Messrs. Perkins and Co. to print some impressions upon two new samples of paper one of which they recommend and the other, the one written upon, recommended by a paper maker, and I shall feel greatly obliged if you will have both carefully gummed, to try whether the print will be injured in either case by the gum soaking through the paper. When I say carefully done I mean so that the impression may not be smeared or dirtied in the operation, in other respects the matter should be so conducted as to give the print no better chance of remaining uninjured than it will have in the real process, otherwise, of course, the experiment will be inconclusive. I shall be glad of any hint or observation which may arise in the trial. Will you be good enough to transmit the papers to me at 11, Downing Street as soon as they are done and to have this put in hand immediately.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Edwin Hill.

John Rawsthorne, Esq., Manchester.

P.S., February 12.

Messrs. Perkins and Co. have prepared 5 specimens, which I shall be glad if you will be good enough to put in hand immediately. Will you give directions to return *all* the impressions whether damaged or otherwise.

(Signed) E. H.

All these trials do not seem to have satisfied the government, as the following letter dated the 27th of February, 1840 clearly shows.

Treasury,

February 27th, 1840.

Mr. Edwin Hill presents his compliments to Mr. Rawsthorne and has enclosed half a sheet of paper which he would be obliged if Mr. Rawsthorne would gum on one side only and return to Mr. Hill at the earliest possible period with such remarks as may occur to Mr. Rawsthorne with respect to the fitness of this paper for adhesive Labels so far as gumming is concerned.

With this letter the official correspondence seems to have been closed, and all matters having been found satisfactory, the printers were instructed to arrange with Mr. Rawsthorne in regard to the gum.

The next letter is exceedingly interesting for several reasons. Firstly we get the exact date, when the first contract for printing English stamps was signed; secondly the duration of this contract, and thirdly, the stipulated time when the stamps had to be ready.

69, Fleet Street,

London, March 14th, 1840.

Sir,—We have this day completed a contract with the Government, in which, much against our own wish, we have agreed to furnish the

adhesive matter (and put it upon the back of the stamps) as well as the stamps themselves, the latter being the only thing we are anxious to do. And the Government is desirous that we should use the preparation made by you and similar to the sample had by Mr. Hill, if not more expensive than we can procure it elsewhere.

Will you therefore oblige us by a letter per return of post, stating your price for the article dissolved and ready for use. Whether you can furnish a few hundred weight in 20 days; whether it gets injured by laying some time after being made; and in what size casks you would recommend its being packed; please also to state the mode of payment, which to us is a matter of indifference. The only stipulations we shall require of you if we arrange with each other are 1st, that the article shall be always equal to that you sent Mr. Hill, and 2nd, that you will always let us have a supply on receiving (after the first order) two months notice. And on our part we have no objection to agreeing always to take of you if we arrange at all during our agreement with the Government, which is for one year certain.

We have no doubt Joseph C. Dyer, Esq., or E. Burdekin, Esq., Manager of the Bank, Manchester, will satisfy you of our respectability and responsibility.

As we have contracted to be ready for circulation in three weeks your immediate attention will oblige.

Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
(Signed) Perkins, Bacon and Petch.

J. Rawsthorne, Esq., Manchester.

This letter as also all the following from the printers are in the handwriting of Mr. Joshua B. Bacon.

The answer to the above letter I am sorry to say I cannot give, but judging from the following two letters must have acted like a bombshell at the offices of the printers, as they seem to have gone at once to Mr. E. Hill and demanded explanations, which can be easily seen from the correspondence. They even prevailed upon Mr. Edwin Hill to pen the following:

London, March 17th, 1840.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes upon whom the preparation of Postage Stamps has devolved have contracted with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Petch to print the adhesive stamps and in order to simplify the matter they have also engaged that the same parties shall put on the gum. In order to enable these gentlemen to make their estimate of terms they were informed of your offers to supply gum and the prices contained in your letters of December 3 and 13, viz., £45 per ton for the dry gum or 2s. per gallon for the gum in solution fit for use. Also that in your opinion (Dec. 13) 24s. worth of gum would be sufficient for a million stamps of 1 square inch each. I am sorry to perceive from your letter to Messrs. Perkins and Co. that your views both as to price and as to the quantity requisite for a given number of stamps have changed materially since you wrote in December. As, however, it is probable that Mr. Bacon will visit Manches-

ter these differences may make matters of conversation. I beg to say that I shall feel greatly obliged if you will afford him all the information in your power so that he may be enabled to effect the purpose in the most speedy, certain and economical manner, and thereby most effectually promote the great measure in progress.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
Edwin Hill.

John Rawsthorne, Esq.

Edwin Hill spoke truly of the "great measure in progress," yet even neither himself nor Rowland Hill could foresee the far reaching and tremendous effect of the penny post.

Continuing on the same sheet of paper we come to the following letter written by Mr. Joshua B. Bacon:

London, March 17h, 1840.

Sir,—We thank you for the prompt reply to our letter of the 14th inst., but regret to find as Mr. Hill has mentioned above that both your price and the number which can be gummed from a given quantity differ materially from what you had stated to Mr. R. Hill and Mr. Ledingham. As we have been induced to agree upon a price for gumming which under the new light will never answer. As time, however, will not admit of delay our Mr. Bacon purposes if he can possibly accomplish it to go down to Manchester on Friday or Saturday next in order to see if an arrangement can be made with you. We were led by the Government to think and we believed it, that if any difference was made it would be in our favour as tradesmen and not against us, and we cannot give the price you now ask, and still keep the price to the Government which their representations taken from your letters induced them to make to us.

A line by return of post giving your address will oblige us, as the writer cannot be gone longer from home than is absolutely necessary.

We are, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your humble servants,
(Signed) Perkins, Bacon and Petch.

John Rawsthorne, Esq.

Mr. Rawsthorne must have complied with this request for his address, as the next document we come to is an agreement drawn up by Mr. Joshua B. Bacon himself in Manchester, as follows:

Perkins, Bacon and Petch will agree with Mr. Rawsthorne to give him the price he asks in his letter of the 15th instant, viz., forty-eight shillings per hundred weight of the dry gum such as he sent samples to Government last month subject to 5 per cent. discount delivered in London and payable ten days after delivery instead of 2½ per cent. discount in 30 days for payment. P., B. and P. to be fully informed how to mix it and engaging to purchase all they require of Mr. R. so long as they supply the Government, and not to divulge it to anyone.

Manchester, March 21st, 1840.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of this date and will accept one of the two propositions

therein contained and let you know which by Tuesday London Mail.

J. B. Bacon,
for self and partners.

J. Rawsthorne, Esq.

The last two communications are both on the same sheet of paper, and were undoubtedly written in Manchester by Mr. Bacon.

On his return to London, he wrote the following letter:

London, March 24th, 1840.

Sir,—I promised to write you this evening and therefore drop a line to say that having discovered on trial that the improved gum you gave me is *much less*, and the specimen of the dry gum *a little less adhesive* than your December samples sent to the Government, and only an hour having elapsed since I proved it by comparison with your inferior samples as you consider them, I must have another mail to reflect upon what ought to be done. As you seemed so positive of the superiority of the last over the former samples, and only give me the two pieces of paper with the two kinds upon them, after we had closed our business I did think it necessary to test them there.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your humble servant,
J. B. Bacon.

J. Rawsthorne, Esq.

This letter was followed by another by next mail, finally concluding all arrangements.

69, Fleet Street, London,
March 25th, 1840.

John Rawsthorne, Esq.

Sir,—We beg now to say that we will take your gum in the dry state, similar in every respect as to colour and adhesiveness to the sample sent by you on the 3rd December, 1839 (addressed to Mr. Ledingham, Treasury Chambers, London), or *better, worse will not do*; it being understood that you will supply us with five hundred weight in fourteen days from this date, and any further quantity that we may require from time to time at one month notice, furnishing us on or before the delivery of the first parcel of the article with the proper mode of rendering it into solution fit for use, for which we agree to pay you forty-eight shillings per cwt., 2½ per cent. discount off and half the expense of carriage to London to be borne by you, payment to be made in ten days after delivery of each parcel in London; we also agree to take all we want of you for the period of one year, that being the term of our contract with Government. We beg to observe that neither of the samples brought to London by our Mr. Bacon possess the adhesive quality necessary for the purpose, as they both peeled off after having been stuck on paper some time, the lighter one more readily than the other.

We are, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) Perkins, Bacon and Petch.

Mr. Bacon adds to this the following in his own handwriting:

P.S. The above being the agreement we came to on Saturday last the 21st inst. at Manchester, you will please drop a line by return of

post acknowledging the same, but no variation can be made as there is no time for delay, and you can go on after the quantity above named, in making one ton more. We will write you about the wire as soon as we decide whether to use it.

P., B. and P.

We think you had better send us one or two pounds as soon as possible so as to see that all is right.—P., B. and P.

The next letter simply acknowledges the receipt of the gum, but as yet the work has not got beyond the experimental stage.

London, April 7th, 1840.

Sir,—We have now received and tried the gum as well as samples sent by you, and wish the ton you are about making to be like the No. 1 sample, as that is lighter and better in every way than the others. We shall not get at work until Monday next, and cannot therefore yet tell how it will act upon the paper as to creasing, but fear the gum will dry faster than the paper, and thus trouble us with cockling. You can draw a check on us for the cask sent as agreed. The next supply may arrive any time you please, within six weeks.

We are Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) Perkins, Bacon and Petch.

J. Rawsthorne, Esq.

Manchester.

From the foregoing it is evident that the printers intended to begin gumming the sheets about the 13th of April, 1840. Unforeseen circumstances must have delayed the manufacture of the stamps, which should have been delivered the first week in April, according to the letter dated March 14th.

However the gumming process was reached at last, and I have no doubt that my readers will peruse the next letter with very great interest; in my own opinion it is really the best, philatelically speaking, of the lot.

London, April 22nd, 1840.

Dear Sir,—Your draft for £10 19s 2d, the amount of the bill for the first gum received was presented on the 16th inst., and duly paid.

We have now been five days occupied in gumming the Stamps, and the difficulties we have met with are beyond description; some of them were natural to a new business in which we had never had any experience, and as far as the time required for drying goes, and the *cockling after pressing* we are better off than we expected to be; but after various experiments we find

1st.—That three persons can only gum and dry 600 sheets in 12 hours, whereas we shall probably require five times that quantity.

2nd.—That unless the gum is laid on rather thick, it will not adhere to the letter, when wet and put upon it, and consequently that it will not go near so far as you supposed.

3rd.—That after perfectly gumming the sheets it frequently happens that the gum separates, and leaves large spots upon the sheet, where the gum has not taken at all. We do not believe this is owing to any fault in the gum, but in the bleaching of the rag or sizing of the paper at the mill.

4th.—That the sheets do cockle and thus trouble us, while drying, and before we get them into the glazed boards for pressing.

If you can assist us by any suggestions we shall be glad to hear from you, for at present the cost to us of gumming is ruinous.

In the act of gumming we have tried three plans, one was placing the sheets under a tympan—another was to place them in piles and gum the top, and remove them as done—and the last is placing them singly upon a block a fraction smaller than the sheet, and this is the best mode of the three.

We are, Dear Sir, respectfully,

Your humble servants,

Perkins, Bacon and Petch.

J. Rawsthorne, Esq.

Whether Mr. Rawsthorne could give them any advice I do not know, if he did, his letter was not answered. On the 5th of May however, he wrote asking for some of the new stamps, and also some envelopes (no doubt Mulready's) to be sent to him. The answer to this is as follows:

London, May 8th, 1840.

Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 5th inst. was received, and should have been answered yesterday, but the writer was so pressed with business and ill besides, as to prevent it. We have now the pleasure of enclosing you as requested:

One sheet of Adhesive penny labels	£1	0	0
24 Envelopes of one penny each		0	2
			6

£1 2 6

which is to your debit.

We are of course getting on better with the gumming than at first, but we have had no improved paper yet, and it will take 3 men to do 1,250 per day when we have done our best. We regret to say that the gum does not adhere to glazed writing paper, although it does to that which is not much pressed, and we are trying to obviate this difficulty which we supposed the Government in their intercourse with you had satisfactorily ascertained. This we must overcome by some means. The difficulty is that the high polish prevents the gum getting below it, so as to reach the fibre of the paper, and it thus has nothing to adhere to.

The run so far upon our Labels very far exceeds the Envelopes and Covers.

We have tried the solution sent by you, and its colour is good, but it does not adhere any better than that we are using, and not so well if weakened in the least.

We are, Dear Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) Perkins, Bacon and Petch.

W. J. Rawsthorne.

The above letter is very interesting on account of the number of stamps that could be manufactured per day, viz., 1,250 sheets—300,000 stamps. That the public preferred the stamps to the Mulready envelopes is of course now well known.

The sheet that was sent to Mr. Rawsthorne must have been one of the first sheets printed, unfortunately every stamp has been used, as I cannot find any trace of them amongst his papers.

The gum seems to have given satisfaction, and nothing occurs to make the letters contain anything more than accounts of deliveries and payments.

The following letter from Rowland Hill however claims our attention again, but I am sorry to say I cannot give the answer to it, which must have been satisfactory, as no further mention of the matter is made.

11, Downing Street,
Dec. 21, 1840.

Sir,—Having had my attention directed to a paragraph which lately appeared in a Liverpool paper, stating that the gum on the Postage Labels produced cancer on the tongue, I am desirous of being informed of the ingredients of which the gum is composed (if you have no objection to afford the information), with the view of allaying all apprehension on the subject by making the ingredients publicly (*sic*) known.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Rowland Hill.

Mr. J. Rawsthorne.

Mr. Rowland Hill adds in his own writing:

P.S. If you should feel any objection to the composition of the gum being made public, please to say whether or not it contains anything which can affect the tongue, or what will perhaps be still better, address a letter to some of the London papers, stating that you are the manufacturer of the gum, and that it does not contain anything deleterious.

The next letter of interest is dated March 9th, 1842, showing clearly that several qualities of paper must have been used for the manufacture of the stamps; unfortunately, the writer is not explicit enough that philatelists might get a hint what to look for.

London, March 9th, 1842.

Dear Sir,—I am obliged to you for sending the newspaper, but I have learnt to pay little attention to such statements. Both the Government and ourselves know that a few weeks back some of the paper was bad, and one of its bad qualities were the not taking the gum well. If the complaint refers to these it is well founded, and has been long since known—but at all other times since we were full under way, the gum required and actually put on the Labels has been much more than you estimated would be requisite, and has cost considerably more than we are paid for it, and has been amply sufficient for the purpose intended.

We therefore see no occasion to give our people the instructions you propose, viz., "not to spare the gum," but shall leave them with their old instructions to gum them effectually.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully,
Your humble servant,
Joshua B. Bacon.

J. Rawsthorne, Esq.

The advice of the manufacturer of the gum is rather good, but evidently the printers did not look at the matter in the same light as Mr. Rawsthorne.

All went well until the middle of 1845, when the following letter and statement was sent.

London, June 28, 1845.

Dear Sir,—We understood you to state, when in town that you would call again, but regret to say we did not see you. On the other side you have a report from the writer's son, who superin-

tends the Postage business, which we beg your attention to, as it fully explains the operation of the last lot of gum.

We would only add that if we can use the gum without boiling, either by mixing with cold water or boiling water, without weakening its adhesiveness, it would be very desirable, and are dear Sir,

Respectfully,
Your humble servants,
Perkins, Bacon and Petch.

John Rawsthorne, Esq.

Attached to this is the following:

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE GUM USED FOR THE POSTAGE STAMPS.

On the 12th of April last, we commenced using the last batch of gum sent from Manchester, and although up to that very day we had been much troubled by spotting, it then ceased almost entirely, and continued to work well as long as we were using the first two casks of gum which we opened. The gum however was in several respects different from that previously (and since) received and in every other particular, except that of not spotting, was of an inferior quality. It remained in a liquid state but a very short time, so much so that in 36 hours viz. from Saturday night till Monday morning, it became so far solid as to make it impossible to get it out of the cask without pouring boiling liquid into it, and then was a very tedious process indeed. In consequence of this the quantity of gum used was reduced from 5lbs to the gallon to 4, and though this mitigates the cost it did not altogether cure it. This gum when spread on the sheets showed no gloss at all, when we used 5 lbs to the gallon, and though (contrary to what might have been expected) it was better in this respect when 4lbs to the gallon was the quantity, yet it never looked well. The consequence was that it proved much less adhesive than formerly, and in fact when wetted, as it at other times required, it would not stick at all, but if more thoroughly moistened would adhere, but not nearly so well as it ought. The above remarks apply to the first two casks, which were opened out of the last batch, but when we come to use the third we found it similar to that formerly sent. The gloss and adhesiveness were as they had previously been, and ought to be, and we were able to return to the old quantity of 5lbs to the gallon. At the same time the tendency to spot returned, and though we do not happen to be much troubled at present, we have all the old appearances, and the spotting more or less without any apparent regulating cause.

The inferences from the foregoing facts, Mr. Rawsthorne, can make for himself, but it appears to the writer that they prove.

1st.—That there is a difference in the gum sent, which is of the greatest importance to avoid.

2nd.—That if the *not spotting* qualities of the one kind could be combined with the gloss, adhesiveness and solubility of the other, a great benefit would be done to our process.

The writer has been unable to discover any difference in the marks of the respective casks, as many of them had been destroyed, except that one of the first two used was marked with a 1 in white.

This is the last letter that has so far been found; next month the opinion of an expert on the chemistry of gum and the causes of solidifying etc., will be given.

Notes on some Forgeries in the Early Japanese Issues.

BY J. W. BALLANTYNE, M.D.

Read before the Scottish Philatelic Society,
April 11, 1898.

There is much in the nature of Japanese stamps, both old and recent, to render their forgery difficult. The peculiarities of the symbols, the nature of the paper, and the shades of the colours used, all seem to conspire to protect the philatelist from imposture. If this, however, be the first opinion of the collector who turns to the issues of Japan, it will not long remain his only opinion, but will very soon be replaced by another and a widely different one. He will soon learn that the difficulties in the way of the forger who lives outside of Japan, do not practically exist when that individual is himself a Jap, and a dweller in the "Land of the Rising Sun." The Japanese symbols in their minutest detail are well-known to him, the peculiar paper (thick or thin native laid or native wove), is easily procurable, and the pigments are those in common use. Further the well-known manual skill of the Jap comes to his aid, and he is able to turn out an article which is certainly a thing of beauty, although it may not be, to the philatelist, a joy for ever. Hence it comes that Japanese forgeries of Japanese stamps constitute a very difficult problem for the careful collector to solve. So much is this the case that so eminent an authority as the *Advanced Collectors' Catalogue* of Calman states that the only certain way is to reconstruct the sheet of which the suspected stamp is a part, and fit it into its place. I do not pretend to a knowledge sufficient to overcome the difficulties of detection, but I have been able with the help of my friend Mr. Fukuda, a Japanese medical student at our University, to work out certain of the more evident signs of forgery which are to be recognised on Japanese stamps of all the issues.

Some little time ago I purchased a collection containing many fair stamps which had been picked up by a naval engineer during a voyage round the world, but whose strength lay in its Japanese issues. In transferring some of these to my Album for Japan, I was at once struck by slight differences in shades of colour and by almost indescribable minor details in general appearance, which served to render me suspicious of their genuineness. I asked Mr. Fukuda, who is not a collector, to come to my aid, and together we went over the whole series with a

result which, while it could not be called satisfactory, was at any rate completely definite. They were all forgeries except some Revenue, Medicine, and Tobacco Stamps of no value.

When I say that they were all forgeries, I mean that each one bore on its face symbols which signified either "zo mo" (read from right to left, of course), or "ko san." About the first of these (mo zo), Mr. Fukuda had no doubt it meant "imitation make" and was evidently the exact equivalent of "Facsimile" as found on some American issues. About "san ko," however, there was some little difficulty, as the words might be translated "for consideration" or "for reference;" and Mr. Fukuda thought that, as I suggested, they might even be rendered freely "specimen." Further they were all postmarked as if used. Probably the postmarks were also forged, but in a few instances it looked as if the stamps had really been through the post, for they were cancelled with two symbols in an oblong, signifying "not sufficient." In these last named cases I take it that the postal authorities had recognised their spurious character, and regarding the letter, therefore, as practically unpaid, had so stamped it. Since the "mozo" and "san ko" signs did not occupy the same place on the various issues, and since in some they were almost microscopic, it may not be amiss if I describe in a few words the leading types. I shall hand round genuine stamps and forgeries as far as possible in succession, so that comparisons may be instituted.

With regard to the 1871 or "Mons" issue, I found the "san ko" symbols always near the central inscription between the two dragons. These symbols looked like little gnats or flies fluttering near the noses of the dragons, or situated one on each side of the Japanese character, signifying "mons." The dragons themselves had much more distinct outlines than those on stamps which I believe to be genuine.

In the 1872 issue with the same "dragon" design but perforated, I also found the "san ko" or "Specimen" symbols in much the same position either near the dragons' noses or in the lower part of the central space, one on each side of the Japanese word "sens." In one instance I found the "mo zo" ("imitation make") symbol—on a one sen, pale blue, on native laid paper. In the next issue (1872, with chrysanthemum and wreath), were instances of both "mozo" and "san ko" symbols, always placed just above the crossed branches in the lower part of the central design.

The 1873 issue both on thin native wove and thick European wove paper showed the "mo zo" symbols in much the same place just above the crossed branches of the wreath. The 1874 issue generally speaking resembled the previous ones in the position of the "mo zo" symbols, only since in this case the syllabic frame was situated over the crossed branches of the wreath, the symbols came to lie above the frame. In the 6 sen type the symbols were higher up, nearer the centre of the stamp, and one on each side of the chrysanthemum. In this issue only one

specimen (the 30 sen grey), bore the "san ko" symbols.

In a 20 sen purple or violet, without the syllabic (probably 1874), I found the "san ko" marks in a new position, one on each side above the value in the lower part of the centre—the "san" being above the E of "Sen" and the "ko" above the o of "20."

In the interesting 1875 issue, that showing the bird design, the "san ko" symbols alone were found, but the stamps bearing them differed markedly in colour shades from the genuine ones. In the 12 sen the "san ko" symbols were one on each side of the neck of the bird, near the centre of the design, in the 15 sen they were just above the foliage one on each side of the bird; and in the 45 sen they were close upon the ground on which the bird rests. I found no "mo zo" marks in this issue.

In the later 1875 issue were chiefly "mo zo" and only occasionally "san ko" signs, usually situated just above the frame containing the syllabic. In the 6 sen orange, however, the symbols were in the garter, that on the right side being just above the buckle, and below the Japanese character signifying "sen."

The 1876 issue of the 5 sen in emerald green showed the "mo zo" marks also in the garter, the "zo" being above the buckle and below the "sen" character, while the "mo" was in a corresponding position on the opposite side of the design.

Such were the issues bearing the "san ko" and "mo zo" marks; but in a later issue I found the "san ko" symbols once more, namely in the 50 sen scarlet, of 1879. In this case the symbols were situated one on each side of the word "sen" in the lower central tablet. In the right hand upper corner of this stamp the words "Japanese Post" appeared as "Japanese Post," and altogether this was a very inferior type of forgery compared with those of the earlier issues.

I trust these notes may be of some help in enabling other members of the Scottish Philatelic Society to weed out evident forgeries from among the Jans in their collections.

Oceania Catalogue.

TAHITI.

- 1882. Stamps of the French colonies of 1877 type, imperf., surcharged 25c. between two parallel lines in black.
- 25c. on 35c. black on orange.
- 25c. on 40c. vermilion on straw (1).
- 1884. Colonies type of 1881 (figure of commerce), surcharged "Tahiti," and figure of value between two parallel lines in black. Perf. 14 x 13½.
- 5c. on 20c. red on green.
- 10c. on 20c. " "
- 25c. on 1fr. olive-green.
- Varieties: (a). Surcharge inverted.
- 5c. on 20c. red on green.
- 10c. on 20c. " "

25c. on 1fr. olive-green.

(b) Vertical surcharge, reading upwards.

- 5c. on 20c. red on green.
- 10c. on 20c. " "
- 25c. on 1fr. olive-green.
- 1893. Same type. Surcharged "Tahiti" diagonally in black.
- 1c. black on bluish.
- 2c. brown on straw.
- 4c. purple-brown on grey.
- 5c. green on pale green.
- 10c. black on lilac.
- 15c. blue.
- 20c. red on green.
- 25c. black on rose.
- 35c. black on orange.
- 75c. carmine on rose.
- 1fr. olive-green.

NOTE.—This surcharge is generally from lower left to upper right corner, but is also found reading downwards from upper left to lower right corner.

- 1893. Same types, surcharged horizontally "1893. Tahiti," in two lines in black.
- 5c. green on pale green.
- 10c. black on lilac.
- 15c. blue.
- 20c. red on green.
- 25c. black on rose.
- 75c. carmine on rose.
- 1fr. olive-green.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1893. Colonies type of 1884, surcharged (a) "Tahiti" diagonally in black; (b) "1893. Tahiti" in two lines in black.

(A)

- 1c. black.
- 2c. " "
- 3c. " "
- 4c. " "
- 5c. " "
- 10c. " "
- 15c. " "
- 20c. " "
- 30c. " "
- 40c. " "
- 60c. " "
- 1fr. brown.
- 2frs. " "

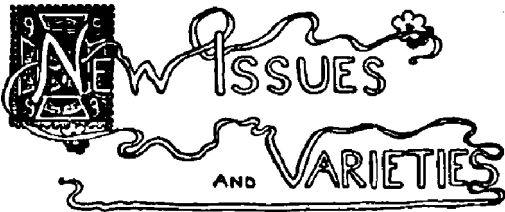
(B).

- 1c. black.
- 2c. " "
- 3c. " "
- 4c. " "
- 5c. " "
- 10c. " "
- 15c. " "
- 20c. " "
- 30c. " "
- 40c. " "
- 60c. " "
- 1fr. brown.
- 2frs. " "

NOTE.—The second stamp chronicled is of somewhat doubtful authenticity. All the issues of 1893 are strongly tainted with the suspicion

that they were made rather for philatelic than postal use. At the date of issue the general series of the now current colonial type for the establishments in Oceania was almost ready, and these surcharges appear to have been rushed out a few weeks previously for no apparent reason other than to supply collectors with new varieties.

From the *Australian Philatelist*.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.
BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Bechuanaland. We have received a set of the new stamps surcharged 'BECHUANALAND'—'PROTECTORATE' on the current ½, 1, 2, and 4d. Great Britain.

British Central Africa. We have copies of the 3/- surcharged in two lines 'ONE'—'PENNY.'

1d. carmine on 3/- green.

Canada. We hear that the French speaking portion of the inhabitants are complaining of the new stamps, there being no figure of value on them. It is probably that the type will be modified by replacing the maple leaf in the corner with the figure of value. In the meanwhile another Letter-Card has been issued.

1.C. 2c. green.

Hong Kong. The new 18. Stamp is on the 96c. printed in black. We have the 30c. surcharged '10' 'CENTS' and Chinese characters.

10c. in black on 30c. green.

New Zealand. These new stamps having been printed by Messrs. Waterlow have the perforations most irregular, measuring 14 to 15 simple and compound. We believe the machine used is a single line machine with the needles somewhat irregular. We would advise our readers take no note of these varieties as they are quite on a par with the early Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s perforations. They will have plenty of varieties when the stamps are printed in New Zealand.

Queensland. We understand that the 6d. has appeared with the head on plain ground and figures in the corners. The sheet is made up of blocks of four.

6d. green (head on white).

Sierra Leone. We have found another variety of the 2½d. on the Fiscals of the 1/- and 2/- value. The new variety may be called Type i. A as it is similar to Type i., but has a large 'd.' to 2½d.'

2½d. on 1s. (fiscal) Type i. A.

2½d. on 2s. " "

Straits Settlements. Johore. It is rumoured that the following will be issued very shortly:—

10c. green and black.

25c. " violet.

50c. " carmine.

Pahang. The 5c. has at last been issued, and other values have been issued surcharged 'Pahang' on the Perak stamps. The 1 and 5¢. will probably also follow.

10c. black, blue and orange.

25c. " green and carmine.

50c. " lilac and black.

Zanzibar. The *Post Office* chronicles in the collection of a genial New Yorker strips of three of the 2, 3, 5r. surcharged on India. The right hand stamp of each strip is the error with the 'r' of 'Zanzibar' inverted, while the middle stamp has the word spelt 'Zanziba' which we believe has not yet been chronicled.

2r. black, brown and rose, error 'Zanziba.'

3r. " " green, " "

5r. " " purple and blue, " "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Belgium. The *Timbre Poste* chronicles an error, namely, the 2c. printed on the paper used for the Parcel Post Stamps with watermark.

2c. yellow, watermarked Arms

Bulgaria. A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* has found two copies of the current 15s. printed in the colour of the 30s.

15s. brown, error.

Chili. Of the new issue of Postage Due Stamps the following values also exist besides those mentioned last month. All values are printed on the same sheet, the arrangement of which is the same as that mentioned as the second setting up.

P.D. 1, 6, 8, 20c. carmine on white, perf. 13½.

Denmark. *Iceland.* Of the recently issued '3' on 5a., not only are there two varieties of the word 'prir' but also of the figure '3,' one with a round and the other with a flat top.

Ecuador. The *A.J.P.* reports a fiscal stamp used postally. The design differs from that hitherto known as postal fiscals and has the date at top '1897-1898.'

20c. perf. 14, Fiscal Postal.

Egypt. We have received from Mr. A. Sempad copies of the Postage Due 2 piastres surcharged diagonally '3 MILLIEMES' and Arabic characters. This stamp has been specially created by the following Official Circular:—

"According to the arrangements in force, the rate for letters to and from subaltern officers and soldiers of the Egyptian Army in garrisons on the frontier, as well as at Suakim and Tokar, is fixed at 3 millièmes in case of prepayment, and 6 millièmes in the contrary case.

"This arrangement is, consequently, applicable to the soldiers forming part of the Soudan expedition, and, considering that these soldiers are very often in places where they cannot obtain postage stamps, it has been decided to collect on letters which are not prepaid the single rate of 3 millièmes instead of 6 millièmes. In consequence, on every letter duly signed by the Commander of the corps to which the sender belongs, and coming from a part of the Soudan where there is no post office, only 3 mil. rate is to be charged. In order to allow of the collection of this rate, the administration is going to have the 2 piastre unpaid letter stamps surcharged 3 millièmes, but until they are ready the rate of 3 mils. is to be represented by an unpaid letter stamp of 2 mils. plus the half of a 2 mil. unpaid letter stamp cut diagonally."

P.D. 2+½ 2m. green = 3m.

5m. in black on api. orange.

France. According to the *T.P.* the reply paid Pneumatic Letter Card has appeared with 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE' at top and perforated I instead of F. The cards perf. F exist with perforation 10 as well as 13½.

P.L.C. 1f. black on rose, new formula and perforation.

Haiti. According to the *T.P.* there has been a dearth of 2c. stamps and the Administration took the the 20c brown of 1893-5 and surcharged them. These not being sufficient some thousands of the current 20c. were also surcharged. The surcharge is the same as that used in 1890 and 1892. The following is the list of the new stamps being printed in Paris with a watermark 'RH' and perforated.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 2c. in red on 20c. brown. | |
| 2c. " 20c. orange. | |
| 1c. blue. | 5c. green. |
| 2c. rose. | 7c. grey. |
| 3c. lilac. | 20c. yellow. |

Japan. Two new values of the Post Cards have been issued.

P.C. 45. violet-brown on buff.

Persia. The *Collectionneur* chronicles the new wrappers and cards. The wrappers are similar to the current ones, while the cards have the head of the new Shah on the stamps.

W. 25. brown on yellowish, size 300 x 82 mm.

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| 35. violet | " | " |
| 65. orange | " | " |

P.C. 25. brown on buff.

2 + 25. " "

55. rose " "

5 + 55. " "

Portugal. The Postage Due set has appeared and is similar to the V. de Gama series, showing the reception of de Gama by the Sultan Samorin. They are inscribed at bottom 'CONTINENTE' and are lithographed perforated 12.

P.D. 5r. black.

- | |
|---------------------------|
| 10r. " violet. |
| 20r. " flesh. |
| 50r. " grey-blue. |
| 100r. " rose on rose. |
| 200r. " brown on carmine. |

Portugal and Colonies. The Vasco de Gama Post-Cards have been issued. There are 8 varieties of the 10r. and 4 of the 20r. for each set (84 in all). The 10r. have various designs on the front, while the 20r. have the designs on the back. All have a stamp with the head of the King.

Spain We find that we have not chronicled the full set of the War Stamps, only having mentioned the 5c. The other values are:—

- | |
|------------------|
| W.T. 10c. green. |
| 25c. " " |
| 1p. rose. |
| 5p. " " |

The stamp for the Chamber of Deputies instead of rose is now:—

Off. — blue, 14 perf.

Fernando Po. The *T.P.* has received the 6c. surcharged '5c' in oval in black as well as red.

5c. in black on 6c. violet.

Cuba and Porto Rico. Though 4m. stamps were issued at both these places, they were immediately bought up by speculators and it is doubtful if further printings will take place. In addition to the two 4m. stamps, the Cuba 4c. and the Porto Rico 4 and 5c. were also bought up. There were only small supplies of these values sent to the Colonies, 50,000 of the Cuba 4m. and 20,000 of the Cuba 4c.

Switzerland. It is said that the current 10c., is now printed in red.

Turkey. Of the type of the 1892 Post Card. There has appeared

P.C. 20p. dull rose on green.

Thessaly. A set of stamps have been issued for use here during the Turkish occupation. The design of the stamp, which is octagonal, has the Thogra in upper centre with a view of Larissa below, value in European figures at left and in

Arabic at right with Arabic inscriptions above and below. The stamps are printed in sheets of 12 and are perforated 13, not only horizontally and vertically in squares but also across the corners. 300,000 only are said to have been printed. We fear that at the best they are very speculative.

- | |
|--------------|
| 10pa. green. |
| 20pa. rose. |
| 1pi. blue. |
| 2pi. orange. |
| 5pi. mauve. |

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Bahamas According to the *M.J.* the 2½d. is now deep blue instead of ultramarine.

France. Levant. According to the *Ami des Timbres* the Juffa office ran out of 1pi. stamps, and on February 4th and 5th was compelled to use the 2pi. stamp cut in half as 1pi.

Guatemala. The *Post Office* notes two types of the 1894 surcharge, the date '1894' measuring 14mm. or 11½m. The 2c. on 100c., 6c. on 150c. and 10c. on 200c. exist in both types, while the 1c. on 2c. and the 10c. on 75c. exist only with surcharge measuring 14mm.

Portugal. Macao. Mr. Benjamin denies that the 10c green has been surcharged '2 avos.'

Roumania. Not only have the current stamps appeared perforated 13½ and then 11½ all round, but all except the three highest values have appeared with compound perforations.

Siam. There are two varieties of the lately issued '4 Atts.' on 12a., one considerably larger than the other.



* Unused. † On original.

The following have held sales since last report:—

Mr. HADLOW, 124th and 125th sales, April 12th and 13th.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, 109th sale, April 14th and 15th.

	£	s.	d.
51A France, 1f. vermillion† ...	...	3	10 0
108 Mecklenburg, 4/4 s., rouletted ...	...	5	10 0
118 Naples, ½t., Armst ...	...	13	0 0
162 Saxony, Env., Stamp to right, 5ng.			
red-violet ...	...	3	10 0
214 Spain, 1851, 2r. ...	...	17	15 0
216 " 1852, 2r., pair ...	...	15	10 0
217-8 " " 2r., ...	£7	15 0	& 3 0 0
219 " 1853, 2r ...	...	4	15 0
229 Zurich, 4r., vertical lines ...	...	10	5 0
231 Tuscany, 2s. ...	...	3	0 0
232 " 60c. ...	...	7	10 0
240C. & D. Wurtemberg, 70k.* ...	each	3	3 0
241-2 Ceylon, imperf., 2/- ...	£4	12 6	& 3 0 0
318 Sierra Leone, imperf., 6d* ...	...	3	0 0
324 B. Columbia, perf. 12½, 18* ...	...	2	0 0

340	U.S., Justice, 90c.*	...	...	6	10	0
378	Tobago, 1d. on ½ 6d., pair†	...	...	5	0	0
386	Turks Island, ½d. on 4d. pair	...	...	3	0	0
414	Mexico, Eagle, 3c.*	...	...	2	16	0
438	N.S. Wales, imperf., 6d. light brown, pair*	...	...	6	10	0
439	N. Zealand, blue paper, 1d., apparently*	...	...	2	12	6
454	Tasmania, serrated perf., 2d., pair†	...	...	9	10	0
456	Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., block of 14*	...	...	37	0	0
457	" 1857-63, star, 1d. green, roul. at sides, imperf. horizontally*	...	...	7	10	0
Mr. GRAY, 10th and 11th sales, April 14th and 15th (Glasgow).						
Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, April 19th, 20th, and 21st.						
Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 125th sale, April 23rd.						
Mr. HADLOW, 126th sale, April 25th.						
85	Naples, ½t., cross	...	...	3	0	0
86	N. Brunswick, 1/-, poor	...	...	2	6	0
111	Saxony, 3pf.	...	...	3	0	0
Messrs. BUHL & Co., 48th sale, April 26th.						
" PUTTICK & SIMPSON, May 3rd and 4th						
" PLUMRIDGE & Co., 3rd and 4th sales, May 6th and 7th.						



MAY, 1898 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.
S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.
B. W. NEAVE, London.
C. T. REED, London.
W. SILK, London.
B. W. WARHURST, London.*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—*

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

Exchange Superintendent—

Dr. MARX, Rolandseck School, Ealing, London, W.

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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d. and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—

Reginald C. Farrant, Secretary, Williams and Co., Casilla, No. 989, Lima, Peru. Proposed by W. Brown, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

NEW MEMBER.

H. W. Plumridge, 63—66, Chancery Lane, E.C.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks Il Francobello from Stoppani Freres, Secco, Italy. Die Post, Leipsic. Oesterreichische Briefmarken Zeitung, from Vienna. Briefmarken, Offertenblatt, Poessneck.

NOTICES.

The annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 7 p.m., at Essex, Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., in accordance with notices posted to members, and all who can do so are urgently requested to attend.

THOS HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer
of the Int. Phil. Union.5, Paultons Sq., Chelsea,
London, S.W.,

May 10th, 1898.



EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting was held on the evening of April 11th, in 5, St. Andrew Square.

Mr. R. S. Richardson occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Dr. Ballantyne, and Messrs. Miller, Fleming, Macintyre, Hobbs, and Fish, with Mr. Bowie as a visitor.

The following were elected members:—Mrs. Shaw, proposed by Mr. McHutchen, seconded by Mr. Richardson; D. H. Graves, Surgeon Captain, I.M.S. 5th Punjab Cavalry, proposed by Mr. Fish, seconded by Dr. Ballantyne; and Mr. W. Walker, proposed by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Fleming.

Dr. Ballantyne read some most interesting notes on the early issues of Japan, and showed how to read the overprints equivalent to "Facsimile," "Specimen," and "Proof." He illustrated his remarks by means of cards with carefully prepared enlarged copies of the Japanese characters referred to, and also with genuine and facsimile specimens of the stamps.

On the motion of Mr. Richardson, a well-deserved vote of thanks was heartily awarded to Dr. Ballantyne for his excellent paper, and it was hoped that it might soon be seen in one of the Philatelic Magazines.

There then took place a display of Forged Stamps. Mr. Pelham Burn showed a book with upwards of three hundred, German, Swiss, and Turkish being particularly numerous. Mr. Miller showed a collection of Europeans; and Dr. Ballantyne showed a "fake" of great interest, originally it had evidently been a 3d. of Victoria, but by overprinting it had been converted into a 2d., and that again into a 1d.

The Exchange Packet for March, Section 1, had returned to the Secretary. Seven sheets valued at £23 10s. 7d. net were sent out, and 70 stamps valued at £3 18s. 3d. had been retained by the members.

WILLIAM FISH,

Hon. Sec. and Treas.

18, Montpelier Terrace.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckton; vice-Presidents, F. Barratt, Ernest Petri; Hon. Sec., A. H. Harrison; Assist. Hon. Sec., C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, J. C. North; Committee, W. Grunewald, W. W. Munn, J. H. Abbott.

The eleventh ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, the 25th February, the President in the chair, supported by the following members: Messrs.

Abbott, Barratt, Coote, Harrison, North, Grunewald, Munn, Leech, Oxley, Wanstall, Chapman, Ranck, Gibson, Petri, and Dr. Jago.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Thomas Oxley read a paper entitled "The Agonies of a young Collector," treating in an interesting and thoughtful manner the various phases of collecting, and dealing at considerable length with the arguments in favour of used stamps and "entires."

Mr. J. Leech followed with some extempore remarks, couched in a humorous vein, which evoked continuous laughter, the contributions of both gentlemen affording great entertainment to all present.

The fifteenth and last meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, the 22nd April, the president in the chair, there being an attendance of nineteen members.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the annual meeting was fixed for the 13th May, and the annual picnic for the 25th June.

Mr. P. Loines Pemberton then read an interesting paper on the stamps of Holland, dealing exhaustively with the various perforations, and the differences of type in the third issue, which were first pointed out by Mr. George Blockey, of the Manchester Society, in a paper read before the members in January, 1894.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pemberton, who had journeyed expressly from London for the occasion.

A. H. HARRISON, Hon. Sec.

Grasmere, Whitefield, near Manchester.

26th April, 1898.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—On April 24th, 222 sheets valued in the aggregate at £2,449 15s. 2d. were made up into four packets and despatched on their several rounds. Perfect specimens of many rare issues were offered at 50 per cent below catalogue prices, and good sales are expected. Very common varieties and defective copies are in little demand. The following were enrolled as members during the previous month:—Messrs. Wotton (London), Woodcroft (London), Clark (Aberdeen), Ward (Jersey), Lloyd (Lichfield), Rev. W. Jenks, (St. Albans), Meyers, (Johannesburg), and Mrs. Caroe (Copenhagen). Non-contributors who desire to see packets are reminded to notify the Secretary, who will see that their names are duly inserted on the lists. Packets are now sent out intact that all bargains may go to members. Changes of address during the coming holiday season should at once be notified to prevent delay in circulation of packets. Responsible collectors, proposing to join are invited to communicate with the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingle-side, St. Albans.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society was held at Messrs. Gordon and Co's. Offices on Tuesday, April 5. Mr. Frederick Gerhartz occupied the chair. When the formal business was disposed of

Mr. Herbert Atkinson read his interesting and instructive paper on the stamps of Cuba and Porto Ricò, his remarks were illustrated by his own collection, also a fine collection kindly sent up by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and another by Messrs. Harry Hilckes and Co., Limited. Mr. Atkinson in a lucid manner clearly showed how fascinating the stamps of the Spanish Colonies are to an ardent collector.

Mr. W. E. White, the Exchange Superintendent, reported that the excellence of the packets is still maintained, many useful stamps at tempting prices are to be found.

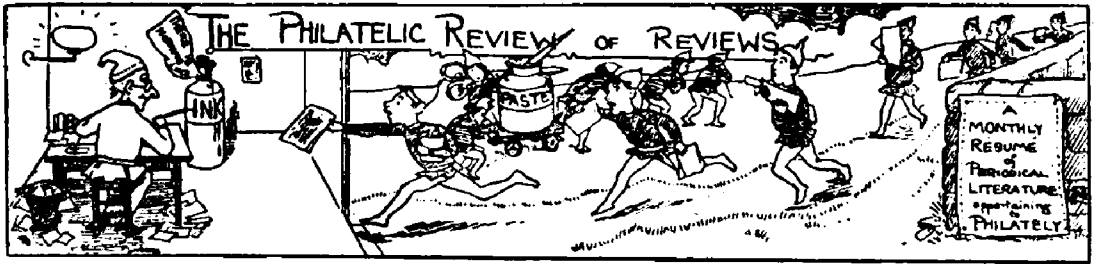
MIDLAND COUNTIES STAMP EXCHANGE, Established 1886.—Hon. Secretary, W. G. Walton, Fentham Road, Birmingham.

The April packets are very good. December

accounts are paid and sheets returned, and January ones will be sent out shortly. The following new members are proposed:—H. Bax (Weybridge), W. A. Souter (Gateshead), S. J. Horkins (Birmingham), R. J. Hassum (India).

Members who wish to propose friends are requested to send in names, and all good collectors are invited to join. By the rules there is no subscription due until July, and any lady or gentleman joining now has this time in which to judge the suitability of the club. Good references are indispensable. The subscription is 2s. per annum, but as the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* is sent free to all members whose subscriptions are not in arrear it is practically reduced to 6d. per annum. There are vacancies for one or two good sellers. Prompt monthly settlements both sides. Rules, etc., from the Secretary.





MAY 16, 1898.

Philately at Home.

Reviews.

Stanley Gibbons Month'y.—London.

SIERRA LEONE.

The following article, which will be of great interest to our readers, was unfortunately crowded out last month for want of space, but even if a month old will no doubt prove valuable reading.

In two recent numbers we have made allusions to certain stamps of this Colony supposed to have been, in one case, issued for postal use, and in the others postally used. We do not refer now to the fiscal stamps which were converted into postage stamps last year, but to the 5s. on 1s., about which we published a letter in July last, and the revenue stamps with supposed postal obliterations, which we described last month.

A letter in the January number of the *London Philatelist* led us to look up the history of the first of these, and in looking that up we came upon the history of the others also. We place both before our readers.

The 5s. on 1s. was chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* for July, 1887, with an illustration the chronicle and illustration being copied from *Le Timbre-Poste* of the same month. The latter journal had alluded to this stamp (and to other stamps said to have been prepared for fiscal use) in November, 1885, but nothing definite as to the actual existence of such varieties seems to have been known at that date.

In August, 1887, the *Philatelic Record* states as follows:

"With reference to the one shilling, surcharged in black with Sierra—5s.—Leone, a correspondent writes us that this stamp belongs to a set of fiscal stamps prepared for use some years ago; but the actual use of them, even for their intended purpose, is very doubtful. As a stock of this set has lately made its appearance, it is probable that the post office has cleared out the lot as useless stock. There can be no doubt, however, of the fact that the stamp so surcharged has been in existence some years."

The October number gives further details

obtained from an official source, to the effect that:

"About three years since a revenue stamp ordinance came into operation, and postage stamps were declared usable until other revenue stamps could be obtained. When these arrived, the overprinted ones" (that is, the 5s. on 1s.) "were withdrawn, and all were cancelled by drawing a red ink mark across them. The stamps in question were never issued to the post office for sale, or as postage stamps, and are purely fiscal.

"Another lot of stamps for temporary revenue use, consisting of one penny, threepence, sixpence, and one shilling, were printed in England from the postal stamp dies and were sent out: but, as the revenue stamps were expected so shortly, they were never issued."

Finally as far as this surcharged stamp is concerned, the *Philatelic Record* of November, 1887, says:

"The Colonial Secretary writes, under date of 10th September last: 'If any were ever used for postage during the short time they were in use, it must have been very few indeed, as none were issued for sale to the post office, but it may have been possible one or two went through. To sum up, they were not issued as postage stamps.' We understand this from the letter, that the stamps were issued purely for a fiscal purpose; but if any had been used for postal purposes they would have been accepted in payment of the postal tax. None appear to have been so used, as not a single specimen with a postal obliteration is known, so far as we are aware of. As to the other lot of 1p., 3p., 6p., and 1s., these were never issued at all, so that we are not likely to hear of them either as provisional, postage or revenue stamps."

About these labels the editor of the *Ph. R.* was a little too sanguine, for in July, 1888, specimens with postal obliterations, similar to those which we described in January, had begun to come on the market, and it seems probable that some of the stock of these unissued revenue stamps were cancelled in this way, to make them more palatable to stamp collectors than the red-barred 5s. had proved; these, however, were quickly scotched also.

Now, after a lapse of nearly ten years, an attempt seems to be made to trot out these curio-

sities again, and the present officials of the Colony are said to express a belief that the 5s. stamp was "for postage, and not for postage and revenue;" whereas it is absolutely certain that this stamp was made and issued for fiscal purposes, and not a single specimen has, as far as we are aware, been produced that can be proved to have paid postage.

Continental Philately.

La Timbrologia Española.—Val de Santo Domingo.

SPAIN.

The above journal has the following interesting article on the duration of the various issues of Spain, and it must be borne in mind that the stamps of the old issues of Spain cannot be used for franking letters in the same manner that they can be used with us.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| 1 issue | 1 January—31 December, | 1850 |
| 2 " | 1 " —31 " | 1851 |
| 3 " | 1 " —31 " | 1852 |
| 4 " | 1 " —31 " | 1853 |
| 5 " | 1 " 1854—31 March, | 1855 |
| 6 issue, | Madrid | |
| | 3 cuartos, 1 Jan.—14 Oct., | 1854 |
| | 1 cuarto, 15 Oct.—31 Oct., | 1854 |
| 7 issue, | 1 April, 1855—15 Feb., | 1860 |
| 8 issue, | 1 Feb., 1860—31 July, | 1862 |
| 9 issue, | 19 cuartos brown, 14 Sept., | 1861—31 July, 1862 |
| 10 issue, | 4 cuartos, 26 July, 1862—31 Dec., | 1853. |
| | The other 5 values, 1 Aug., 1862—28 Feb., | 1864 |
| 11 issue | 4 cuartos, 1 Jan.—31 Dec., | 1854. The other 5 values, 1 March—31 Dec. 1864 |
| 12 issue, | 1 Jan.—31 Dec., | 1865 |
| 13 issue, | 20 centimos de escudo, 1 Jan.—31 July, | 1866. The other five values, 1 Jan.—31 Dec., 1866 |
| 14 issue, | 2 and 4 cuartos, 1 Jan.—30 June, 1867, | 10 and 20 centimos de escudo, 1 Jan., 1867—31 Dec., 1868, 12 and 19 cuartos, 1 Jan., 1867—31 Dec. 1869 |
| 15 issue, | 10 milesimas de escudo, 1 July, 1867—31 Dec., | 1869 |
| 16 issue, | 5 milesimas de escudo, 1 Nov., 1867—31 Dec., | 1869 |
| 17 issue, | 1 Jan.—31 Dec., 1869, together with the 5 and 10 milesimas and the 12 and 19 cuartos. | |

Philately in the States.

Philatelic Facts and Fallacies—San Francisco, Col.

HUNTING FOR PERIODICALS IN COUNTRY POST-OFFICES.

The great interest manifested by the philatelic public in the present newspaper stamp case in New York has caused considerable interest to be taken in the manner in which these issues have passed into the hands of the public. The aver-

age collector until lately had little or no idea as to how they were secured from the government stock.

It is within the reach of many collectors to procure these stamps from the post-offices, and yet not one in a hundred takes advantage of the possibilities for profit there offered, and I do not believe this abstinence is due to conscientious scruples. The average postmaster in the small country places has no great knowledge of the regulations governing the use of periodicals, and many collectors, if they but knew this, would not hesitate to take advantage of his ignorance. But most philatelists believe that the government officials should be even better informed on the subject than they themselves are, and that all attempts to purchase newspaper stamps would be fruitless. My own experience has put me in a position to deny this. Perhaps I have been brought in contact with more than the average ignorance among these men; but, at any rate, if other sections of the Union have as many uninformed postmasters as the far Western State of Washington, I certainly am not far amiss in my assertion.

One instance in particular I remember. It was in the little town of O———, which town by the way consists of four houses and has a net population of fourteen. The office at this place, from some mysterious cause, had in stock a fine lot of periodicals of the lower denominations. Sixes, tens and twelves were there in abundance, as well as some of the commoner varieties. And have you ever noticed that it is in buying these cheaper stamps the greatest profit can be made? The postmaster there was quite a peculiar looking specimen. In some way, known only to himself, he had acquired the idea that "Me and Webster's Dictionary know it all." The honours of his position had turned his head and also his tongue, so that it turned out a constant string of repetitions of the egotistical vowel.

But with his self importance and overabundance of information he was lamentably ignorant of the duties of his office. A friend of mine, being in the neighbourhood on a hunting excursion, decided to call in at the office in a search for dues. He did so, and having secured without trouble a few of the desired stamps, he was about to leave without inquiring for periodicals, as he did not expect to find any in such an out-of-the-way place, when the postmaster said:—"Say, I have got some other stamps here you might like. They have a siwash on them, and are different from anything I ever see." And forthwith he brought forth his stock of the big fellows. You could have hung a gate on my friend's eyes as he gazed upon the treasures displayed. He dug down into his trouser's pockets and spent all the cash he had with him for stamps. But unfortunately this was a small amount, and he did not secure half what he wanted. He explained his financial circumstances to the postmaster, and the obliging official at once offered to let him have all he wanted and he would trust him for the money he lacked. Such a method of running an office had never

before come to the notice of my friend, but he did not the least object to accepting the generous offer. He made a good haul of the stamps, and when he returned home sent out the balance of the money due to the postmaster. The official afterwards learned that this sale was not exactly proper, and wrote to him asking secrecy about the transaction. There are many postmasters as easily duped as he of O——, but it is seldom as nice a lot of stamps is found.

Another postmaster stationed less than fifty miles from the place above mentioned, is recalled to mind as being somewhat of an oddity. When inquiries were made of him he said he had a nice lot for sale, and produced several hundred of the lower values. I purchased a good many, although I warned him that what he was doing might be against the law. He said he had no fear, and offered to order some more for me. Of course I could not well decline his generosity, and assisted him to fill out a large order, worthy, more in point of size, of being from a city than the tiny post-office. He has not yet heard from Washington, but there will probably some day be a sadly surprised postmaster in a little town of this State. By the way, what is the penalty of selling newspaper stamps to the public? I really have never heard, and would like to know what fate awaits my obliging friend.

An instance of still another method of procuring periodicals was told to me by a lady friend. She was visiting with the family of the postmaster at C——, having been acquainted with both the official and his wife for many years, and presuming on this long acquaintance, one day she asked the postmaster if he could not sell her some of the newspaper stamps. This he resolutely refused to do, as he said he knew the duties of his position and was aware of the fact that any such sale was against the law, and might bring serious consequences to himself. The young lady was persistent and did not give up even at this stern refusal, although she saw that to obtain her desired end by means of the postmaster was certainly an impossibility; therefore she changed her tactics and made an attack from another direction, which to her seemed more vulnerable, though what she now planned was not honourable to say the least. The worthy official shortly after his refusal to sell the desired stamps went away on a business trip, leaving his wife in charge of the office. He had often done this before and anticipated no danger, although his wife did not understand the operation of the office very well. This gave my philatelic acquaintance the desired opportunity and she was not slow to take advantage of it. On the first chance she asked the postmistress if they had on hand any of the funny stamps with an Indian on them. She replied that they certainly had, and showed a fine lot, which my friend did not waste much time in possessing herself of. Both were well pleased with the transfer, one that the receipts of the office had been so large during the absence of her husband, and the other because of her good haul,

even if it was not procured in a manner that was right, or even in accordance with the rules of hospitality. The postmaster was very justly angry when he returned, both at the ignorance of his wife and the duplicity of his supposed friend.

This is an example of the bad side of periodical hunting, and is a method which should never be followed, no matter how great the temptation. The prize in this case was a fine one, but was it earned or even deserved when such a plan was used to procure it? The purchasing of newspaper stamps is never exactly right, but it is doubly wrong when such a scheme is employed. The duplicity shown is not to be excused, even if the prize had been a hundredfold greater. I am a strict believer in philatelic honour, and must condemn this act as a violation of that principle.

These are but a few experiences in periodical hunting recalled to memory at the present time. there are many others, but probably none more odd or better illustrative of the furious happenings encountered in this fascinating pursuit. Periodical hunting is often attended with considerable profit and much pleasure, but it is not entirely satisfactory. There is an element of wrong about it which is far from pleasing, and the deceit necessary to be used is not an attractive feature. Perhaps we would be better off if there was none of it.

The American Journal of Philately.—New York.

BELGIUM.

Another article from the pen of J. Bouvez in the January number of the above journal is worthy of being reprinted and will no doubt interest those of our readers that are collectors of post cards.

HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIERES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

It was in consequence of a decree of the 24th of December, 1870, issued by His Majesty Leopold II., King of Belgium, in execution of articles 4 and 16 of the law of May 15th, 1870, that correspondence cards were issued in Belgium on the 1st of January, 1871.

The ministerial decree creating this new institution, which was to be so favourably received by the public, and which at once developed to a considerable extent, runs as follows:

Art 1st: Correspondence cards shall be of the following dimensions: 82 mm. in length, and 140 mm. in width. They will bear on one of the corners a reproduction of the 5c. stamp in current use.

Art 2nd: Adresses shall be written on the printed side; communications may be written only on the back. The inscriptions may be made either with ink or pencil. The cards will be sent separately, open and unfolded. It is not permitted to change the dimensions, or to conceal the surface. The form and

character of these cards must not be changed in any way. The adhesive postage stamps, representing a complementary tax, shall be placed on the same side as the address. Postal cards which do not satisfy these requirements will be charged for in the same way as letters not bearing sufficient postage.

Brussels, December 25th, 1870.

S. A. WASSEIGE."

This new value of the special type (with allegorical figures, bearing on the right, in bistre on buff, the 5c. stamp, and on each of the sides, in French and Flemish, instructions in regard to the use of the card), differed from letters only in the obligation, which was imposed, of sending it open. The card was sold to the public at the price represented by the stamp printed thereon, and could be used in all the communes or sections of communes served by a postman from the same post-office, and forming a postal canton, in the legal sense. It followed from this that when a hamlet was situated in a district of distribution, other than that of the headquarters of the commune, the two localities formed separate postal cantons, and correspondence cards could not pass between them at the reduced rate.

It should also be noted that the advantage of the reduction in postage which was sanctioned by the law of the 15th of May, 1870, was restricted to cards of the kind issued by the administration. All other cards were subject to the letter rate, unless they bore no writing of any kind, the absence of writing permitting them to be classed as printed matter.

Correspondence cards sent outside of the postal canton (either directly by the sender, or on account of a change of address of the receiver), were also charged for at the same rate as insufficiently franked letters.

This card could not be transmitted to foreign countries, even at the letter rate. When addressed to a foreign country, it was returned to the sender, if he were known, with an explanation; if the sender were not known, the card was sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The appearance of this new method of correspondence made it necessary for the Administration to call the attention of its employes to the duty of discretion which was imposed upon them in relation to communications in general, and it strictly forbade the disclosure of anything that might be discovered from a perusal of the cards, and did not allow any use whatever to be made of information thus acquired. The attention of the postmen was especially called to this matter, and the managers of the various offices took good care that the employes should clearly understand the serious harm that might be done to the peace of families by any indiscretion, no matter how trivial it might appear. The Administration notified its agents, moreover, that anyone who should fail to appreciate the delicate position

in which the postal department was placed by the introduction of this new measure, would be severely dealt with. However, all fears on this score proved to be unnecessary, as no indiscretion was brought to light, although the number of correspondence cards distributed during the first year of issue amounted to 682,175.

On the first of May, 1871, the circulation of Belgian correspondence cards was extended to Germany, (North and South), Austria-Hungary, German Alsace and Lorraine, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, and Ireland, the Netherlands, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Portugal and Switzerland. For this purpose, the cards used for interior service were employed, prepayment being completed by the price of a simple letter between the same countries. Reciprocal free delivery arrangements for the cards were, at the same time, authorized with North Germany, Austria, Hungary, Alsace and Lorraine, the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. On the 28th of May, 1871, the circulation of Belgian correspondence cards of the first type was extended to France, to the United States of America, and to all those countries to which the American office served as intermediary and, at the close of the year 1871, 5,174 correspondence cards had been sent from Belgium to foreign countries.

These results naturally induced the Belgian Postal Administration to concede further advantages to the public. On the 26th December, 1871, the following royal decree was issued in relation to correspondence cards:

"Leopold II., King of the Belgians.

"After re-considering our decree of the 24th December, 1870, at the suggestion of our Minister of Public Works, we have decreed and do decree:

"Art. 1st: In fulfilment of Art. 3 of the law aforesaid, the circulation of correspondence cards will be extended to the entire kingdom, from the 1st of January, 1872.

"Art. 2nd: The contrary provisions contained in our decree of the 24th of December, 1870, are hereby repealed.

"Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Brussels the 26th December 1871.

LEOPOLD."

On the day after the publication of this decree, the following appeared:

"The Minister of Public Works.

"In view of the royal decree of the 26th December of the present year, issued in fulfilment of Art. 3 of the law of the 24th December, 1870, on the Budget of Ways and Means for the year 1872:

"And considering that it has been found desirable to modify the dimensions of the correspondence cards on the occasion of the new printing required by the foregoing provisions:

"Decree: The dimensions of the correspondence cards will be increased to 84 mm. in length, and 119 mm. in width. However, the cards of the existing type will con-

tinue to be sold, and will be allowed circulation until the exhaustion of the quantity manufactured. The General Managers of Railroads and Postal and Telegraph Systems are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Brussels, the 27th Dec., 1871.

(Signed), F. MOUCHEUR."

These two decrees put an end to the use of correspondence cards of the first type, and gave rise to the following instructions:

"The size of the cards of the old manufacture (1st type), which will be supplied to the post-offices for sale after the 1st of January, 1872, has been diminished by the elimination of the side margins bearing printed instructions not in keeping with the new state of affairs. The managers of the post-offices will also cut off these side margins of the old cards which will be remaining on their hands on the first of January, so as to allow, outside of the border, a space of not more than 2 mm. No card sold to the public after the 31st of December, 1871, will bear these printed annotations which would be likely to lead to error.

"It is understood that the correspondence cards still in the hands of the public will circulate without hindrance throughout the entire kingdom, without supplementary tax, contrary to the old instructions printed thereon.

"It is desirable that the post-office officials shall not begin to sell the cards of the new dimensions until the first of January, if their supply of old cards is sufficient to satisfy all demands up to that date.

Brussels, December 28th 1871."

The extension given to the circulation of the correspondence cards was a source of great satisfaction to the public, for it meant a further reduction in the tariff, while permitting correspondence to be carried on with any part of the kingdom for the charge of 5 centimes. Business was the principal gainer by the adoption of this measure, and the statistics of the interior postal service soon showed the advantages of this innovation.

On the 1st of January, 1871, 900,000 correspondence cards of the first type had been manufactured to supply the needs of the service. Out of this number, 682,175 had been sold during the year 1871, so that there remained on hand 217,825. This number was made up as follows: 142,825 in the post-offices on the 31st December, 1871, and 75,000 in the storage offices. These last cards were reduced on each side, exactly in accordance with the instructions given by the authorities, but for the 142,825 cards in the post-offices, the reduction was not made with a sufficient degree of care. Each one of the side margins with instructions had a width of 10½ mm. It was therefore necessary to cut off 21 mm. for the two sides, thus reducing the width of the cor-

respondence cards to 119 mm. Certain offices cut off as much as 28mm. thus reducing the width to 112 mm. There were therefore comparatively few of the correspondence cards of the 1st type, bistre on chamois, 119 mm. wide.

In pursuance of the decree of the 27th Dec., 1871, there were printed 1,200,000 correspondence cards, brown on chamois, but after the 1st of June, 1872, on account of the importance of the sale, it was found necessary to have another supply of 2,000,000 cards. On this occasion, the chocolate shade was used for the stamp, and the paper, which was still chamois, had a paler tint than the cards which had previously been supplied.

The number of correspondence cards distributed in 1872 reached the enormous figure of 3,088,410, without the number of ordinary letters being in any way diminished. The number of the latter, which had run up to 36,393,474 in 1871, was increased the following year to 37,775,478.

ALSO RECEIVED :

<i>The London Philatelist</i> , No. 76	London.
" <i>Philatelic Record</i> , " 4	"
" <i>Monthly Journal</i> , " 94	"
" " <i>Circular</i> , " 281	"
" <i>Stamp Collectors' Journal</i> , No. 281, Bury St. Edmunds.	
" <i>Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly</i> , No. 92 & 93, London.	
" <i>Philatelic Chronicle</i> , No. 7	Handsworth.
<i>Stamps</i> , No. 4	Rushden.
<i>The Junior Stamp Collector</i> , No. 5, Birmingham.	
" <i>Australian Philatelist</i> , " 8	Sydney.
" <i>Ontario</i> " " 2, St. Catharine.	
<i>Le Timbre-Poste</i> , No. 424 and 425	Brussels.
<i>La Revue Phil. Française</i> , No. 86, 87, 88, 89, Paris.	
<i>La Revue Phil. Belge</i> , No. 1, 2, 3, 4	Brussels.
" " <i>Postale</i> , " 3	Geneva.
<i>Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste</i> , No. 209, Paris.	
" <i>Courrier des Timbres-Poste</i> No. 83, St. Etienne.	
" <i>Moniteur du Collectionneur</i> " 3, Luxemburg.	
<i>Les Petites Affiches</i> " 3	"
<i>Antverpia</i> , No. 7 and 8	Antwerp.
<i>Le Timbrophile Gauloise</i> , No. 18	Nancy.
" " <i>Belge</i> , No. 3	Brussels.
<i>La Timbrologia Española</i> , No. 3 ...	S. Domingo.
<i>Corriers dei Francobolli</i> , No. 3	Turin.
<i>Nederlandsch Tijdschrift</i> , No. 12.....	The Hague.
<i>Revista Philatelica do Brazil</i> , No. 2 and 3 ...	Rio.
<i>O Collecinador de Sellos</i> , No. 3	Sorocaba.
<i>Wegweiser für Sammler</i> , No. 7, 8, 9	Leipzig.
<i>Der Philatelist</i>	Dresden.
<i>Die Briefmarken</i> , No. 10	Esslingen.
<i>Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung</i> , No. 4 ...	Leipzig.
<i>Berliner</i> " " " 1, 2, 3, Berlin.	
<i>Schweiger</i> " " " 4 ...	Lausanne.
<i>Briefmarken Offertenblatt</i> , No. 189 ...	Poessneck.

Das Postwertzeichen, No. 3.....Munich.
Ausstellungs-Revue, " 1.....Leipzig.
The Weekly Philatelic Era, No. 24, 25, Portland,
 Me.
The Philatelic West, No. 3Superior, Ne.
 " *Post Office*, No. 84.....New York.
 " *Metropolitan Philatelist*, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, New
 York.
 " *Philatelic World*, No. 3New York.
 " *American Journal of Philately*, No. 4 "
 " *New York Philatelist*, " 1 "
 " *International* " " 1 St. Joseph, Mo.
 " *Evergreen* " " 52, The Dalles, Ore.
 " *Virginia* " " 8, Richmond, Va.
 " *Eastern* " " 1, Newmarket,
 N. H.
 " *Tennessee Philatelist* " 2, Knoxville, Tenn.
 " *Philatelic Literature* " 5, Taunton, Mass.
 " *Boston Stamp Book* " 11 ...Boston, Mass.
L'Echo de la Timbrologie " 126Amiens.

The Editor would be obliged, if correspondents would kindly inform him, whether the following numbers have appeared, as exchange copies have not reached him :—

London PhilatelistMarch.
Indian " ...January, February, March.
Canadian " " " "
Australian "January.
Le Courrier des Timbres-PosteFebruary.
La Gazette Timbrologique.....January — May.
Le Timbrophile Poitevin.....February — May.
Le Moniteur du Collectionneur...February, April.
 " " *Philatlique*.....February, March,
 April.
Il FrancobolloJanuary, March.
Madrid Filatelico.....February, April.
Revista Phil. do BrazilJanuary.
Die PosteJanuary, February, March.
Illustrierte Brief Zeitung.....January — May.
Austria PhilatelistFebruary — "
Allgemeiner AnzeigerJanuary — "
Mitteldeutsche Phil. Zeitung...February — May.
PostwertzeichenFebruary, April.
Post OfficeJanuary.
Philatelic Monthly.....February.
New York PhilatelistJanuary.
American Journal of Phila. ...February, March
Filatelic Facts and Fallacies ...February — May.





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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

JUNE 15th, 1898.

The Postmaster General of Canada proposes to reduce the postage on newspapers to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb., and no charge when they are delivered within 10 miles from the place of publication.

A large number of Prince Edward Islands on original (?) covers, but with forged cancellations have lately turned up. They comprise the whole of the 1872 issue (with the exception of the 3c. rose) and the 3d. blue of the 1865 issue.

The reason that telegraph clerks are not allowed to affix the necessary stamps to the telegram forms is the following:—Some years ago a ring of telegraph clerks was formed at a big office. Very few telegrams are handed in, in which a few words could not be easily left out without altering the sense of the message. The clerks read the message, charged and collected the full amount, and then sub-edited

the contents by crossing the superfluous words out. They then affixed the new charge in stamps which in all cases was lower than the amount paid, the difference being pocketed by the manipulators. As soon as this fraud was discovered strict orders were given that no clerk was to affix stamps to telegraph forms.

Germany it is said will issue shortly a 2 pf. stamp.

The new Senf. will be ready in July. Yellow this time.

Amongst some envelopes of Gwalior we come across an as yet unchronicled variety and consists in the size of the arms, which is fully 1 mm. higher and wider in the one, than in the other. The envelope in question is the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green, native surcharge in black, $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and arms in green.

Mr. E. L. Smiley, of the Boston Stamp Book, should really give more time to newspaper reading. In the April number he credits England with having captured Port Arthur.

We sincerely trust American cartographers will not follow his lead, otherwise we are afraid they might furnish a *casus belli* to Russia.

That Stamp Exhibitions are on the increase can be seen from the following list:—

- 1870. At Dresden.
- 1873. At Vienna.
- 1877. At Berlin.
- 1882. At Dresden and Monte Video.

1883. At Stuttgart, Ulm and Munich.
 1886. At Budapest.
 1887. At Antwerp, Stuttgart and Dresden.
 1888. At Brunswick.
 1889. At Amsterdam, New York and Munich.
 1890. At Vienna, St. Gall, Madgeburg and London.
 1892. At Paris, Leipzig and Stuttgart.
 1893. At London, Zurich, Munich and Goessnitz.
 1894. At London, Vienna, Milan and Paris.
 1895. At San Antonio (Texas).
 1896. At Geneva and The Hague.
 1897. At London and Calcutta.
 1898. At Turin, Utrecht and Calcutta.

The picture set of New Zealand has already furnished us with a curiosity. The 2½d. stamp bought in London has the inscription *Lake Wakatipu*, whereas the 2½d. just to hand from Auckland has *Lake Wakitipu*. Which of the two spellings will prove the rare one?

The June number of the *Strand Magazine* is very interesting to philatelists, as it contains a very interesting account with illustrations of designs made by Postage Stamps. These include a map of England and Wales; a screen ornamented entirely with stamps; a plate treated in a similar manner; a Jubilee design; an ornamental wreath composed entirely of small portions of Napoleon III. French stamps; a mosaic entablature; a room in the shop of J. W. Palmer, and last not but least, the entire furniture of a bedroom, bedstead, dresser, commode and chairs. This set is said to contain nearly 2,000,000 stamps, and belongs to Mrs. Geo. Yancey, of New York.

The Postal Department has declined the offer of an English syndicate to purchase £10,000 worth of the new issue of stamps conditionally on the department undertaking not to sell any in England or the Colony for three months after the date of issue. The department is also providing against the issue with the word *Wakaitipu* spelt wrongly being acquired by a few persons for speculative purposes.

From the *Australian Philatelist*.

Some of our readers may have heard a rumour of the find of a 1d. POST OFFICE in Mauritius, which Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of 440, Strand, London, obtained at a cost of well over £1,000. This is the HIGHEST PRICE EVER PAID FOR A SINGLE STAMP. Mr. Peckitt showed us the stamp and it is a most beautiful copy on the entire original envelope, and is exactly similar to the British Museum copy in the Tapling Collection. It is postmarked with the date of the second day of issue, and 'PENNY POST' in an oblong. The address is in the same handwriting as the Museum copy, and this almost proves what has been asserted, namely, that all the 1d. stamps were used to send out invitation cards to a dance at Government House, and hence the

rarity of the stamps as very few of the envelopes would be kept. It is interesting to compare the cost of the British Museum copy with Mr. Peckitt's. The Museum copy was found in the Mauritius late in the '70s and £50 was the price paid for it by the gallant finder. On the break up of his collection the copy passed to Mr. Tapling at the awful price of £85!! and now over £1,000 is cheerfully paid by a dealer for a twin copy.

The following are the prices paid for some of the copies that have been sold at various times:—

- 188-- Mr. Tapling, £85 for the 1d. on Entire Envelope.
 1890. £200 was asked for a copy of the 2d. on small piece of original at the London Exhibition.
 1893. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, £680 for an unused pair of 1d. and 2d.
 1897. M. Jules Bernichon, 49,000frs. for a pair of the 1d. and 2d.
 1898. Mr. W. H. Peckitt, over £1,000 for the 1d. on Entire Envelope.

On Whit-Sunday, May 29th, at Villette, Castle Street, Salisbury, the wife of William Brown, of a son!

Some Notes on the History of the Gum used for the first English Stamps.

By M. W. JONES, F.C.S.

It is easy to understand that philatelists in general have been interested in the publication of the correspondence relative to the adhesive matter used for the first issue of the stamps of Great Britain, which appeared in the previous issue of this Journal, and a few notes explanatory of some of the difficulties which the printers experienced in dealing with what was evidently to them a new substance, may not be out of place.

As the correspondence referred to was unearthed by Dr. Jago, a prominent and enthusiastic member of the Manchester Society, the subject becomes doubly interesting to your northern readers, inasmuch as the gum in question was supplied by a Manchester firm, and was in all probability of local manufacture.

From the first letter we learn with certainty that the gum was a manufactured product, and as a sample of the article supplied was fortunately found along with the papers, it has been carefully examined, and thus statements concerning it are reduced from a matter of conjecture to a degree of certainty which is fortunate when the importance of the subject is considered.

The sample in question was first of all submitted to a microscopic examination which revealed the fact that it had been made from potato starch (Farina). The commercial processes used for the conversion of insoluble starch into soluble dextrine or British gum, have already been

set forth in a paper read before the Manchester Philatelic Society on October 15th, and which was published in these columns in November and December last. The dry gum is of a very light brown shade, and has evidently been insufficiently calcined, for experiments soon showed that it contains a large amount of unconverted starch, which substance ultimately produced difficulties in the manipulative processes of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Petch. It is easy to understand that a light coloured gum would be preferred to a darker variety, but the article could easily have been improved as regards solubility, etc., by the use of a greater quantity of acid in the calcining process, without in any way affecting the ultimate shade.

When the sample was boiled with water at the rate of 5lbs to 1 gallon, the solution at first appeared quite clear, but after three or four hours a faint cloudiness appeared which increased in intensity until at the end of 24 hours the original solution had separated into two perfectly distinct layers, the upper consisting of a clear solution of dextrine, and the lower an opaque mass resembling starch paste. In 36 hours, the whole had solidified, thus bearing out the statement made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Petch. This solidification was entirely due to the unconverted starch which always settles out in a similar manner, and its presence is always indicative of faulty manufacture, for a good commercial dextrine when dissolved at the above strength will remain in solution for at least fourteen days, without showing the least separation.

To the same cause can be attributed most if not all of the other difficulties experienced by the users, and it is also evident that the different deliveries of the gum must have varied considerably, for we learn that the lots which solidified were destitute of gloss when spread upon paper, whereas the others were satisfactory in this respect. Most of us are aware that starch paste when dried upon paper, presents a dull appearance, whereas dextrine similarly applied dries with a transparent effect and an intense lustre, and therefore it must be evident that the more unconverted starch a sample contained, the less would be the desired gloss. Then again the lots which solidified were also complained of as being less adhesive than the others, and this is again accounted for by the fact that the former contained less actual Gum than the latter, and that starch paste when once dried and re-wetted is much less adhesive than dextrine similarly treated.

The frequent complaint of "spotting" may be put down to a variety of causes, such as imperfect solution, extraneous impurities in the sample or upon the paper, or even to defects in the manipulative processes, and we can hardly attach as much importance to this complaint as to some of the others. The "cockling" alluded to was doubtless due to uneven spreading of the solution, and also to imperfect and hurried drying, which difficulty evidently vanished as experience in working was gained.

The figures relative to the price paid for the gum will certainly be interesting to present day manufacturers, and are sufficient to turn anyone connected with the trade green with envy. 48s. per cwt. and half the cost of carriage to London, appears like an actual realization of the difficult feat of eating the cake and still possessing it. A far better quality of dextrine of Lancashire make can be delivered to-day in London at about 17s. per cwt., although at present prices are somewhat higher than usual owing to raw material being forced up in price through the war.

The letter from Rowland Hill, dated 21 Dec., 1840, touches upon a point concerning which I believe there was much agitation in the public mind at the time, but it is ridiculous to suppose that there could have been any foundation for the rumours concerning the dangers of cancer, and in this connection it may be worth pointing out that the use of dextrine solution as a wash or salve for wounds is not unknown.

Varieties of the U.S. Postage Due Stamps.

Since the 1891 issue of due stamps, bright claret in colour, has appeared, nearly every catalogue gives a list with prices of both this and the red-brown issue of 1879 (?) but say nothing of any further varieties in colour of these interesting stamps. The United States due stamp first appeared in August of the year 1879, and the colour was decidedly a yellow-brown, gradually appearing in a darker shade until we had the full set in red-brown as catalogued, although I do not remember the year they first appeared in this colour. There is as much, if not more, difference in the shades of yellow-brown and red-brown above mentioned as there is in the due stamps used in 1890 and the bright-claret issue of 1891. In fact, the red-brown issue also gradually grew brighter and lighter in colour until there is really so slight a difference between this and the claret issue that collectors who do not make a speciality of United States stamps do not collect the two sets, and many collectors, even in the United States, would not think of noticing the difference but for the standard catalogues of the day. I have full sets of these stamps in all the following shades and colours, viz., yellow-brown, brown, red-brown, claret-brown, and bright claret. Although I like to see every collector follow his own views as what to collect (as "variety is the spice of life"), still I would strongly advise everyone to get a set of the yellow-brown, red-brown and bright claret, as in a few years these stamps will be worth something, while the price is now quite reasonable. In examining many different collections of stamps I have hardly ever seen the full set of due stamps in exactly the same shade of colour. One who has never noticed a set of all shades in comparison with one of the same shade has no idea of the dismal appearance of the former compared with the beauty of the latter.—*Weekly Stamp News*.

P. J. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

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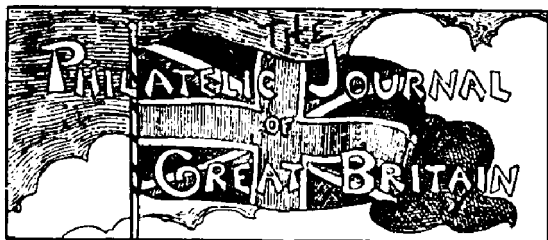
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



JUNE 15TH, 1898.

N.Z.
Pictures
once more.

One of our French contemporaries has a short paragraph on the action of the Agent-General for New Zealand, in selling the stamps of the new

issue for the colony in London. And more curiously still he does not think we were right in publishing the announcement in the way we

did. The reason given is, that the French Government has already sold the stamps of the French Colonies in Paris for five years or more. We will, for argument's sake, admit this reason to be quite sufficient for a Frenchman, who may say it must be the right and correct thing because the Government does it, but we have no hesitation in saying that British collectors will condemn such a practice. Apart from the fact that the Agent-General enters in direct competition with the stamp dealers, there is another question, which we should like to bring to the knowledge of the authorities.

We all know, and perhaps nobody better than our Postmaster-General, the huge sums of money the Revenues of the different states issuing stamps obtain not only from the sale of stamps, for which the post offices have not to do any work, but also from the amount of postage, which is paid for such sendings. For all the stamps of New Zealand sold in London the Revenue of the New Zealand Post Office will not reap any benefit whatever in the shape of postage. It does not matter whether dealers order largely, or whether collectors order one or two sets, the postage on these sendings would have been to the credit of the Revenue. More than that, the Agent-General even allows a discount of two per cent on all purchases of five pounds and upwards, a discount which we have no hesitation in saying is not allowed by the Postal Authorities of New Zealand to business houses there and is in our opinion entirely illegal. Such an action and inducement to raise the wind might be adopted by some South American state, but should not be entertained for one moment by the authorities of a flourishing British Colony.

It is in consequence of similar deals on the part of the French Government by the sale of the stamps of the French Colonies, that these stamps are at such a discount with collectors of all countries, French collectors, of course, excepted, because they are practically bound to take them, as they have to pay for the deficit in the revenue of their colonies in any case, and might just as well have something to show for such payments.

One good
turn deserves
another.

The Directors of the London and North Western and of other Railway Companies beg to thank very heartily the kind gentlemen that have so admirably and eloquently extolled

the philatelic value of their Railway Letter Stamps, and in order to show no ill feeling on their part they have determined to extend the system also to parcels, and will issue stamps of all values up to 1s. (higher if necessary). They will feel obliged to the same kind gentlemen to let them know when a new issue will be required, but do not bind themselves to do so oftener than every six months, surcharges, however, can be had at any time. To facilitate the

sale of such stamps to collectors it has been decided to keep a stock of them at every railway station, where single specimens or sheets can be had at face value, and if the business should prove a financial success the originators of the idea might receive upon application at our headquarters a free pass for their holidays.

We are very sorry to see, that the directors of our great railway companies are to be added to the already large number of persons exploiting philately, and are only afraid that we have to thank those writers, that have lately done their very best to prove to collectors that these railway stamps have a philatelic standing. From the beginning of the boom we were against all the arguments adduced, because we could not consider them of any higher philatelic value than third rate locals like the German locals, and because we clearly foresaw the consequence of such an ill-starred venture. The matter, as it has been presented by some writers, will undoubtedly influence the railway companies, and the flood of new issues of these stamps will be enormous. We are glad to see Mr. Westoby takes our view of the case, and hope the weight of his opinion will influence all collectors not to let themselves to be gulled by those, who, by fallacious arguments, try to prove that black is white and that Railway Stamps are Postage Stamps.

We have nothing against collecting these stamps or German locals, or tram tickets, everybody can collect what he pleases, but we object very strongly to such stamps having the same rank philatelicly as postage stamps.

New Leads to Cuf.

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF EUROPE, by W. A. S. Westoby, 64pp.,

Price 1/- Part V.

This part brings us to what most of readers will consider the most interesting section of the admirable work, namely the stamps of Great Britain. As is only natural more has been written on these stamps than on those of any other country, and yet Mr. Westoby deals in such a manner with his subject, that the reading of the whole does not tire the most learned student of the stamps of this country. We may even go further than this, we can say that everyone will be the gainer by a careful perusal of the work.

After a short introduction dealing with the pamphlet on Post Office Reform by Sir Rowland Hill in 1837, the author goes on to say that "the late Mr. Bacon of the firm of Bacon and Petch was able to see his way to applying a system used by that firm in printing bank notes and other engravings, that required exact reproduction to an indefinite extent, to the manufacture of small labels, such as would be necessary to postage stamps." Surely there must be a slight

mistake here, the name of the firm printing the first British Stamps was Perkins, Bacon and Petch.

After describing minutely the production of the stamps, the purchase of Archer's patent for perforating, the improvements to the same by Napier and Co., the alteration made to the die of the 1d red by strengthening the lines of shading (to die II) in 1854, the alteration of the watermark to "small crown," July, 1855, we get an explanation why the plate numbers were inserted on each stamp in minute figures at both sides. It was said that some ingenious people were defrauding the government by making passable stamps from two stamps that had been imperfectly cancelled, and to obviate this the small plate numbers were inserted and the letters in the upper angles repeated in the lower angles but in reversed order.

Further chapters deal fully with the *Embossed* 6d., 10d., and 1s. values, and the *Surface* printed stamps by De La Rue and Co. All the varieties are fully described and it would lead us too far to follow the writer step by step through the various issues.

The remainder of this part deals with the stamps of Gibraltar.

We can strongly recommend the purchase of this part to all lovers of philately, it is not necessary to do so particularly to those collecting only British stamps, as they are certain to do so.

CATALOGO DESCRIPTIVO DE LOS SELLOS DE CORREOS Y TARJETAS POSTALES DE LA ISLAS FILIPINAS, by Don Juan, Meucarini, Manila, 26pp., 30 cents.

This, the first work on the Stamps of the Philippine Islands, deals very fully and comprehensively with the various issues, and although we do not agree with the author in every respect, we must congratulate him on the clear exposé he has given us of a very difficult country. The greatest fault however we have to find is with his illustrations, which in our opinion ought to have been left out, as they are simply shocking.

The various papers are given in detail for the different issues, and according to the author shades of all the values exists in profusion. The *Habilitado* stamps of the 1858 issue are listed in full, as also the later surcharged stamps, the genuineness of some we are very doubtful about, whether they have really been issued. To some of the latter the numbers surcharged have been added, which should be a valuable guide to their prices. When we find such small quantities as 309 and 490 stamps surcharged we know such stamps must be rare.

We can advise all collectors, and principally specialists of the stamps of the Philippine Islands, to obtain a copy of this work. The price is exceedingly low, and the work with the exception of the illustrations well printed.

The Italian Philatelic Exhibition at Turin.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

This exhibition, held in the Museo Mercio-logico, at Turin, was successfully brought to a close on Saturday, June 4th, and having had the opportunity of attending the exhibition with a well-known specialist of Italian States, I have the following observations to make, which may prove of interest. For the information of those who have not been to Turin, I may say the museum in question consists principally of one large hall some 50 yards long and 35 wide; a corridor runs round the room, making the central portion some 40 by 25 yards, and it was in this central position, and in the arches between the pillars of the corridor, that the stamps were displayed. The hall was principally lighted from the sides with one fan light in the centre. The sun's rays through the side windows before entering the central hall were broken in an efficient manner by the corridor, whereas the fanlight in the roof was composed of ground glass, and appeared doubly glazed. In short, so far as the lighting went, which is a very important consideration to a collector exhibiting, the hall left nothing to be desired.

The gaps between the pillars round the hall were filled in to a height of 7 feet with show cases belonging to the museum, and which were utilised for the purpose of this exhibition, the cards upon which the stamps were mounted being fixed about an inch from the glass. Special frames upon tables running across the hall were also used. Great care appeared to have been exercised in the handling and arrangement of the various exhibits, only one stamp in the whole exhibition being disarranged, and this appeared due rather to careless mounting on the hinge than anything else. Another point worthy of mention also was that the writer was unable to find a single stamp that had cockled, and seeing he visited the exhibition during the later stages this of itself speaks volumes for the suitability of the hall, etc. The corridor at the end of the hall was utilised for the dealers' stalls, where a fine selection of Italian stamps were on sale.

The preface to the official catalogue tells us that the idea of having a Philatelic section at the General Exhibition now being held in Turin to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the State, occurred first to a Turin Philatelist in November, 1895. Then the idea was taken up, and after going through various vicissitudes of fortune, it almost being dropped through difficulties at one time, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Emilio Sinio, interested himself very much in the question, and finally a strong executive committee was formed, who were able to procure the necessary moral support of a general committee comprising the élite of Philately in

Europe. The exhibits, roughly, may be divided for the purposes of this article as follows:—

1. Rarities of the Italian States.
2. Italian States on the entire envelopes.
3. The Italian States.
4. Rest of the world.
5. Rarities of the world.

This arrangement will appear a strange one, but the order indicated is the impression left on one's mind by the exhibition. In other words, the strong point of the exhibition was the really fine show in the class for Italian rarities, the competition being keen and the exhibits of a high order of merit. The gold medal was well deserved by Mr. A. E. Fiecchi, of Venice, whose display of 200 rarities included Austrian-Italy, 1850, set unused, including a block of 12 of the 10 cents. and the 15c. and 30c. forgeries of Vicenza-Verona; Parma, 1854, 5c. and 15c.; Modena block of twenty-five of the newspaper stamps, 10c., from the top of the sheet, the fourth stamp on the second row being the Error CENI.; Tuscany, 1851, 1 quattrino (pair), three 1 soldo, including a pair, 60 crazie, block of forty-five 1 quattrino of 1856, 9 crazie on white: the above were all unused. Amongst the used were Austrian-Italy, 1850, 5c. printed on both sides, the printing on the back showing parts of four clichés, the right-hand bottom corner one being tête-bêche.*

Parma Provl. Govt. 5c. (three), 40c. (two), Modena 1 lira, a number of the errors, Provl. Govt. 5c. (twelve) 15c. (two), large B.G. Papal States 4 baj cut in half, Romagna 6 baj, Tuscany 2s. (four), 60c. (two), 3 lire, Naples Trinacria, Cross (five).

The silver medal was awarded to Mr. I. Enrico Marchesi, of Turin, whose exhibit contained a number of very fine stamps, which, however, did not show to advantage owing to their exceedingly crowded condition. In unused were Parma 1854, 5c. (two), 15c. (two), 25c. (one), Tuscany 1 soldo, 9cr. on white (a gem), Naples 50g. (two), etc. Amongst the used were Naples Trinacria (five, including three on the entires), Cross (twenty-one, including fourteen on entires), Italy Estero 1874 10c. error with completed angle, Parma Provl. Gov. 5c. strip of four (blue-green) and three (yellow-green), Modena 1 lira (four, including a pair), Provl. Gov. 15c. (four), 40c. (three), and 80c., Romagna 20 baj (three, including two on the entire), Tuscany 2 soldi (twelve), 60c., 9c. on white (six).

Two bronze medals were awarded, one to Miss Bianca Arbib, of Venice, having a tastefully arranged group of 29 rarities, such as Tuscany 2s. (five), 60c., 3 lire, Romagna 6b. on letter, Tuscany 60c. on entire, Sardinia, 1860, two 3 lire postmark in red "Milano, 6 Oct. 1865," very

* NOTE.—The writer believes this specimen to be unique, and does not know of the tête-bêche variety on the normal stamps, although it is now evident it must have existed. It would, indeed, be strange if all such varieties had been lost through the cutting of the stamps for use at the time.

pretty. While for the other medal Mr. P. Cametta, of Milan, had a group of 58 rarities, consisting of Tuscany 2s. pair, 6oc. Trinacria, etc.

II. Italian States on the Entire.

The choicest exhibit in this section was that of Mr. I. A. Loli, of Bologna, whose exhibit betrayed considerable care in the selection of the specimens and in the mounting. It was a practically complete collection with the exception of the Modena errors of which there were only four examples, these, however are very rare on the entire. One was much struck with an exceptionally fine lot of Romagna, there being four 6 baj., five 8 baj., and fifteen 20 baj., Tuscany, 1851, a block of ten 1 quat., eleven 2 soldi, including a strip of five, Papal States, 1852, ½ baj. tête-bêche, 50 baj. (seven with one strip of three), 5 baj. printed on both sides, Modena Prov. Gov. 8oc., Naples-Trinacria and two specimens of the Cross, also Cross cut in half (postmark Annulato) and the carmine ½ gr. in a similar state on another wrapper. Italy Estero 5 and 10c. with completed angle. This exhibit was *hors concours* which alone prevented Mr. Loli figuring in a prominent position in the list of awards.

Mr. Carlo Fino, of Milan, obtained the silver gilt medal with a huge collection of 1094 envelopes (I did not count them, each envelope was mounted by means of a broad band and these appeared to be consecutively numbered). The exhibit was mounted in the cases at each side of the Hall to which I have previously alluded and filled 18 of them which were of very large dimensions, being divided by the arrangement of the glass into 8 panes each. The exhibit was infinitely larger than that of Mr. Loli, but to my mind not nearly so choice, this impression being emphasized by the fact that one became jaded by looking through common Italian in large numbers on the entire, and apt to pass over some of the otherwise really fine things the exhibit contained, such as Parma, 1852, 15c. tête-bêche, Naples Trinacria, and four examples of the Cross. Tuscany two 2 soldi, 6oc., 1856, 9 cr. on white six (one pair), Modena eight errors (including several of the best), 1 lira, large B.G., Prov. Gov. 15c. and 40c., fine lot Naples including strips and pairs, Romagna 6 baj. (three), 8 baj. (four), 20 baj. (two), and the 2, 4, 6, and 8 baj. cut in half. The Sardinia letter stamps of 1818-19 were well represented and included the minor varieties as well as the original notices issued to the principal offices at the time on which were printed specimens of the three values (from the original blocks) for the guidance of the officials. The Notice with the blue stamp on it is dated 3 Dec. 1818, and the white ones 13 Nov., 1819.

III.—The Italian States.

There were several very interesting exhibitions under this head in the unused section. Mr. Alberto Viterbo Barocci, of Venice, showed a small album elaborately bound in white leather and decorated, which was exhibited in a small glass case all to itself. It was not all outside

show, however, as by the kind attention of the owner (who seemed to be a very keenly interested collector) an inspection was vouchsafed, and amongst a number of others were noted Austrian Italy, 1850, 45c. strip of three, Parma, 1854, 5c. (two), 15c. (two), 25c., Modena, some errors and large B.G., Naples 5ogr. (two), Trinacria (fine), Tuscany, 1851-2, 1 sol., 2 sol. (fine), 6oc. 1850, 1 sol., 9cr., 3 lire, etc.

The other exhibit of unused in which particular interest centred was that of Mr. I. A. Loli. The exhibit, which was not for competition, consisted of some 12,500 stamps in 102 entire sheets and 50 broken ones. The whole of this exhibit unfortunately was not shown, of the part in the show cases, however, were included entire sheets of Modena 1 lira, Prov. Gov. 15c., 20c., and 40c., Roman States 1 scudo, Naples Prov. Gov. all values, including 5 gr. rose-lilac and 5ogr. grey-blue, Sicily ½ gr., Parma, 1857, 40c.

Another very pretty exhibit not for competition was that of Mr. A. E. Fiecchi, of Venice, comprising 570 used specimens, such as Modena 1 lira, Romagna 6 baj., Sicily 5ogr. Tuscany all the rarities including two 3 lire.

In the Division for the best exhibit of a single state there was only one exhibit, which was disappointing. This was especially so to the writer who had hoped to see what show a really advanced specialist in Italy could do with one state. The exhibit of Mr. Enrico Marchesi, of Turin, to which was awarded the silver medal, was scarcely what a philatelist in England would term a specialist collection though I don't desire in any way to depreciate Mr. Marchesi's stamps. Sardinia was the country. It was not that the stamps were wanting, they were there in abundance, it was the arrangement, and the total absence of any philatelic knowledge displayed or even attempted, that particularly struck the writer. Not that Mr. Marchesi appears to be different in this respect from any of the other exhibitors (save one to be referred to hereafter), but when one country *only* is exhibited it would seem that in order to make it interesting philatelic knowledge is a *sine qua non*, the absence of which it not made up for by an excess of specimens. In the exhibit were unused blocks, showing the margin, of the 1851 issue, viz., 5c. (forty), 20c. (forty), 40c. (forty-six and another of twenty) all with original gum. These blocks which were very fine showed that the stamps were printed in panes of twenty-five, there being a space of about 5mm. between the panes. A very large number of used specimens of the three issues were shown in single, pairs and strips of three, also on the entire. The stamps were well worthy of the silver medal awarded, and Mr. Marchesi is to be congratulated upon the ownership of the interesting unused blocks, in fact had the exhibit been done justice to in the arrangement, it would have been of a high order of merit.

Mr. Attilio Barocci (silver medal) displayed a collection of all the States. Although more than a single specimen collection, it was far from be-

ing a specialist one. In justice, however, to Mr. Attilio Barocci, it ought to be mentioned that he told the writer he had only been engaged on his collection two years, so it may very well happen that this collection, which gives such promise at present, may very soon rank amongst the foremost of its class. It contained a beautiful copy of the 3 lire Tuscany on part entire used with the 80c., also 60c. (two), 9 cr. on white (two), Trinacria and Cross, etc., a fine range of Romagna used, in which were the 2 baj. and 6 baj. cut in half. We noted a large number of the Roman States cut stamps, including half of the 1 baj., quarter of the 1 baj., half also quarter of the 2 baj., and ditto the 4 baj. Modena 1 lira (four), also a number of the errors.

Other collections were shown containing the common or garden rarities (some more and some less) to which space and time, and, I may add the situation, forbids me to allude, as this is being written by the shore of Lake Maggiore.

IV.—Rest of the World.

It seems the irony of fate that after all the care exercised in the prospectus that the Grand Gold Medal of the Exhibition should have been carried off by an exhibit of Uruguay. No award in the whole Exhibition was better deserved than this, in fact one would not be saying too much in adding that this exhibit alone betrayed the philatelic research and care which were so strongly developed in the London Exhibition. Mr. Remigio Sciarra, of Genoa, is to be heartily congratulated upon his success. In the 1856 issue there were thirty specimens used and unused with three of the 60c. diligencia of the second type, two being on the entire and one unused. The 1857 large type were shown used and the collection abounded in errors and varieties and included the specimen stamps.

Mr. Attilio Barocci was again to the fore capturing the silver gilt medal with a general collection of Europe from 1840-90. The collection was mounted on plain leaves all of which were displayed in a handsome upright frame which ran right across the end of the room. Single copies only were taken and no special distinction seemed to be made whether the stamps were used or unused, the collection consisting about half and half. There were no varieties in the collection neither was any distinction made in the perforations, for instance Roumania, Servia, Holland, Sweden, etc., were only shown in single copies, be the perforations what they may. In this way the collection left a very great deal to be desired, at the same time as a single specimen collection of the Ancient School it was very good, containing Moldavia 27, 54, and 108 paras, Zurich 4 rappen (three), the double Geneva and 4c. Vaud, France 1fr. vermilion, also 1849 25c. tête-bêche (in all four tête-bêche French were shown and these were the only varieties the collection contained), Spain, 12c. inverted frame, 1850, 1851, complete unused, 1852, 2 reales and 3 cuartos, Madrid unused,

also Great Britain unused V.R. and I.R. official, 5s., 10s.

For the Silver Medal Prince Doria Pamphilj showed a collection of Great Britain and Colonies. These were mounted on blank pages the descriptions being printed on slips neatly pasted at the top and side margin of the pages. Several albums were exhibited but owing to only one page in each album being on view a detailed description is impossible. The collection included amongst the unused Great Britain Archer roulette, India, 2 annas 1855, Lagos 1885, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., Vancouver, 10c. imperf., St. Vincent, 1869, fourpence yellow, one shilling brown, also five shilling star, Tobago sixpence C.A., Nevis, complete in single specimens. Whilst used were noticeable, Ceylon pence, imperf., Labuan, 1879 12c., British Guiana, 1850 12 cents, 1851 4 cents, Nevis 6d. litho, Nova Scotia one shilling, New Brunswick one shilling, Barbadoes 1d on 5s. pair, Western Australia, rouletted varieties. Judging from what one saw from the exposed pages this collection appears to be compiled on fairly advanced philatelic lines, and was a model of neatness in the mounting and general appearance.

Another silver medal went to Mr. Giulio Roussette for what appeared to be an interesting collection especially of Russian Locals, in which the page on view showed Bobrov, 1872, vertical strip of four, 1878 vertical strip of three, 1879 vertical strip of six, all showing varieties which were annotated in very neat handwriting over each strip. Another album showed Zurich in which the types were collected, a fine lot of the 4 rappen being shown. In all ten volumes were exhibited, and they included a number of rarities of the various countries, the wrappers, envelopes, and post cards of which were also included. A pretty collection and intelligently mounted.

Yet one other silver medal for the five albums and contents shown by Mr. Enrico Tron of Leghorn, including Tuscany 3 lire, 2 soldi, superb strip of five. Zurich 4 rappen (two), Vaud, 4c. and double Geneva, Spain 2 reales of 1851 and 1852 and Madrid 3 cuartos, United States a representative lot including periodicals complete, etc.

In the division for collections in an album under 8,000 in number, Mr. Egidio Bigliani of Lucca, secured a silver medal. The page on view being Spain, which showed the 2 reales of 1851, 1852, and a pair of 1853 on part of the envelopes with a block of ten 6 reales in fine condition. The book also contained Wurtemberg, 70kr. the two varieties, British Columbia, 1 dol. perf. 12½, Mexico, 1864, 3c. brown, Fiji Times Express set, Oldenburg, 1859, ½sgr., Saxony 3 pf., Naples Trinacria and Cross, Tuscany 2 sol., 60cr., 9 cr. on white, and 3 lire, double Geneva, two Zurich 4 rappen, British Guiana, 1851, 1c. and 4 cents, Montserrat, 4d., C.A., Peru, ½ peso yellow, Victoria, 1858, five shillings, etc.

V.—Rest of the World. Rarities.

Of the six competitors in this class Prince Doria Pamphilj obtained the chief award, a silver gilt medal with a group of sixty-seven, comprising in unused, Russian Levant, 1865, 2pi., Belgium, 1850, 40c., watermarked in frame, Uruguay, 1856, 60c., Mexico, 1864, 3 centavos, Bolivia, 1867, 500 cent., 1871, 500c., New Granada, 1861, 2½ cents, etc.; whilst in the used were France, 1849, 1 franc vermilion, Zurich 4 rap. (six), double Geneva, Vaud 4c., Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 pesos, 4 pesos, Wurtemberg, 7okr. pair, Spain, all the 2 reales and 1865 frame inverted; Switzerland Poste Locale 2½ rappen with frame, Peru ½ peso rose, etc.

Mr. Remigio Sciarra a silver medal for Great Britain, V.R., Spain 2 reales of 1851, 1852, Oldenburg, 1859 ½gr., Virgin Isles, 6d. perf. 15, Buenos Ayres fleet complete, except 3 pesos, Vancouver, 10c. imperf., U.S. State 5 dollars, Bolivia, 1867, 50c. blue, these and others were unused; in the used were France 1 franc vermilion, Spain, 1853, 2 reales, New Brunswick, one shilling, Argentine, 1861, 15c. pair, Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, Brazil slanting numerals 180, 300 and 600 reis, Mauritius one penny *première gravure*, Sidney views one penny and two pence, different plates, etc.

The other silver medal was taken by Mr. Atilio Barocci with a group of seventy-seven, including a complete sheet of New Caledonia (by the way this was the second sheet in the Exhibition of this country), the one shillings of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Buenos Ayres 3p., 4p., and 5 pesos, Tobago, 6d. C.A., Virgin Isles, 6d. perf. 15, Nevis 6d. litho, etc.

It was pleasing to find a lady securing the remaining medal (bronze). The group of fifty-five shown by Miss Bianca Arbib, of Venice, having some very fine specimens amongst them, notably France 1fr. vermilion on portion of the entire, and an unused U.S., 1851, 5 cents. This exhibit contained many other rarities such as Spain, all the 2 reales, etc.

There was a good display in the various classes for Journals, Periodicals, Albums, etc., while the Exhibit of Philatelic Literature by Dr. Emilio Diena was rich in first editions, which I refrain from mentioning at length fearing this branch is still sadly neglected. The two catalogues of C. K. Jones and Co., of Corporation Street, Manchester, issued in 1866 and 1867 could not fail, however, to catch my eye.

The following is a synopsis of the recognised rarities in the Exhibition:—

	used.	unused.
Tuscany, 3 lire	5	1
„ 60 crazie	18	2
„ 2 soldi	47	2
„ 9 crazie on white	19	3
Naples Trinacria	12	1
„ Cross	48	2

The above is a further illustration, if one be needed of the rarity of Italian States unused. At the same time from this list, and from what has already been said it must be evident that the Exhibition was of considerable merit and

abounded in the rarities generally known to the average collector; at the same time it does seem a pity that with such a nucleus the Italian collectors do not follow the excellent example set by one to whom the success of the Exhibition in so great a manner is due. I have ever had an admiration for the acumen possessed by Dr. Diena when the stamps of the Italian States were on the *tapis*, and the result of a personal acquaintance has intensified the belief that in his country, and on his country's stamps Dr. Diena as a philatelist is *facile princeps*. For the extreme courtesy with which I and my *confrère* were received, I beg to tender to the Committee of the Exhibition my sincere thanks.

LIST OF AWARDS.

CLASS I.

- Division 1—Alberto Viterbo Barocci, Venice, Silver Medal.
- Division 3—Carlo Fino, Milan, Silver-Gilt Medal.
- Division 5—Th. Lemaire, Paris, Bronze Medal.
- Division 6—Ing. Enrico Marchesi, Turin, Silver Medal.
- Division 7—C. A. Pini, Bologna, Hon. Mention.
- Division 7—Attilio Barocci, Venice, Silver Medal.

CLASS II.

- Division 4—Giulio Roussette, Turin, Bronze Medal.
- Division 7—Remigio Sciarra, Genoa, (*) Gold Medal.
- Division 7—Attilio Barocci, Venice, Silver-Gilt Medal.
- Division 7—Prince Doria-Pamphilj, Rome, Silver Medal.
- Division 7—Giulio Roussette, Turin, Silver Medal.
- Division 7—Enrico Tron, Livorno, Silver Medal.

CLASS III.

- Division 3—Cav. Alberto Monchicourt, Milan, Hon. Mention.
- Division 4—Egidio Bigliani, Lucca, Silver Medal.

CLASS IV.

- Division 1—A. E. Fiecchi, Venice, Silver-Gilt Medal.
- Division 1—Ing. Enrico Marchesi, Turin, Silver Medal.
- Division 1—Paolo Cometta, Milan, Bronze Medal.
- Division 1—Bianca Arbib, Venice, Bronze Medal.
- Division 1—S. Candrian, Venice, Hon. Mention.
- Division 2—Prince Doria-Pamphilj, Rome, Silver-Gilt Medal.
- Division 2—Remigio Sciarra, Genoa, Silver Medal.
- Division 2—Attilio Barocci, Venice, Silver Medal.
- Division 2—Bianca Arbib, Venice, Bronze Medal.

CLASS V.

- Division 1—A. E. Fiecchi, Venice, Silver Medal.

* Grand Prize of the Exhibition.

Division 1—Giuseppe Lanzi, Rome, Bronze Medal.

CLASS VI.

Division 1—G. B. Cresto, Milan, Bronze Medal.
Division 3—Leonie Monchicourt, Milan, Bronze Medal.

CLASS VII.

Division 1—Enrico Melillo, Naples, Bronze Medal.
Division 2a—*Il Francobollo* (V. Gussoni, Milan), Bronze Medal.
Division 2a—*La Rivista del Francobollo*, Rome, Hon. Mention.
Division 2b—*Der Philatelist*, Dresden, Bronze Medal.
Division 2b—*The Philatelic Record*, London, Bronze Medal.
Division 2b—*Le Questionneur Philateliqne*, Paris, Bronze Medal.
Division 2b—*Vertrauliches Korresp. Blatt*, Hanover, Hon. Mention.
Division 2b—*Le Philatériste Français*, Paris, Hon. Mention.
Division 2b—*Revue Philateliqne Française*, Paris, Hon. Mention.
Division 5—A. Ravazzolo, Padua, Catalogue, Silver Medal.
Division 5—Th. Lemaire, Paris, Catalogue, Hon. Mention.
Division 7—C. F. Lücke, Leipsic, Albums, Bronze Medal.

CLASS X.

Division 1—Societa Filatelica Lombarda, Milan, Silver Medal.
Division 2—Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, Dresden, Silver Medal.
Division 3—Société Française de Timbrologie, Paris, Silver Medal.

CLASS XI.

Federico Barelli, Turin, Bronze Medal.
(Signed by the Jury).
Emilio Diena (Rome), President.
L. Immelen.
Ernst Stock (Berlin).
Ierlis A. Loli (Bologna).
Vittorio Capanna (Livorno), Secretary.

Lithography.

A Paper read before the Manchester Philatelic Society,

By W. W. MUNN.

This beautiful and useful art was invented about the year 1796 by Aloys Senefelder, a native of Prague, so is comparatively a recent acquisition. Senefelder, who was the son of a comedian, was born in 1771, and died at Munich in 1834. For some time he studied law, but owing to his father's death he was obliged to give up his studies, and in 1791 he joined a company of actors. In this pursuit he was unsuccessful, so he became a dramatic author, but with no better success, and he was reduced to copying music

for a livelihood. In the endeavour to discover an easier and more expeditious method of printing music in place of copying by hand, he was through an accident led to try litho stone, as a substitute for copper and thus got his first idea of lithography.

The discovery of lithography is told in many ways, but if the following account is to be relied upon it shows how valuable inventions often spring from trifles. After the first triumphant performance of Mozart's opera of "Don Juan" at Munich, Aloys Senefelder saw the theatre properly secured and retired to his small room to stamp the tickets for the following day. He had in his hand a polished whetstone for razors, which he had just purchased. This was a piece of litho stone, and was the only use to which this stone was put a century ago. Senefelder placed the whetstone on a table, along with a ticket stamp moistened with printer's ink, and a cheque on the theatre treasury for his weekly pay. A gust of wind swept the cheque off the table into a basin of water. Senefelder took the wet paper dried it, and weighted it down with the whetstone upon which he had accidentally placed the ink moistened printing stamp. Returning to his room next morning he was surprised to see the letters of the ticket displayed with remarkable accuracy upon the stone. The thought at once occurred to him, could he produce by such means copies of music, instead of by the laborious process of hand copying. He procured a large piece of the stone, and experimented with much success, until he finally invented the art of printing from stone, now known as lithography. This was an entirely different process from etching upon stone with acids, which was known several centuries earlier. After a long struggle against poverty and other obstacles, he was at length enabled to apply the new art on an extensive scale. He visited the principal cities of Europe to explain his invention, and on his return to Germany in 1810, he was appointed by the King of Bavaria, director of the Royal Printing Department at Munich, which he held until his death. In 1819 Senefelder published at Munich his work on "The Art of Lithography" which has been translated into many languages. France, Bavaria, and Russia all fostered the infant art. France, in particular, allotted a large sum of money for the purpose of encouraging it, where the process was greatly improved, and found employment for thousands of persons. As usual, our English Government did nothing to encourage the art, but strangled it by an almost prohibitory duty on litho stones. After about three years this was remitted, but the duty on the importation of foreign prints was also almost entirely taken off, which enabled the French lithographers to reap an abundant harvest. However, in spite of all difficulties the lithographers of Great Britain and Ireland struggled on until they have produced the finest specimens of lithography in the world, notably in landscape drawing and lithowriting.

Lithography is founded on the principle that

the particular kind of stone selected for printing purposes has a strong affinity for grease and water. When lines of a greasy nature are drawn on a litho stone, and the stone afterwards wetted, if a roller covered with greasy printing ink be applied to the stone, this printing ink will have more affinity for the greasy lines than for those parts of the surface without lines. Any dirt of a greasy kind accidentally or through carelessness coming in contact with the surface of the stone during the process of printing will receive the printer's ink, and show distinctly on the printed impressions. This accounts for many of the dots and dashes so dear to the heart of the advanced philatelist. In this way the greasy lines of the design on the stone are capable of receiving and imparting printers ink to absorbent paper or other substances, such as silk, linen, etc. The litho stone is a peculiar kind of limestone only found in a few parts of the globe, and unless new quarries are discovered there is a danger of the demand being greater than the supply. The best quality comes from Lohenhofen in Bavaria. The stone should be from 2 to 5 inches thick, free from flaws or foreign substances, and is very brittle, especially in frosty weather. The stone requires grinding down until it is perfectly level, with sand and water, either face to face or with a machine called a lavigator. Many firms now use steam stone grinding machines. Zinc is in many ways a fair substitute for litho stone, and sheets of zinc, faced with thin layers of stone have been tried, but so far without success.

There are various methods employed in lithography, notably drawing on the stone with pen, brush or crayon, engraving on the stone, and drawing on transfer paper, and transferring to the stone from engraved plates. Transferring on stone may be divided into three kinds, 1st transferring from original drawings or writings made on transfer paper, 2nd transferring from drawings made on stone to save the original from being worn out by constant working, 3rd transferring from type or engravings on steel or copper plates. The last named is one of the most useful applications of lithography in philately, and has been often utilized when a supply of stamps has been required in a hurry. As this process has been used in the production of many of our lithographed stamps such as Nevis, Queensland, &c., a description of the *modus operandi*, may prove of some interest to philatelists. Transfers from copper plates are made in the following manner. The copper plate is slightly warmed, and the transfer ink (which is a compound of tallow, wax, shellac, Castile soap, rosin, and lamp black) spread over it with a dabber, working the ink carefully into the lines of the design. The plate is then wiped with a piece of rag, taking care not to remove any of the ink out of the engraving. Rub the palm of the hand with whitening and pass gently over plate till every speck of dirt disappears. Care in these two particulars is very essential, as any ink taken out of the design will be missing in the transfer, and any particles

of dirt left on the face of the plate will be transferred with the design. The transfer paper is damped evenly on the back, placed upon the plate, and pulled through the press. Heat the plate again, and gently work off the transfer paper, which will have taken up the ink from the lines of the engraving. Take a clean polished litho stone slightly warmed, damp the transfer from the plate on the back, place it face downwards on the stone, and pull through the press several times. The transfer paper is well soaked in water and removed, leaving the impression in transfer ink on the stone, which is then prepared for printing from. If the composition is too damp, it causes the impression to be doubled in places. If the composition is not tough enough, or sufficient pressure is not used in pulling through the press, the result is broken lines. Thus we see how it is possible to have so many minor varieties on the stamps produced by lithographic transfer.

New Zealand.

NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.

It is notified, for the information of all officers, that a new issue of postage and revenue stamps of the values of ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s., will be made on the 5th proximo. For the present the supply of these stamps is limited, and they are to be sold side by side with the stamps of the present issue until a sufficient stock is on hand to enable the present issue to be superseded. The following is a detailed description of the new stamps:

ONE HALFPENNY (lilac-brown).—View of Mount Cook, in oval frame on shaded background, surmounted by curved inscription in white letters, "Postage and Revenue," and at top, by label with ornamental border containing "New Zealand" in coloured letters on white ground. Central design is flanked by sprays of ranunculus and celmisia, below which on each side are small oval labels surrounded by scrolls, and bearing figures of value on white ground, the value in words being in straight label at foot. (Designed by W. H. Young, Auckland, for 4d. stamp in orange; 2nd prize).

ONE PENNY (light-brown, with blue centre).—View of Lake Taupo, with Ruapehu in background, and cabbage-palm in left foreground, surrounded by semi-circular labels containing "New Zealand" in white letters on colour above, and "Postage and Revenue" in coloured letters below. Value in words in straight label at foot, broken at each lower corner by square containing figure of value. Ornamental spandrels. (T. Gaut, Wellington, for 5d. stamp; 1st prize).

TWOPENCE (Wine-red or claret).—View of Pembroke Peak, Milford Sound, surrounded by

oval band with inscription in white, "New Zealand Postage and Revenue." Figure of value at base of design, with ornaments on each side. Value in words at foot, in straight label, full width of stamp. Sides and top of stamp are enclosed by dotted border of Greek design and ornamental spandrels. (W. R. Bock, Wellington, for 1d. stamp; 1st prize.)

TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY (Antwerp blue).—Oblong (horizontal), view of Mount Earnslaw and head of Lake Wakatipu, with "phormium tenax," toitoi, and cabbage-palms in foreground. Inscription, "New Zealand" in white, "Postage and Revenue" in colour, at top of stamp. Value in figures only, enclosed in scroll ornament springing from lower right hand corner, and bearing name of locality (misspelt "Wakitipu"). Name "Mt. Earnslaw" in left-hand lower corner. (E. T. Luke, Melbourne, for 3d. stamp; 2nd prize.)

THREEPENNY (Light-brown).—Central design, a pair of huias on branch, surrounded by a circular border, inscribed "New Zealand Postage and Revenue" in white letters on colour, and broken at lower corner by Egyptian ornamentation. Value in words at bottom, divided in centre by shield of solid colour, with figure "3" in white. Upper spandrels are filled in with similar labels, bearing figures of value placed obliquely. (W. R. Bock, Wellington. In dark purple, to show the beautiful natural colour of the birds; present colour spoils the artist's intention. 2nd prize.)

FOURPENNY (Rose-lake).—View of White Terrace, Rotomahana, in oval dotted border, flanked by sprays of tataramoia, and broken at base on each side by bands containing inscription, "Postage," "Revenue." Name of colony at top of stamp, and value in words at foot, in straight labels. (E. Howard, Melbourne; 2nd prize.)

FIVEPENNY (Brown-lake).—Oblong (vertical), view of Otira Gorge, with snow-peak in background. Name in lower right-hand corner, also small circular view of Mount Ruapehu superimposed upon left foreground. Inscription "New Zealand Postage and Revenue" at top of stamp, and value in words at base, in straight label. (E. T. Luke, Melbourne, for 3s. stamp; 2nd prize.)

SIXPENNY (Sap-green).—Representation of kiwi "regardant," surmounted by semi-circular band of solid colour, bearing words "New Zealand" in white letters, and supported by oblique labels, "Postage," "Revenue," on left and right respectively. Value in words only at base of stamp, in straight label. The corners of the design, which has a distinctive appearance resembling a horeshoe, are filled in with ornamental scroll-work on shaded ground. (E. Howard, Melbourne, for 1d. stamp; 2nd prize.)

EIGHTPENNY (Steel-blue).—Large outline figure "8," supported by fern-trees and cabbage-palms on shaded background. Within the upper portion of the figure is an Imperial crown, and in the lower portion a view with Native war-

canoe over the word "pence" at base of figure. The lower corners of stamp contain circles with figures of value in white the upper corners being bevelled and filled with scallop ornaments. The words "New Zealand Postage and Revenue" are inscribed upon the curves of the last figure which forms the central device. (E. Howard, Melbourne; 2nd prize.)

NINEPENNY (Lilac).—Oblong (horizontal), view of Pink Terrace, Rotomahana, with tree-fern and nikau-palm at sides. The legend "Postage and Revenue" at base of picture. Value in white figures in coloured circles at each corner. "New Zealand" in arched inscription above, and value in words below, in straight label; both white letters on colour. (W. R. Bock, Wellington; in pink, for 5s. stamp.)

ONE SHILLING (Orange-red).—Representation of pair of kakas on branch, in colour on white background within fancy frame, having arched label "Postage" above "and Revenue" below. Name of colony at top of stamp, and value in words at bottom, in straight labels. Value in figures in circles at lower corners, above the bottom label. (W. R. Bock; 1st prize.)

TWO SHILLINGS (Blue-green).—Oblong (horizontal), view of Milford Sound in fancy frame, with title below in label, and clump of cabbage-palms on left-hand side above scrolled circle enclosing value in figures. The words "New Zealand Postage and Revenue" in white letters at top of stamp. (E. T. Luke, Melbourne, for 2½d. stamp; 1st prize.)

FIVE SHILLINGS (Vermilion).—Oblong (vertical), view of Mount Cook, with name in white label below. Inscription, "New Zealand Postage and Revenue" above, and value in words at foot, white letters on coloured ground. (E. T. Luke, for 1s. stamp; 2nd prize.)

It will be noticed there are two Mount Cooks, two Rotomahana Terraces and two Milford Sound designs).

All the above stamps are printed on white wove unwatermarked paper and perforate 14 to 15. The rectangular stamps measure about 18mm. by 22mm., and the oblong stamps 33mm. by 20mm., or, say, 12/16 in. by 15/16 in., and 13/16 in. by 15/16 in.

W. Gray, Secretary.

General Post Office, Wellington, 24th March, 1898.

(The information in parentheses after each description was furnished us by Mr. L. A. Sanderson.)

From the *Australian Philatelist*.

Discoveries.

FRENCH LEVANT.

Of the 20 piastres on 5 francs there exist two varieties having regard to the length and height of the surcharge.

The first issue measures 15½mm. by 1½mm., and a later issue 16mm. by 1mm.

From the *Echo*.

Roumania.

By the Editor.

Addition to the *Festschrift des Berliner Philatelisten Club zu dessen zehnjährigem Bestehen.*

As stated on page 75 a full description of the varieties of the 15 bani with beard could not be given because large blocks to ascertain the exact setting up could not be obtained. Since then, however, it seems that quantities of unused Roumanians have been found in Bucarest. Blocks of 10 of the 15 and 50 bani values have been met with, besides many smaller blocks. A Berlin dealer had a block of 38 of the 15 bani with beard, four stamps being always nicely obliterated with a large die in blue (Bucuresie and Oct. 1886!)

At the hand of larger material Messrs. Wassermann and Fraenkel find that with regard to the date of issue of this value all catalogues and articles have made a mistake. It had always been taken for granted that this value was issued with the remainder of the 1871 (beard) issue, in consequence the plate would have been set up in blocks of 10 in 5 pairs. This, however, is proved to be erroneous. They were set up in blocks of 8 in two rows, exactly in the same manner as the 1868 issue. From dated specimens the following dates can be seen: 5 April, 23 June, 26 June, 11 July, 16 July, 16 August, all 1872. This value therefore seems to have been issued only in 1872, and should be tabulated after the perforated issue of 1872.

15 BANI, Red, Carmine.

- Var. 1. The second C of CINCI resembles a 6.
- Var. 2. There is a red dot between the red lines over BANI.
- Var. 3. With an oblique line through the right foot of A in ROMANA.
- Var. 4. The lines over the N of CINCI are broken.
- Var. 5. The first I CINCIS is much thicker in the centre, and the S of the same word has a dot on the right.
- Var. 6. There is a small red dot before the I of BANI.
- Var. 7. The first A of ROMANA united with the frame by a coloured line.
- Var. 8. In front of the ear and through the lobe there runs a thin line starting from the ear-hole which sometimes can only be seen looking like a thread. Minor varieties in this stamp are a fine white line through the O of POSTA or a dot on the 5 in the right hand bottom corner.

United States.

THE ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

Opening of the Tenders, 30th March, 1898.

Once again the big paper combine which has controlled the making of stamped envelopes and newspapers has been defeated.

The opening of bids for furnishing the government with these supplies took place to-

day, and resulted in a complete surprise—the Purcell Envelope Company of Holyoke, Mass., outbid the combine on all items, and will doubtless receive the contract.

Four years ago when bids were opened the combine struck the same snag, the Purcell Company's proposal being \$110,000 in round numbers lower than the bid of the combine. After a short time, and before the new contractor got to work, an arrangement was made between him and the combine whereby the latter carried on the contract.

This is one of the most important contracts let by the government, involving as it does, a yearly expenditure of over a million dollars. Heretofore the department has insisted upon the use of but one kind of paper—that dried in lofts and known to the trade as "loft-dried." The combine, it is alleged, controlled all the paper of this class, and made it practically impossible for any one else to bid. The Purcell Company, however, four years ago made plans for building several large buildings where paper of this kind could be manufactured, and submitted a bid, which as above stated, upon comparison was \$110,000 lower than the one the combine put in. This was followed, as stated, by the arrangement between the combine and the Purcell Company.

It is understood that there has been some dissatisfaction between the two firms lately, which resulted in the Purcell Company putting in a separate bid this year and withdrawing from the combine. The contract is for four years, it may be stated, and calls for the manufacture of 598,554,250 stamped envelopes and wrappers.

The opening of the bids took place in the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general and attracted a number of bidders and those interested in the contract. Gen. Merritt personally superintended the opening of the bids.

There were two proposals offered by the department, one for loft dried paper, the other for ordinary paper. This distinction was made to insure competition, and there was plenty of it.

There were twelve bidders, and the majority of them submitted proposals.

It was known in advance that the contract really hinged upon the bids submitted for four items—item No. 5, calling for the first quality of extra-sized letter stamped envelopes, of which 355,957,000 were estimated to be necessary, item No. 3, calling for, approximately, 62,882,000 of first-class commercial size envelopes; item No. 12, calling for 40,747,000 newspaper wrappers, and item No. 13, calling for 50,742,000 gummed white or amber envelopes.

These were the important items in the bidding, and all interest centred about the prices for these.

The current prices the government is paying for these items is as follows: Item No. 5, \$1.30 per 1,000; item No. 3, \$1.22 per 1,000; item No. 12, 53 cents per 1,000, and item No. 13, \$1.37 per 1,000.

The lowest bids for these to-day, as submitted by the Purcell Company, were: Item No. 5, \$1.05; item No. 3, 80 cents; item No. 12, 50 cents, and item No. 13, \$1.10. So it will be seen at a glance how much the government profits by this bidding.

From the *Evening Star*.

Publisher's Notes.

I wish to draw attention to my new list of half-penny stamps published in the Advertiser this month.

My old list has proved so popular, and I have had so many enquiries for penny stamps as well, that I concluded to make a list of these as well as stamps at 1½d and 2d each, a list of which appears in the Advertiser this month.

I should again like to call the attention of publishers and editors of Philatelic Papers that I wish to exchange two copies regularly with them. If they desire to have their Journal noticed in the Review of Reviews portion of the Journal, they are particularly requested to send one copy to me, and one to the Editor, Mr. G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol-road, Alexandra Park, Manchester. In spite of repeated notices I find that many still send two copies to me. In future I cannot guarantee that any notice will be taken of their publications, unless one copy be sent to Mr. Duerst as so often requested.

I have had frequent applications for my wholesale List. I regret to say that the same is now quite out of print, but that I am at present at work upon another which I hope will be published shortly. It is at present quite impossible for me to give the date yet, but its publication will be duly announced in these columns.

I have managed to secure a few copies of the rare Sierra Leone provisional 2½d. on 2s. I have a copy of type 3 and a couple of type 1. Should any of my readers wish to secure a copy of this rare provisional, I shall be happy to give them full particulars on application.

I regret to say that my agents Messrs. Boulton and Co., of 75, Cheapside, London, have felt compelled to relinquish the agency for the Journal. At the same time I am happy to be able to inform my London readers that I have secured the services of the firm of Messrs. Riley and Nissen, 106, High Holborn, London. Sub-agents will henceforth receive their supplies from these gentlemen, and advertisers and subscribers in London can send their orders to them direct, which orders will, I feel certain, have their best and immediate attention.

With regard to my list of packets, which is in the hands of most of my readers, I can now supply them wholesale. Dealers wishing to purchase a good and cheap line of packets, are requested to communicate with me, when I shall be happy to communicate to them my special wholesale terms to dealers only.

I still have a few copies remaining on hand of the British Empire Postage Stamp Album compiled and arranged by S. C. Skipton. To clear these remaining copies I have decided to offer them at the following greatly reduced prices:—

Unbound in two volumes for 12s. instead of 21s., and bound 30s. in place of 42s. hitherto charged.

As I have only a few copies left, early application is necessary in order to prevent disappointment.

Owing to my annual stock-taking which takes place on July 1st for a week, I request the indulgence of my customers during that period. Orders received from June 30th and July 7th will be executed as quickly as possible, and in rotation as received.

WM. BROWN.

Decreets.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

No. 86.

The following correspondence which has passed between His Excellency the Governor and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the issue of a special Postage Stamp on 15th August next to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of this island by Columbus, is published for general information.

By Command,

EDWARD DRAYTON,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

4th May, 1898.

Governor to the Secretary of State.

Copy.

Grenada.

Grenada,

No. 34.

12th March, 1898.

Sir,—On the 15th August next the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada will take place, for on that day of 1498 Columbus, after passing through the Strait of Boca del Dragon which separates Trinidad from the Main Land of South America, sighted the islands of Tobago and Grenada, and called them respectively Asuncion and Concepcion.

2. It is my desire, which is shared by my Executive Council, to mark an anniversary of such interest and importance in the Colony's history by the issue of a special 2½d. postage stamp, of the design enclosed (subject to the discretion of the Crown Agents as to its size and colour) commemorative of the discovery, and I accordingly submit the proposal for your approval.

3. For sale to the public, I recommend an issue of 500,000 of the stamp, after which the plate can be destroyed; and should you approve of the proposal, I would ask that the Crown Agents may be authorised to take the necessary steps to give it effect in time to admit of the issue reaching the Colony about July next.

4. I append a requisition in duplicate on the Crown Agents for the supply desired.—I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) ALFRED MOLONEY,
Governor.

The Right Hon'ble

Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary of State to Governor.

Copy.

Grenada. Downing Street,
No. 48, 16th April, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 34 of the 12th of March submitting a proposal for the issue of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada by Columbus, and to inform you that I am prepared to approve of such an issue, and have accordingly caused the Crown Agents to be instructed to proceed with its preparation adopting the design marked *B.* enclosed in your despatch.—I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor

Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,

International Philatelic Union.

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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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d. and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

NEW MEMBER.

Reginald C. Farrant, Secretary, Williams and Co., Casilla, No. 989, Lima, Peru.

(Owing to Mr. Hinion's absence on his holiday, we cannot give the usual monthly report.

Ed. P.J.G.B.)



EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The usual Monthly Meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, on Monday, the 9th of May, at 8.15 p.m.

Present:—Mr. Adam Smail, Vice-President, in the chair, Dr. Ballantyne, and Messrs. Henderson, Richardson, Hobbs, Fleming and Fish.

Reference was made to the loss the Society had sustained through the death of Mr. A. C. Williamson, Advocate, 6, Moray Place; and on the motion of Dr. Ballantyne, which was carried, the Vice-President and the Secretary were instructed to convey to Mrs. Williamson a vote of deepest sympathy from the Society.

Mr. C. Forbes, East Ham, Essex, proposed by Mr. Fish, and seconded by Mr. Richardson, was duly elected a member.

It was decided that no further meetings should be held until September; and it was remitted to the Committee to make arrangements for an Exhibition early next Session.

Dr. Ballantyne showed a number of copies of the Five Francs of France, and pointed out some differences in size and in printing.

There then took place a display of British Stamps. Mr. Henderson's were arranged in one of Skipton's Albums, a volume that was much admired. Dr. Ballantyne's were in books carefully sketched out by himself with a place for each variety. Mr. Fish showed his collection of British Revenues.

At the close, a vote of thanks was passed to the members who had brought their collections, and had thus helped so materially to make the Meeting an enjoyable one.

The April Packet for Section II. and the May Packet for Section I. have returned to the Secretary, and all accounts have been paid up to date.

WILLIAM FISH,

18, Montpelier Terrace. Hon. Sec. and Treas.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, May 13th, the President in the chair, supported by sixteen members.

The Hon. Sec.'s report shewed that the number of members has increased to 66, and that 15 Ordinary and 14 List Meetings have been held during the winter, with an average attendance of 16. Allusion was made to the prominent position which the Society attained at the London Exhibition, to the success of the Exhibition held in Manchester at the opening of the Session and the Lantern Exhibition given early in the present year, and also to the satisfactory manner in which the whole season's programme has been carried out.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the interest which the public of this neighbourhood are now taking in Philately, and expressed his regret and that of the members generally that ill-health should necessitate the retirement of Mr. Harrison from the position of Hon. Sec., which he has so admirably filled for two years.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer shewed a

balance in hand, and that of the Hon. Librarian announced several gifts of books and magazines to the Library.

Sheets to the value of £1026 7s 8d nett have been circulated by the Exchange Packet Committee.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Officers:—

President.—W. Dorning Beckton.

Vice-Presidents.—F. Barratt. E. Petri.

Hon. Secretary.—G. Fred H. Gibson.

Assist. Hon. Secretary.—C. H. Coote.

Hon. Treasurer.—G. B. Duerst.

Hon. Librarian.—J. C. North.

Hon. Sec. of Exchange Packet.—W. Grunewald.

Committee.—J. H. Abbott, W. Grunewald, W. W. Munn.

Committee of Exchange Packet.—T. Oxley, N. Wanstall.

Mr. Munn proposed that in future all stamps in the Society's Packet be priced subject to a discount of 50 per cent for cash, such discount to be forfeited by any member who fails to pay within 14 days of the despatch of his account by the Packet Secretary, unless he can furnish an explanation which will satisfy the Packet Committee, in which case they may remit the whole or any part of such penalty. This was seconded by Mr. Harrison and carried.

G. FRED H. GIBSON,

Hon. Sec.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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surer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., Official Address, 208, Birchfield-road, Birmingham.

May 19. Paper—Stamps of Egypt—Mr. G. Johnson.

Messrs. L. C. Raphael, N. J. Vidovick, W. Brettschneider and L. A. Sanderson were unanimously elected members.

Mr. G. Johnson then read his paper on the Stamps of Egypt, illustrating it by means of his collection. The two types of each value in the first issue and the minor varieties of the second issue received careful attention.

THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, Major G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.; Vice-President, R. Tyeth Stevens, Esq.; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mr. W. A. Walker; Exchange Sec., Dr. C. E. Russel Rendle; Committee, H. Tucker, F. A. Cocks, R.N.

The fifteenth Ordinary Meeting of the 7th Session was held at No. 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, 4th May, at 7.30 p.m., eleven members being present—the Vice-President in the chair. The date for the Annual Meeting was fixed for May 25th. The main item on the Agenda was to accept the resignation of Mr. Mr. Miller as Hon. Secretary, Treasurer and Exchange Secretary. After some remarks by the Chairman the following resolution, on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. H. W. Mayne and supported by Mr. Walker, was passed:—

That this Society receives and accepts Mr. Miller's resignation as Hon. Secretary, Treasurer and Exchange Secretary with extreme regret, and begs to record its sense of its indebtedness to him for the valuable services he has rendered during the three years he has held the offices. It also begs to express a hope that the reason of his resignation, *i.e.*, his proceeding to London, may result in the achievement of his immediate object and his future general welfare.

Mr. W. E. Harvey at the same time resigned his office of Assistant Secretary. This was accepted with extreme regret, and a hearty vote of thanks accorded him for the valuable services he had rendered. Mr. W. A. Walker, of Garfield House, Stoke, Devonport, was then unanimously elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and Dr. C. E. Russel Rendle, of 7, Buckland Terrace, Plymouth, was appointed Exchange Secretary. A paper from Mr. Walker followed, bearing on certain issues of the Stamps of the British South African Company, and of the 2nd Republic of the Transvaal, and special attention was called to varying peculiarities of type and surcharge. At its conclusion Mr. Walker was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

The Sixteenth Ordinary Meeting of the 7th Session was held at No. 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, 18th May, at 7.30 p.m., five members being present—the Vice-President in the chair. The Rev. E. A. Donaldson contributed

an exhaustive paper on the Stamps of Russia, dealing fully with varieties of paper, watermark, perforation, etc. After passing in review the locals and certain special issues requisitioned for the Levant, Poland, etc., Mr. Donaldson discussed the 12 issues proper of the Empire that date from January 1st, 1858, illustrating his remarks throughout by his own collection, and acknowledging his indebtedness to the section on Russia as treated in Scott's Catalogue for Advanced Collectors. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the reader of the paper.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Plymouth Philatelic Society was held at No. 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, May 25th, at 7.30 p.m. The Reports of the Hon. Secretary and of the Hon. Secretary of the Exchange Branch shewed that the past Session (97—98) had been distinctly satisfactory, as the financial deficit had been diminished by more than one half, and the record of the Exchange Packet was in every respect an unqualified success. Papers had been read or notes contributed of philatelic interest at fourteen meetings, and an interest shown in the Society's work that augured well for the future. No exhibition or Display of Stamps had been held, as it was not deemed advisable to incur fresh expenditures in this respect. Through the Exchange Branch stamps had been circulated to the value of £473 10s, and as many as 663 copies had been sold in one Packet alone (*viz.*, December, 1897). The success of the Packet was a matter of congratulation to all concerned in its circulation. The Hon. Treasurer's Report was also satisfactory, pointing to a diminished deficit of £1 1s. 7d., and calling attention to the fact that in the future the Ordinary and Exchange Accounts were to be combined.

The following officers were elected for the Session of 1898—99:—President, Major G. H. Stockdale, R.N.; Vice-President, R. T. Stevens, Esq.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Walker, Esq.; Hon. Secretary Exchange Branch, Dr. C. E. Russel Rendle; Committee, Rev. E. T. Fyffe, R.N., F. A. Cocks, Esq., R.N., H. Tucker, Esq.

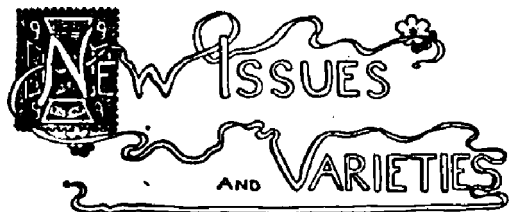
W. A. WALKER,
Hon. Sec.

THE SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—The October packets came back from their supplementary rounds on May 22nd, and sheets were returned, and accounts submitted with the least possible delay. Sales were as follows:—

November AA Packet	£84 14 2
„ AB „	£83 3 1
„ BA „	£42 2 3
„ BB „	£39 11 11
Supplementary round of	
AA and AB Packets	£54 0 1

December A packets have been circulated among a certain number of non-contributing buying members, and are expected back in about a fortnight's time.

On May 25th, 199 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £2,217 11s. 2d., were made up into four packets and despatched on their rounds. Many rare and obsolete stamps (such as a complete collection of provisional Oil Rivers, Nigers, and Central Africans) were offered much below catalogue prices. Australians and Spain were also very strongly represented. Six new members have joined since last month. Packets will be made up during the summer months, but members who propose to leave home should notify all changes of address to the Secretary. Foreign Philatelists are invited to join and send sheets, and arrangements will be made for them to receive equivalents for stamps taken in cash or exchange as may be preferred. Packets are sent out intact, the member who is first on list having an opportunity of taking all the bargains. For rules, etc., apply to Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.



By S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The new tariff for compensation for loss of Inland Registered Letters has necessitated the application of a fresh plaster to the backs of the Registered Envelopes. Of this new Plaster there are two varieties in size.

British East Africa. An Error is noted on the Indian Envelope of 2a. 6p. on 4a. 6p. with the name spelt 'BIRTISH.'

Canada An extremely ugly Envelope has been issued with an embossed head of Queen to left in the centre of an engine turned oval and with the name 'CANADA' above.

E. 3c. vermilion on white wove, size 147×88m.

Ceylon. The highest value is reported by the *Timbre Poste* as being surcharge 'On Service.'

Off 17. 12c. black and lilac-rose.

Gibraltar. Mr. Cansino informs us that he has heard that owing to the decreasing value of the Spanish peseta, it has been decided to go back to stamps with English currency.

Morocco. We have a copy of the 25c. Gibraltar surcharged with 'Morocco'—'Agencies' in two lines, the whole set probably exists.

25c. black and blue.

Grenada. Mr. Slinger informs us that the Colonial Secretary has approved of an issue to commemorate the 400th discovery of the island.

Mauritius. During March the 2c. cards ran out and recourse was had to surcharging the 6c., both single and double cards. The surcharge consists of '2 CENTS' and bar over the stamp, and a bar over the words, 'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.' The copy of the Reply Card seen by the *Monthly Journal* had the lower portion cut away to remove the inscription 'THE ANNEXED CARD,' etc.

P.C. 2c. in black on 6c. purple on buff.

2c. " on 1st half of 6+6c. purple on buff.

2c. " on 2nd half of 6+6c. " "

New South Wales. Messrs Smyth and Nicolle have sent us a copy of the 6d. of the current type printed in a very bright green.

6d. bright green.

New Zealand. Of the new issue it appears that the first plate of the 2½d. stamp had an error, the name of the lake was spelt 'WAKITIPU' instead of 'WAKATIPU.' In addition the tablet at bottom was inscribed 'MT. EARNSLAW' and the words 'POSTAGE and REVENUE' were placed under 'NEW ZEALAND' at the top of the stamp. The errors were printed and sent out to New Zealand and are being used there. The stamps in the hands of the Agent General in London are of the new and correct type, and hence it is this type that has been illustrated in all the papers.

2½d. blue error, 'WAKITIPU.'

Queensland. The wrapper has appeared with instruction in six lines according to the *Australian Philatelist*.

W. 4d. green on manila, instruction in six lines.

South Australia. The same paper notes the 2½d. deep blue, perf. 13.

Victoria. We have seen copies of the Charity Stamps. The 1d. (sold at 1/-), has the head of Queen in a shield superimposed on the circle of a coin with Crown above. The coin has the value 'ONE PENNY' at sides, and 'POSTAGE' at bottom, the name is in a tablet at top, on the top of the shield is the word 'CHARITY.' The 2½d. (sold at 2/6) has the Queen's head in an oval at left, and at right a scaled female nursing two children, and value in words at bottom. The stamps are of large size, and are watermarked V over crown, perforated 12½.

1d. deep blue.

2½d. brown-red.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentine. The *M/J* notes an error, the current 5c. being printed in the colour of the 2c.

5c. green, error.

Austria. The Bohemian Card with the long s. mentioned in February appears to be inscribed 'Deutsch-Bohlm,' instead of 'Bohm,' only.

Belgium. *Congo.* Two new values of the current series has been issued to take the place of the same values with head of King Leopold. The shape is oblong.

3f. 50c. vermilion, black centre, native village.

10f. green, " stern wheel steamer.

Denmark. Mr. Pemberton showed us lately a copy of the 1870 2s. blue and grey, perforated 12½, which we do not find catalogued anywhere.

The following has appeared with the new perforation 12½.

1370. 2s. blue and grey, perf. 12½.

500. purple and brown, perf. 12½.

Iceland. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the lately issued '3 prir' on 5a. with the surcharge inverted.

Ecuador. We have seen the following Fiscal Postals similar to the 10c. mentioned last month. The surcharged stamps have the value in words.

- F.P. 1c. in black on 5c. blue.
- 2c. carmine.
- 4c. in red on 20c. blue.

France. *Indo-Chine.* The current stamp has been surcharged 'Colis Postaux.'

- 10c. black and blue, surcharged in red.

Morocco. The Reply Card with the inscription 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE' at top, has been surcharged '10 CENTIMOS' for use here.

- P.C. 10+10c. in carmine on 10+10c. black on bluish.

Zanzibar. According to the *M.J.* the 1a. on 10c. brown Postage Due exists with the surcharge inverted and in blue.

Hayti. According to the *Post Office.* The following varieties of the lately issued 2c. on 20c. exist.

- (a) Inverted surcharge.
- (b) Double " " "
- (c) " " " one inverted.
- (d) Trip'e " " "
- (e) With one or more of the letters missing due probably to bad printing.

Holland. *Dutch Indies.* The following envelopes are reported to have been surcharge '10' in black.

- F. 10 in black on 12½c. grey.
- 10 " " 15c. brown.
- 10 " " 20c. blue.
- 10 " " 25c. violet.

Liberia. According to the *I.B.J.* the Registered Envelope has now the 'R' in an oval and the colour of the stamp is changed.

- R.E. 10c. bright red, size 220 x 100mm

Morocco. *Tangier-Larache.* This is a fresh post to issue stamps. The design according to the *T.P.* consists of a standing native female in a plain rectangle with 'MOROCCO' at top and the names of the two towns on either side and value below.

- 5c. lilac on white, perf 11½.
- 10c. blue " "
- 20c. olive " "
- 25c. green " "
- 50c. grey " "
- 1p. blue " "

Montenegro. Various Continental papers speak of a change of colour of the current stamps.

- 2n. blue-green.
- 3n. red.
- 5n. ochre.
- 7n. violet-grey.
- 10n. red-lilac.
- 15n. claret.
- 25n. blue.

Orange Free State. The *A.J.P.* describes a new variety of the 1½d. Post Card. The type of the numerals on the 2d. stamp differ, and there is no stop after the 'd'

- P.C. 1½d in black (on 2d.) black on white.

Servia The colour of the Foreign 10p. card is now

- P.C. 10p. carmine-red.

Uruguay. The *M.J.* notes the following surcharged 'OFICIAL' in black, also

- 1897, 5c. red and green, 'PAZ' surch. inverted
- Off. 1883, 5c. black and blue, imperf.
- 1897, 2c. " red-lilac.
- 5c. " green.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

New South Wales. There seems to be an epidemic of perforations here. The current stamps are coming perf. 11 x 12 and perf. 12.

Queensland. The *Australian Philatelist* notes a copy of the 2d. of 1882, with the name apparently spelt 'QJEENSLAND' the first stroke of the 'U' being defective. This is probably quite accidental, and due to some carelessness in the printing.

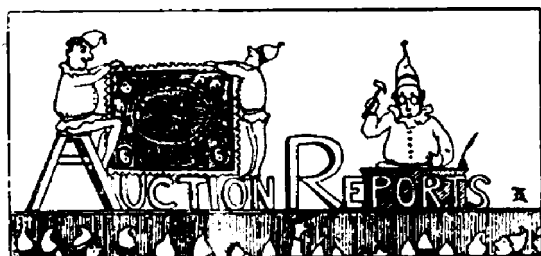
Brazil. We have a vertical strip of the current 1000r. imperforate horizontally.

Holland. *Dutch Indies.* It is said that the shades of the current stamps have been slightly changed, owing, no doubt, to a fresh printing having taken place.

Salvador. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a sheet of the 2c. 1896 with surcharge 'FRANQUEO OFICIAL' inverted.

Spain. *Cuba.* The *T.P.* notes that there are four types and four minor varieties of the 25c. Card of 1879.

Transvaal. The 5/- stamp has been issued, though chronicled for some time. The stamp is all in grey and the value is inscribed '5 SHILLING.'



* Unused. † On Original.

The following have held sales since last report:—

Messrs. VENTON, BULL & COOPER, 110th sale, 28th and 29th.

		£	s.	d.
31	Sydney, 2d., Plate II., fine pair	5	0	0
95-6	" " id., Plate I.*	£3	3	0 & 3
105	N.S.W., 1860, 5/-*	6	15	0
139	Hawaii, 1853, 5c., sheet of 20*	7	15	0
140	" " 13c. " "	22	0	0
249-50	Tasmania, 1d. blue, strip of 4, £6 6 0 & 5 10 0			
263	" " id. blue, pair*	4	0	0
349	Westralia, 6d. bronze, fine	3	15	0
418	Queensland, 1860-1, clean-cut perf., 1/-*	3	10	0
449	" " 1881, 10/- brown, pair*	12	0	0
466	Victoria, 1862-3, no wmk., 1d. green, gum*	4	7	6
486	Victoria, 10d. slate, wmk. 8, gum*	3	0	0
498	" " 5/- blue and yellow*	12	5	0

Mr. HADLOW, 127-8-9th sales, May 9, 10, 11th.

77	Gt. Britain, I.R. Official, 10/-	2	7	0
78	" " " £1	2	12	0
80	Holland, 1st issue, 5, 10, 15c., pair of each*	5	5	0
108	Levant (2k.) brown and blue*	3	14	0
171	Cape, woodblock. 4d. on entire†	3	0	0
279	Bahamas, no wmk., rough perf., 6d. gum*	4	0	0

280	Bahamas, no wmk., rough perf., 4d. gum*	2	10	0	190	Natal, 1st issue, 1d. blue used with 1860, 1d.†	4	10	0
288	Bahamas, C.A., perf. 14, 4d.*	2	10	0	213	Oil Rivers, 5/- on 2d.*	4	7	6
292	Barbados, 5/- pink*	4	5	0	215	„ 10/- on 5d.*	8	5	0
305	„ large star, 4d. brown-red*	4	12	6	239	U.S., Providence, entire sheet	7	10	0
306	„ C.C., 12½, 6d*	3	3	0	247	„ 1869, 90c.*	3	10	0
332	Buenos Ayres, ship, 4p.	5	10	0	262	„ State, set to 90c.*	5	0	0
333	„ „ 5p.	6	5	0	275	B. Columbia, perf. 14, 10c., pair*	5	2	6
360	Grenada, 4d. on 2/-, strip of 3 including upright 'd.'	4	0	0	277	„ „ 1\$.*	4	12	6
446	St. Lucia, 1/- black on orange*	3	0	0	278	B. Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta	5	0	0
450	„ C.A., 1/- orange-brown*	3	0	0	283	B. Honduras, 6 in red, 6 in black on 10c., both inverted on†	5	0	0
508	Trinidad, litho., blue, early	4	12	6	298	Tobago, C.A., 6d. ochre	3	15	0
585	Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d.*	3	3	0	317	Peru, medio peso rose	7	10	0
Messrs. VENTON, BULL, & COOPER, 111th sale, May 12th and 13th.					Messrs. CHEVELEY, 129th sale, May 14th.				
3	Gt. Britain, 1840, 2d., gum*	3	0	0	„	PUTTICK & SIMPSON, May 17th and 19th.			
7	„ small crown, perf. 14, 2d*	4	0	0	„	BULL & Co., 49th sale, May 19th and 20th.			
20	„ I.R. Official, 5/-, 10/- £1	7	0	0	Mr. HADLOW, 130th sale, May 23rd.				
75	Naples, 50g.*	4	8	0	Messrs. CHEVELEY, 130th sale, May 24th and 25th.				
83	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½g.*	5	7	6	Mr. R. S. GRAY, 12th sale, May 31st (Glasgow).				
109	Spain, 12c., inverted frame	4	8	0	Messrs. CHEVELEY, 131st sale, June 6th.				
117	Geneva, 5+5c.	4	2	6					
130	Tuscany 2s., pair used with 1s.†	21	0	0					
185	Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., nicked	6	0	0					
189	Natal, 1st issue, 1d. blue, 1d. red used together†	7	10	0					

IMPORTANT.

—◆◆◆—

All Publishers are requested to forward one exchange copy to the Editor, GEO. B. DUERST, 22, ATHOL ROAD, ALEXANDRA PARK, MANCHESTER, and another exchange copy to the Publisher, WILLIAM BROWN, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

All who do so will receive two copies of this Journal in Exchange.



JUNE 16, 1898.

Philately in the States.

The International Philatelist—St. Joseph, Mo.

POSTAL FACTS.

From the records of the Post Office Department in Washington it is ascertained that the first postal service ever established on the North American continent was a private affair, controlled by Andrew Hamilton, whose place of residence is not given. The system extended from Savannah, Ga., on the south, to Falmouth, Me., on the north, and was accomplished at very irregular intervals by means of stage coaches and mounted riders.

Under the Federal constitution Samuel Osgood was the first officer put in charge of the mails by the Government, and he is therefore entitled to the unique distinction of being the first United States postmaster. It was not until forty years after the adoption of the Federal constitution that the Post Office Department was elevated to the dignity of a cabinet portfolio. In 1829 William T. Barry, of Kentucky, took his seat in the cabinet as the first Postmaster-General.

Until 1845 the old colonial methods of carrying the mail by stage coach, and at rates controlled exclusively by distance, prevailed. In that year, however, the modern era of postal progress began. In 1847 the Government began to issue stamps for the first time, while in 1853 stamped envelopes made their appearance in the various postal establishments throughout the country. In 1855 registered letters were transmitted through the mails for the first time, and in 1863 the free delivery system was inaugurated in the larger cities. In 1864 the money order department sprang into existence, and in 1865 the railway mail service was put in operation. It was not until 1873 that postal cards made their appearance, and not until 1877 that the international postal union, which to-day embraces nearly every country on the globe, was fully perfected.

In the growth of our American postal system the development of this vast country, reaching from the Lakes to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean, is distinctly reflected. There is no other

system on the globe which embraces such a vast sweep of territory or comprises so many individual post-offices as the American postal system.

The Eastern Philatelist—Newmarket.

UNITED STATES.

The following able resumé of the sizes of the grills used on the 1868 issue will no doubt interest those of our readers, that make the stamps of the United States their special hobby. For all collectors studying these stamps carefully and minutely the subject will be one, that will give them endless pleasure, though we must admit may try their patience. By the following we hope their labour will be lessened.

At the beginning I might say that the above title as usually applied is a misnomer, for the United States government began the use of the grilling machine in May, 1867. Our country was the first to adopt this method of preventing the washing or cleaning of stamps and their use for the second time. So, as I have said, the authorities ordered the postage stamps to be embossed, and the first value so prepared was the three-cent, which was first issued in this condition on May 8th, 1867, the stamps being in design and colour the same as the three-cent rose, of 1861.

First as to the method of grilling or embossing: The grill was merely a series of regular cuts in the paper, each cut being in the shape of a cross and the crosses arranged in horizontal and perpendicular rows, with similarly depressed rows of paper (which appeared in relief on the other side) between these raised or embossed rows. The cuts were applied by running the sheet of stamps beneath a steel roller, having in relief on its surface similar small crosses, which produced the small cuts during the process. The stamps were grilled before being perforated.

As I have said, the first stamp to be so treated was the three-cent value, and was "grilled all over," or rather the whole surface was embossed, the roller having these small raised cuts over its entire surface. This stamp is one of the very scarce ones, but is not nearly so much so as are the five and thirty-cent values, similarly grilled all over, which are among the extreme rarities, as but a very few of each are known.

These three values are the only ones which had the entire surface embossed, so far as is known.

In the grilled-all-over stamps the impression was made from the back, making the grill or crosses stand out in relief on the face of the stamp. This grilling the entire stamp macerated the paper to such an extent that it was made so pliable that in separating the stamps from each other many became torn, so in August, 1867, the grill rollers were altered by having several rows of the points cut off in each direction. This had the effect of leaving only an oblong square block of embossing on each stamp, which answered the purpose of an entire grilling. I might here say that on account of the paper being rendered so pliable by the entire grilling as above referred to, most of the specimens of the "all-over" stamps are minus many perforations, and a copy with full perforation is hard indeed to find.

The size of the grill as cut down measured 13 by 16 mm., consisting of 16 rows of 20 crosses each. This grill, as well as all subsequent issues, was, on the contrary, usually impressed from the face of the stamp, making the crosses appear in relief on the back, and the perpendicular and horizontal ridges of paper between the rows of crosses stood out on the face of the stamp. Then, too, we find specimens of the three-cent in which only half rows of squares appear, making the grill measure from $12\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 15 to 15 mm., instead of being full 13 by 16 mm.

Early in January, 1868, a new size of grill appeared, first on the three-cent value and later on in the year on five others of the series, and this date is the one usually applied to the series. The exact date is January 8th, 1868. These values were of the same design as the corresponding ones of the 1861 issue and were grilled usually with 14 by 17 rows, measuring 11 by 14 mm. Sometimes this varies and the grill is found 13 by $16\frac{1}{2}$ rows, measuring only $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 mm., to 15 by 18 rows, which measure $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$ mm., but for convenience sake they are all classed under the common term of "11 by 14."

The values so treated were the 1-cent, blue, 2-cent, black, 3-cent, rose or red (usually the latter shade), 10-cent, green, 12-cent, black, and 15-cent, black. The higher values and the 5-cent have not been so far discovered with this large grill. It is possible that this grill was used only for a short time, as the 5-cent value is not known bearing it and it had appeared grilled with a smaller grill (to which I will presently refer), before May of that year.

While treating of the larger sized grills, I might say that the three-cent value has been seen with a grill measuring 15 by 18 mm., although it is very rare. Another odd size grill is found on the three-cent, also as well as the two-cent, and measures 12 by 14 mm., or $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 rows of points. I do not regard the 12 by 14 grills as being worth more, nor are they any more interesting than the rest of the

odd or unusual size grills, although recent cataloguers have placed a greater commercial value on them.

Later in 1868 the 24 and 30-cent appeared grilled, and in February, 1869, the 90-cent came in a similar condition and the small or common grill with which the whole series was treated, is known as the "9 x 13 mm." and in this case the number of points on the grill roller was cut down so that each block showed $16\frac{1}{2}$ rows vertically and 12 rows horizontally, although varieties are met with showing 12 by 16 rows, and some 12 by 17. As there was no five-cent value in the succeeding issue, that value of this set was in use up to the latter part of 1870, the balance of the set being superseded by the 1869 set in that year.

It is a pity that more interest is not taken in this set, so full of varieties and offering such a large field for study; but the reason probably is that on account of the designs being the same as those of the preceding issue, they are not regarded as being sufficiently distinct enough in variety to warrant much time being spent on them. On account of this lack of interest, these stamps have not brought as large prices in the market as the more attractive 1869 set, although in the catalogues they are priced in most cases nearly as high, but if the number issued goes for anything, they should be worth far more, as a comparison of the amounts issued, as shown by the tables in Tiffany's History, will show a much smaller number of the 1868's than the 1869's. These numbers are approximately as follows:

	1868	1869
1 cent,	9,638,600	24,988,100
2 cents,	46,440,000	114,058,000
3 "	231,773,300	530,346,800
5 "	1,006,400	6,363,700 (6c)
10 "	3,076,070	5,770,130
12 "	2,087,575	4,388,875
15 "	868,080	2,360,740
24 "	167,453	414,325
30 "	214,000	513,180
90 "	26,870	77,650

If the values were fixed at all in accordance with the number of stamps made, the 90 cent. of 1868 ought to be worth \$60, taking the 90 cent, 1869, at \$20; but to this unfortunate lack of interest in this set (and to the fact I attribute the greater part of the cheapness of this set), has kept the price of the 1868, 90 cent., down to \$18.

Many collectors have seen fit to ignore the entire set, contenting themselves with the 1861, unembossed set, some making the plea that as the designs were the same as the previous set there was really no difference; yet these same collectors will accept a single design of a British Colonial with three or four different watermarks and as many varieties of perforations, and give them spaces in their albums. Other collectors fear counterfeit grills as in the 1870 set; but to the best of my knowledge there are very few bogus grills in this series;

in fact I remember seeing but one—a thirty cent—and it was a question as to whether the grill was good or bad, it having been submitted to an expert, who gave the unsatisfactory verdict, "doubtful."

In closing, I might mention some of the various forms of "oddities" found in this set. Oftentimes the grill is divided one-half, showing each at the right and left sides of the stamp; occasionally, but not so often, it is divided so that the halves or portions show at the top and bottom. This shows that the sheet had been fed under the roller so that portions of two or more blocks of squares struck each stamp. I say "or more," for I have seen stamps showing portions of four grills, one at each corner. Then again, a sheet will be fed to the roller twice, showing two distinct grills on each stamp. I have seen one stamp which had gone under the roller three times and had, in fact, almost the appearance of being the "all-over" variety.

Since writing the beginning of this article I have had the pleasure of examining one of the four known copies of the five cent "all-over," which is the property of the New England Stamp Co., and is valued by them at \$800. This copy was originally one of an unsevered pair on the cover, its mate being now in the Ferrari collection.

The Virginia Philatelist—Richmond.

BERGEDORF.

The following article from the pen of John Paalow, the son of the Postmaster at Bergedorf from 1838 until after the issue of stamps, is in our opinion a conclusive proof that the so-called errors were really trials, and as such have never been issued. The question of these two errors, so much advocated by Mr. Moens has always been a debatable one. Some authorities have been siding with Moens, the majority however have of late years come to the conclusion that the two stamps were only trial printings and not used. That their deductions are correct will be seen from the following.

In the January number of *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* there is an article which questions the veracity of the statements made by me in the December number of *THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST*. What was written of the Bergedorf issue is just as I remembered them, and I must confess, that when I wrote the article for *THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST*, I did not even know that Mr. Moens had ever written a treatise on the stamps of Bergedorf. Since then I had the opportunity to see this treatise and in it the letter referred to by *Stanley Gibbons' Journal*, and still I cannot see what there is in it to alter anything I have said in my article.

Mr. Moens first gives the official notice emanating from the administration of Bergedorf on Oct. 17th, 1861, in regard to the issuing of postage stamps on the 1st of November follow-

ing, and this official document does not mention any but the five stamps:

- ½ sch. black on blue.
- 1 sch. black on white.
- 1½ sch. black on yellow.
- 3 sch. blue on rose.
- 4 sch. black on brown.

Anyone who knows the attention which is paid in German official publications to the minutest detail concerning the matter spoken of in such publications will understand that if it had ever been intended to use any of the proofs of the ½ sch. black on lilac and 3 sch. black on red this official announcement would have mentioned that fact. Mr. Moens says himself this document would plainly establish the fact that the two stamps in question are only essays if it were not for a letter from the postmaster who issued the stamps in 1861, and to make the matter as plain as possible, I shall give the letter as found in Mr. Moens' treatise together with Mr. Moens' comment thereon, and the English translation of both:

"Pour l'émission des timbres anciens de ½ sch. lilas et 3 sch. noir sur rose, qui avaient été émis a titre d'essai, il n'a pas été fait de publication officielle, par la raison que ces timbres étaient, destinés a être changés, leurs couleurs étant difficiles a reconnaître a la lumière.

Les pourparlers et débats y relatifs ont toujours été échangés directement et de vive voix entre l'autorité supérieure et moi, ce qui fait qu'aucun acte officiel qui y ait rapport ne soit a trouver.

La première motion qui ait été faite pour l'introduction des timbres poste, date de 1859, grâce a mon initiative.

Cette lettre est bien la preuve que les deux timbres en question n'ont été émis qu'en attendant l'exécution du nouveau tirage. La mort de ces timbres était décidée avant leur apparition: de là, un avis officiel qui ne les mentionne même pas.—

TRANSLATION.

"For the issue of these ancient stamps of ½sch. lilac and 3 sch. black on rose, which were issued in the nature of a proof (or essay) edition, there has been no official publication, for the reason that these stamps were destined to be changed, their colours being difficult to distinguish by lamplight. The conferences and debates relative thereto have always been exchanged in person and verbally between the superior authority and myself, which is the reason that no official act bearing on the subject can be found.

The first motion that was made for the introduction of the stamps dates from 1850, thanks to my initiation."

This letter is surely the proof that the two stamps in question were only issued while awaiting the execution of the new edition. The death of these stamps was decided upon before their appearance, thus they were never mentioned officially.

The original of this letter to Mr. Moens was written in German, no doubt, and translated into French. Every translator knows how difficult it is to give in a translation just the right shade of meaning expressed in the original and I am not afraid to assert, that if the German text of the letter was produced, it would be found that it does not convey the meaning that these two stamps were *issued* in the sense of a postal

emission, but that the meaning was that they had been made as proofs, essays, experiments or whatever else you may call them, but never issued as stamps to do postal duty. Then taking Mr. Moens' comment that this letter would indicate that these two stamps were only issued provisionally until the new printing could be obtained. The second part of the letter itself refutes this assumption. It says plainly that the negotiations, etc., were always carried on personally and verbally by the postmaster and the authorities. Who were these authorities who had to pass upon the question but the Visitation of which my former article spoke of, and which came to Bergedorf every summer, if memory serves me right in July, but certainly not later than August. Now if these debates, etc., were always carried on *à rira roe* and the conclusion arrived at while the Visitation remained there one week in Bergedorf, does it stand to reason that from that time forward until the first of November following, when, according to official announcement the stamps were first issued, there should not have been time enough to prepare the two stamps along with the other three in the colours intended?

The stones were ready engraved, so nothing remained to be done but the printing; so there could certainly not have been the slightest necessity to use the proof sheets as provisional stamps.

I think it will strike any unbiased reader that this letter was evidently written in answer to a letter of enquiry ingeniously worded by some one who had knowledge of the proofs of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and 3 sch. in different colours than those in which the true stamps were issued. That Mr. Moens had that knowledge I have explained in my previous article and that having gotten hold of all the proofs he would naturally be inclined to have them officially recognized and as such made of some value.

An omission on Mr. Moens' part is to give the date on which this letter was written and also does he fail to state whether this is the whole of the letter or if it has given him further private information. One must almost incline to the latter belief for how else can Mr. Moens in his work give the emissions of Bergedorf as he does, namely:

Issue of November 1st, 1861—
 $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on lilac,
 1 sch. black on white,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on yellow,
 3 sch. black on wine-red.
 4 sch. black on brown; and then:
 Issue of November 10th, 1861—
 $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on blue.
 3 sch. blue on rose,

thus going entirely against the official announcement of the administration of Oct. 17th, 1861.

Though young at the time I was an ardent stamp collector and in and out of the post-office every day, times without number; as in those days the post-office was not a building entirely given over to official uses, but was conducted

in two rooms on the ground floor of the building which the postmaster occupied with his family.

I assert again that not one of those disputed $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. lilac and 3 sch. black on red ever did postal duty, for if it had, I am sure I would have seen it.

The question may be asked, why should I have only made this statement after a lapse of nearly forty years.—The answer is a simple one. In 1863 I gave up stamp collecting, and it has only been in very recent years that I have taken it up again and it was when the Editor of THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST asked me to write my recollections of the issue of the stamps of Bergedorf, that I have told in writing what I know about that matter.

When, however, in the years that have passed, I have come in contact with stamp collectors, I have always told them the same thing and warned them not to purchase those rarities (!) at fancy prices.

I submitted my article to my father for his opinion, and his answer was, that he thought I could vouch for every statement I had made.

If further proof of the correctness of my statements was needed, I could refer to researches made by German philatelists, who evidently have found out that those two stamps are nothing but proofs. Senfs, in their catalogue of 1892 quote them as stamps, and give a valuation for unused and used specimens. Senfs, in their catalogue for 1897 call them "Proof impressions which were not issued," and as such it is about time that our catalogue and album makers save the space which the mention of these essays takes up in their publications.

The American Journal of Philately—New York.
 UNITED STATES.

The following good description of the secret marks of the 1873 issue (printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.) from the pen of John N. Luff will no doubt help our readers in arranging their stamps.

ONE CENT.—A small curved dash in the first pearl at the left of the numeral "1."

TWO CENTS.—A short diagonal line below the colourless ball at the left of the "S" of "U.S." This line can only be seen on very clearly printed copies. But if, at this point, the space between the ornamental outline of the panel which is inscribed "U.S. POSTAGE" and the first vertical line of the background (counting toward the left) is blurred or partly filled with colour, it may be accepted as an indication of the presence of the line. On all the stamps printed by the National Bank Note Co. this space is quite clear and white.

THREE CENTS.—A heavy shading below the upper fork of the ribbon which bears the word "THREE."

SIX CENTS.—In the curve of the ribbon bearing the word "SIX" the first four lines, counting from the left, are recut and deepened.

SEVEN CENTS.—Two small semi-circles drawn around the ends of the lines which outline the ball in the lower right corner.

TEN CENTS.—A small coloured semi-circle in the white ball which terminates the right hand end of the panel inscribed "U.S. POSTAGE."

TWELVE CENTS.—The two white balls of the "2" of "12" have been cut away until they are nearly crescent shaped.

FIFTEEN CENTS.—In the triangle in the upper left corner, two lines at the lower angle have been deepened and form a sort of "V."

TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.—The star at the extreme right of the semi-circle above the medallion five lines have been much deepened and two others slightly so.

THIRTY CENTS.—No secret mark has been discovered on this value, though the engraver who added the marks to the other stamps is positive that the thirty cents was similarly treated.

NINETY CENTS.—Five lines of the star in the upper right corner have been deepened.

The Continental Bank Note Co. did not make new plates for the twenty-four, thirty and ninety cent stamps. They did not print any stamps of these values before the year 1874 and then felt themselves safe in using the plates.

Continental Philately.

Revista del Francobollo—Rome.

THE 2 SOLDI OF TUSCANY.

Many collectors, even advanced ones, are unable to explain the rarity of this Tuscan stamp, which is daily rising in value. The incredulous, who think nothing of spending thousands of francs on foreign stamps of doubtful rarity, live on in the expectation that, sooner or later, the 2 soldi will turn up amongst some lot of Tuscan letters, in which the different values of the series are represented; or that its value will considerably diminish, a value which they say is fictitious among dealers. And meanwhile the 2 soldi is conspicuous in their albums by its absence!

The following fact sufficed to convince me of the rarity of the 2 soldi. A few years ago I found in an Umbrian village, at an old surgeon's house, a complete series of a medical journal, which was printed at Florence. The series commenced in 1852, and went past 1860, many numbers still retaining the wrappers intact, the postage being exactly 2 soldi, viz., Lire 0,084.

I was in fact agreeably surprised to find over 100 specimens of the 1 soldo in every possible shade, but not a single 2 soldi! And yet they came from Florence itself, the capital of Tuscany, where the Post-office ought certainly not to have been short of any of the postal values then in use. In order, however, to convince others, it is necessary to quote official documents and dates.

The 2 soldi was issued, along with the values of 1 soldo, 2, 4, and 6 crazie in consequence of a decree of the Tuscan Post-office, dated 10 March, 1851. The said values came into use—though in but a very scanty way, the franking of letters being at first limited to correspondence between Tuscany and the States of the Italian-Austrian Postal Union—on the 1st April, 1851.

To this first issue belong the varieties on blue paper, whereas in the second printing all the values of the series appeared on grey paper, almost white. The 2 soldi on this latter paper is much rarer than in the first, having had a still shorter existence.

It was, however, soon recognized that the 2 soldi was a value of little or no use, and seeing also that such value, if required, could be made up by two stamps of 1 soldo, or with a 1 crazia (Lire 0.07) and 1 quattrino (Lire 0.014),—new values issued, the first on the 1st July, 1851, together with the 9 crazie and the second on the 1st September, 1852, for the postage of newspapers,—the value of 2 soldi was suppressed on the 1st December, 1852.

From the foregoing it will be seen, that this stamp was in issue during a very limited period, and moreover, that even during that period the numbers used were very insignificant. It is, of course, possible that in a few rare instances, specimens may be found on letters of a later date, a circumstance which might easily be accounted for by some specimens having been forgotten in some country post-office, or by some private person having had a supply of this value, which were used afterwards.

Reprint of Lubeck.

By C. Lindenberg.

From the *Postwertzeichen*.

For some time the question has been debated in philatelic journals, whether the first issue of Lubeck, 1859, has been reprinted or not. The first to give notice of such reprints was Moens in the *Timbre-Poste*, January, 1884, when he says: "The stamps of Lubeck issue 1859 have been reprinted on unwatermarked paper and it is said in small number (100 sheets of 25 stamps). It is quite possible, that specimens of the 2, 2½, and 4 sch. on this paper will be sold for originals."

Considering the source nobody doubted the existence of these reprints, although they could not be obtained, even Moens had none to show. He had simply published the item, as he had received it from a German collector.

Mr. H. Wilde in a paper read before the Philatelic Society of Lubeck in 1889 (Jan. 24) stated that the plates were deposited in the archives of the State, but were used once more in 1871, when a wounded Saxon soldier lying in the hospital there obtained the permission of the Senate to make reprints of these old stamps to be sold for his own benefit. Afterwards the plates were again deposited in the archives.

Whereas Moens thinks they were reprinted shortly before his notice, perhaps in 1883, Wilde says they were made in 1871. It had been known for a long time that reprints of the 1853 issue were made for the benefit of a wounded soldier in 1871, but these Wilde does not mention.

The note published by Moens was copied by Dr. Kalckhoff in his catalogue of reprints and it was added that the reprints could not be found in the market. Dr. Rommel in his work on the stamps of Lubeck says that he could not discover any reprints, and in order to finally settle the matter wrote to the Senate of Lubeck. The official answer he received was that the I issue had not been reprinted in 1883, nor before nor after. Dr. Rommel adds to this, that if such reprints exist, they must have been done privately, as the stones were in the archives until 1890, when they were handed over to the Postal Museum at Berlin. This last remark the author says it not correct. But the question of reprints seemed to have been settled. Further enquiries addressed to Mr. Moens elicited no additional light in the matter, and it was decided to cross the note respecting these reprints out. The official letter of the Senate does not seem, however, to have affected the opinion of collectors. It was still stated that reprints existed, but that they could not be found. Most of the catalogues also gave their existence (Sens excepted).

Knowing all this I was not a little surprised when a few months ago a Mr. Paul Kirchner came to see me and stated that he was the wounded soldier, for whose benefit in 1871 the reprints had been made, and not only of the II but also of the I issue. He produced blocks of the II issue and a few stamps of the I issue, and I must say in the artificial light at a glance they did not differ much from the originals. As the name corresponded with the one given by the Secretary of the Senate as the receiver of the reprints of the II issue, I could not have any doubts as to the truth of Mr. Kirchner's statements, and I requested him to sell me for the Postal Museum, if possible, a whole sheet of each of each value. This he has done and I have a sheet of each value of both issues. He confirms Mr. Wilde's statement, that he had petitioned the Senate when lying wounded in the hospital to grant him the concession to make and sell the reprints to enable him to live and gives as the year 1871, whereas the Secretary of the Senate says Spring 1872. The sheets of the reprints contain, as Moens said, 25 stamps in 5 rows and measure 143-147 by 112-115 mm. The 25 stamps themselves measure 110-110½ by

96½-99 mm. The blocks have not been put on quite evenly, so that the width at the top differs from that at the bottom. The same is the case in the originals. They also vary, especially in the ½ and 2 schilling values.

The paper of the reprints is smooth and thin, but the paper of the originals is still thinner. It is unwatermarked, but shows small white specks which resemble a little the watermark. The gum is white and shows yellowish only in those places where too much of it has remained whereas the gum of the originals is always yellow to brown. The gum on the originals is always thick and uneven, causing crackling, whereas the gum on the reprints is thin and mostly even.

The best sign by which to recognise reprints is, however, the colour. The colour of the reprints is generally fresh and clear. The most difficult to recognise is the ½ schilling. The colour is nearly identical, although the lilac is a little too reddish. The reprinted 1 sch. is deep yellow, whereas the originals are reddish yellow in 1859 and light yellow in 1862. The 2 sch. is more deep brown than red-brown. The 2½ sch. is too much lilac. The 4 sch. is much too dark.

According to the owner only 10 sheets of 25 stamps of the first issue were reprinted, so that only 250 sets exist. He also states that he can produce the bill of the printers, Messrs. Rathgens (these were the printers of the originals,—The Ed.)

The reprints of the II issue are well known and were printed like the originals in 5 rows of 10. They are badly executed, the embossing of the eagle has practically disappeared, and the colours are quite different. The ½ sch. is greyish green, the 1 sch. too dark, the 2 sch. violet and dull, the 2½ sch. is Prussian blue instead of ultramarine, and the 4 sch. much too dark. The 1½ sch. is too red, and the 1¼ sch. has not been reprinted. Mr. Kirchner states that of this issue only 5 sheets of each value have been printed. All of them must be therefore scarce.

Mr. Krotzsch in the *German Briefmarken Zeitung*, commenting on the above does not believe the statement of Mr. Kirchner, that only 10 sheets of 25 stamps of the I issue have been reprinted. To judge from the large quantity of unused stamps still in existence the official remainders must have been much larger or more reprints must have been made. Of course it is quite possible that Mr. Kirchner did not receive more than the quantity stated, but if he did not, who did?



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union
and the Scottish Philatelic Society.

VOL. 8.

JULY 15, 1898.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 91.



9d.	£70.
10d.	£80.
11d.	£90.
1sh. 0d.	£100.
1s. 1d.	£110.
1s. 2d.	£120.

At present a gummed label with the list of fees is affixed on the back, in future no doubt this list will be printed in blue.

EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

JULY 15th, 1898.

The Government of Finland is offering large quantities of obsolete stamps for sale to the highest bidder.

The last two 20 cent stamps of Hayti are being cornered by speculators.

The publishers of the International Album have decided to provide spaces in the new edition for all the so-called speculative stamps.

The new rates coming into force on the 1st of May for insurance on registered letters in Great Britain are as follows:—

FEES.	LIMIT OF COMPENSATION.
2d.	£5.
3d.	£10.
4d.	£20.
5d.	£30.
6d.	£40.
7d.	£50.
8d.	£60.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, in a letter to the *London Philatelist*, writes: "I spent some time investigating the Post Office at Athens, and found a most extraordinary state of affairs. From what I can gather in those journals that haven't been lost in the post on their way to me, the Olympian Games issue is supposed to be still in use; so it is, with the exception of the 1, 5, 20 and 25 lepta. These latter can be bought both perf. and imperf. (Athens print). If you ask for not more than 5 or 10 the clerk gives you perforated stamps; if you want more he doesn't like parting with the perforated ones which seem precious, but insists on your taking imperforate. If you want to frank a letter abroad you must either use stamps face value 30 lepta instead of 25 lepta, or use an ordinary 25 lepta stamp, for which you have to pay 30 lepta at the post office, although the denomination has not been changed. This is on account of the depreciation of the money."

It is stated that there will be a change in the new issue of Canada stamps. Many of the French-Canadians are kicking because no figures appear on the stamps, and not being able to read English they cannot make out the

different values. Should this take place the current issue will most certainly be a good thing to keep.

The above comes from America.

The following are the numbers of the stamps printed for the use of the Turkish post-offices in Thessaly:—

- 10 paras green, 413,400.
- 20 paras rose, 413,400.
- 1 piastre blue, 313,400.
- 2 piastres orange, 313,400.
- 5 piastres violet, 300,000.

The plates, &c., are said to have been destroyed.

Would it be correct to call Central and South American stamps bearing the inscription UN REAL bogus?

H. Decker, Hanover, was condemned to one month's imprisonment and costs for changing stamps that had been sent to him as an expert.

According to the *Colleccionador de Sellos* the following are the numbers of the 180, 300 and 600 reis, slanting figures of Brazil, that can be found in collections at home.

- 180 reis, 33.
- 300 reis, 34.
- 600 reis, 29.

One Brazilian collector is the proud possessor of a block of 4 600 reis, in mint condition.

The news of the sudden death of Joe F. Beard, one of the most popular philatelists in the Western States, and Secretary of the American Philatelic Association, came as a great shock to his many friends. He was only 46 years old, and died at his home in Muscatine, Iowa.

Hayti is to have a new set of stamps ranging from one cent to one dollar. They are being printed in the United States, and will bear the portrait of the President of Hayti, T. Simon Law.

A new issue of postage stamps will be made in Holland to commemorate the coronation of the young Queen this year. Professor Stang has been commissioned to paint the portrait, which will be used as the copy for these stamps.—*N. Y. World*.

One of the best novelties that have come under our notice lately are postcards with illuminated views. Every window, door, or other opening in a house or church is cut through, and with a thin orange coloured paper pasted over the back to write the address on, it looks, when holding the card up to the light, as if the buildings were illuminated inside. Especially water scenes with the reflection of the moon on the water and the various lights on board the

ships look charming. The manufacturer of this delightful novelty is W. Hageberg of Berlin.

An interesting conference took place on the 5th inst under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, as Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom, of representatives of all the Colonies and dependencies of the Crown, to consider a proposal for an imperial penny post. The Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster-General of Canada, as representing the Dominion, moved that the rate of postage for letters, other than inland letters, throughout the entire extent of the Empire, should be reduced from the present rate of twopence-halfpenny per half ounce to one penny. Canada has always been favourable to the idea of an imperial penny post, and, as far as the Dominion itself is concerned, is prepared to make good any loss that may result. Nearly two years ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated his willingness to consider the proposal of reducing the foreign and Colonial postage from twopence-halfpenny to twopence. But the European Postal Union, which met at Washington, refused to entertain the idea. Whether anything will come of the present movement it would not be easy to prophesy, but if all the Colonies show the same spirit as the Dominion of Canada, an imperial penny post is within measurable distance. At present the financial condition of Australia is believed to be the most serious obstacle to the proposal.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons has been appointed to act as Chief Justice of Bombay during the absence on leave of Sir Charles Farran, Kt. The acting Chief Justice is an ardent philatelist and President of Philatelic Society of Bombay.

The Hon. William Mulock, Q.C., Postmaster-General of Canada, quite overshadows our own P.G.M., the Duke of Norfolk, whom he has come to consult on various postal questions, in the matter of academic distinction. He is an M.D., and L.L.D., a gold medallist in modern languages, and a retired professor of renown.

In one of our contemporaries we read the following: "All advertisements for the *April* number should reach our offices not later than first post Saturday, July 9th." (The italics are ours). We sincerely congratulate the publisher of this philatelic paper on his luck in having already all his advertising space filled until *April*. We really would not like to mention the name of the paper, otherwise intending advertisers might be disgusted to have to wait so long and go elsewhere. But how about the predicted slump?

The current Newfoundland 1 cent changed to green arrived already by mail at the beginning of the month.

Postal Union Facts.

The United States takes precedent over all the other countries in the Postal Union in the number of post offices within its territory having 71,258, while Germany the next in order has 37,640. Then follow respectively Great Britain, India, Canada, France, Russia, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Portugal, Japan, and Switzerland.

When the ratio to area and population is considered, however, the relative positions are considerably changed, Switzerland leading and the United States being sixteenth. Germany is second and then follows Great Britain, Portugal, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Roumania, Austria, France, and Hungary, Japan and Victoria.

In the number of postal employés the United States also ranks first having 195,720, while Germany with 175,759 comes second. Then follows in order Great Britain, France, Russia, India, Austria, Japan, Italy, Hungary, Canada, Switzerland, and Spain.

The United States also shows a larger average mail to each inhabitant than any other country. Then in order ranks New South Wales, Great Britain, New Zealand, Victoria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, France, Germany, Sandwich Islands, Argentine Republic and Canada.

The relative developments of the countries is instanced by the miles of postal routes over railroads and by other means. In rail routes the United States largely exceeds any other, having nearly as many miles as the next dozen together. Germany follows next and then comes France, Russia, Hungary, India, Canada, Austria, Italy, Argentine Republic, Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, and New South Wales.

In other than rail routes the United States also leads, Russia is second and India third. Then in order follows Germany, Japan, Austria, Canada, Dominican Republic, Norway, France, Italy, Hungary, and New South Wales.

Of the various countries Great Britain's post system pays the largest net income being nearly twice that of France, then in order follow Russia, Germany, Spain, Hungary, and Belgium. All the countries except fourteen show a surplus.

Of those where a deficit exists the United States has the heaviest being \$9,807,043, Argentine is next with a million and three quarters, and then in relative rank Canada, New South Wales, Dutch East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Uruguay, Chili, Luxemburg, Siam, Bosnia, and Norway—the latter's deficit being but a trifle over \$14,000

From the *Era*.

Guatemala Reminders.

To be sold by auction.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered that the following postage stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc., commemorative of the "Exposicion Centro Americana," be sold at public auction:

Postage Stamps.

82,376 1c. lilac
112,870 (1-12) 1c. carmine
215,942 2c. slate blue
237,106 6c. orange
630,070 10c. blue
69,046 12c. carmine
1,339 18c. black
69,423 20c. red
78,359 25c. brown
81,083 50c. dark violet
92,573 100c. green
97,145 200c. magenta
97,515 500c. dark green

Envelopes.

72,162 2c. lilac
44,098 6c. orange
87,066 10c. blue
93,561 12c. black

Postal Cards.

66,689 1c. lilac
88,923 Interior service 3c. orange
85,436 Foreign service 3c. blue
93,585 Interior service 6c. red
92,386 Foreign service 6c. grey
95,743 Special delivery 12c. brown

Wrappers.

94,420 6c. blue-green
95,385 10c. violet

Proposals for the above may be sent the Postmaster General until July 31st next, and must be sealed and bear the following inscription:

"Licitacion de Signos y Sellos,"

Secretaria de Fomento.

Guatemala, April 25, 1898.

Correspondence.

Penang, Straits Settlements,
1st June, 1898.

Dear Sir,—

According to the Reuter's telegram dated London, 26 May, the S.S. Mecca was wrecked at Sandheads, and the *Pinang Gazette* states that the English mail for Penang, Perak, etc., was lost.

The Post Office authorities state that this was the mail which should have left London May 6th.

Hoping that this may be of interest to your readers who may have written by that mail.

Yours faithfully,

W. N. CULLIN.

Pinang Gazette has an "i" instead of "e" in the word Penang which is a new or more recent spelling.

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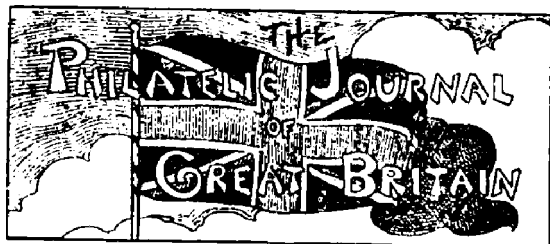
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



JULY 15TH, 1898.

The New Art.

It seems hardly possible that such a steady and stay-at-home hobby as philately could furnish sensational news of any description with the exception, perhaps, of an occasional crime perpetrated for the sake of the acquirement of the stamps owned by the victim, the Delahieff murder case a short time ago being

one in point. Nevertheless an article has been going the round of the press which is sensational enough and therefore palatable food for the penny dailies. This article states that stamp collecting is doomed, that high priced stamps will not exist in future, that nobody will pay high prices for any stamps, etc., etc., and why?—simply because a new printing process called *Graphotypy* has been invented, by means of which it is claimed that any print, whether in black and white or colours can be reproduced in its original colour and so perfect that even the greatest experts would be deceived.

We are getting quite accustomed to receive sensational news, which has not an atom of foundation, and when this is confined to the daily press we have no serious objection to urge, but when philatelic papers in all seriousness publish an item of news in a way calculated to dishearten even the staunchest friends of philately, we feel it is time a little light was thrown upon the matter, which is the cause of the alarm.

To do this we must in the first instance endeavour to give an account of *Graphotypy* the name by which the new art is known and of the manipulations necessary to make these reproductions.

The general principle of the new art is that every print, be it in black and white or colours contains a certain but varying quantity of ink or colour. This ink or colouring matter can be sub-divided as follows:

A: The chief portion, which adheres to and penetrates the paper or other material, upon which it is printed. The more porous the material the more ink or colouring matter is, of course, absorbed.

B: The superfluous portion, which dries and for the time adheres to the paper or other material, but which, if taken away would not make the print appear to have deteriorated in the least.

The inventor of the new process, Mons. Itasse, admits that the superfluous portion is in most cases much the smaller quantity and to this admission we shall refer later.

It is claimed that by *Graphotypy* this superfluous portion of ink or other colouring matter can be abstracted from the original as a negative and transferred to another paper as a positive. The necessary implements are a brush, *graphotypical* paper and a fluid the composition of which is known only to Mons. Itasse. Two operations are necessary to obtain a good result, the first to transfer the superfluous ink to the graphotypical paper, when a negative would be the result, and the second to transfer it from the negative to the new paper, when we should have, of course, a positive. The *modus operandi* is as follows: Wet the graphotypical paper with the secret fluid, if too wet dry with blotting paper, lay it on the subject to be treated and apply gentle pressure. The negative obtained in this manner can be kept for some time without deterioration. If a positive is wanted wet the negative with the secret fluid, lay it on a moderately sized paper, apply gentle pressure

and lo and behold, the trick is done, at least so says Mons. Itasse. Instead of one rarity of the first rank you have two, which according to the inventor are so exact in every respect, that you could not tell the original yourself if the two copies got mixed. *Graphotypy* is not only applicable to stamps, but to any print, and is especially dangerous in the case of ink-written documents, such as deeds, bills of exchange, cheques, etc., because in writing with ordinary ink there exists always a large superfluous portion that is capable of being abstracted and used in the way we have described with good results.

Of course our concern lies with the reproduction of stamps and then only of extremely rare stamps, because the superfluous colour suffices only to make *one* copy. The process would be much too tedious and unprofitable for common stamps.

Let us examine the process and see whether there is any ground for alarm and in doing so it seems to us the admission of Mons. Itasse, that the superfluous ink or colouring matter especially in a postage stamp is much smaller in volume than that adhering to and penetrating the paper, is a very important one, for even if *all* the superfluous colouring matter be taken from the original, and in a like manner *all* again be transferred to the new paper, what would be obtained? Something admittedly less dense in tone than the original, and therefore not a true fac simile. A further stumbling block in the way of the forger, who might want to profit by this new invention is the perforation, the watermark and the paper. The only result of *Graphotypy*, as far as we can imagine, would therefore be the duplicating of rare stamps having neither watermark nor perforation, there being still room for much improvement amongst the forgers in these departments.

The inventor admits also, that in order to duplicate colours it is of the highest importance to study the composition of every colour, and not only that, but of the component colours in each stamp to be duplicated, as the secret fluid must be altered to suit the requirements of every colour, otherwise the original stamp might be utterly destroyed. We don't fancy the owners of Post Office Mauritius, first issue Sandwich Islands or Moldos will be in a great hurry to have their specimens exposed to such a risk, apart altogether from the other obvious objection which the owners of such rarities would have of duplicates being manufactured. Moreover when one bears in mind the many difficulties the inventor will have to face we venture to predict he will find it an extremely hard matter to induce owners of rare stamps to entrust them to him for such a nefarious purpose. We maintain, in spite of Mons. Itasse's statement to the contrary that the process itself must retain a stamp of its pristine condition inasmuch as the process removes that colour which

the inventor is pleased to call superfluous, but which to the trained eye of the philatelist is the one thing which raises an ordinary specimen in tone to one of rare beauty or *vice versa*. Assuming our contention on this head to be correct, what further conclusion do we arrive at? Why, that although the original stamp is damaged by the removal of the superfluous colour the article obtained by means of the transfer of such superfluous colour cannot possibly be so good as the original article even after it has been treated, for we have seen the superfluous colour is not equal to the colour which is left on the original and from where is the deficiency to be made up? Perhaps Mons. Itasse will enlighten us.

There is one more point we want to refer to. All stamps have certain peculiarities in appearance by which a philatelist can say that this stamp is engraved in *taille-douce* or in *epargne*, that that stamp is lithographed or surface printed and so on. Now all the products of this invention can have no better appearance than rude lithographs or paper transfers, in fact that is exactly what they are. The postmarks again would give them away, for surely there is a vast difference between a lithographed postmark and one properly applied.

As a proof of the practicability of his invention Mons. Itasse sent to *L'Illustration* an envelope made by the aid of *Graphotypy* to illustrate the article, that appeared in that journal. This envelope was franked with a 9d. English obliterated Cologne, with a 2c. French obliterated Venezia and a 10 pf. German obliterated Berlin, all bearing the date 23.2.98. The stamps are in their original colours and negative, the obliterations and the address are positive and are said to have been taken from original letters.

These confirm in a very marked way the observations of a general kind we have made. They also show, if these are the best productions Mons. Itasse can turn out, that considerably more has been claimed for the new art than it deserves, for the specimens in question, even if printed as positives would scarcely deceive a collector of the smallest experience. As we expected and as we find, these productions at the very best have a very flat and smooth appearance, there is nothing in the whole process that can make the design or the impression seemingly to stand out from the paper. The colours of the reproductions also confirm what we ventured to predict, before we saw the illustration, they being at the best of a very washed out appearance.

We think we have shown to our readers some of our reasons, why the new art will not affect us as philatelists, how it will act in reference to documents or other ink-written matter we leave to others, whom it may concern, to deal with.

International Philatelic Exhibition at Utrecht.

This exhibition was opened at the Tivoli on the 25th of May, and it cannot but be said that it was well worth a visit by philatelists. Especially in the matter of exhibits of Dutch stamps very fine collections were shown. The whole was admirably arranged on tables 8 to 11 metres long, all covered with red cloth, making a very fine sight upon entering the hall.

The exhibition was in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the existence of the Philatelic Society at Utrecht.

The principal exhibits were as follows:

T. W. Oewel, Wapenvelde, exhibited only Asiatic stamps. The greatest attraction were his Afghanistans, of which he showed 103, then followed Bangkok (22), Bamra, Ceylon, Hyderabad, Faridkote, Formosa, Japan, Kashmir, Labuan 6 on 16c. first issue, 6 on 8c. reversed surcharge, 2 Scinde on letter, Selangor, Strait Settlements, and a fine lot of Shanghai.

G. F. Leliman, Heerde. Holland and Colonies unused and used. A very fine collection rich in blocks, types and shades. Blocks of the 1852 issue, of the 10 and 15c. 1864, the 1857 imperf., the 3c. orange 1891 printed on both sides. Amongst the obliterations we saw a 5c. 1852 issue obliterated in red with a die which was in use in 1829. Colonies complete, also a very fine show of proofs and essays.

R. Ehrenbach, London. This exhibitor sent his fine fleet of Buenos Ayres practically complete, used and unused. All the various printings and papers were shown and this exhibit undoubtedly attracted very considerable attention. The value was estimated at £20,000, and the collection consisted of over 600 stamps.

A. Fleischmann, Esslingen, On., showed a very fine collection of Würtemberg, used and unused, practically complete, although we missed the 2 mark unused.

G. Raymakers, Stratum. Some very nice rarities.

H. J. Cruyff, Utrecht, showed a collection of 1 unis on 2 sheets, complete including postage and unpaid letter stamps.

A. H. van den Berg, Utrecht. First issue of Egypt, the new stamps of Vasco de Gama, German Colonies in Africa.

H. R. Oldfield, London. Bolivia, used and unused. This exhibitor showed his magnificent collection of this country, on 86 sheets, whole plates, types, blocks, shades, made up plates of the 5c. lilac plate VII., the 500c. black of 1867 and 1871.

A. C. Vos, Amsterdam, Rarities specially of Old German States.

C. J. van den Berg, Utrecht. Rarities from all countries on 11 sheets, principally of Old German States and Australia.

J. Staats Boonen, Dresden. Principally Holland in made-up blocks.

H. Schäfer, Amsterdam. Holland and Colonies, used and unused. A splendid collection and well arranged. We saw the 10 and 15c. 1867, 1st type perf. 10½, 15c. 1857 2nd type perf. 13½ x 14 and 12½ x 12, the 15, 20 and 25c. 1872 issue perf. 14, the 5c. yellow on letter, a strip of five gl. 5 used, Dutch Indies a block of the 5c. port of 1874 used, etc., etc. As member of the Jury this Exhibitor could not compete in the open class, where undoubtedly he would have obtained a medal, a special jury prize, however, was awarded him.

A. H. J. Sandvos, Amsterdam. Luxemburg complete in shades.

C. George, Lisbon. Portugal complete, over 650 stamps.

J. E. W. Twiss, Bilt, showed his large collection of Europe, containing many rarities, though we were sorry to see so many defective specimens, also some forgeries.

Anth Begeer, Utrecht, a collection of about 3,000 Europeans. This collection showed very little care, the stamps were on yellow sheets and seemed to be torn out of an album.

Jos. Visser, Amsterdam, only 48 stamps and cards.

A. W. Polman, Amsterdam. The best collection of stamps on entires in the exhibition. He also showed a complete set of the Periodicals of the United States.

Jonkheer C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, Domburg. Holland and Colonies, used and unused. A magnificent collection, though we missed some of the rarer perfs. In sheets and blocks it was undoubtedly the best collection in the exhibition. The 5 cent ultramarine we saw in a strip, types I., II. and III. together, Dutch Indies unused block of 5 cents first issue, Curacao and Suriname, first issue on blue paper. His show of proofs was also very fine, an essay of the 1864 issue engraved by Kaiser is said to be unique. In most cases the names of the engravers as well as of the printers are given. His collection of postcards of Holland and Colonies is said to be the best in existence. It contained the rare 5 cent with brown border on two kinds of cardboard of Holland, the 12½ cent of Dutch Indies with the large blue and the small black surcharge 5 etc.

Julius Stier, Haiger, showed photographs in the size of stamps to be put on postcards or used as letter headings.

C. A. v. d. Abeelen, Rotterdam. 373 rarities used and unused: Zurich, Brit. Bechuanaland £1 and £5 used, Barbados 5 sh. carmine used and unused, a pair of 1d on half 5s., Turks Island, Trinidad, United States, etc.

D. M. de Heer, Rotterdam. Rarities only. Error 5 bani blue of Roumania, early Ceylons, surcharged Philippines, surcharged Straits, early Mauritius, England, and Switzerland.

J. L. v. Dieten, jun., Rotterdam, showed a magnificent collection of Virgin Islands, in all over 500 stamps. Sheets of the 1, 4, 6d. lilac, 6d. rose and 1s. of the first issue, besides of the ½d. green 2½d. etc. of the later issues. Used

and unused in blocks, strips and single specimens, also on entires.

The next exhibit was without name, but nevertheless extremely interesting. On three sheets were shown a great many chemical changelings of the stamps of Holland present issue. The 5c. in the colour of the 12½c., the 12½c. in a whole range of shades, the 15c. red, brown, and black, the 20c. in blue and green, the 22½c. in blue, the 25c. in grey, the 3c. even appeared with brown border. Very interesting to all collectors, as it is a clear proof of what can be done by chemistry.

Anton M. von Hoek, Rotterdam. Spain (282) Philippine (235), Cuba, Porto Rico, etc. (324), all unused. We noticed the whole set of the 1850 issue on thick paper and the 12 cuartos, 5, 6, and 10 reales on thin paper, 3 Madrids, the six issues of 1855-1864 complete, also the issues from 1865-1889 including all the 19 cuartos and 10 pesetas.

Th. Lemaire, Paris, Ceylon, a magnificent collection used and unused, practically complete, Roumania showing tête-bêche varieties almost complete, though a good many perfs. of the later issues missing, postcards of Holland and Dutch Indies and of Belgium.

L. A. Beusar, Amsterdam. Cape of Good Hope and United States of America, all the Departementals were shown, as also the Periodicals including the \$60.

R. Weidenhagen, Hamburg. About 1,600 Greece, which seem to have been arranged after Glasewald. A good many shades were shown, though unfortunately some of the early Athens without figures on the back seemed to be absent, at least they were not specially marked.

Amongst the Philatelic Literature we noticed :

Dr. E. Diena : his work on the stamps of the Romagna.

C. Dieckmann : his History of German States.

Th. Buhl and Co. : "Philatelic Record."

A. Coyette : "Revue Philatelique Francaise."

C. Diena : his work on the Municipal Stamps of Italy.

P. Kohl : Album.

Th. Lemaire : Albums.

J. C. Auf der Heide, S.H.D. : Albums, addressbook, etc.

M. J v. d. Water : 10 plates and 3 vases decorated with stamps.

H. G. G. van Steensel van der Aa : Stamp-mosaic.

J. Ed. Allebe : 5 pictures of old Amsterdam.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Class A.—For Collectors.

A : For the best collection of the stamps of Holland and Colonies *unused*.

1st prize, gold medal, G. F. Leliman, Heerde.
2nd prize, silver-gilt medal, Jkh. C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, Domburg.

B : For the best collection of the stamps of Holland and Colonies *used*.

1st prize, silver-gilt medal, G. F. Leliman, Heerde.

2nd prize, silver medal, Jkh. C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, Domburg.

C : For the best collection of proofs of Holland and Colonies.

1st prize, silver medal, Jkh. C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, Domburg.

2nd prize, bronze medal, G. F. Leliman, Heerde.

D : For the best collection of the stamps of Europe.

1st prize, silver-gilt medal, J. E. W. Twiss, Bilt.

2nd prize, silver medal, Anth Begeer, Utrecht.

E : For the best collection of the stamps of one Continent.

1st prize, silver medal, F. W. Oewel, Wapenvelde.

F : For the best collection of the stamps of one country.

1st prize, silver-gilt medal, R. Ehrenbach, London (Buenos Ayres).

2nd prize, silver medal, H. R. Oldfield, London (Bolivia).

3rd prize, bronze medal, R. Weidenhagen, Hamburg (Greece).

G : For the best collection of rarities.

1st prize, silver-gilt medal, C. A. v. d. Abeelen, Rotterdam.

2nd prize, silver medal, D. M. de Heer, Rotterdam.

3rd prize, bronze medal, E. J. v. d. Berg, Utrecht.

I : For the best collection of the entires of Holland and Colonies.

1st prize, silver medal, Jkh. C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, Domburg.

Extra prizes :

Silver-gilt medal, R. Schaefer, Amsterdam (Holland and Colonies).

Silver-gilt medal, L. A. Beusar, Amsterdam (United States).

Jury prizes :

Silver-gilt medal, A. W. Polman, Amsterdam.

Bronze medal, Jkh. C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, Domburg.

Class B.—For Dealers.

For the best collection of the stamps of one country.

1st prize, silver medal, Th. Lemaire, Paris (Ceylon).

2nd prize, bronze medal, A. M. v. Hoek, Rotterdam (Spain, etc.)

Class C.

For the best album.

Bronze medal, Th. Lemaire, Paris.

For works of art.

Bronze medal, M. J. v. d. Water, Utrecht.

Bronze medal, J. E. Allebe, Amsterdam.

Philatelic History.

For the lovers and students of philately we translate hereafter the first Ordinance of Louis XI., King of France, relative to the establishment of the Post Office in France, which is undoubtedly one of the oldest documents still in existence, and can as such be considered the beginning of postal affairs.

Luxien, near Daillens, 19 June, 1464.

Institution and establishment, which the King Louis XI., our Sovereign, desires and commands to be made of appointed couriers and bearers of despatches in all places of his kingdom, lands, countries acknowledging his sovereignty, for the conveyance of his business and the despatches of his service and of his private matters.

The Sovereign King having been in deliberation with the lords of his council finds that it is very necessary and important for his business and that of the State that he knows all the news from all parts and that they receive news from him, when it appears necessary to him and orders to institute and establish in all towns, villages, hamlets, and places, which may be considered as most convenient, a number of horses, in stages, by means of which his orders can be promptly executed and he can receive news of his neighbours, when desired by him as follows:

1. That it is his will and wish, that from the present and hereafter it will be settled and established principally on all high roads of his kingdom from 4 leagues to 4 leagues that trustworthy persons, who will take the oath to loyally serve the king, to keep and maintain 4 or 5 light horses, well harnessed and fit to gallop over the roads of their districts, which number could be increased if found necessary.

2. For the good of the present institution and establishment and the general supervision of all that depends upon it, the King, our Sovereign desires and commands, that there be in the said institution and establishment, and for the general supervision and in order to establish the same, an officer called grandmaster of the couriers of France, who has to keep himself near his person, after he has established the service, for this he will receive a good commission.

3. And the other persons, that will be appointed by him in all places will be called masters keeping the horses running in the service of the king.

4. The said masters will be held and it is enjoined upon them to mount without any delay or hesitation, and to conduct in person, if they be ordered to do so, all and everyone, the couriers and persons sent on the part of the said grandmaster, having his passport and seals of the grandmaster of the couriers of France, and paying the reasonable price set forth hereafter.

5. The said masters will also carry all the orders and letters of his Majesty, which will be handed to them on his part by the governors

and lieutenants of his provinces and other officers, provided that there be shown a certificate and passport of the grandmaster of the couriers of France for all the communications coming from the court and besides those of the said governors, lieutenants and officers, should it be in the service of the king; this certificate will be attached to the parcel and sent with an order of the clerk to the grand seal of the grandmaster of the couriers of France, who will be established in every village on the borders of this kingdom and other suitable towns on the roads, wherever it may appear necessary, the said order being addressed to the master of the couriers to carry without delay the said parcels or prepare those which will be sent in the service of the King.

6. And in order, that one may know when there is any delay and where it was occasioned, the said Sovereign desires and commands, that the said grandmaster and the said clerks affix the day and the hour, that they have delivered the said parcels to the first master-courier, and the first to the second, and so on similarly for all master-couriers, under the penalty of being deprived of all emoluments, charges, privileges, and exemptions, which are given to them under the present institution.

7. To these master-couriers it is forbidden and prohibited to lend any horses to whom it may be and of any rank without the consent of the King, and the said grandmaster of the couriers of France, under penalty of losing their life; the said Sovereign neither wishes nor intends that the said establishment be used for any other service than his own, considering the inconvenience which may supervene to his business if the said horses serve all people indifferently without his knowledge and that of the said grandmaster of the couriers of France.

8. And that our very sainted father the Pope and the foreign rulers, with whom his Majesty is in friendship and alliance, by which the passage through France is free to their couriers and messengers, may not have cause to complain of the present ordinance, his Majesty intends to maintain the liberty to pass through, permitting them if they desire to do so, to use the convenience of the said establishment by paying reasonably and obeying the fixed rules.

9. But to avoid frauds, which could be committed the couriers and messengers going and coming in this kingdom wishing not to be seen at the offices of the grandmaster of the couriers of France and by his clerks residing in every frontier town and others of this kingdom and passing on by-ways so as not to make known their presence and entry into this kingdom, taking other horses and guides to do this, his Majesty wishes and enjoins them to travel over the high roads and through the frontier towns in order to show themselves at the offices of the grandmaster of the couriers, and to take out a passport and an order, as said before under penalty of forfeiture of body and goods.

10. The said couriers and messengers will be visited by the said clerks of the grandmaster, to whom they will have to show their indentures and money, so that they may know there is nothing to the prejudice of the service of the king, that acts contrary to his edicts and ordinances, of which the said clerks will be fully instructed.

11. The said clerk, after having seen and inspected the parcels of the said couriers and found nothing contrary to the service of the King, will seal them with a seal, which will bear the arms of the said grandmaster of the couriers with a passport, which his Majesty commands to be as follows:

"Masters keeping post horses of the King from such a place to such a place, on horseback, will let pass the present courier, named —, who goes to such a place with his rein and mailbag in which there are the number of — parcels of letters, sealed with the seal of our grandmaster of the couriers of France; these letters have been seen by me and nothing of prejudice to the King our Sovereign having been found, by means of which delays can occur and not carrying any other prohibited matter, but a sum sufficient for this journey."

This will be signed by nobody else but the said clerk.

12. This passport will remain with the last master-courier, where the said courier will stop, so that he can send it to the office of the grandmaster of the couriers of France; of these passports a list will be made, which will be called a record of passports.

(To be continued).

From the *Revue Postale*.

Tahiti.

COUNTERFEIT SURCHARGES.

By Georges Carion.

Counterfeits of the provisional stamps of Tahiti have been seen quite frequently of late and notwithstanding they are not well enough counterfeited to deceive any experienced philatelists; as very happily, like in many other cases, the counterfeiters have overlooked some of the most important features; it may not be out of order to give a few points so to enable collectors to detect forgeries.

The 25c. on 35 yellow of the 1882 imperforated issue had its first and second types of surcharge pretty closely imitated but in most of the cases the counterfeit surcharges seen were on the reprints of the 35 cent stamp of the 1877 imperforated issue of French Colonies which are deep violet brown on orange instead of being grey violet brown on yellow and this alone should be sufficient to detect the fraud but in the counterfeits the top bar measures 17 mm. and the bottom bar 16 mm. instead of being of an even length and measure 15 to 16 mm. The figures

25 are only 6½ mm. high, instead of 7 mm. The space between the figures and the bottom bar is of 3 mm. where it really ought to be of 2½ mm.

Cancelled specimens of these are easier yet to be detected as the bogus postmark used has its inner circle made out of dots, the forgers probably not knowing that it should be a continuous lined circle. All the above points apply to the 25 on 40 vermilion on straw but here only reprints of the 40 centimes stamp, of the 1877 imperforated issue were used by the counterfeiters and as they are of the second type with N of INV placed under U of the République instead of having the N of INV placed under B of République like in the first type the forgeries can easily be detected.

The 5c on 20 green perforated of the 1884 issue which comes in four different types of surcharge has also tempted the imitators but in all cases known they have added a bar to the A of TAHITI which does not exist in the genuines. In the 10c on 20 green of the same issue which also originally came in four different types they have overlooked the peculiar shape and wideness of the A and the characteristic narrowness of the H in the word TAHITI. Of the two last provisionals the surcharging stamps were engraved or better said cut with a penknife in some kind of ordinary wood in two blocks of four, one for each value, but after some use, one, two and, later on, three of each stamp got broken, the wood used for the engraving not being as hard as such usually used for that kind of work and of course they were at the same time withdrawn from use, thus explaining why some of the varieties of surcharge are more commonly found than the others. Notwithstanding the 25c on the 1 franc bronze green imperforate is listed as 1882 issue it was really issued in 1884 at the same time as the 5c. and 10c. on 20 green. In the counterfeits the figures 25 are of an even height when in the genuines the 5 is about 1 mm. higher than the 2. Also the squareness of the letters in the word TAHITI usually betrays the counterfeits in the three stamps of the 1884 issue. There are numerous types of the diagonal overprint TAHITI of the 1893 issue, among which three very distinct varieties are known; but the forgeries always measures differently from the genuines, the counterfeits which are more commonly met with have about 3¼ mm. height and fully 20 mm. width from the first stroke of the T to the end of the I when the genuines have from 3⅓ to 3½ mm. height and from 18¾ to 19 mm. width, according to type of surcharge. The counterfeits of the rare imperforate stamps can easily be detected as in previous cases reprints of the corresponding issues of French Colonies were only used by the imitators.

Of the two lines over print 1893 TAHITI there are also a number of minor varieties in the figures 1893 or in the letters of the word

TAHITI, sometimes the stamps were overprinted two by two with a double hand stamp which appears to be a metallic one, probably lead, when in some other cases the stamps were single overprinted. Here the counterfeits known have their overprints 9 mm. high, $15\frac{3}{4}$ mm. width with a space of 3 mm. between the bottom of the figures 1893 and the top of the word TAHITI, when the genuines measures invariably 8 mm. high, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 mm. wide according to type, and only $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. space between the figures and the letters. All the surcharges and overprints were hand stamped and sometimes show great differences between one another, this could be accounted for in the way the hand stamp has been applied on the postage stamp, the more or less of ink used or the wear of the hand stamp; so we have surcharges with T or I final broken at top or at bottom, T with one or two strokes missing, 1 or 3 broken but these are infinitesimal and accidental varieties which certainly are not worth being collected even by the more fastidious and I merely mention them so that they would not look suspicious if they should sometimes be met with.

When specimens are cancelled the postmark is of a great help in detecting the counterfeits as it never has been well imitated, the principal break being in the word at the bottom of the postmark which spells TAHI in the genuines, and in central letter I which is surmounted by a double period which when heavily inked does not show but makes the letter I appreciably higher than the other about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

The information above given will certainly enable anybody to tell the counterfeits from the genuines in most cases, but it may be well to say that those imitations come principally from Bordeaux, Marseilles, Brussels, London, Cleveland, St. Louis, and New York.

Decreets.

UNITED STATES.

Post Office Department,
Office of Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l,
Washington, D. C. May 16, 1898.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing having found it impracticable to furnish satisfactorily or in the time desired supplies of the several denominations of Trans-Mississippi stamps in two colours, or with black centres and coloured borders, as was first intended, and as is announced in the current (May) number of the Postal Guide, the Department is constrained to issue each of the denominations of these stamps in a single colour. This change necessitated several other changes; so that the description of the stamps as given in the May Guide must be ignored. The following description is now the correct one:

The Trans-Mississippi stamps differ materially in size from the ordinary series, the engraved

space being about seven-eighths of an inch wide by about one and three-eighths long. The designs are also radically unlike those of the ordinary stamps, consisting of a border (substantially the same in all the denominations, except that the figures and letters representing values are different) and a central scene indicative in some way of the development of the great region beyond the Mississippi River. The scenes and borders are all printed from line engravings on steel, executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

The border, which forms in its inner line an irregular oval framework to each of the scenes represented, consists of a fluted figure on either side, with interior cross-bars, beginning in a single line near the bottom of the stamp, and enlarging until it reaches a shield in each of the upper corners, wherein is engraved in white the Arabic numeral of denomination—the dollar mark being also included in the case of the one and two dollar stamps.

At the top, connecting the two shields, and united to the fluted framework on the two sides, is a curved tablet, on which are engraved in small white capitals the words "United States of America." Above this, on either side, are heads of wheat, and between these a small scroll. Immediately below the central scene is the title of the picture in diminutive white Gothic letters on a curved tablet, and below this on either side, in scrolls, are the words of value, "one," "two" and so on, in white capitals, except in the case of the two highest denominations, when "\$1.00" and "\$2.00" are substituted for letters. Above each of these is a projecting ear of corn, and at the bottom of all on a straight black tablet are the words "Postage One Cent," "Postage Two Cents," and so on, in white capitals.

The scenes represented on the stamps, together with the colours of the several denominations, are these.

One-Cent.—"Marquette on the Mississippi," from a painting by Lamprecht, now in possession of the Marquette College, of Milwaukee, Wis., representing Father Marquette in a boat on the upper Mississippi, preaching to the Indians.—Colour, dark green.

Two-Cent.—"Farming in the West," from a photograph, representing a western grain field with a long row of ploughs at work.—Colour, copper red.

Four-Cent.—"Indian Hunting Buffalo," reproduction of an engraving in Schoolcroft's History of the Indian Tribes.—Colour, orange.

Five-Cent.—"Fremont on Rocky Mountains," modified from a wood engraving representing the Pathfinder planting the U.S. flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains.—Colour, dark blue.

Eight-Cent.—"Troops guarding Train," representing a detachment of U.S. soldiers conveying an emigrant train across the prairies, from a drawing by Federic Remington permission to use which was kindly given by the pub-

lisher, R. H. Russell, of New York.—Colour, dark lilac.

Ten-Cent.—“Hardships of Emigration,” from a painting kindly loaned by the artist, A. G. Heaton, representing an emigrant and his family on the plains in a “prairie schooner,” one of the horses having fallen from exhaustion.—Colour, slate.

Fifty-Cent.—“Western Mining Prospector,” from a drawing by Frederic Reminton (permission to use which has been kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell, of New York), representing a prospector with his pack-mules in the mountains, searching for gold.—Colour, olive.

One-Dollar.—“Western Cattle in Storm,” representing a herd of cattle, preceded by the leader, seeking safety from a gathering storm, reproduced from a large steel engraving after a picture by J. MacWhirter—the engraving having been kindly loaned by Mrs. C. B. Johnson.—Colour, light brown.

Two-Dollars.—“Mississippi River Bridge,” from an engraving—a representation of the great bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis.—Colour, sapphire blue.

No Trans-Mississippi postal cards or stamped envelopes will be issued.

Although this series of stamps will be discontinued on the 31st of December, 1898, they will be good for postage at any time afterwards.

JOHN A. MERRITT,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Since the above circular was issued it has been decided to print the \$1.00 in black and the \$2.00 in light brown. The first Omaha stamps printed, according to Mr. Bartels, was on May 20th; 700 sheets of 1c. green, Plate No. 590.

From the *Philatelic Monthly*.

MAILS FOR MEQUINEZ.

Correspondence for Mequinez may now be sent through the British Postal Agencies in Morocco, it having been arranged that such correspondence will be transmitted between Fez and Mequinez by a private bi-weekly Courier Service which is timed to meet the arriving and departing bi-weekly British Service between Fez and Tangier.

It is to be clearly understood, however, that no liability is incurred by the British Post Office for the transmission of letters, etc., between Fez and Mequinez, the correspondence being forwarded and received for account and risk of senders.

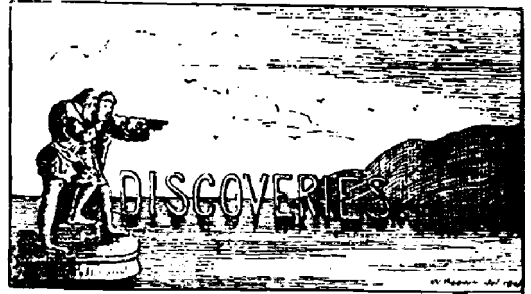
A charge of 5 centimos per half ounce letter, and sample and book packets at 5 cts. each two ounces is made by the above private service on delivery of the correspondence at Mequinez, or on its despatch therefrom. Or the extra postage may be prepaid in the special stamps of the

Fez-Mequinez Service which are obtainable at any British Postal Agency in Morocco.

J. M. MACLEOD,

British Postal Agent.

British Postal Agency,
Fez (Morocco),
17 March, 1898.



UNITED STATES.

There is a variety of the United States 2c. envelope of July, 1884, which we have never seen noted. It is a variety between the Die A and Die B. The curve at the bottom of the bust is very similar to Die A, but instead of forming a sharp point at the right end it makes a curve similar to Die B. This variety has frequently been mistaken for Die B.

From the *Philatelic Monthly*.

FRANCE.

So far unknown was an error of the 10c. 1870 issue, which is in the possession of a collector. The inscription “*Repub. Franc*” is inverted. Otherwise the stamp is quite normal.

From the *Wegweiser für Sammler*.

GUATEMALA.

Mr. George F. Stein has shown us a peculiar error which occurred in surcharging the 5c. violet with the new value, 1 centavo, and which appears to have escaped the eagle eye of collectors until the present. On a certain number of sheets the fourth row of stamps from the left shows the date 1894, instead of 1895, the type in the entire row being uniform. It seems that only a small number can have been surcharged with this error, as we have looked through a stock of a hundred full sheets which we had on hand without finding a single one containing the error referred to.

From the *American Journal of Philately*.

Forgeries.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Very good forgeries have lately appeared of the 6d. 1867 issue, and we warn collectors to be very careful when purchasing such stamps. The best point for the detection is the irregular perforation of the forgeries, whereas the origi-

nals are perforated regularly 12 or 15. In the forgery under our notice the R of VIRGIN is inverted, but no doubt this will be altered in the next printing.

LUXEMBURG.

We were very much surprised lately to find so many *official* Luxemburg stamps 1893 issue perf. 12½, in the market. Especially the appearance of the 25c. blue astonished and, at the same time, made us suspicious, as to our knowledge this stamp had not been issued with the surcharge S.P.

We carefully examined some specimens and found they were beautifully forged, if we may be allowed to express ourselves in this manner. The lettering was practically exact, in fact we should not be surprised, if some official at the Post Office has not done them. The only difference we could discover was in the distance from the stop behind the S to the stop behind the P, which in the originals is 14 mm. and in the forgeries 14½ mm. The S is slightly higher than the P in the forgeries and the stops larger than in the originals. Great care, however, has to be taken when purchasing the whole set.

DUTCH INDIES.

Good forgeries of the first 10 cents perf. and imperf. have lately been seen. The background in the forgeries is quite even, whereas it is clearer in the left bottom corner in the originals. The perforation in the originals is close to the frame and measures 12½ x 12, whereas it is further away in the forgeries and measures only 11½ all round.

PORTUGAL.

Stamps of the first issue 1853 50 and 100 reis are often met with obliterated with the 11 bar die, which did not come into use until 1855. The obliterations are therefore forged. Of the PROVISORIOS also a great many have forged surcharges, and collectors must beware.

From the *Philateliciste Portugais*.



JUNE & JULY, 1898, REPORT.

Honorary President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

REV. W. BELL, Cork.

President—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.

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S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.

C. T. REED, London.

H. THOMPSON, London.

B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

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

Hon. Exchange Superintendent—

Dr. MARX, 6, Haven Green, Ealing, London, W.

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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d. and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

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

Count A de Tscherniadiëff, Barcelona. Proposed by Dr. Marx, Seconded by H. R. Oldfield.

Miss Gertrude Killick, 17, National Bank Chambers, St. Georges St., Cape Town, South Africa. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, Seconded by S. C. Skipton.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks The Philatelic Record for May, June and July, from Messrs. Buhl Co., Le Timbrophile Belge from Brussels.

Mr. H. W. Tebbutt, Denmark House, Northampton, has several Philatelic Works for sale cheap and will send list to any member on application.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting and election of Officers and Committee for the year 1898-9 was held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday, May 18th,

when there were present H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), B. W. Neave, H. Thompson, Dr. Marx, and the Hon. Secretary. Full and ample notice of this meeting having been given to every member of the society, the small attendance was very disappointing, and the Hon. Secretary would again urge members to take more interest in the meetings. The minutes of the last meeting being taken as read, the Hon. Secretary read the report and balance sheet, shewing a membership of 136, and balance of £2 6 0 in hand on Jan. 1st. The report was received and adopted subject to audit, Dr. Marx being appointed auditor. The Exchange Superintendent then read his report on the exchange packets, and pointed out that as the packets are now working satisfactorily and settlements promptly made, it is to the members' interest to avail themselves of this branch and to further its success by sending good sheets at moderate prices. In most cases sheets are priced far too high. A letter from the Hon. Librarian in which he expressed his regret at being too unwell to attend having been read, the election of Officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. Having regard to the fact of the president's residence in the country and the many important claims on his time, preventing him from attending the meetings, it was unanimously resolved while thanking him for his services to the union, to ask him to continue his connection with it as Honorary President, Mr. H. R. Oldfield being unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. The resignations of E. Hawkins, Esq., J. P., from the Vice-Presidency and Messrs B. W. Neave and W. Silk from the Committee, were accepted with regret, and appreciative thanks for their past services to the Union. The remaining Officers and Members were re-elected for the ensuing year, with the addition of Mr. H. Thompson as a member of the committee. It was decided to hold Monthly Meetings for exchange and other purposes, on the third Wednesday in each month, from October to May next, at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. Mr. H. R. Oldfield then showed his fine collection of the Federal issues of Switzerland, which includes many rarities and varieties of shades, etc., and afforded much interest to those present, and the meeting concluded with a unanimous vote of thanks. Below is appended the annual balance sheet and exchange superintendent's report for the year.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

5, Paulsons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
June 11th, 1898.

1897. I.P.U. EXCHANGE SECTION.

54 MEMBERS.

	VALUE.		SALES.		PER CENT.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
FEBRUARY	672	9 5	46	7 6	7½
MARCH	417	13 1	22	17 11	5½
APRIL	363	12 5	24	11 0	8
MAY	546	9 8	27	19 1	5
JUNE	295	8 3	20	3 1	7
JULY	314	4 8	11	18 9	4
AUGUST	340	9 10	14	3 4	4
SEPTEMBER	394	11 5	37	15 3	9½
OCTOBER	482	13 8	27	8 4	6
NOVEMBER	263	5 10	10	19 4	4
DECEMBER	578	2 9	24	7 5	4
11 months	4669	1 0	258	11 0	
Average	424	9 2	24	8 3	5½

I.P.U. ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1897.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To balance in hand	22	0 10	Official Organ	15	18 4
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	37	15 6	Stationery and Printing	3	7 9
Received from late Sec (S. F. Bickers)	1	11 0	Statutes and Rules	5	18 6
			Postages, Hon. Sec.	2	9 0
			" Hon. Solicitors	0	12 2
			Postages and Stationery Exchange Superintendent	5	7 9
			Books for Library	0	9 0
			Expenses of Lantern Show, Jan. 27th	9	12 2
			Legal Expenses re Capt. Ord. viz. Solicitors out of pocket expenses	15	6 8
			Counsels Fees, etc.	59	1 4
			Balance to 1898, in Hon. Treas. hands	2	6 0
	£61	7 4		£61	7 4

Examined, compared with vouchers and found correct,
E. F. MARX } Auditors.
FREDERICK MARX }

June 2nd, 1898.

NOTICE.

I regret June report reached the publisher too late for insertion last month—it is now included with July. Several subscriptions are still due, Members are requested to forward same soon as possible to

T. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
July 11th, 1898

Reports of Other Societies.

THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—December sheets have been returned and accounts duly submitted. Sales were of a high average, as follows:—

- Dec. A packet £84 9s 11d.
- Dec. A2 packet £77 2s. 4½d.
- Dec. B1 packet £39 2s. 10d.
- Dec. B2 packet £41 17s. 1½d.

Supply round of A1 and A2 packets £53 15s 4d. January packets have just terminated their rounds, and sheets and accounts will be forwarded without delay. February and March packets are nearly round.

In spite of the off season June packets have shown but little falling off in point of value, 167 sheets estimated in the aggregate at £1,842 11s. 11d. have been made up and put into circulation by the 25th inst. Members leaving home for more than two days should notify dates of absence to prevent delay, otherwise the proper fines will be exacted. Packets will be circulated throughout the summer. Among the new members enrolled this month are: A. Still (Liverpool), Miss Higgins (Luton), W. Brettschneider (Melbourne), J. Johnson (New Deer), S. Seon (Reading), L. Magnee (London), and Mrs. Stirling (Strathpeffer). One resignation (Mr. C. Lewis) was accepted with regret. The Suburban will not be absorbed by the proposed Herts Philatelic Society, but both will run con-

currently for the present. Philatelists at home and abroad are welcomed on production of satisfactory references, and arrangements are made for settlements either in cash or exchange bases. Regulations sent on application to the Secretary: H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

New Issues and Varieties.

By S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Bechuanaland. According to the *Timbre Poste* there are three printings of the lately issued surcharge on the ½d. green Cape of Good Hope. The measurements are as follows:—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
British	7¾ mm.	7¾ mm.	8 mm.
Bechuanaland	15¼ mm.	15¼ mm.	16 mm.
Distance between the words	14 mm.	10½ mm.	13 mm.

British Central Africa. Another 1d. provisional has been issued here. The die for producing the embossed stamp on Cheques has been used. In the centre is a tree, the crest of the Company, and in a horseshoe over the tree "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE" and "ONE"—"PENNY" below. The stamp is printed in red on white wove paper marked out in rectangles and with "INTERNAL" above and "POSTAGE" at bottom in blue. It is imperforate. It is said that none were sold over the counter, but the stamps were put on letters for which postage had been paid in cash.

1d. red and blue.

Canada. Mr. Adams informs us a Special Delivery Stamp will be issued in July. The new type of the stamps has been issued. The frame round the head is slightly different, and the maple leaves in the lower corners have been replaced by white rectangles containing the figures of value.

1c. blue green.

3c. carmine.

Cook Islands. The *Australian Philatelist* announces that a new issue is being prepared in New Zealand with a sea bird in centre within a Greek border.

Gibraltar. *Morocco.* The whole of the current stamps of Gibraltar have been surcharged in two lines "Morocco"—"Agencies," in black, as mentioned last month in the case of the 25c.

5c. black and green.

10c. " carmine.

20c. " olive.

25c. " blue.

40c. " orange-brown

50c. " lilac.

1p. " bistre and blue.

2p. " black and carmine.

W. 5c. black on green on buff.

10c. " carmine "

P.C. 5c. black on green.

5+5c. " "

10c. " carmine.

10c.+10c. " "

India. *Bhopal.* The *A.J.P.* chronicles two new stamps here. Both are of the rectangular type, one (Scott 10) with the corners solid and a letter in each corner (Gibbons' 10), and the other (Scott 8 and 18) curved lines in corners (Gibbons' 7), and are both from fresh plates and imperforate.

¾a black.

¾a "

Charkari. The *C. de T.P.* chronicles a Reply Card similar to the Single Card.

P.C. ¼+¼a. lilac on buff.

Labuan. The 12c. has appeared with the name on the lower part of the stamp as announced last year.

Mauritius. It is reported that owing to the supply of the 4c. having run short, the following values will be surcharged 16c. (50,000), 18c. (300,000), 25c. (80,000), 50c. (50,000). Also 50,000 of each of the 18c. and 36c. Envelopes.

Newfoundland. The colour of the 1c. has been changed to suit the Postal Union requirements, Stamps of ½, 3, and 5c. have been received and will shortly be issued as the current stamps are used up. The designs consist of portraits of Prince Edward, Princess May and the Duke of York. When is Newfoundland going to honour the most popular and best loved member of the Royal Family—the Princess of Wales?

St. Lucia. A Government Notice dated May 6th, reduced the postage on letters to all Foreign places to 2d. the ½oz. on and after May 9th. As the consent of the Colonial Secretary was not obtained, a similar notice dated June 10th restored the postage to 2½d. on and after June 11th. A supply of 2d. stamps was obtained and issued, and we understand from Mr. Proudfoot these have been withdrawn, not however before three firms had got the tip and invested to the tune of £1200, so that with some 150,000 stamps on the market, the price should not increase very much.

2d. blue, value and name, orange.

Straits Settlements. *Negeri Sembilan.* It is said that the 2c. and 8c. have at last been issued.

Pahang. The following values of Perak have been surcharged with the word "PAHANG" and issued.

15. black and green.

5s. " " and blue.

Tobago. It is reported that Trinidad has taken over the Government of this Island and that the stamps became obsolete on July 1st.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. The Post Cards with a long 's' in 'Correspondenz-Karte' according to the *M.J.* exist as follows:—

P.C. (i) 'Correspondenz-Karte' measuring 51mm.

2k. Inscriptions. German,

Inscribed (Böhm.), (Deutsch-Illir-Ital.), (Slov.)

2+2k. Inscription in German,

Inscribed (Rum.)

(ii) 'Correspondenz-Karte' measuring 40mm.

2k. Inscribed (Deutsch-Böhm.), (Deutsch-Illir-Ital.),

(Deutsch-Ital.), (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.), (Deutsch-Rum.), (Deutsch-Ruth.), (Deutsch-Slov.)

2+2k. Inscribed (Deutsch-Böhm.), (Deutsch-Illir-Ital.), (Deutsch-Ital.), (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.), (Deutsch-Ruth.), (Deutsch-Slov.)

L.C. Heading 28mm.

3k. Inscribed (Deutsch-Böhm.), (Deutsch-Ital.),

(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.), (Deutsch-Rum.),

(Deutsch-Slov.)

5k. Inscribed (Deutsch-Böhm.), (Deutsch-Ital.-Illir.), (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.), (Deutsch-Slov.)

(Deutsch-Slov.)

According to the *T.P.* there are 8 varieties of each of the single and double cards, and 5 of each of the Letter Cards.

Belgium. The Parcel Post Stamp of 15c. of the new type has been issued.

P.P. 15c. grey and black.

Brazil. A Postage Due Stamp of 100r. in the type of the 2000r. has been issued and the *Collectionneur* chronicles a 50r. Post Card of the current type.

P.D. 100r. brick-red.
P.C. 50r. blue and brown on buff

China. We have seen copies of the Revenue stamps surcharged for postal used as follows:—
2c. with surcharge inverted.
1\$. with the Chinese surcharge small.

Germany. *Wurtemberg.* A new Official Envelope has been issued.

O E. 20p. blue on wmk, size 258 X 178mm.

Guatemala. According to the *A.J.P.* on some of the sheets of 5c. surcharged 1895 1c. the fourth row of stamps from the left shows the date '1894.'

The same paper notes a fresh surcharge the 5c. being surcharged '1898'—'1 (6)'—'centavo(s).'

It was said that 100,000 of each were surcharged.

1895 1c. on 5c. error '1894'
1c. in red on 5c. purple.
6c. " 5c. "

Italy. *Eritrea.* The current 10c. of Italy has been surcharged for use here.

10c. black and carmine.

Liberia. The current stamps have been surcharged 'O.S.'

Off. 1c. blue on lilac.
2c. red on olive and black.
5c. blue on red-lilac.
10c. red on yellow and blue.
15c. " grey black.
20c. black and red.
25c. red on green.
30. " blue.
50c. blue on red-brown and black.

Mexico. With the new watermark (Eagle and R.M.) we have the

1c. green.
2c. carmine-red.
15c. greenish-blue.

Norway. The *I.B.J.* notes the following as having been issued in the current type.

10. brownish-grey.
250 lilac.

Peru. According to the *Revue* the 5c. Fiscal of 1897-1898, has been surcharged 'UN'—'CENTAVO,' and the Postage Due stamp of 1c. has received the surcharge 'DEFICIT' thus completing the set.

P.F. 1c. in black on 5c. pale blue.
P.D. 1c. black and brown.

Portugal. Four new values have been issued here of the values of 65, 115, 130, and 180r., all of the current type.

65r. black and steel blue.
115r. black and salmon.
103r. black and bistre on cream
180r. black and lilac.

Colonies. M. Netto has informed us that a new set has been prepared and were to be issued on July 1st for the following colonies,

CAPE VERDE.
GUINE.
MACAO.
TIMOR.

and on August 1st the other colonies will receive the set. We have seen the Mozambique set (with surcharge Nyassa), and the design and colours are the same as the current Funchal the values being 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300r. The name and figures of value being in black.

Nyassa. This company has received permission to issue stamps. The Mozambique set has been surcharged 'NYASSA' in small capitals in black. Various Journals chronicle and illustrate the *current* set as having been surcharged.

5r. black on yellow.
10r. " lilac.
15r. " brown.
20r. " violet.
25r. " green.
50r. " blue.
75r. " rose.
80r. " yellow-green
100r. " brown on yellow.
15r. " carmine on rose.
200r. " blue on blue.
300r. " blue on salmon.

M. Netto sends us a set to be issued on August 1st with the same surcharge on the new set of Mozambique (type of current Funchal).

2½d. black and grey.
5r. " orange.
10r. " green.
15r. " brown.
20r. " violet.
25r. " blue-green.
50r. " blue.
75r. " carmine.
80r. " lilac.
100r. " blue on blue.
150r. " brown on yellow.
200r. " reddish purple on pale rose.
300r. " blue on rose.

Roumania. The following Postage Due stamps have appeared with the current watermark (P R), perforated 13.

P.D. 2b. emerald.
60b. "

Spain *Porto Rico.* According to the *Collectionneur* the following stamps have been handstamped 'IMPUESTO'—'DE GUERRA' in black. The *London Philatelist* gives the surcharge as violet on the 2c. red-brown of 1896 and 5c. green of 1891-3. It is said that a special issue will shortly be made which will supersede the surcharged stamps.

2c. deep violet (1890), surcharge in black or violet.
2c. red-brown (1895) " "
5c. green (1891-3) " "

United States. The Trans-Mississippi or Omaha stamps have been issued. The engraving is not so fine as the Columbian set to which they are similar in size. They are watermarked U.S.P.S. sideways and are perforated 12.

1c. yellow-green, Marquette on the Mississippi.
2c. red, Farming in the West.
4c. orange, Indian hunting Buffalo.
5c. dark blue, Fremont on the Rocky Mountains.
8c. violet-brown, Troops guarding Train.
10c. grey-violet, Hardships of Emigration.
50c. sage-green, Western Mining Prospector.
10 black, Western Cattle in Storm.
28. orange-brown, Mississippi River Bridge.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Fiji. The perforations here, now measure 10, 11, or 11 x 10.

Hong Kong. The Chinese surcharge of the 20c. on 30c. now measures 3mm. Originally the surcharge measured 2mm., then was increased to 2½mm.

India. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the ½a. with a double surcharged of 'On H.M.S.' The sheet was surcharged so that the surcharge fell on two stamps in the first place and was then put under the machine again to receive the surcharge properly.

New South Wales. This country has indulged in the extravagance of a new perforating machine with a perforation measuring 12 x 11½. Some of the printings that have taken place show new shades notably the ½d. and 6d. (red).

Austria. *Hungary.* The shades of some of the stamps have been changed in the last printing.

Belgium. The *T.P.* notes a copy of the 5c. lilac on buff Post Card of 1877 (second and third lines measuring 102mm.) without the word 'CENTIMES' below the figure '5.'

Chili. The *A.J.P.* gives the plan of the sheet of the Postage Due Stamps that contained the value 100c. The sheet consisted of 100 stamps in ten rows of 10.

Row 1 consisted of 1c. stamps.

2 & 3	2c.	„
4 & 5	4c.	„
6	6c.	„
7	8c.	„
8 & 9	10c.	„

20, 20, 20, 20, 40, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100c.

Denmark. *Iceland.* The perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$ is beginning to be found on the current stamps. The following have been seen 3, 6, 10, 20a. and official 3a.

West Indies. The 5c. has been seen with the new perforation.

Ecuador The *A.J.P.* chronicles some sheets of the 1892 5s. received from Mr. Seebeck printed in green instead of purple. This then is an unused error.

Egypt. *Soudan.* The *M.J.* notes the find of a sheet of 60 of the 1m. with the surcharge inverted. There are two types of the surcharge, the third character from the left being shaped like a lozenge instead of like a comma. The lozenge shaped variety occurs in the bottom row of the pane. There is also a variety in the Postage Due 3m. on 2 pi. Over the third character from the left there are two dots, the inscription commencing 'el ghirsh'—'the piastre.' In the error there is only one dot, making it read 'el farsh'—'the bed.'

Greece. The Post Card of 10l. now comes in new shades namely deep blue, and indigo both on brownish card.

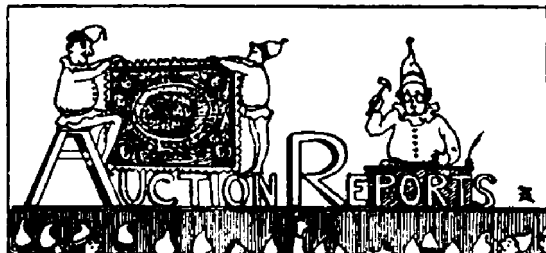
Italy. The current Postage Due stamp of 10l. has been found by M. Diena with the carmine figures of value inverted.

Nicaragua. The *A.J.P.* notes the official 10c. of 1893 with surcharge inverted.

Salvador. The same notes the 25c. and 1p. of 1890 imperforate vertically.

Servia. The *M.J.* notes vertical halves of the 40p. of 1866 and 1869 apparently used as 20p. stamps.

Spain. *Cuba.* M. Bernichon has discovered a copy of the 1883 20c. brown, surcharge. Type 4 with the value reading '2' instead of '20.'



* Unused. † On Original.

The following have held sales since last report :—
 Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, 112th sale, May 26th and 27th.
 Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, June 7th.
 „ VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, 113th sale, June 16th.
 Mr. HADLOW, 131st sale, June 20th.
 Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 5th sale, June 23rd.
 „ BUHL & Co., 51st sale, June 30th.
 „ CHEVELEY & Co., 132nd sale, July 4th.

IMPORTANT.

All Publishers are requested to forward one exchange copy to the Editor, GEO. B. DUERST, 22, ATHOL ROAD, ALEXANDRA PARK, MANCHESTER, and another exchange copy to the Publisher, WILLIAM BROWN, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

All who do so will receive two copies of this Journal in Exchange.



JULY 16, 1898.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist—London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following letter by no less an authority than W. A. S. Westoby on the status of the Railway Letter Fee Stamps we recommend to our readers. The writer takes practically the same view as we did some few months ago.

As you have done me the honour of referring to my opinion with regard to the status of the Railway Letter-Fee Stamps, would you kindly allow me to state briefly the grounds on which my opinion is based? as, of course, it is utterly valueless unless it rests on some solid foundation.

Early in the year 1890 the Postmaster-General, Mr. Cecil Raikes, arranged with the principal railway companies the general bases of the terms for the conveyance of single letters by their lines, by which the companies and the senders might legally make use of this means of conveyance without both being exposed to the penalties imposed by the Post Office Acts of 1 Vict. cc. 33 and 36. The general terms were that such a letter was to be conveyed for 3d., of which 1d. should be the share of the Post Office, and 2d. that of the railway company. To carry out this service it was first of all intended to make use of a special stamp of 3d., and the Postmaster-General requested that a design should be prepared, which was furnished by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. early in 1890, and bore the inscription, "Postage and Railway Service." It will at once be seen that the use of such a stamp would entail an enormous amount of book-keeping between the Post Office and the various railway companies quite out of proportion to the service. A simpler mode was therefore devised, due, it is said, to the Clearing House, which settles the amounts payable to the railway companies for the transmission of the ordinary mails. We know what this mode was, and we also know that the service is not confined to the railway that issues the stamp, but the letter will travel over the line of any other company that has agreed to the

terms; that is—taking the example given by the Post Office—supposing a letter to be sent by train from Birmingham to Barrow-in-Furness, it would travel along the London and North western Railway till it arrived at Carnforth, when it would be transferred to the Furness Railway.

Now the Post Office declares that such railway letters as bear the Post Office stamp of 1d., and the railway stamp of 2d., both duly obliterated by an official of the company, "will be deemed to be in all respects letters sent by post. The railway company in carrying such letters will act and be deemed to act solely as agent, and at the sole risk and responsibility of the Postmaster-General." Can anything be a plainer announcement than this, that, though the letter is in the hands of the railway company, it is under the care of the Post Office, which holds itself responsible for its conveyance and delivery as notified on the address?

Some assert that the stamp of 2d. is no better than a railway ticket; others, that the Post Office stamp of 1d. appears only to come into use if the letter is put into the Post Office letter-box on its arrival. You never justly consider that the stamp represents a fee for an accelerated service. Does not a great deal of the misapprehension regarding these stamps lie in the question whether the service is a railway or a Post Office one? The Post Office in its official *Guide* says that it is a Post Office one, for which the Postmaster-General assumes all the risk and responsibility, provided that the sender does his part, which is to hand the letter to the railway company clothed with a postage stamp of 1d. and pay 2d. in cash. The company then becomes the agent of the Post Office, which it evidences by affixing its own stamp and cancelling both, the railway stamp indicating that the 2d. has been received.

And now as to the status of the stamp. This is a question for Philatelists to determine, and I will simply state my own view of it. According to strict definition, the stamp is not a postage stamp, as it possesses no inherent franking power. This power is only imparted to it when used in conjunction with a Post Office stamp of 1d. It is therefore in an anomalous position, being neither a postage stamp nor a railway

stamp, but is part of the machinery by which the Post Office carries out a special service. Had the Post Office itself supplied the railways with stamps of 2d., made something like those from the misappropriated dies, and overprinted them with the name of each company, it would not, in my opinion, have altered the case at all, though it might have done so in the eyes of some. But it did not do so; it left each company free, only prescribing what the general features of the stamp should be. As to the stamp being called a "Fee," everything in excess of the actual postage is, in Post Office language, called a fee. Thus the extra 2d. on a registered letter is called a fee, as also are the extra stamps on late letters, and those posted in the trains. I am not in any way advocating the collection of these stamps; this is a matter which must be left to individual taste; but I confess I should prefer collecting stamps whose legitimacy is unquestionable, and whose use is not only recognised but enjoined by the Post Office, to illegitimates like some products of the hurry-scurry of 1881-82 that one occasionally finds in collections that appear to aim only at quantity.

Monthly Circular.—London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son in their Circular this month have a very sensible article, which we reproduce in full, because the subject matter is one which will interest all lovers of the stamps of our country. Whatever country it may happen to be the history of its postage stamps is never complete without that of its postal stationery, more particularly its stamped covers or envelopes, if it has ever made use of them. The earliest ideas of prepayment of postage were by means of covers, for envelopes are a more modern invention, and yet if we look into collections, envelopes appear to hold a very secondary place, or, we should say, scarcely any place at all, and to be well-nigh ignored. We therefore are always glad to welcome any one who will break through the trammels of fashion and devote some study to them, and this must be our excuse for indulging in a few remarks on some recent investigations.

About three months ago, Mr. Ewen in his *Weekly Circular* published eleven cuts of the chignons and curls of various designs that appear on the head of Her Majesty in the embossed stamps. The collection somewhat resembled the pictures of different styles of coiffure that are to be seen in a fashion magazine, and are simply due to the taste of the engraver, and not, as in the Spanish stamps, to the caprice of the great lady represented on them. So far as these differences relate to the stamps on the registration envelopes they have formed the basis of a paper by Mr. O. Firth, which has appeared in the *London Philatelist* for April and May last. In this paper the differences are classified with a considerable amount of patient investigation, and have been carried as far as it appears to be possible, for

embossed stamps always present greater difficulties in minor details than those printed from plates. The slightest difference in the thickness of the ink, or of the pressure of the inking rollers on the face of the die will make one stamp differ from another as much as one star differs from another. One kind of paper will give a better and clearer relief than another, but after all it is impossible to trace in a stamp embossed on paper such minute varieties as are readily seen on one printed from a plate. We say this because, while we admit the differences to exist, as described by Mr. Firth, we think it by no means impossible that others exist, though not in a degree so marked as to be visible.

The question therefore is, how are these differences to be accounted for? Some of the minor ones are doubtless due to the embossing die itself, for it must be recollected that any indentation in it would produce a white speck in impression. But this will not account for the principal differences, and a solution must be sought independently of the particular die and the printing.

What is the die as applied to the embossing of stamps and how is it made? Major Evans in his admirable little book on "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," gives us a very elaborate account as to how the plates for the adhesive stamps of 1d. and 2d. were originally made, but not one word as to how the dies for the embossed stamps of 1d. and 2d. were constructed and yet the same head exists on both of these, as also on the adhesives of 6d., 10d. and 1s., issued prior to the surface printed stamps of similar values. They all show one common origin. We know that the head was the work of the late William Wyon, R.A., engraver to the Mint. William Wyon died in 1851, and the only information that we were able to obtain some years after, as to the construction of the dies for the 1d. and 2d. envelopes, was from his son, the late Leonard Wyon, and we had then also before us a collection of many beautiful trials struck in 1840, prior to the decision being finally made as to the surrounding oval band, and many of these before the curl was added.

Our facts are, therefore, far less complete than we should wish, and if we fall into error we must ask the indulgence of our readers, for we are not mechanicians, and shall only be too grateful for any correction of what we will now attempt to describe.

For the striking of an ordinary medal, one die generally suffices, as, unless it splits, it is capable of giving many impressions. It is simply made by digging out the design on a block of softened steel until it has the depth of relief that is to be given to the impression. It is, in fact, the same as engraving a seal, and this die, when it is completed and hardened, forms the striking die. But a more complex process is necessary when more than one striking die is required, in which each impression should be a *fac simile* of the original, and this process is still more complicated when one portion of the die is to form part of another die, as was

the case in the 1d. and 2d. of 1841, where the greater part of the stamp was the same in both dies, the curl being almost the same but the framing was different. For this purpose the constant part, that is, the head without the curl under the chignon, was first engraved separately on a block of softened steel, and this, when hardened, constituted the "matrix" or mother die. To avoid repetition, we may observe that each of the processes is on softened steel, which is hardened prior to the next process. From the matrix, when hardened, an impression was taken as in a coining press on another block of steel, which formed what was called the punch, or, as it is sometimes termed the "patrix." A third block of steel was then brought into requisition, and an impression made on it from the punch. This was then given over to the engraver, who after the border had been added by the engine-turning lathe, engraved by hand the curl on the chignon and the lettering in the border. The original engraving of the head, the addition of the curl and the lines of the frame with the lettering, were therefore he only handwork, the rest being mechanical work. The die was now complete, but as many working dies in the case of the 1d. would be required, this completed die was not used as a working die, but as a matrix for producing a punch, including the entire design, and from this latter punch all the working dies were made mechanically up to 1854, when 139 appear to have been made, though only about 70 were actually employed, a large number having been unfit for use, many probably by reason of the damp state at that period of the basement of the stamping offices, where the work was carried on. In 1864 a new secondary "matrix" was made by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The original punch was used for the head, but all the rest was new work; the curl was altered and the frame re-made and filed with engine turned work, very much inferior to that in the first frame, which was the work of Mr. Deacon, a very clever workman in the employ of Whiting and Co. Another matrix die appears to have been constructed since, but we need not go into that.

For the 2d. Wyon's head was used as the punch, and as only two working dies were made prior to 1864, one in 1841 and the other in 1842, it is doubtful whether a punch of the entire design was made. It was known in 1841 that the demand would be very small, for though it had been anticipated in 1840 that the demand for adhesives of 2d. would be ten per cent., yet it proved in 1841 to be about 3 per cent. Two dies were only made by Wyon, one only of which, die 1, was subsequently pierced for date plugs and used for envelopes after 1855, so far as we have been able to verify. Dies 3, 4 and 5 were made by De La Rue and Co. in 1864, and no further ones were made till 1883, at which date we find 3 and 5 were then in use at Somerset House.

Wyon's die No. 1 and De La Rue's 3, 4 and 5 were employed with a registration collar for

the provisional issue of Registration Envelopes made in January, 1878. The first dies for the definitive issue were delivered in March, 1878, in a batch of six, numbered 1 to 6. Another batch, 7 to 10, was delivered in October 1882; another of 11 to 14 in December, 1883, another of 15 to 18 in May, 1886; another of 19 to 24 in January 1888, and another of 25 to 30 in 1890. This latter was the last of the type of 1878, a batch of twelve numbered 37 to 48, of the type of 1893, being delivered in that year. Nos. 31 to 36, though constructed, were never made use of, nor delivered to the contractors. Mr. Firth must therefore, be in error when he thinks he was changed and the stamping was transferred has seen dies 32 to 34.

We have always understood that all the envelopes were stamped at Somerset House until about March, 1881. After that date, the mode of cutting the blanks and folding the envelopes to the factory of the contractors, for which purpose die 5 with a set of date plugs was handed to the Officer of the Department in charge of the factory. This change first appeared in Size F with the penalty clause, and there is a very visible difference in the way in which the stamping was executed, attributable, doubtless, to want of skill in the workmen of the factory.

But now let us see what relation these facts bear to what Mr. Firth says is found on the impressions.

Die 1 (Wyon's die) has the frame line rather narrower and the impression is speckly. The latter may be expected after 36 years use.

Dies 3, 4 and 5 were De La Rue's dies; there does not appear to be any particular distinctive marks between them, but it is said that 5 showed some small defects which, however, could not have been very material, as the die was in use for other purposes in 1883, until die 6 was brought into use.

And now as to the registration stamp of 1878.

Dies 1 to 6 were registered in one batch, 12.3.78. Dies 1 and 2 were in concurrent use at Somerset House, as also dies 3 and 4. Of course, this may be accidentally varied; but, generally speaking, it was so. Die 5 was handed to the officer in charge at the contractors, and die 6 also, but this latter die is not known, except with florets in place of dates. Dies 1 to 6 have a characteristic curl on the chignon distinguishing them from the next batch.

It is said that though specimens are found bearing no legible numbers, yet none have been found of dies 7, 8, 9, and 10. It may be observed that the 1st batch of 6 dies lasted 4½ years, the 2nd batch of 4 lasted 14 months, the 3rd batch of 4 lasted 28 months, the 4th batch of 4 20 months. It looks very like as if 7, 8, 9, and 10 were not all made use of and were probably withdrawn because they were not numbered, for though the dies seem in the hands of the contractors to have been knocked to pieces much more rapidly than at Somerset House, yet this period is an abnormal one. Dies 11 to 14 have a characteristic curl, as also

dies 15 to 24, which resembles that on the unnumbered dies. Dies 30 and 31 appear not to have been used, as the stamp was superseded in July, 1893, by one of a new type, commencing with a batch of 12, numbered 37 to 48.

What we wish to show from this is, that a punch of the complete die of 1878 was never made. The curl in every case was added by hand on the working dies; no two are therefore exactly alike to a hair, there may be fifty in one and fifty-one in another; and it is probable that where the hand work was done by the same engraver and at the same time, the curls in the batch do not vary in any appreciable degree. As for specks, blots, and freckles, they are due to the printing, wherever they are not constant, and all can see how very inferior this part of the work is to that done at Somerset House or by De La Rue and Co., though 17 years' experience of embossing by the contractors has not been quite thrown away, for there has been gradual improvement.

We fear that we have wearied our readers, but we were anxious to show that there was a natural mode of accounting for the varieties that have been found, and which, we believe, to have been the true cause. At any rate, it may have done for them what it has done for ourselves, furnished up our ideas as to the mysteries of die sinking.

It is working also very much in the dark with the undated dies. Postmarked envelopes are of no use, for we recently purchased envelopes at a post office which from the inscriptions we know were at least 10 years old, and we know of some purchased at a post office in a town of some 2,500 inhabitants which were 20 years old.

It may not be out of place to refer to one more point. The original punch for the head only of the Queen, admitted not only of the dies for the 1d. and 2d. and the Registration Envelopes bearing the same head, but also all the other embossing dies have been constructed for the 6d., 10d., 1sh., etc. So that the same head has been common to all, though the details of the curl and frame vary in each.

The question of the various curls does not appear to us to be in any way exhausted. Take for example the dies of 2½d. at present in use. The nose of Somerset House have a curl differing from those of Bunhill Row, and this may also be the case with those of the halfpenny. After all we are very much inclined to regard the whole question as *cui bono*, except to the specialist of the first water.

Philately in the States.

The Post Office.—New York.

UNITED STATES.

The following official notices regarding the Army Postal Service, or as we should call it the Field Post Service will no doubt interest those of our readers who collect obliterations.

In the last number of the *Post Office* we published a clipping from a daily paper in regard to the establishment of Postal Service for the accommodation of the army when it invades Cuba.

This month we are enabled to add several items to the history of the Army Postal Service—the first is an order from the Postmaster General in regard to the mail matter for United States soldiers and sailors in the Philippine Islands; the second contains regulations for letters from soldiers, sailors and marines in service; the third refers to letters of prisoners of war; and the fourth to facilities at army camps.

1. Mail for Philippines.

The sending of troops to the Philippines has necessitated a special order from the Postmaster-General, providing for the exchange of mail between the soldiers stationed there and their friends in the United States. By the order of the Department, issued on April 26, no mail is allowed to be sent to Spain or any of her colonies. This order would stop all mail intended for United States soldiers and sailors in Spanish colonies. The following order was sent out by Postmaster-General Smith on May 24.

"In view of the existing hostilities between the United States and Spain, which necessitates the presence of the United States forces in active service at and near the Philippine Islands, and of the fact that postal communication with the said islands as one of the Spanish colonies is prohibited by order of April 26,

"It is hereby ordered that articles of mail matter for or from persons connected with said United States forces shall be subject to the postage rates and conditions applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of the United States.

"The articles shall be sent to the commanders of the forces by every opportunity offered by the sailing of a United States vessel for said forces. The sailing dates of the vessels cannot be announced in advance, and the articles should therefore be forwarded promptly to San Francisco in order that they may be dispatched thence to their destination at the first opportunity.

"Charles Emory Smith,
"Postmaster-General."

2.—Military Rules for Mails.

The regulation in regard to the mail from forces in the field is authorized by an act of Congress passed in 1879 and is as follows:

"Letters written by officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, and privates in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, to be transmitted unpaid, must be plainly marked 'Soldier's Letter,' 'Sailor's Letter,' or 'Marine's Letter,' as the case may be, and signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a Surgeon or Chaplain at a hospital where he may be, and in the navy and marine service by the officer in command of the vessel or Surgeon on board, or officer com-

manding naval hospital or detachment on shore. Letters so certified will be forwarded charged with postage due at single rates only, to be collected on delivery."

This regulation is in line with a bill introduced by Representative Lybrand of Ohio extending franking privileges through the mails to officers and enlisted men of the United States forces.

The Post Office Department is deluged with letters from persons who wish to obtain appointments in connection with the military Post Office service at the different camps and headquarters. By an understanding entered into between Postmaster-General Smith and First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry Heath, however this service will be supervised entirely by the existing force of the Post Office Department, and the active work of collecting and distributing mail matter to the forces in the field will be managed by the officers and enlisted men of the army, without added expense to the Government. The routing work of establishing the different camp Post Offices will be directed by the special agents of the rural free delivery service and the regular corps of Post Office Inspectors; the regimental Chaplains, as a rule, will be commissioned Postmasters, the transportation of the mails to and from the different camps will be performed by the army ambulances, and the corporals and privates will act as mail superintendents and carriers respectively. It is Mr. Heath's opinion that a very efficient service in this way can be established without taking on additional employes. The public are asked to assist by carefully naming company and regiment in the addresses of the letters to the different camps.

The Post Office Department renews its request to all persons addressing mail to officers or privates, or others in military camps throughout the country to plainly write upon the letter or parcel the company, regiment, and State; for example, "John Coe, Co. D., 16th Illinois Infantry, Falls Church, Va."

At Camp Alger, which receives its mail from Falls Church, Va., there are a number of regiments bearing the same numerical designation, and it is necessary in addressing mail to a member of a regiment to have the State name attached.

3.—War Prisoners' Letters.

The offer of the Portuguese Red Cross Society to act as an intermediary for the transmission of correspondence between the prisoners of war captured by this country and their families and friends has been accepted by the American National Red Cross Society. Notice to that effect has been sent by Clara Barton to the President of the Portuguese society. The local society has offered to perform a like service on behalf of Spain's prisoners.

Miss Barton sent a dozen letters to the Portuguese society for delivery on May 23. They were written by prisoners on the captured prizes which are now in Key West harbour.

4.—Postal Facilities at the Army Camps.

Washington, May 28.—Six additional postal clerks have been detailed to the camp at Chickamauga, making twenty-two in all at that camp. The mail is delivered there three or four times a day, and as many as 25,000 letters have been delivered at one time. It is estimated that the Post Office Department service there is equal to that required for a community of 286,000 in other places.

Three additional clerks have been appointed to serve at Camp Alger. It was found that considerable delay in the delivery of mails at camps resulted from the stoppage of mail-wagons by guards. These conveyances being of different characters are not easily recognised as being in the service of the United States, and hereafter mail delivery wagons of the regular type will be used for this purpose.

Another innovation on account of the soldiers is a postmark stamp for use in the field with moveable type, so that the names and locations of camps can be easily changed on it, as the troops move from place to place.

The American Journal of Philately.—New York.

UNITED STATES.

From the excellent article by John N. Luff on the stamps of the United States in the last number we take the following description of the re-engraved stamps 1881-2 issue. Some of these have always presented great difficulties to collectors, and these, we hope, will be cleared away now; as the description of the alterations of the plates is given in the usual lucid manner of the author.

Either because the dies had become worn from long use or because it was thought desirable to deepen the lines of the designs, that the wiping of the plates might be made easier and heavier impressions produced, the dies of the one, three, six and ten cents stamps were re-engraved. This re-engraving did not improve the appearance of the stamps. Their delicacy and clearness were destroyed and the impressions from the re-cut designs are heavy, blurred and uneven. The re-engraved stamps may be distinguished by the following peculiarities:

One Cent. The vertical lines of the background have been much deepened in the upper part of the stamp, so that in many impressions the background appears to be solid. Lines of shading have been added inside the arabesques in the upper corners. The fine shadings outside the arabesques and at the ends of the upper label have been nearly obliterated by the re-cutting. Mr. Tiffany describes three varieties of this stamp, distinguished principally by the condition of the oval below the bust, as showing either a light spot, a shadow or a background of uniform solidity. These varieties are not in any way due to differences in engraving but to the amount of ink on the plate and, perhaps, in some small degree, to the condition of the plate as regards wear.

Three Cents. Vertical lines have been added to the background of the medallion, but they

can only be seen on proofs or very clearly printed copies. The vertical lines of the shield have been deepened, making the shadows of the medallion appear by contrast only about one half as wide as before. At the bottom the horizontal lines of the background have been deepened, thus obliterating the fine vertical shadings below the ends of the ribbon bearing the value. About 1 mm. below the "TS" of "CENTS" a short horizontal dash has been cut.

Six Cents. The horizontal lines of the panel have been recut, obscuring the shadings of the edges of the oval and giving it a uniformly solid appearance. The vertical lines of the background have also been recut. There are now only three of these lines at each side of the panel, where formerly there were four.

Ten Cents. The lines of the medallion, the shield and the background have all been recut. In the medallion the diagonal hatching lines have disappeared. At the left side there were formerly five vertical lines between the medallion and the edge of the shield. There are now but four. The five vertical shadings below the ribbon bearing the value are nearly obliterated by the deepened horizontal lines of the background. The re-engraved die was made from a transfer of the old National die and so has not the secret mark.

Mr. Tiffany says the re-engraved stamps began to appear in November 1882. This date is much too late for at least three values. The *Philatelic Record* reported the one cent in March 1882, the ten cents in June, and the six cents in November of that year. The change in the three cents was made earlier than in any of the other values but does not appear to have attracted the attention of any of the philatelic journals. It is stated on excellent authority that the three cents was recut in June 1881, the one cent in July 1881, the ten cents in March 1882 and the six cents in May of that year, and that stamps from the new plates were issued to the public about one month later than the date named in each instance.

The paper, gum, size of plates, and location of the inscriptions and plate numbers are the same as in the issue of 1870.

Continental Philately.

Le Timbrologia Española.—Val des Domingo.

SPAIN.

A continuation of the interesting article on the duration of the various issues of Spain appears in the last number of the above journal, and as our first extract (see page 110) seems to have been read with much pleasure we shall give the remainder more fully.

18 issue. 1 January, 1870—30 September, 1872, when all the 13 values were ordered to be withdrawn. It may be noted, however, that the 1, 2, and 4 milesimas were not issued until the 1st of July, 1870, and this was the first issue bearing the inscription *Comunicaciones*.

19 issue. Head of King Amadeus. 1 October,

1872 to 21 December, 1872, and 30 June, 1873. 12 values.

20 issue. Figure of Hispania to left. 1 July, 1873 to 20 June, 1874. 10 values.

In this issue is included the $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de peso value of 1872 for newspaper with mural crown instead of royal crown green.

21 issue. War Tax Stamps. 1 January-31 December, 1874, withdrawn on that date by reason of extensive forgeries having passed through the post.

22 issue. Goddess of Justice. 10 values. The 10c. was issued from 1 July to 1 October, 1874, and then withdrawn on account of forgeries being found. The other nine values were issued from the 1 July, 1874-31 July, 1875. This issue was intended for fiscal use in Porto Rico, but through stress of circumstances used at home.

23 issue. War Tax Stamps. 1 January, 1875-31 May, 1876.

24 issue. Coat of Arms. 1 value. 1 October, 1874-31 July, 1875. This stamp was issued in place of the 10c. of the 22 issue, which had been forged so extensively.

25 issue. Alphonso XII. 10 values. 1 August 1875-31 May, 1876.

26 issue. Alphonso XII. *en face*. 1 June, 1876-31 July, 1878. 9 values.

27 issue. War Tax Stamps. 5 values. 1 June, 1876-31 August, 1877.

28 issue. Alphonso XII. to right. 1 July-31 December, 1878.

29 issue. Alphonso XII. to left. 1 January-30 September, 1879.

30 issue. Correos y Telegrafos. 1 October, 1879-30 September, 1880.

In 1882 the 3 following values were added 15, 30, and 75 centimos.

31 issue. Alphonso XIII. 13 values. Present issue.

Le Timbrophile.—Brussels.

BELGIUM.

Our contemporary announces that the Belgian Government has reprinted the following stamps:

1849 issue. No watermark, thin well finished paper, colours lighter.

10c. pale bistre

20c. pale blue

1861 issue. Thin paper.

1c. pale yellowish green.

10c. brown violet

1865 issue. Thin well finished paper, well printed, imperf.

10c. grey

30c. brown

40c. bright rose

1 fr. lilac

1866 issue. Imperf, very similar to the original, but on thinner paper.

1c. grey

Le Philatliste Française.—Paris.

MAURITIUS.

According to an article published in the above journal the 2c. on 13c. of Mauritius 1887 issue

has undoubtedly had the shortest official existence of all stamps. At the beginning of July, 1887, the supply of cents stamps was exhausted, and a number of sheets of 120 stamps of the current 13 cents value were sent to the printing works of the *Commercial Gazette* to be surcharged 2 CENTS. This work, however, was so badly done that the official receiver at the Post Office stopped the surcharging as soon as the first 20 sheets were delivered. About the same time the outlook of the port signalled the arrival of the mailboat from England, which brought a new supply of stamps, and it was thought that it would not be necessary to use the badly surcharged stamps. Owing to the outbreak of sickness on board, however, the Sanitary Authorities decided to put the boat into quarantine for several hours.

This delay, however short, was the cause of the issue; the last 2 cents was sold, and as the public used this value very much for postage in the island, very soon demands for a supply were made. There was only one way out of the difficulty: To sell the badly surcharged 13 cents.

These had already been ordered to be burned, but were now put upon the counters to be sold. It is said only 40 were sold to the public. The remainder, viz., 2,360 stamps were sold to dealers.

Thus this stamp was only current for 4 hours, no doubt the shortest time for any stamp on record.

Note on the Second Issue of Belgian Postage Stamps with the Portrait of King Leopold II.

By Jules Bouvez.

In a former article, on the Belgian postage stamps of the first issue with the portrait of King Leopold II., we showed that these stamps, which were produced by wood engraving, were not at all satisfactory from an artistic point of view and that in the printing numerous errors had been made, most of which have been pointed out to philatelists. Other defects, arising principally from the method employed in the manufacture, having been recognised as likely to facilitate frauds and counterfeiting, caused some concern to the postal administration, and it was decided to take some further steps to set matters right.

The Hon. Mr. Sainctelette, who was at this period Minister of the Railway, Postal and Telegraph services, appointed a commission composed of specialists who were to find means to bring the stamp much nearer perfection than has previously been the case and to prevent all frauds which might be attempted with postage stamps.

Among the frauds which were perpetrated special mention must be made of the washing of stamps and the effacing of cancellations by means of chemicals. Fraud of this kind had

been observed, and, in spite of the instructions given on this subject by the postal administration to its staff, they were repeated in different parts of the country. These were pointed out to the judicial authorities, and various judgments were rendered by the police courts condemning the delinquents to fines and short terms of imprisonment for having used postage stamps from which the marks, indicating that they had already been used, had been removed.

After long and serious deliberation, the commission appointed by Mr. Sainctelette proposed the substitution of steel engraving for the wood engraving which had been used since 1870, and recommended certain measures for the prevention of fraud. On these recommendations, the Minister requested his administration, about 1881, to address itself to an English firm which had made a speciality of this class of work, for the engraving on steel of the dies required for a whole series of postage stamps with portrait. On June 1st, 1882, the engravings on steel were delivered which were to serve to make up the plates or stamps of the second type with the portrait of King Leopold II.

These stamps appeared in consequence of the royal and ministerial orders reproduced here:

"Leopold II., King of the Belgians.

"To all present and to come, greeting.

"Considering Art 40 of the law of May 30th, 1879 authorising the government to issue postage stamps,

"Considering our order of November 13th, 1869, which created the type of postage stamps now in use;

"On the proposal of our Minister of Public Works,

"We have ordered and do order:

"Art 1. A new type of postage stamp with our portrait is created for the values of 10 centimes and over.

"Art 2. The values and colours of the postage stamps of this type, as well as the date of their issue, will be decided on by our Minister of Public Works.

"Art 3. The present postage stamps of 10 centimes and over will continue to be used until the existing supply is exhausted.

"Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present order.

"Given at Brussels, August 29th, 1883.

"LEOPOLD.

"By the King.

"The Minister of Public Works.

"X. Olin."

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Considering the royal order of August 29th, 1883, relating to the creation of a new type of postage stamps of the value of 10 centimes and over,

"Considering the royal order of November 13th, 1869, which particularly authorized the Minister of Public Works to decide on the colours of the present postage stamps,

"Orders :

"Art 1. The values and colours of the new postage stamps are determined as follows :

10 centimes, carmine, 50 centimes, violet,
20 centimes, bluish gray, 1 franc, lilac,
25 centimes, blue, 2 francs, brown.

"Art 2. The following colours are adopted for the subsequent manufacture of the present postage stamps below the value of 10 centimes :

1 centime, olive green,
2 centimes, yellow,
5 centimes, green.

"Art. 3. The date of issue of the new or modified postage stamps mentioned above is fixed for January 1st next.

"The present postage stamps will continue to be sold concurrently with the above mentioned stamps until the quantities in stock have been exhausted.

"Brussels, August 29th, 1883.

"X. OLIN."

At the time these two orders appeared, new frauds were discovered in the use of postage stamps. The administration therefore gave strict injunctions to its staff to completely cover the label with the impression of the date stamp, taking care not to make use of a single impression to cancel two adjacent stamps. Reiteration was made, moreover, of the penalties laid down in articles 188 and 189 of the Belgian penal code for the counterfeiting and fraudulent re-employment of postal values, and it was decided to advance the date of issue of the stamps of the new type.

These instructions were followed by a new ministerial order, thus :

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Considering our order of August 29th last, made in execution of Royal Order of the same date, providing for the creation of new postage stamps ;

"Orders :

"Contrary to our order aforesaid, the new stamps of the 10 and 20 centimes will be issued on October 20th instant, and those of the 25 and 50 centimes on November 1st next.

"Brussels, October 3rd, 1883.

"X. OLIN."

This last order was followed, on October 12th, 1883, by administrative instructions, giving notice that the first distribution of the new postage stamps of 10, 20, 25 and 50 centimes would be made, at first to the most important offices, and in proportion to the quantities manufactured. The subsequent supplies were composed in part of old stamps, until the quantities remaining in stock were exhausted, and it was recommended to use the latter in preference to the others, so that they might be got rid of the sooner. It was, moreover, recommended not to deliver the new stamps to the public unless they were asked for, and to see to it that no mistake arose on account of the simultaneous use of stamps of the same colour but of different values.

Even though the stamps of the second issue were perfect in their execution, they presented

a portrait which bore but a slight resemblance to his Majesty Leopold II. As soon as these four values were issued, numerous criticisms appeared on this account, and the postal administration, recognising the justice of the criticism, immediately took steps to remedy the defect. Orders were given at the factory to discontinue the manufacture of the new values, and three months later the following order appeared :

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Considering our order of August 29th last, made in execution of the Royal Order of the same date, providing for the creation of new postage stamps,

"Orders :

"Contrary to article 3 of our above mentioned order, the new postage stamps of 1 and 2fr. will be issued at a date to be determined on later.

"Brussels, December 31st, 1883.

"X OLIN."

As will be seen, the 1fr. and 2fr. postage stamps were not issued. At the factory a certain number of trial sheets, however, had been printed, but these were destroyed a short time after the appearance of the order of December 31st, 1883.

As to the stamps of 10, 20, 25 and 50 centimes, the manufacture of which also ceased on December 31st, 1883, the quantities issued were employed until they were completely exhausted. There were delivered to the offices from October 20th, 1883, to April 1st, 1884 :

10 centimes :	30,000 sheets, or	9,000,000 stamps ;
20 "	1,000 "	300,000 "
25 "	5,000 "	1,500,000 "
50 "	400 "	120,000 "

These four values, perforated 14, having had an existence of only six or seven months, are pretty well sought after to-day. The entire supply having been made, so to speak, at one and the same time, these stamps show only one shade for each value. Moreover, no error in the impression has been discovered ; it is clear, as is always the case with dies engraved on steel. The only thing which has been discovered is the absence of perforation on three horizontal rows of a certain number of sheets of the 20c. blue, making an entire lack of perforation in 15 stamps on each sheet. There should exist, therefore, below the horizontal line forming the base of the frame of the said stamp a white space 2 mm. wide not perforated. This detail is of great importance, for any stamp having the white imperforate space at the base less than this width must be considered as a faked stamp.

Without being able to determine the number of sheets in which these errors occurred, it is safe to say that they are very rare. They may still be discovered at the present time on stamps pasted on drafts as late as September, 1884, to represent the charge for collection.

With the exception of the points mentioned, the stamps described in this article present no special features.

From the *American Journal of Philately*.



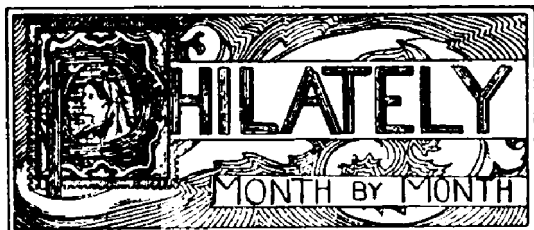
The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union
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AUGUST 15, 1898.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 92.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

AUGUST 15th, 1898.

The 40, 50, and 75 centimes stamps of French Soudan (II issue 1894) are found on coloured paper.

Of the 5kr. 1861 issue of Austria (embossed head to right) a pair has been found imperforate. This is a clear proof that one sheet at least must have been issued in this state. So far it had always been said, that such stamps, when found used as adhesives were cut envelope stamps.

Registration of book packets and samples in France is now 10 centimes.

The P.R. chronicles a 3c. New Foundland stamp on pink paper. We are surprised our confrère publishing such stale news. Some 2 or 3 years ago a steamer containing a box of these stamps was wrecked. Upon recovery of the

box the paper was found to have been changed to pink.

In the 3 pence beaver Canada 1855, it is to be found that the outer line forming the square is broken in the upper right hand corner and also the lower line in the left hand corner. The 1854 also has the upper line in the right hand corner broken.

On July 1st a special delivery stamps of 10 cents was issued in Canada.

Of the 1 sol. 1894 Peru, Bermudez, only 1000 were printed.

Mr. Calman has the 25c. and the one peso Salvador 1890 issue imperforate vertically.

The 5 sucre value of the 1892 issue of Ecuador has been found printed in green instead of purple.

On account of the constant fall in the value of the Spanish currency, it has been decided to issue the stamps of Gibraltar again with the value expressed in British currency.

The I.R.surcharge on the 1 and 2c. United States stamps exists inverted. Different founts also have been used, one 9 mm. and the other 6½ mm. high.

The postage on letters from the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Ladrões is at present 2 cents, the same as the inland rate.

Red-tape as a rule is slow and tiresome reading, sometimes, however, it is even funnier than a comic paper. Lately the French postal authorities have excelled in this way. According to instructions lately issued to the employées it is forbidden to them

1. To read postcards.
2. To allow insulting or libellous postcards to pass through the Post.

Great discovery by the *Timbrophile Poitevin*. No. 40, page 74, to be exact as to the place: C.A., the watermark on the British Colonials means "Colossal Agency." We should consider the writer "Colossal asinine."

When the first fleet of the United States army against Manila reached Honolulu about 15,000 letters had been written by the soldiers during the trip. In a most generous way the Hawaiian government took hold of the letters and not only forwarded them free of charge, but affixed on every one a 5c or 10c foreign affair stamp. A very large quantity of these have reached San Francisco, the first expedition being mostly made up of California volunteers, but as soon as the letters of the Eastern regiments in the second, third and fourth fleet arrive, if this practice is upheld, these stamps will be distributed all over the United States, and without doubt will become very popular.

Corea has a domestic postal system, and the service gives satisfaction. While Corea has formerly entered the Postal Union, a foreign service has not yet been arranged, and the Japanese postal department still continues to serve Corea. The stamps are of four denominations—5 poon equal to one halfpenny, green; 10 poon equal one penny, blue; 25 poon equal 2½d., brown; 50 poon equal 5d., purple. At present, there are no printed covers, postal cards, or other stamped postal paper. The stamps, which were printed in the United States, are all alike, except in colour and denomination. The characters at the top are ancient Chinese, those at the bottom are Corean, and have the same meaning as the row at the top. The characters at the right are Corean, and give the denomination which is translated into English just below the centre. Those on the left are in Chinese, and mean the same as those on the right. The plum blossom ornaments each corner. This is the royal flower of the present Ye dynasty which has been in existence for 505 years. The national emblem in the centre is the ancient Chinese representation of the male and female elements of nature. The four characters at the corners of the centre piece are taken, according to the American Consul at Seoul, from whose report the above description is quoted, from "the original alphabet of all languages and represent the four spirits that stand at the corners of the earth, and support it on their shoulders." A set of three stamps costs ninepence. They can be cancelled at the post-office if desired.

Our friends in New Zealand, we are glad to see agree with the view we expressed a short time ago on the action of the Agent General of that Colony with regard to the sale of the pictorial issue in London. As regards plain speaking our colonial brethren beat us hollow and this is how one of their papers concludes after first printing our announcement in full:

This has the real ring of business about it; small profits and quick returns, an inducement of 2 per cent to bring tardy dealers up to the £5 mark, and the customary gag which invites a hesitating public to come quickly in order to avoid disappointment. But our Agent-General has but scratched the surface. We see in the step he has initiated possibilities almost infinite. His modest stamp depot may yet become a veritable palace of commerce. Why should he confine himself to stamps; Why, for instance, should he not with equal success dispense tender forequarters of prime Canterbury mutton or boom the healing properties of our wonderful mineral waters? Rabbits, too, and kauri gum, wool, pelts, tallow, collections of ferns and photographs of scenery, butter, cheese, pumice, Maori curios, and New Zealand loans—all these things are open to the Hon. William Pember Reeves; could any man desire a better stock-in-trade? There is, of course, the objection that such a centralisation of business might injure the ordinary colonist. That, however, is a trifle too paltry to be considered. The new Zealand Philatelists expected to profit by a little exchange business with Home dealers, but if we remember rightly they were prohibited by the Government from buying except in limited quantities, as it was desired to prevent the new issue of stamps, and especially the erroneously printed 2½d, from falling into the hands of monopolists. Yet at the very time this prohibition was in force here the representative of the colony in London was booming the sale for all it was worth and calmly advertising that "sets will not be broken except when orders are for £5 and over," and offering a discount to large purchasers! This is one of the things which sometimes makes the average New Zealander wonder "where 'e are."

Philatelic History.

(Continued from page 149).

13. The said clerks are ordered, and it is enjoined upon them, as soon as couriers from foreign countries have arrived and they have ascertained their names, the reason of their journey and the countries whence they come, to let the Grand Master of the Couriers know all particulars, which he will transmit to His Majesty, whether he goes to the Court or takes other roads.

14.—And if it should be found, that the said couriers from foreign countries and others entering into or departing from this country on by-ways or round-about roads or carrying let-

ters or other matters, which are prejudicial to the King our Lord, the said clerks will deliver them to the Governors of the provinces or to their lieutenants during their absence, and the seized letters or parcels will be sent by the said clerks to the Grandmaster of the Couriers, who will deliver them to the King to await his will and pleasure.

15. And inasmuch as the work of the said Councillor Grandmaster of the Couriers of France is of great importance and requires care, trustworthiness, discretion and knowledge, and as by this office and work the various branches of the establishment, and the institution of the above must be well guarded, kept up and observed, and as this establishment will be of the greatest use to the service of the King it is necessary that only influential persons should hold this office.

The said Sovereign wills and decrees, that nobody be given the said office, who is not known as true, reticent, intelligent, and well versed to pick up in all parts, districts, kingdoms, lands, and estates all the news that might bring him news and parcels, which come by embassies, letters or otherwise, which have any reference to the business of the King, and of the state : and who has to make of all such matters true accounts in writing to be put before His Majesty.

16. It is ordered and decreed, that whoever will be appointed to the said office will be counted amongst the Councillors and other officers and has to be always where the King may be and has to know everything what may concern the affairs of the said Sovereign, and serve in every way which may be necessary in the interest of the State.

17. It is ordered and decreed, that the said Grandmaster of the Couriers of France has full power to put and establish wherever it may be necessary master couriers, to dismiss them if they do not do their duty and to put in their places whoever may seem the right person to him, even before being vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, he has the power to provide and instal others in their places and to make them swear the oath of fidelity.

18. It is ordered and decreed, that the said Grandmaster of the Couriers of France will receive to keep up his position, after having sworn to loyally serve the King the sum of 800 *livres parisis*; besides he will have all the ordinary emoluments as an officer of the household of the Sovereign.

Besides he will receive a pension of 1,000 *livres* by other letter-patents of the said Sovereign, for his office, which will be assigned to him annually.

19. It is ordered and decreed, that all master couriers having been appointed by the Grandmaster have as ordinary salary 50 *livres tournois* and that all the clerks, whether they are near his person or in other places, receive 100 *livres* each for their keep, and both while they serve in their capacities will enjoy the same exemp-

tions and privileges as the officers of his household.

20. And in order that the master couriers have the means to keep themselves and their horses and that they can serve the King well, it is ordered and decreed, that those that have been sent by him or other persons with the passport and seal of the Grandmaster of the Couriers of France or his clerks pay for each horse, which they require, also for that of the guide conducting them the sum of 10 *sous* for each 4 leagues with the exception of the Grandmaster of the Couriers, who will have his own horses and establishment, and of the service of His Majesty. They will not take anything from his clerks, when they are on the business of the King, at least 3 or 4 times per year.

21. Concerning the parcels sent by or addressed to the Sovereign the master couriers are held to take them in person without any delay whatever from one to another with the above mentioned way bill without taking any payment whatever; they will have to be content with the rights and the salaries, which have been given them.

It is ordered and decreed, that the above articles of the institution of the high office of Councillor Grandmaster of the Couriers of France and the other matters be always observed and guarded without being broken.

LOUIS.



EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The next monthly meeting will be held at 5, St. Andrew Square, on Monday, 12th of September, at 8 p.m.

In Section II. the June packet has returned to the Secretary, and sheets were sent back to the owners on 14th of July. Total net value of sheets sent in, £37 13s. 1½d. Sales £5 12s. 3d.

In Section I. (Exchange), the June packet was returned on 30th of July. Value £18 9s. 6½d.; sales £2 4s. The July packet was sent back to owners on 1st of August. Value £14 os. 3½d.; stamps retained £2 2s. 4d.

Dr. Bucherer and Dr. John McLaren (Edinburgh), and Messrs. R. E. Hobbs (Scarborough) and W. Brettschneider (Melbourne) have been elected as members.

For the Library copies of the "Columbian Philatelist" and the "Rocky Mountain Stamp" have been received from Mr. Dodge; and Mr. R. S. Richardson has presented a copy of the "Fiscal Philatelist."

WILLIAM FISH,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

18, Montpelier Terrace.

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¼ page	10	0	9	0	7	6	6	6
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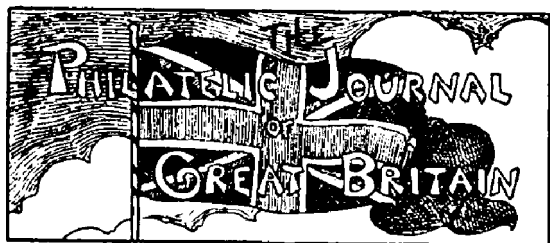
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Per Jahr	M. 2 50	post frei.
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



AUGUST 15TH, 1898.

**Imperial
Penny
Postage.**

The utmost satisfaction is everywhere expressed at the result of the Postal Conference held last month in London. Mr. H. Heaton certainly deserves all credit for his efforts in this matter and what was some years ago described as a Utopian scheme is now practically assured. All are

unanimous that the agreement concluded on the 13th of July, 1898, is a matter of world-wide interest.

The attitude of the Imperial Government regarding this important subject was clearly defined by Mr. Chamberlain last year. In his opening speech at the Conference of Colonial Premiers he said: "One of the very first things to bind together the sister nations is to have the readiest and the easiest possible communication between their several units." But to secure a universal penny post throughout the Empire demanded certain immediate sacrifices, even if in the long run the profit and loss account worked out all right, and, according to Mr. Chamberlain, Her Majesty's Government was prepared to make all reasonable sacrifices. Thus the subject was allowed to simmer, and some time ago a Postal Conference under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk was appointed, to see that there was no undue evaporation. The Conference has brought its labours to a close. Canada, supported by Cape Colony and Natal, moved the desirability of an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny for ½ oz. letters. Australia and New Zealand opposed the motion; and then the Conference concluded that such parts of the Empire as desired a reduction to a penny should be left to make their own arrangements with the mother country. The result of this decision is that very soon penny postage per half ounce will be established between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape Colony, Natal, and such of the Crown Colonies as may, after communication with and approval of Her Majesty's Government be willing to adopt it.

Australasia stands aloof from this arrangement. Not that it is hostile to it in principle; but simply because it does not think it expedient to fall in with the scheme just yet. To do so would necessitate the lowering of the internal postal rate, and a consequent loss Oceania is not prepared to bear for the moment. The late drought in Australia makes this policy more or less imperative. New Zealand, it is true, has a large surplus, but then New Zealand is contemplating an Old Age Pension scheme. Hence, Australasia will neither send nor receive penny letters. The position of India in this matter is as yet undefined, but it is understood the representative of the Indian Postal Service at the Conference was in favour of the penny postage, and no doubt in time India will fall in with the notion. There is reason to believe that our Colonial Office has been strongly disinclined to any differentiation in the matter, even for a time; but the advocates of the scheme point out that while the mother country is making a large surplus out of postal revenue the general financial pressure in Australia has been so great that the colonies have found it necessary to raise their own local rates. At the conference, however, the Agent's General spoke strongly in favour of the general principle and in expectation that it might at no distant date come into general operation. A great deal of the credit of the whole

arrangement is considered to be due to the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster-General of Canada who moved the resolution. It is now known, too, that the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, represented by Sir David Tennant, and that of Natal, represented by Sir W. Peace, sent imperative orders to their representatives to go through with the proposal of penny postage and not to attempt any compromises. This is the more note-worthy as they pay the mail subsidies both ways. The new rate is said to come into force on Christmas Day, this year.

To put the matter in a nutshell, the time is fast approaching when the British Empire will be one huge postal district with a penny letter rate.

Very little has been said of late about the New Collector, but we are glad to notice, that more and more our advice is taken with regard to the collecting of new issues and start with current stamps instead of running after old issues, which in too many cases will leave blanks in the collections, which perhaps may never be filled.

The present time has never been surpassed in this respect, new issues necessitated by changes or other postal requirements come out in such rapid succession, that even from a monetary point of view the profit on a moderate expenditure at current rates must be enormous. Our publishers have at present stocks of stamps, which only arrived when they were already out of issue at their respective offices. St. Lucia 2d., New South Wales 2d., Cuba and Porto Rico, Canada, Guatemala, not to mention a host of others offer a fair field in this respect, and we can only advise our readers not to hesitate but to fill the spaces while there is time. The prices for such stamps are bound to go up and therefore do not delay and buy at to-day's prices.

Philatelic Exhibition at Paris, 1900.

Taking time by the forelock is very desirable, especially in matters that have to be considered carefully, and in this we cannot but congratulate the French Philatelic Society, who have decided to hold a Grand Philatelic Exhibition at Paris in the year 1900, and have already appointed a committee to deal with the necessary preliminaries. Such names as Erard le Roy d'Étiolles, Albert Coyette, Jules Bernichon, Lucien Gilis, and Dormoy d'Evenans lead us to believe, that no effort will be spared to make the exhibition a decided success, and having ample time at their disposal, we have no doubt that every detail, and from our own experience we can say they are innumerable, will be settled and published in good time, so as to avoid any rush and disorder at the end. If an exhibition of any size is to be successful the prospectus should be at least twelve months be-

fore the opening in the hands of collectors, so as to give all and everyone ample time to consider, whether to exhibit or not, and also to complete their exhibits. Especially the philatelic press should be supplied with full details at an early date, as no collector of any standing is now without his philatelic journal.



GREAT BRITAIN.

1s. green.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited, lately purchased a large parcel of used old English stamps. Amongst these no less than 100 forged 1s. green 1867 issue were found, and, strange to say, all of them were cancelled with the same date.

The points of difference between the genuine and the forged stamps are as follows:

First of all the forgeries are all without a watermark, whereas the genuine stamps from this plate (5) are always watermarked with a "Spray of Rose."

The chief differences to be noted are:—First, In the originals the square corners containing the letters are always sharp and clear; in the forgery they have a rounded or blurred appearance in the angles. Second: In the lace work just after the "E" of "POSTAGE" there is a four-sided space formed by the lines of the lace work and its curved end; this space in the forgery is nearly twice as large as in the originals.

A careful comparison will show other small differences.

The examination of the forgeries has led us to suppose that the stamps were not copied in complete panes, as only certain vertical rows of letters are found.

We have no doubt that a very large fraud on the postal revenue took place in 1872. It would appear that the stamps have been copied by a photographic process, for every line in the original is to be found in the forgery, but it is in the minute details that the forgery fails to be an exact copy.

Once again the stamp fraternity has been proved to be the best detective agency at the command of the Inland Revenue Authorities.

From the *Monthly Journal*.

Brother Jonathan has to foot the War Bill.

THE NEW WAR REVENUE BILL.

To come into force 1st July, 1898.

Beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other fermented liquors, per 31 galls., \$2.00.

Tobacco and snuff, \$0.12.

Cigars weighing more than 3lbs per 1,000, per 1,000, \$3.60.

Cigars weighing less than 3lbs per 1,000, per 1,000, \$1.00.

Cigarettes weighing more than 3lbs per 1,000, per 1,000, \$3.60.

Cigarettes weighing less than 3lbs per 1,000, per 1,000, \$1.50.

Tea, per lb, 10 cts.

Telegraphic messages, each, 1 ct.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued after July 1st, 1898, by any association, company or corporation, per \$100 or fraction, 5 cts.

All sales or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company or corporation, per \$100 or fraction, 5 cts.

Each sale, agreement of sale or agreement to sell any products or merchandise at any exchange or board trade or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, per \$100 or fraction, 1 ct.

Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company or any person or persons, companies or corporations at sight or on demand, each, 2 cts.

Bill of exchange (inland), draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation and for each renewal or renewal of the same, per \$100 or fraction, 2 cts.

This paragraph to apply also to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States.

Bill of exchange (foreign) or letter of credit (including orders by telegraph or otherwise for the payment of money issued by express or other companies or any person or persons) drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly per \$100 or fraction, 4 cents.; if drawn in sets, each, per \$100 or fraction, 2 cts.

Bills of lading for goods to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, 10 cts.

Bills of lading, manifest or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received for carriage and transportation, each 1 ct.

Each telephone message costing 15 cts or more, 1 ct.

For each bond to become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office or position and to account

for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, 50 cts.

Certificates of profits, or any certificates or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any association, company or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each \$100 or fraction, 2 cts.

For any certificate of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, 25 cts.

For all certificates required by law not otherwise specified in this Act, 10 cts.

Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel or steamer or any renewal thereof, not exceeding 300 tons registered, \$3.00; exceeding 300 and not 600 tons registered, \$5.00; exceeding 600 tons, \$10.00.

Broker's note or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such for each note or memorandum of sale, 10 cts.

Deed, instrument, or writing whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in the purchaser or purchasers or any other person or persons, from \$100—\$500 50 cts.; for each additional \$500 or fraction, 50 cts.

Each entry of goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100, 25 cts.; \$100—\$500, 50 cts.; exceeding \$500, \$1.00.

Each entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse 50 cts.

Life Insurance policies, per \$100 or fraction, 8 cts.

Insurance (marine, fire, lightning, casualty, fidelity and guarantee) per \$, 1/2 ct.

Lease, agreement, memorandum or contract for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period not exceeding 1 year, 25 cts.; if for a period exceeding 1 year and not exceeding 3 years, 50 cts.; if for a period exceeding 3 years, \$1.00.

For each manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage does not exceed 300 tons, \$1.00; from 300—600 tons, \$3.00; exceeding 600 tons, \$5.00.

Mortgage or pledge of lands, estate or property real or personal, heritable or moveable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate or property in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money which shall be intended only as security, exceeding \$1,000 but not \$1,500, 25 cts.; every \$500 in excess, 25 cts.

For any passage ticket by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if costing not exceeding \$30, \$1.00; if costing from \$30—\$60, \$3.00; if costing more than \$60, \$5.00.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated com-

pany or association except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries, 10 cts.

Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate or to rent or lease the same, to receive or collect rent, to sell or transfer any stock, bonds, scrip, or for the collection of any dividends, or interest thereon, 25 cts.

Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft or any marine protest, 25 cts.

Warehouse receipts for any goods, merchandise or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard, except receipts for agricultural products deposited by the actual grower thereof, 25 cts.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot or phial or other enclosure containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except natural spring waters), essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations or compositions, for which the person making the same has or claims to have any exclusive right or title, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent or trade mark, if sold retail at 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ ct.; if sold retail over 5 cts. and not exceeding 10 cts., $\frac{2}{8}$ ct.; if sold retail over 10 cts. and not exceeding 15 cts., $\frac{3}{8}$ ct.; if sold retail over 15 and not exceeding 25 cts., $\frac{5}{8}$ ct.; and for each additional retail price of 25 cts., $\frac{5}{8}$ ct.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, vaseline, petrolatum, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous or other similar substance or article, if sold retail at 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ ct.; if sold retail over 5 cts. and not exceeding 10 cts., $\frac{2}{8}$ ct.; if sold retail over 10 cts. and not exceeding 15 cts., $\frac{3}{8}$ ct.; if sold retail over 15 cts. and not exceeding 25 cts., $\frac{5}{8}$ ct.; and for each additional retail price of 25 cts., $\frac{5}{8}$ ct.

For and upon each box, carton, jar, or other package containing chewing gum, if not more than \$1 retail value, 4 cts.; and for each additional \$1 or fraction, 4 cts.

Sparkling or other wines in bottles, containing one pint or less, 1 ct.; containing more than one pint, 2 cts.

On every seat sold in a palace or parlour car, 1 ct.

On every berth sold in a sleeping car, 1 ct.

Mixed flour, *i.e.*, the food product made from wheat mixed or blended in whole or part with any other grain or material, 98—196lbs, 4 cts.; 49—98lbs, 2 cts.; 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ —49lbs, 1 ct.; less than 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.

The design of both proprietary and documentary stamps is the same, and consists of a modern ironclad battleship, the "Maine," of course. It will doubtless be remembered, for a check will be worthless without it; the ship is enclosed by two arched labels inscribed UNITED STATES INTER. REVENUE; on straight line above is the

value in words, which is repeated in figures in upper corners; on the water below are the words SERIES OF 1898, which is divided by a scroll from the marginal word PROPRIETARY or DOCUMENTARY. The size of the stamps is 26 x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. They are printed in sheets of 200, divided by lines into four panes of 50, on white wove paper watermarked U S I R repeated three times on the width of the sheet and four times on the length, which does not quite allow a single letter to the stamp. They are rouletted 6.

PROPRIETARY.

- $\frac{1}{8}$ cent, yellow-green,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cent, pale brown
- $\frac{3}{8}$ cent, orange
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, blue
- 1 cent, dark green
- 2 cents, brown
- 4 cents, violet

DOCUMENTARY.

- 2 cents, pale rose
- 3 cents, dark blue
- 4 cents, rose
- 5 cents, pale violet
- 10 cents, brown
- 50 cents, purple
- 1 dollar, yellow-green

New Leaves to Cut.

GUIDE TO THE COLOURS OF POSTAGE STAMPS WITH SMALL ALBUM by Charles Stewart. 10 cents.

The author of this little book grapples with the difficult subject of assisting collectors to determine the shades of all the colours appearing on postage stamps. Some 13 years ago the National Philatelic Society of America tried to help collectors by publishing a "Colour Chart" containing some 700 shades; still collectors were as much at variance as ever, when it came to describe the particular shades.

In the little book under our notice the author supplies the collector simply with spaces and colour names, but expects everyone to furnish the standard colours himself by affixing certain common stamps, a list of which is given. Spaces are provided for 113 stamps, which according to the author would cost \$3.50 or 14s., too dear for the average collector apart from the trouble. Even at that price half the stamps would be used, which, of course, would detract from the value of a standard guide.

But the greatest objection we have is the order in which the colours are arranged. The author has arranged them alphabetically to "facilitate reference." We should just like to ask him, whether this arrangement does not pre-suppose on the part of the collector a perfect knowledge of shades and if he possesses that a guide like the present one would be superfluous. To give

an instance blue is found on 6 pages, green also, violet, red and brown on 5 pages. This arrangement entails much work, besides it obviates exact comparison. It would have been much better to have all the blues, greens, etc., together then passing a stamp rapidly over the complete standard list would have shown at once the proper definition.

New Postal Tariff for Portugal.

To come into force on the 1st of July, 1898.

1.

Rates of postage for correspondence to all countries in Europe, Turkey in Asia, Algiers, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, United States of America, Canada, and Newfoundland.

Letters, every 15 grammes or fraction thereof, 65 reis.

Postcards, single, 25 reis.

Postcards, with reply, 50 reis.

Lettercards, 55 reis.

Newspapers and books, every 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 15 reis.

Patterns up to 100 grammes, 25 reis.

Patterns, every 50 grammes beyond, 15 reis.

Commercial papers, up to 250 grammes, 65 reis.

Commercial papers, every 50 grammes beyond, 15 reis.

Registration fee, 50 reis.

Advice of receipt, 65 reis.

2.

Rates of postage for all countries outside Europe with the exception of those specially mentioned under No. 1.

Letters, every 15 grammes or fraction thereof, 130 reis.

Postcards, single, 40 reis.

Postcards, with reply, 80 reis.

Newspapers and books, every 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 25 reis.

Patterns, every 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 25 reis; with a minimum of 40 reis.

Commercial papers, up to 150 grammes, 80 reis.

Commercial papers, every 50 grammes beyond, 25 reis.

Registration fee, 50 reis.

Advice of receipt, 65 reis.

From the *Philatelistas Do Occidente*.

Correspondence.

Rome, July 15th, 1898.

Dear Sir,

I have read with much interest the report of the Philatelic Exhibition at Turin written by Mr. W. D. Beckton, and I must thank him for the amiable words, which he has addressed to the Committee and to myself in particular.

I have, however, to make two corrections. The first is in regard to Mr. Fiecchi, to whom a silver-gilt medal was awarded, whereas Mr.

Beckton says gold, of which only one was at the disposal of the Committee.

The second is in regard to the exhibit of Mr. Marchesi (President of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition). Mr. Beckton has criticised the exhibit of Mr. Marchesi in too severe a manner. It is a fact, that the stamps exhibited by this gentleman were not nicely arranged and that they did not show up in a very good manner, but it is not just in my opinion to attribute to Mr. Marchesi a "total absence of philatelic knowledge." All can attest that if the Exhibition of Turin was a success it was only thanks to the continuous efforts of Mr. Marchesi, who, overworked already, had decided not to arrange properly his own stamps, in order to give all his time to the exhibits of others and to all the thousand details and vexations, which a Philatelic Exhibition brings in its train. He would not have exhibited at all, if I had not asked him to do so at the last moment, after I had the opportunity of seeing the very interesting stamps he possesses, telling him at the same time, that the Jury would take into account the circumstances under which Mr. Marchesi exhibited.

With regard to the stamps themselves the large blocks of the 1851 issue of Sardinia, 5, 20 and 40 cents. were highly interesting, showing the irregular setting up of the stamps on the sheet; the numerous shades of the 1854 issue were largely represented in used and unused specimens, blocks, single, and on letters, etc.; of each issue (1851, 1853, and 1854,) there were also shown a large number of specimens with various obliterations, some of which being very rare. The beauty of the specimens, the number of rarities, etc., all attracted so much the attention of the visitors, that the bad arrangement caused by the circumstances I have mentioned, will and must be excused.

Thanking you for the kindness for inserting this letter,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

Dr. Emilio Diena.

St. Vincent, 24th June, 1898.

Dear Mr. Brown,

2d. St. Lucia stamps have been withdrawn and are selling in St. Lucia at 1s. each. It appears that the Secretary of State sent a telegram ordering the stock to be withdrawn. The story goes a member of the Executive Council saw it and before it could go down to the Post Office he gave a couple of his friends a hint and they bought every stamp in the post office of that value.

It is reported that they are to have a new 2½d. design.

In haste, yours, etc.,

The following official notices will explain the reason of the withdrawal of the 2d. stamps.

ST. LUCIA.

Reduction in Postage.

Notice is hereby given that on and after Mon-

day next, 9th inst., postage on letters to all Foreign places will be 2p. per ½oz.

F. S. Reece,

Gen. P. O.

Col. P. M.

May 6, 1898.

Official Notice.

Post Office notice is hereby given. That on and after Saturday next, 11th inst., postage on all letters for Imperial and Foreign places will be 2½p. per ½oz.

F. S. Reece,

Gen. P. O.

Col. P. M.

June 10, 1898.

Decreases.

U.S. PERIODICAL STAMPS TO BECOME OBSOLETE.

Following close upon the decision that collectors can hold ownership of our Periodical stamps, comes news that the entire series will be done away with and become obsolete on the first of next month. This has just been decided upon and we give our readers below the entire text of this change, giving all the details, which appear in the Daily Bulletin of the Post Office Department of the 16th instant, as follows:

ORDER OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Post Office Department,

Washington, D.C., June 14th, 1898.

Order No. 232.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved on the 13th instant, making appropriations for the postal service for the next fiscal year, it is hereby ordered that the use of newspaper and periodical postage stamps shall cease on and after the 1st of July, 1898. From that date postmasters will collect in money the postage on second class matter mailed in bulk by publishers and news agents, and will give receipts therefore, as they have heretofore done; but instead of including this money in the amount covered by the sale of stamps, as is now the practice, they must charge themselves with it in their quarterly returns to the Auditor, by a special entry to be inserted between items 1 and 2 of the official form.

Carrying out this change, Sections 103 and 130 of the Postal Regulations are hereby modified so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 103. POSTAGE-STAMPS; KINDS AND DENOMINATIONS—Of postage stamps two kinds, each consisting of various denominations, are provided, viz.: Ordinary stamps, which are used to prepay postage on ordinary mail matter of the first, third and fourth classes, as well as on second class matter mailed by others than publishers and news agents, and the fees on registered matter; and postage-due stamps, which are used for the collection of postage due on mail matter that has not been fully prepaid at mailing offices."

"Sec. 130. Second class matter, elsewhere defined, must be brought to the post office and there weighed in bulk, and the postage collected in money, for which receipts, made out on forms taken from books furnished by the Department, are to be given. No credit is ever to be allowed for newspaper and periodical postage; but for convenience the postmaster may receive from a publisher or news agent the deposit of sufficient money in advance to pay for more than a single mailing. In every case where advance deposits of postage are thus made, the postmaster must charge against it every mailing, and must see to it that the amount on hand shall never fall below what is necessary to cover any matter that is offered for despatch. Postmasters must transmit punctually at the end of each quarter, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, by ordinary mail, in special envelopes provided for the purpose, the stubs of all receipts given for newspaper and periodical postage collected during the quarter, together with the statement required by Section 208."

"Before returning the stubs, the calculations and footings should be reviewed and made correct. The stubs should then be detached from the book, arranged in numerical order, fastened together at the upper left hand corner, and the name of the post office, county, and state written thereon. The postmaster will continue to use what is left of the stub book."

Section 194 will be also modified so as to require postmasters to report specially on their quarterly returns to the Auditor the amount of money collected during the quarter as postage on newspapers and periodicals; and Section 208 will be changed so as to require the quarterly statement of postage sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General to be made in duplicate.

Ch. Emory Smith,

Postmaster General

From the *Era*.

CANADA.

Special-Delivery Service.

The Postmaster-General has approved of arrangements whereby, on and from the first of July proximo, the senders of letters posted at any Post Office in Canada and addressed to a City Post Office now having Free Delivery by Letter Carriers shall, on prepayment by Special-Delivery stamps of the face-value of ten cents, affix one to each letter, in addition to the ordinary postage to which the same are liable, secure their special delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed within the limits of Letter Carrier Delivery at any one of the following Post Offices in Cities, viz.:—Halifax, St. John, N. B., Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Brantford, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria and Vancouver. The hours of delivery to be within 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. daily, except Sunday. These hours are subject to change as dictated by local circumstances.

Drop-letters posted for local delivery, and bearing Special-Delivery stamps, in addition to

the postage, will also be entitled to special delivery in the same manner as letters received at the Post Office by mail.

Registered letters may likewise come under the operations of this scheme of Special Delivery in the same way as ordinary letters, provided they bear Special-Delivery stamps in addition to the full postage and the registration fee fixed by law, and the regulations respecting the record and receipting of registered matter are observed. In despatching registered letters that bear Special Delivery stamps, the Postmaster should write prominently across the registered package envelope the words "For Special Delivery." When Special Delivery letters (unregistered) number five or more for any one office the Postmaster should make a separate package of them, marking it "For Special Delivery"; if such letters are fewer than five, he should place them immediately under the "facing-slip" of the letter-package which he makes up, either directly or indirectly, for the Special-Delivery office for which they are intended, so that the most prompt attention may be secured therefor.

Special-Delivery stamps will be sold at all Money Order Post Offices in Canada, (which may secure a supply of such stamps in the same way as ordinary stamps are obtained), for which the postmasters will have to account as they do for ordinary stamps, and on the sales of which a total commission of 10 per cent. shall be allowed to Postmasters, except to Postmasters having fixed salaries. For the present Postmasters will use the existing forms of requisition in applying for Special-Delivery stamps. (The usual discount may be allowed to a licensed stamp vendor at the time that he purchases Special-Delivery stamps from the Postmaster). Special Delivery stamps are to be cancelled as postage stamps are cancelled. Stamps intended for Special Delivery are not available for any other purpose, and the article upon which one is affixed must have, besides, the ordinary postage prepaid by postage stamps. Under no circumstances will Special Delivery stamps be recognized in payment of postage or of registration fee, nor can any other stamp be used to secure Special Delivery, except the Special-Delivery stamp. Special-Delivery stamps are not redeemable.

Letters intended for Special Delivery at any one of the City Post Offices above mentioned, and prepaid as directed, may be mailed at any Post Office in Canada.

The regulations relating to First Class Matter (Inland Post) apply also and equally to Special-Delivery letters, the only difference being the special treatment which the latter receive with a view to accelerating their delivery.

The object sought by the establishment of Special Delivery—namely, the special delivery of letters transmitted thereunder—will be much promoted if the senders of all such letters are careful to address them plainly and fully, giving, if possible, the street and number in every case. Such care will serve not only to prevent mistakes but also to facilitate delivery.

All employés of the Post Office are enjoined to expedite, in every way in their power, the posting, transmission and delivery of letters intended for Special Delivery.

PRIVATE POST CARDS.

Postmasters are informed that, as regards Private Post Cards posted in Canada addressed to places in Canada, the words "Private Post Card" may either be placed thereon or omitted according to the option of the sender. Private Post Cards addressed to other countries must, however, in every case bear on the address side the words "Private Post Card."

R. M. Coneter,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 7th June, 1898.
From the *Weekly Era*.

The New War Revenue Stamps.

New York Herald, June 26th, 1898.

The war series of stamps soon to be issued under the war revenue act will be the daintiest, most artistic, and at the same time the most dignified, of all stamps issued by the government. Within a few weeks you will see them attached to nearly everything sold at the drug stores in "put up" packages, to all sorts of documents and to many other things commonly handled. They will soon become well nigh as familiar as the ordinary postage stamps. The first of them will not make its appearance until next month. Since any attempt to reproduce the designs for illustrating purposes would result in the seizure of all newspapers so offending, a pen picture must suffice.

Those to be most commonly seen will be the proprietary and documentary adhesive stamps. They will be slightly larger than the two cent postage stamp, and printed upon the same good quality of white paper—not the soft green paper now used in tobacco, cigar and cigarette stamps. The longer edges form the top and bottom, the designs running lengthwise with the surface. On the proprietary stamps beneath an arch bearing the inscription "United States Internal Revenue" stands boldly out, with characteristic dignity and grace, a typical United States first class battle ship, under full steam, riding a restless sea beneath a canopy of fleecy clouds. The documentary stamp shows the figure of a goddess with flowing robes, she holds in one hand an old model battle ship, and in the other a sceptre.

The designs were happily selected by Chief Johnson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, because of the conspicuous part played thus far in this war by the American man-of-war, even before the formal declaration of hostilities was made. The perforations separating the stamps on the whole sheets will not be round like the "pinhole" perforations of postage stamps, but what are called "knife blade" perforations.

They will be dashes instead of dots, and when torn through will leave straight, rather than saw-tooth edges.

The same designs will appear upon all denominations of the two official issues—proprietary and documentary—of adhesive stamps. The only differences will occur in the tints and numerals to denote different denominations and the inscription to characterise each of the two series, as said. In these bits of official engraving you will shortly see some tints never before used on stamps. Uncle Sam's great variety of inks has already been exhausted, and some novelties are being experimented with.

You will be struck with the oddity of the new fractional denominations. For instance there will be $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, 1, 2, and 4 cent. proprietary, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 50 cent. and \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$10 documentary stamps. The tints will include three each of blue, brown, red and green, and a number of other novelties in orange and lemon. You will find these fractional proprietary stamps upon perfumery, cosmetics, pills, lozenges and cough drops put up before the new individual proprietary stamps shall have been designed or whose manufacturers may not prefer them.

The one cent documentary stamps will be seen ordinarily upon telegraph messages and parlour and sleeping car tickets. The great variety of denominations up to \$10 will be seen upon all sorts of real estate and legal documents bills of lading, etc.

About two-thirds of the force employed on the new stamps are women, mostly young girls, selected because they are much more neat, careful and dexterous for delicate work than is the ordinary man. To keep the wheels running fast enough to fill the variety of new orders necessitated by the revenue act, the force of the great Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been increased to nearly seventeen hundred. By making two "shifts," Chief Johnson says he can turn out 16,000,000 of the new stamps daily.



AUGUST, 1898, REPORT.

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Honorary Vice-Presidents.

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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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d. and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

NEW MEMBER.

Miss Gertrude Killick, Cape Town, South Africa.

NOT ELECTED.

Count A de Tscherniadiëff, Barcelona. Opposition having been received, this gentleman's election was not proceeded with.

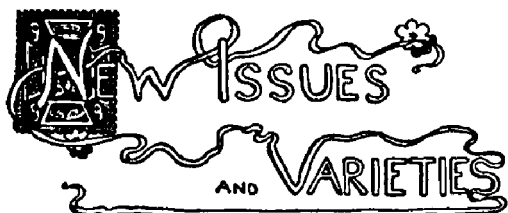
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions will facilitate the work of the Hon. Sec. by doing so without delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
August 10th, 1898.



NEW ISSUES
AND **VARIETIES**

BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Bechuanaland. The German papers chronicle the new surcharge 'BECHUANALAND'—'PROTECTORATE' on the 3d. of Great Britain.

3d. black and brown on yellow.

British East Africa. According to the *Monthly Journal* there are two sizes of the 2½a. Envelopes, 121 x 94mm. and 141 x 79mm.

British Guiana. The *Fortnightly* illustrates some very handsome stamps, the first, probably of a new issue. There are two designs, the first having a view of the Kaitour Waterfall in centre, the shape being upright rectangular, the second having a view of Mt. Roraima in centre, and being of oblong shape.

The stamps are inscribed with name at top, 'POSTAGE & REVENUE' at bottom, value in figures in bottom corners, and in an oval either at top or bottom the date '1897.' The stamps are watermarked Crown C.C., and are perforated 14. If they are printed by De la Rue they reflect great credit on the printers, and show that when given a free hand (as in the case of the Tonga stamps) they need not fear competition.

- 1c. frame carmine, centre black, Mount Roraima.
- 2c. " blue, " brown, Kaitour Falls.
- 5c. " brown, " green, Mount Roraima.
- 10c. " red " dark blue, Kaitour Falls.
- 15c. " blue " red-brown, Mount Roraima.

Canada. A Special Delivery Stamp has been issued here of an oblong shape. In the centre is an oval filled with engine turning, and on this is a solid oval band inscribed above 'SPECIAL DELIVERY,' and below 'WITHIN CITY LIMITS' in the centre is a small solid oval inscribed 'TEN,' at top is 'CANADA POST OFFICE,' at bottom value in words, and at sides is the value in figures.

With the stamp of the maple leaf type there are some additional pieces of stationery.

- S.D. 10c. deep-green.
- W. 1c. green on buff, size 125 x 275 mm.
- P.C. 1+1c. black on straw, size 127 x 76 mm.
- 2c. deep blue on cream, size 170 x 82 mm.

Capo of Good Hope. Miss Killick sends us a copy of the 4d. in a new colour which will shortly be issued. The 3d. she tells us will also be changed, and the 6d. will be a slight different shade of violet. The 2½d. have either run short or the Post Office have a stock of the surcharged 2½d. on 3d. issued in 1891 as these are at present on sale. As the surcharge is exactly the same as in 1891 even to the single copy on the sheet of the straight serif to the '1' of '½' it is probably the old stock that is being used up. The Post Card has also been changed in colour.

- 3d. dark lilac.
- 4d. olive
- P.C. 1c. carmine on buff.

Falkland Islands. Two new values have been issued here of large size with head of Queen in centre

with name above and value below 'HALF A CROWN' 'FIVE SHILLINGS,' and with figures of value. Watermark Crown C.C. Perforated 4.

- 2/6 deep blue.
- 5/- red-brown.

Gold Coast. We have received from Messrs. Myerscough & Co., the 1d. value, and have heard of the other values from various sources of the new type similar to the 5/- value.

- ½d. lilac, name and value, green (tablet lined ground)
- 1d. " " carmine, "
- 2½d. " " ultramarine, "
- 3d. " " yellow (tablet white ground)
- 6d. " " violet,
- 1/- green, " black, (tablet lined ground)
- 2/- " " carmine,

India. *Jhind.* The 1r. current has been issued with surcharged for use here.

- 1r. black, carmine and green.

Labuan. The name on the 18c. has been changed from the bottom to the top of the stamp.

- 18c. black and olive brown.

Mauritius. The following have been surcharged '4' 'Cents' and bar.

- E. 4c. in red on 18c., blue, sizes 139 x 78mm 133 x 136mm.
- 4c. in black on 36c. brown.
- W. 4c. " 3c. green.

Newfoundland. We omitted the formal note of the new 1c. last month.

- 1c. green.

Niger Coast. Messrs. Taylor Brothers inform us that some new values will be issued here or have been by this time. The designs are similar to the current values and the watermark Crown C.A. with the usual Waterlow Perforation.

- 6d. yellow-brown.
- 2/6 olive-brown.
- 10/- deep violet.

Queensland. Mr. Robinson sends us a post card with a view on the front leaving only a small space for the address. There are 18 varieties with different views. The following notice on the card shows the care the official mind has, that the picture should not be spoilt. 'Date stamp on reverse side.'

- P.C. 1½d. black on buff, varieties of view.

South Australia. According to the *Australian Philatelist* the 2½d. is now deep blue.

- 2½d. deep blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. The *M.J.* chronicles used copies of the 1893 types as follows:

- 1a. black on blue tissue paper.

China. We have received copies of the London printed ½c., and also a few copies of Japan printed ½c. in rose.

- ¼c. rose, Japan print, error.
- ¼c. chocolate, London print.

Nankin. We have received some of the second set mentioned in November last year, and find that the ½c. is pink, but of the same design as the first set, and we have the 1c. of the second set imperforate.

Wuhu. In addition to the ordinary stamps surcharged 'P.P.C.' We have the set with Chinese characters and also the 'Postage Due' set with the 'P.P.C.' The Postage Due set has the P.P.C. reading vertically upwards.

France. *Madagascar.* The stamps of Nossi Bé, Diego Suarez, and Ste. Marie that are still in stock, it is reported are to be surcharged 'Madagascar et Dépendances.'

Hayti. According to the *M.J.* of the stamps printed in Paris, the 2c. and 5c. have been put in circulation. Of the other values 650 were sent to Berne for the Postal Union, 350 were passed through the post by friends of the Director of Posts and the remaining 9000 were handed over to the person for whose profit the issue was made.

Honduras. The colour of the 5c. is now 5c. red-violet.

Japan. A new Official Seal has been issued with Japanese inscription in centre and ornamental flowers and foliage in corners.

O.S. — magenta.

Mexico. Mr. Chapman has sent us copies of two new Cards of the current type. Both have the address instruction in Spanish and French in the left lower corner. The 2c. has vertically at right 'PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y CANADA' and the 3c. 'UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL' at left and the same in French at right, in the right lower corner is a number '160' for the 3c. and '161' for the 2c.

The 5c. has appeared with watermark 'RM' and Eagle.

The 1c. Wrappers have also been altered, it is now inscribed with the words 'SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO' only in either black or green.

5c. blue, wmk. eagle RM.

W. 1c. green, inscriptions black, size 8½ x 249 mm.

1c. green

P.C. 2c. red, inscriptions black, for U.S. Canada.

3c. brown, green, for U.P.U.

Monaco. The *M.J.* notes the following:—

E. 15c. rose on pale green, size 147 x 113 mm.

Portugal. There is a new Letter Card with stamp of 65r. foreign use.

L.C. 65r. black and steel-blue on bluish.

Angra, Funchal, Horta, Ponta Delgada

Each of these colonies have received the four new adhesives and also the letter card. They are of the same values and colours as Portugal, 65, 115, 130, 180r. adhesives and 65r. Letter Card.

Mozambique Company. It is said that this Company does not see why it should not make something out of the Vasca da Gama boom so intends to surcharge their stamps '1898'—CENTENARIO DA INDE'—1898' in red.

Spain. There is a new set of War Stamps dated '1898-99' various values 5c. to 90c. in black and 1 to 10p. in deep blue. The 5c. is the only one used as a tax on letters.

W. T. 5c. black.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Borneo. We have a copy of the 1894 set surcharged 'POSTAGE DUE' horizontally instead of vertically.

Labuan. On the sheets of the lithographed stamps of 1893 (Queen's Head) the right hand stamp of the top row has the 'L' defective so that it looks like an 'I'

Newfoundland. The 3c. on pink paper chronicled in various journals is not a new or fresh issue but is due to a parcel having been wrecked some time ago and the pink paper is due to sea water.

New Zealand. A horizontal pair of the current 1d. has been found perforated all round and imperf between. It is stated that the colour of the 1d. will be changed to rose, and the 4d will be printed in two colours. The expense of two colours for the 1d. being too great.

Tobago. In looking over some of the 1d. stamps we notice that some copies have the 'O' of 'ONE PENNY' larger than usual causing the words to measure some ½ mm. more than usual. Both varieties occur together, the larger one being the left hand stamp in most of the rows on the pane.

Brazil. The *A.J.P.* notes pairs of the 1866 10r. on blued paper and imperforate, and the *M.J.* notes that there are three types of the stamp of the 100r. envelopes of 1893.

France. Some sheets of the current 15c. stamp have been found with the last row imperforate.

Siam. The *M.J.* chronicles a copy of the 4a. on 12a. with double surcharge.

Salvador. The *Philatelic Monthly* chronicles a pair of the 1c. of 1896 second set, with oblique official surcharge, in which the surcharge was missing on one stamp.

Uruguay. The *M.J.* notes a vertical pair of the 1890 7c. brown, with one stamp only surcharged 'OFICIAL.'

Auction Reports.

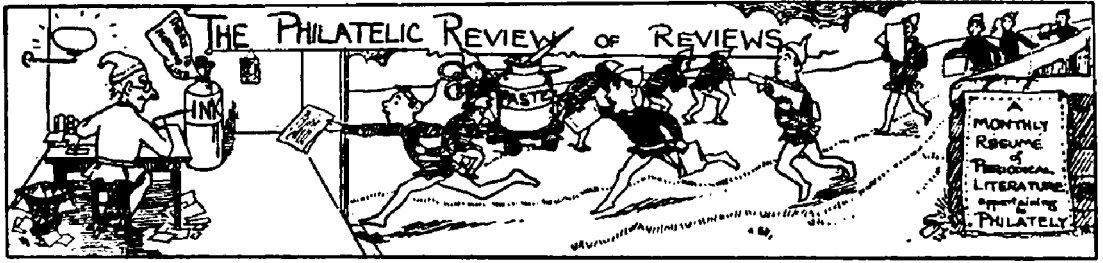
* Unused. † On Original.

The following have held sales since last report:—
Messrs. BULL & Co., 50th sale, June 14th and 15th.
,, CHEVELEY & Co., 133rd sale, July 27th & 28th

IMPORTANT.

All Publishers are requested to forward one exchange copy to the Editor, GEO. B. DUERST, 22, ATHOL ROAD, ALEXANDRA PARK, MANCHESTER, and another exchange copy to the Publisher, WILLIAM BROWN, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

All who do so will receive two copies of this Journal in Exchange.



AUGUST 15, 1898.

Philately at Home.

The Monthly Circular.—London.

SWITZERLAND.

The following interesting article on the much debated question, whether the Geneva stamp with crowned eagle (green on white) was ever issued as an adhesive we recommend to our readers. Without throwing much new light on the question the whole evidence is adduced, and we have no fear of the result our readers will arrive at.

Philatelists have frequently to work very much in the dark, more especially when they endeavour to solve questions for which they have few or no reliable facts to guide them. Having had occasion lately to study the question of the Cantonal Stamps of Geneva we have found one of these difficult points where there is very little to guide to a true solution, and we can only form an opinion grounded on these very few facts. The question is whether the stamp of the Crowned Eagle (green on white) was ever issued as an adhesive or whether the used specimens found on ordinary envelopes have been cut from the stamped envelopes and gummed on to these.

Swiss Philatelists, M. Schulze and M. de Reuterskiold, both affirm that the stamp was only used as an adhesive when cut from an envelope and a few of these were used for prepayment of letters.

M. Moens, who is the oldest dealer in stamps in the world, and whose reputation as an expert and dealer is universally acknowledged, inclines to the contrary opinion and states that he has had several of the stamps in unsevered pairs. M. Mahé, also a great authority as an expert and dealer, states that about 1864 a block of five of these stamps was sent to him by a correspondent in Geneva, and is of opinion that such stamps were used.

The envelopes were manufactured of yellowish white paper in 1846, 40,000 having been made—they are said to have met with scant favour at the hands of the public, the reason assigned being that they were sold at the Post Office at 5c., while the adhesives were sold at the rate of 4c. The remainders were subsequently sold;

some writers say that the number was only 800 copies, we think that there must have been more, for they were common in the Sixties, and we never paid more than 5f. for one at that time.

The stamp used as an adhesive is found on letters between August, 1850, and the end of August, 1851, and up to the 1st August, 1851, these stamps should be obliterated with the Cantonal cancelling mark; similar to that in use in 1849, but without the central cross. The rhomboidal girdiron found on some was only ordered by the Central Administration to come into use on 1st August, 1851, though it has been used by the stamp doctors to make imitations.

Now what were the circumstances at the time? In November, 1849, a stamp of 4c. was issued for the Canton of Geneva which by the direction of the Central Authorities was permitted on the condition that it bore as its device the Federal Arms of a white cross on a red ground. The rates of postage in the Canton were shortly afterwards altered and raised to 5c. The figure 4 was therefore altered on the stone to 5, and the stamps so appeared in March, 1850. Then in August, 1851, another adhesive stamp was issued of a different design but with the Federal Arms. Why? Why not have made a fresh printing of the stamp of March, 1850? We can only suppose that the stone had become unfit for further use, or what is perhaps more probable, was no longer in existence. Now as we have said the copies of the 5c. green on white bear dated postmarks between August, 1850, and August, 1851. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the Post Office of Geneva, fearing that its stamps would be exhausted, allowed the public to make use of stamps cut from the envelopes which were sold at 5c. each, and had also issued some in sheets which Schmidt, the lithographer, possibly printed in 1846, for when he made the design for the envelopes it was a simple thing to have arranged a few transfers in the form of a sheet; and it must be borne in mind that the issue of the envelopes took place between the Small Eagle and Large Eagle issues, the latter being issued in January, 1847, and some sheets might have been struck off in green on white of the envelope design in case the new issue of Large Eagle was not ready, but were never used

at that time. We do not wish to argue that the majority of the specimens of the green on white used in 1850-51 were not cut from envelopes, but we want to account for the stamp being prepared as an adhesive and possibly used in 1850-51.

Some ten years past we examined this question very minutely on account of the difference of opinion between M. Schulze and M. Moens; and we had then some specimens before us. We are quite convinced that on one at least of these the stamp had been gummed long before it was affixed to the letter. If it was a "fake" the stamp must have been cut from the envelope with a wide margin, gummed, allowed to dry, and then trimmed so as to leave proper margins. The obliteration was that in use in the Canton, impressed in red, that is the original design used in 1840 without the cross in the centre, which, when the stamps with the Federal cross in them were issued was deemed superfluous.

We confess we have considerable doubts of these specimens of the 5c. green on white on letters bearing date prior to 1st August, 1851, which bear obliterations of the rhomboidal grid-iron which was only ordered by the Federal Government to be used from that date, though here again we are met with the difficulty that there is an instance in Switzerland of the use of stamps before the date mentioned in the decree for their coming into use, and this cancelling mark may possibly be in the same category.

Again, the paper on which the adhesives were printed is not the same as that of the envelopes. The envelopes were of yellowish paper. What we consider to be adhesives are on thickish white paper. The question was fully discussed at two meetings of the "French Timbrological Society," and Dr. Legrand, who was at first an unbeliever, appears to have been convinced of his error after an examination of two specimens in the collection of M. de Ferrari.

So far as we can ascertain the stamps were not known in pairs or block till about 1864, and at that period a high price was asked for them. Is it not likely that there were some remainders sold by the Geneva Post Office, a few sheets that had been printed and gummed, some of which had been sold when it was permitted to cut the stamps from the envelopes?

We may add that Mr. Philbrick, who was in the Sixties a great collector, is satisfied that the stamps were employed as adhesives; we know also that we ourselves had many specimens sent to us before we could find one that answered the tests we required. Genuine specimens of any, even those cut from envelopes, are very rare, but there are not wanting specimens that have been carefully made up for the benefit of amateurs.

No record appears to exist of any Post Office order permitting the use of stamps cut from the envelopes. All the used specimens, except one very doubtful one, in the collection of M. la Renoti re (M. de Ferrari) are on letters post-marked, as we have said, between August, 1850, and the latter part of August, 1851, and the

specimens in the collection of Mr. Castle are similarly dated, that is, four years after the issue of the envelopes. Had it been a thing permitted from the first, specimens would have been found on letters before August, 1850.

To us, the facts, would appear to point to the issue of some few stamps of an obsolete type in 1850-51, possibly to assist the stock of the 5c. white cross on red ground, formerly known as the Vaud stamp, and this ceased as soon as the 5c., formerly known as the Neuchatel stamp, was issued in August, 1851. Whether these were all cut from envelopes then issued, or some of them were issued cut from sheets, can only be determined by the paper of the specimens, but of the existence of the stamp in sheet, gummed ready for use, there does not seem to be the least doubt.

Philately in the States.

The Virginia Philatelist—Richmond.

POSTAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

We are always glad to see this American Journal being one of the best that reach us from the other side. In the first instance the various editors and contributors and their biographies do not fill the greatest part of this paper and in the second original articles are one of the features. The latter, alas, seem to be one of the abominations of the American Philatelic Press, reprinting articles that have appeared elsewhere, sometimes it may even be said to their shame without giving the name of writer or the source, seems to be their forte, of course, there are exceptions, and the above is one of them.

The article of the Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America by Wm. D. Reed being now concluded we have much pleasure in reprinting the same for the benefit of our readers, and hope it will awaken fresh interest for the stamps of a State sadly neglected by collectors.

THE LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS.

The story of the great struggle of the Southern Confederacy has now passed into history. As Freeman says: "History is past politics and politics are present history." To the philatelist, however, history is told by past postal issues, and stamps are present history.

In common with many American philatelists, I first studied the history of the Confederacy in the Civil War by becoming acquainted with its postal issues. This study and my subsequent research as an enthusiastic collector of the Confederate stamps is my only excuse for this article.

The first Confederate Congress, assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, February, 1861, at once entered into negotiations with a New York Bank Note Company for the supply of all stamps, bonds, and bank notes for the new government.

The first bombarding gun directed on Fort Sumter precipitately shattered the commercial transactions of the New York company with the Confederacy, and he company's representative hurried back to the Northern metropolis.

Ultimately, the Confederate Government, by a contract with Mr. Joel White, of New York, received a large supply of paper and envelopes across the Confederate lines in Kentucky. This supply of paper was taken to Richmond when the seat of government was removed thither, upon May 20, 1861, and was used in the manufacture of all the lithographed stamps and some of the engraved stamps. The ink was secured in the North, and was smuggled over the lines at Baltimore.

Later on, blockade runners skirted the coast until a chance opening permitted an unobserved landing in a Southern port. One of the blockade runners was captured by a Northern captain and the materials for the Southern presses were confiscated. The supplies were therefore received at very irregular intervals.

The first instalment of material having been received at the seat of the new government in Richmond, the lithographing of the first issue of postage stamps began. The work was executed by Hoyer and Ludwig, of Richmond, Va.

The issues were as follows: 5c., green, October 18, 1861; 10c., dark blue, December 1, 1861; 2c., green, January 1, 1862; 5c., blue, March 1, 1862; 10c., rose, April 1, 1862; 10c., blue (reissue), August 1, 1862.

The first postage stamps of the Confederate States of America were eagerly bought up.

It has always been the policy of the United States to place upon its stamps, coins, and bills the effigies of her past great men. But the new Confederacy rejected this policy and fittingly represented upon its first stamp its first statesman and President.

The 5c. green, therefore, bears the portrait of Jefferson Davis. There are a vast number of shades of this stamp. The execution is poor. For example, notice the irregularity of "ON," and the "D" in the word "CONFEDERATE."

The portrait on the 10c. blue is an absurd representation of James Madison, of Virginia, President of the United States from 1809 to 1817.

A typographical error appears in the tinverson of the "A" in "STATES."

There are a few varieties or shades of the 2c. green. Not so, however, of the 5c. blue. At the time of the issue of this stamp the demand for stamps for postage had become very great. The supply of green ink had become exhausted but no cessation of issues could be permitted. A large supply of blue and red ink had just safely crossed the line, and was immediately used in the issue of the two new stamps, the 5c. blue and the 10c. rose. Like the 5c. blue, the 10c. rose also furnishes many shades.

†We have examined a number of the blue 10c. referred to, but have not been able to locate a specimen showing the *inverted A*.—*Ed.*

These stamps were not issued longer than six months, and are accordingly rare and very seldom found in good condition.

The 10c. stamp was re-issued in blue on August 1, 1862. The red ink was very expensive. Typographed 5c. stamps were now being supplied by Thomas De La Rue and Co., from England. The issue of March 1, 1862, was supplanted by the new stamps from England, and the blue ink remaining on hand was sufficient for a re-issue of the 10c. denomination.

Many collectors divide these two issues into two dies, A and B; Die B showing an attempt to correct the typographical error in the first issue. The first issue is printed in an entirely different blue from the second issue. The impressions of the latter are bleared, and show very poor workmanship.

These first lithographed issues of the Confederacy were used throughout the war in all the Southern States. Although the London firm and later Messrs. Archer and Daly soon succeeded Hoyer and Ludwig in the manufacture of the Confederate stamps, they often passed through the Southern post-offices side by side with the better-executed products of the later years.

This period in the postal history of the Confederacy is of the greatest historic and romantic interest, because of the intrigues, the engagements, the captures, and escapes that the custodians of the Southern Post-Office Department supplies underwent in transporting them within the Confederate lines—first in Kentucky, later in Maryland and Virginia, or through the Southern blockade.

Benjamin Ficklin stands foremost in the annals of the Confederate Post-Office as a blockade-runner. The adventures of this daring government agent would fill a volume upon the story of the Confederacy. It was Ficklin who sent the first typographed stamps to the Confederate government through the blockade. He arranged the contract for these stamps with Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., of London.

This contract called for stamps of the one and five cent denominations.

About this time the Confederate government changed its postal rates. As a result the one cent orange stamp was never used.

The FIVE CENT, printed in blue, was used as early as May, 1862. I am unable to state definitely at what date these stamps ran the blockade. Some authorities place it as early as 1861. I do not think they could have reached Richmond before March 1, 1862.

The London printed five cents blue possess a wide range of shades. The paper is fine, thin, and highly glazed. Not so the local impressions, which are printed on a thick paper with a rough surface. Their impressions are not so fine as those from England.

One process of determining whether your five cent blue typographed stamps are of the London or local print, is to immerse the stamp in warm water, and then dry in the sun. If the gum

remains on the back and if the stamp, after drying, presents a wrinkled appearance, you have a London typographed stamp. The same process leaves no residue of gum on the backs of the locally printed stamps.

Towards the middle of 1862, the risk and often the loss of stamp consignments from Messrs. De la Rue & Co., through the blockade, became so great that the Confederate Post-Office Department bought outright the plates of the stamps and successfully transported them to their seat of government.

This change of base dates the difference between the London and the local prints.

From this time no interruption took place in the issue of the stamps from the General Post Office. The new emission appeared about October 25, 1862.

Late in the next year the rate of postage was raised and therefore many of the locally printed five cent blue will be found in pairs on the original envelopes.

This rise in postage was, in part, the occasion of the "surcharged" stamps. A lithographic transfer from the design of the five cent was made; the word FIVE was erased and "TEN" substituted. Each TEN on the different stamps of the plate is not strictly uniform with every other.

Another adaption was the ten cent carmine. The letters of the word TEN here differ with the letters of the word CENTS. They are shorter, more irregular, and heavier. The genuineness of of this latter stamp is doubtful.

Other "surcharges" of this kind have appeared that are undoubtedly of fraudulent origin.

The financial status of the Confederacy was at a very low ebb at this time, and the backs of these stamps were often used for advertising purposes.

Some of these little advertising mediums are of great interest, rarity and value.

THE ENGRAVED STAMPS.

The awakened interest in the issues of the Confederate States of America is very pleasing to those who have paid particular attention and devoted considerable study to these stamps. Too little general attention has been given to the subject. Too many are apt to turn over the half filled sheet of the Confederate government issues with a desultory glance. Too many philatelic writers and critics are accustomed to term philatelic investigation on this subject, old and uninteresting. In 1888, in a paper upon the "Government Postal Issues of the Confederacy," Major E. B. Evans stated that these stamps had "received from philatelists as little attention, perhaps as those of any State in the world." This statement was quite correct and is very largely true to-day. But I am gratified to find that ten years have changed the aspect of philatelic study; that the press of the South has entered upon a career of practical efficiency and in that revival has taken up the thorough investigation of the Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America.

In the present series of papers we now come to a discussion of the engraved stamp. This stamp is doubly interesting because of the course of events contemporary with its issue. The last paper that had been sent by England to the Confederate Government was captured by a Yankee blockader. This was chiefly bank-note paper. It was later utilized by the United States Government in printing specimens of its postal currency. Accordingly all the paper utilized for the engraved stamps was secured from New York or manufactured in a Government mill near Columbia, S.C.

The firm of Archer and Daly was formed for the manufacture of the new engraved stamp of the Confederate Government. The bust of Davis on the ten cent blue is a finely executed engraving from a photograph taken for the purpose. The die was made by Mr. Archer. The new stamp appeared in January 1863. A second die was executed by another engraver of the firm, an improvement on the first, and we have the more common 10c. blue. Both plates were used conjointly, but the die of the TEN was early injured in the process of transfer and finally abandoned.

We have 10c. BLUE, DIE A; 10c. BLUE DIE B, and the 10c. BLUE with outer line. The 10c. blue, with the line around antedates Die B. Specimens of this stamp date as early as April, 1863. I divide the die differences of these stamps as follows:

Die A, showing flaw, a division of the beard and a lessened filling of the hollows in the outer edges about the scroll work.

Die B, no flaw, no division of the beard and a greater attention given to the outer edges of the scroll work. We find the paper of these stamps to be of two varieties of texture. Pure blue, bluish green and greenish blue are the prevalent shades of these stamps, existing on both the thick and the thin paper. I have also seen rare shades in dull blue and chalky blue on thick paper. The bluish green on the thick paper is a very rare shade. Do not expect to readily find all of these shades since some of them are as rare as the TEN.

The 2c. rose was issued in the middle of the year 1863. The small demand was supplied by few printings and there is but a slight range of colour. I give the date, 1864, to the 20c. green. This stamp presents many interesting shade varieties.

The contract of Archer and Daly expired in 1864. This contract was not renewed and the printing of the stamps that were used during later days of the Confederacy was done by Keating and Ball, of Columbia, S.C.

The question of perforation furnishes an eligible item of philatelic interest and discussion. There were never any official perforated issues of the Confederate States. Sheets of each value were perforated by the Confederate Post Office Department as an experiment. The machine used was worked by hand. It was slow and unwieldy. The South was at war. Time was vital. Therefore the unperforated stamp

remained in use and the few perforated specimens were exhibited as curiosities in the departmental headquarters. When the offices at Richmond were vacated and the Government fled southward, the majority of these perforated specimens were lost. Specimens of the 10c. blue had, however, previously been sent as curiosities to the heads of the various departments of the Confederate Government and from these perforated sheets were eventually used for postage. Among other similar philatelic curiosities are to be classed the privately rouletted and perforated stamps.

I wish to again refer to the inverted A in the 10c. blue lithographed stamp to which friend Lietz takes exception in the January issue of the *Virginia Philatelist*. In the peculiarity referred to the "A" of "STATES" is not an "A" at all but an inverted "V" and is found in all the specimens of the first issue, 10c blue lithographed. I have classed this stamp as Die A. As I have previously said Die B shows an attempt to correct the typographical error in the first issue.

Another distinguishing feature of the early and later issues of this stamp has aided me in forming an opinion upon the existence of the two dies.

Thus, in Die A the curving line above the words "Confederate States" is broken immediately above the first "T" in "States." In Die B this line is almost always unbroken. The defect in the completed engraving of the early issue of this stamp was realized by the Post Office Department but the demand necessitated an immediate supply and the stamp fulfilled its purpose until a better could be made.

I am indebted to a co-worker in the broad philatelic field of the Postal Issues of the Confederate States for the following table of comparative rarity of used copies of the Confederate issues, with which I will conclude:

1. 10c. blue, engraved, perf.
2. 10c. blue, engraved, outer line.
3. 2c. green, lithographed.
4. TEN c. blue, engraved.
5. 10c. red lithographed.
6. 2c. rose, engraved.
7. 20c. green, engraved.
8. 10c. blue, lithographed, Die A.
9. 10c. blue, lithographed, Die B.

10. 5c. blue, lithographed.
11. 5c. green, lithographed.
12. 5c. blue, typographed, local print.
13. 5c. blue, typographed, London print.
14. 10c. blue, engraved.

ALSO RECEIVED:—

<i>The London Philatelist</i>	London.
" <i>Philatelic Record</i>	"
" <i>Monthly Journal</i>	"
" " <i>Circular</i>	"
" <i>Stamp Collectors' Journal</i> , Bury St. Edmunds.	"
<i>The Junior Stamp Collector</i>	Birmingham.
<i>Stamps</i>	Rushden.
<i>The Ontario Philatelist</i>	St. Catharine's, Ont.
<i>Edwards' Philatelic Press List</i>	Montreal.
<i>The American Journal</i>	New York.
" <i>Post Office</i>	"
" <i>Metropolitan Philatelist</i>	"
" <i>Philatelic Monthly</i>	"
" <i>Herald Exchange</i>	"
" <i>New York Philatelist</i>	"
" <i>Virginia</i> "	Richmond, Va.
" <i>Tennessee</i> "	Knoxville, Tenn.
" <i>International</i> "	St. Joseph, Mo.
" <i>Eastern</i> "	Newmarket, N. H.
" <i>Lone Star State</i> "	Waco, Tex.
" <i>Boston Stamp Book</i>	Boston, Mass.
" <i>Perforator</i>	Federalburg, Md.
" <i>Weekly Philatelic Era</i>	Portland, Me.
<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i>	St. Louis, Mo.
<i>Filatelic Facts and Fallacies</i> , San Francisco, Cal.	"
<i>Der Philatelist</i>	Dresden.
<i>Die Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung</i>	Berlin.
" <i>Deutsche</i> "	Leipzig.
" <i>Post</i>	"
<i>Der Wegweiser für Sammler</i>	"
<i>Das Offertenblatt</i>	"
<i>Le Timbre-Poste</i>	Brussels.
" <i>Timbrophile Belge</i>	"
<i>La Revue Postale</i>	Geneva.
<i>Le Timbrophile Poitevin</i>	Poitiers.
<i>Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste</i>	St. Etienne.
<i>L'Echo de la Timbrologie</i>	Amiens.
<i>Corriere dei Francobolli</i>	Turin.
<i>Revista del Francobollo</i>	Rome.
<i>La Timbrologia Española</i>	S. Domingo.
<i>O Philatelistas do Occidente</i>	Porto.
<i>Le Timbrophile Athénien</i>	Athens.
<i>Nordisk Filatelisk Tidsskrift</i>	Copenhagen.
<i>Nederlandsch Tijdschrift</i>	The Hague.
<i>La Revista Postal</i>	Buenos Ayres.
<i>Revista Philatelica do Brasil</i>	Rio de Janeiro.



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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1898.

We are informed that an International Philatelic Exhibition will be held in Manchester next July under the auspices of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

The prospectus will be ready early in November, and we feel sure that Philatelists will give their hearty support to the undertaking.

Dr. Diena has seen the 10 lire unpaid letter stamp of Italy with the figures of value *reversed*, with figures inverted we have known this stamp for a long time.

Mr. Bruck is the proud possessor of a block of 18 90 reis, Brazil 1843 issue. The block is surrounded by a fine line which seems to indicate that only 18 stamps of this value were printed on a sheet. Taking into consideration the wording of the decree for this issue, that they were printed in sheets of 60 stamps and knowing that 60 reis was the value mostly used we must come to the conclusion that all the three values

were printed on the same sheet and most likely in the following order:—

18	30	reis
24	60	reis
18	90	reis

A vertical strip of two 30 and one 60 reis is already known.

The 1892 issue of Sweden is extremely rich in watermark varieties. We have found the watermark inverted, sideways and oblique, some without; the 3 öre value exists even with double watermarks.

The 1d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. values of Prince Edward Island have been used cut in half.

It is said that the sheets of the 30 cents of Argentine 1898 issue contain one stamp showing the error 03 instead of 30.

The Philatelic Exhibition of Paris in the year 1900 will be opened in August.

It is stated that the Postmaster-General has under consideration a proposal originating with a leading official of the Post-office at Edinburgh for extending, simplifying, and cheapening the express delivery of letters. The chief feature of the scheme is that any letter, letter-card, or postcard to which the sender affixes a halfpenny stamp (in addition to the ordinary postage), shall, on reaching the town to which the same is addressed, be at once delivered as if it were a telegram, in fact, by a special messenger, instead of being kept over for delivery in the usual way by the ordinary postman at a stated time. The official who has propounded the scheme is of

opinion that the concession to public convenience could be given without any loss whatever to the Department, as the extra fee would more than meet the additional cost of special delivery. Letters, letter-cards, or postcards, treated under the proposed rule would be posted in the usual way, and would be regarded by the Post-office as ordinary correspondence until reaching their destination, when they would at once become express, and be handed over to the telegraph delivery branch for special delivery. The suggestion is that the rule should only be in operation from 8.30 a.m. till 9.30 p.m. on weekdays, and not at all on Sundays.

An Italian engraver formerly employed in the post office at Alexandria has been arrested on the charge of forging postage stamps. At his house were found forged Egyptian stamps first issue, unpaid letter stamps, 1, 2, and 5 piastres, etc., also some watermarked sheets of the first issue of Egypt.

J. W. Scott has a strip of three 1 peso Chile not rouletted horizontally.

Penny postage has been established between Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal.

An Australian correspondent to a French journal is dissatisfied with the term "Philatelist." According to his ideas the word is meaningless and he proposes to use the following as containing all that is necessary: "*Philosemeiotiscomistographist*." We quite agree with him it contains all that is necessary, and if it does not, well—it should—to say the least, any way we strongly object to elongate it any further.

The Central Expert Committee of the Germania Club offer to examine all 27 paras Moldavia free of cost, as some marvellously executed forgeries of this extremely rare stamp have been found much to the grief of their proud possessors. They also offer to buy any quantity of old Moldavian obliterations on letter without stamps, especially "FOKSHANI" in a double circle.

The U.S. Government Will probably Sell the Obsolete Periodical Stamps.

Postmaster-General Smith has been under such strong pressure from the stamp collectors of the world for the newspaper and periodical stamps since their use was discontinued that he has been almost persuaded to yield. It was the original intention of the post-office department to destroy all these stamps and leave none in existence except those attached to old vouchers for second class postage and those which have illegally got out of the custody of the post-office department into private collections. The periodical stamps have for years been attached to stubs in the post-offices and cancelled by the

postmasters when postage upon periodicals was paid by the publisher. The use of stamps for this purpose, when the whole transaction was simply a matter of bookkeeping, was so obviously unnecessary that the post-office appropriation bill for the current fiscal year abolished their use and required the records to be kept in substantially the old form, but without the stamps.

The measure became law on June 13 and was communicated to postmasters five days later with instructions to retain the stamps in their hands until directions should have been given by the department for their disposition. Many postmasters at once wrote letters to the department asking the privilege of buying the stamps at their face value. They applied in some cases on their own behalf and in other cases on behalf of philatelists who had heard of the new law. The periodical stamps are larger than ordinary postage stamps and of unusual beauty. They range in value from the small denominations of one and two cents up to single stamps representing \$100. Few have ever got out of the custody of the post-office department, because it is contrary to law, but a venturesome postmaster has occasionally sold one to an enthusiastic collector and the standard sets given to foreign government have sometimes found their way into the market.

Some curious incidents have arisen in regard to these foreign government sets. They were distributed gratuitously to all the separate postal jurisdictions in the postal union. Some of the smaller and more thrifty governments undertook to convert them into cash at their face value and the post-office department received several enquiries whether a stamp for \$50 or \$100 would be redeemed at the department for that amount. The reply was emphatically in the negative, because the government had never received value for the stamps. The law prohibits the sale of stamps except for their face value in any case, but a plan is under consideration at the post office department to dispose of sets of these periodical stamps at a uniform figure considerably below the nominal value. Assistant Attorney-General Tyner is of the opinion that they have ceased to be stamps within the meaning of the law, since they can no longer be used for postage under any circumstances, and that the Postmaster-General is justified in disposing of them on such terms as he thinks proper.

A circular was issued last week to each postmaster requesting all the stamps to be sent to the department, but holding out the following hope that they would reach the market for collectors:

"The department will probably soon make arrangements to sell to collectors or other persons who may desire them, the newspaper and periodical stamps to be sent here under this order; but no assurance as to this can now be positively given. As soon, however, as the matter is determined upon, public announcement of it will be officially made."

The project under consideration at the department, although not yet adopted, is to gather complete sets of the stamps for some such sum as \$10 and perhaps incomplete ones for a smaller sum. It is estimated that about 25,000 complete sets can be made up and a great many more sets of the smaller denominations. There are said to be 500,000 stamp collectors in the world, so that a goodly portion of the sets offered are likely to be absorbed at a reasonable charge. —*Springfield Republican.*

U.S. Periodical Stamps Withdrawn From Use.

We publish herewith some clippings from New York papers on the subject of the discontinuance, after July 1st, of the use of newspaper and periodical stamps. The statements contained in these clippings are not strictly accurate as stamp collectors will readily perceive, and in the stamps referred to in one of the clippings as having been removed from one of the offices in Washington, our readers will recognise the fraudulently perforated proofs which were placed on the market about a year ago, under the guise of special prints by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, from the plates of the American Bank Note Co.

The question now arises whether the Postmaster-General has the right to discontinue the use of periodical stamps, as the law of 1874 distinctly states that the postage on newspapers and periodicals as second-class matter shall be prepaid by stamps. One of the contentions of Mr. Rosenblatt, the attorney for the stamp fraternity, in its defence of the suit instituted by the Government for the recovery of certain newspaper stamps, was that not only could the Government not claim possession of the stamps on the strength of the circular of the Postmaster-General prohibiting their sale to the public, but that this order of the Postmaster-General was illegal, and that his refusal to sell these stamps to the public on demand was in direct violation of the U.S. statutes. These statutes demand that postage stamps be sold to the public, and no distinction is made under any law enacted by Congress between the stamps which pay postage for newspapers and those which serve the same purpose for other classes of mail matter.

"Second-Class Postage to be Paid in Advance in Cash Hereafter."

"Postmaster Van Cott has been notified by the Post Office Department at Washington that on and after July 1 the use and printing of newspaper and periodical postage stamps will be discontinued, and the Postmasters will collect in money the postage on second-class mail matter sent in bulk by publishers and news agents. The order directs that this postage must be paid in cash.

"'No credit,' it reads, 'is ever to be allowed for newspaper or periodical postage, but for convenience the Postmaster may receive from a publisher or news agent a deposit of sufficient money in advance to pay for more than a single mailing.'"

"Under the present system publishers and news agents mailing second-class matter in bulk buy periodical stamps to the amount of the postage required. These are not affixed to the mail matter, however, but are retained in the Post Office and pasted in a record book, for the reason that there is a postal law prohibiting persons other than Post Office officials from having the stamps in their possession. As a result of this law, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining them, the newspaper and periodical stamps are highly valued by stamp collectors and dealers, and their value will naturally be considerably enhanced now that no more of them are to be printed."

"After July 1 Second class Mail Matter Must be Paid for in Cash."

"An order has been issued by the Post Office Department at Washington discontinuing the use and printing of newspaper and periodical stamps, which are highly valued by stamp collectors, on and after July 1. Thereafter Postmasters will collect in money, for which they will give receipts, the postage on second-class mail matter sent in bulk by publishers and news agents.

"This postage must be paid in cash, for the order says that 'no credit is ever to be allowed for newspaper or periodical postage, but for convenience the Postmaster may receive from a publisher or news agent a deposit of sufficient money in advance to pay for more than a single mailing.'"

"Heretofore publishers and others sending second-class matter in bulk have paid for periodical stamps, which were retained at the post offices and posted in a record book. These stamps were highly valued by stamp collectors and dealers on account of the difficulty in obtaining them, there being a postal law prohibiting any but post offices from having them in their possession.

"Several persons within a year have been arrested for having sets of these stamps or offering them for sale, and not long ago a prominent head of department in Washington was removed from office for allowing sets of the stamps to leave his custody.

"They were traced to this city and the man having them in his possession was arrested. By reason of all this collectors were obliged to pay a big price for the periodical stamps, and now that no more of them are to be printed their value will be considerably enhanced."

From the *American Journal of Philately.*

P. J. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

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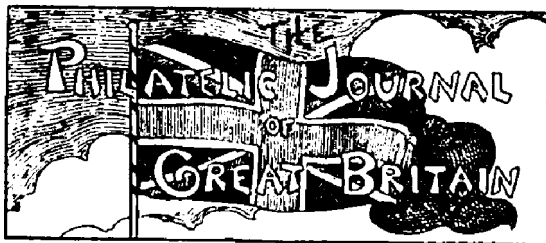
Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier.

BEZUGSPREIS :—

Per Jahr	M. 2 50 post frei.
Jede Nummer	" 0.25 "

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1898.

The young Collector, and the S.S.S.S. There is every sign that the autumn trade in stamps will be good, reports from the United States say that the war has created a decided boom in the trade and that stocks are moving with a rapidity that has not been equalled for years.

We on this side can also congratulate ourselves on the present healthy state of the market and this all the more as there is an undoubted proof in the large packet trade doing at present that boys, the hope and mainstay of philately in the future are taking to stamp collecting again. It is about a couple of years since that we experienced a large falling off in this class of collectors, and without going any further into this matter we all know what the consequences of such a defection would mean in future years.

On the other hand, however, we should like to say a few words on the reason of this defection. It has been said that the unnecessary issues were at the bottom of it all, and that boy collectors, and for that matter older collectors too, were getting sick and tired of all the needless issues, that appeared in some countries as surely as the first of January. In our opinion this is absolutely incorrect, the new issues as a rule are more pleasing to the eye, hence more attractive to beginners, and also to those of their friends, that desire to give their young friends a pleasure. To throw a side light on the actions of the S.S.S.S. we know of one stamp shop where the frequenters always insist on the latest recommendations of the Society being posted in order to know what to buy.

This newly awakened interest of the young collector coming at the same time as remarks such as the following which we cull from a contemporary: "The prices in this country (Nevis) have been considerably reduced, owing to the quantities thrown on the market by speculators who have been forced to unload at any price they could get," fill us with joy, the forcing to unload, and the subsequent loss to speculators, we may even say with unholy joy. These men, in a good many instances not even philatelists, buying up certain stamps of a country to force up prices, and thus to bleed collectors are at the root of the evil, and the sooner they are cleared out the better. Philately will be all the healthier for their disappearance; we don't want them and should be glad to get rid of them.

Imperial Penny Postage.

The partial adoption of Imperial penny postage has given a strong impetus to the movement in favour of a penny post between this country and the United States. The movement is warmly supported on both sides of the Atlantic, and there can be no doubt that the reduction would be widely popular, for the volume of correspondence between the United Kingdom and the United States is already very large, and includes letters from many persons to whom the difference between 2½d. and 1d. in the rate is a matter of importance. A vast increase in the number of letters passing between the two countries would be certain to follow; indeed, a penny letter rate to the United States would perhaps pay sooner than a penny rate to any one of our own colonies. At present we have no means of saying definitely what is the attitude of the British Post-office

towards the scheme, though, inasmuch as it is a popular one, it is pretty safe to assume that the officials will see many overwhelming objections to it. One may, however, form some idea of the attitude of the United States Post-office from a statement which has just been made to a representative of the "Daily News" by Mr. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, who is at present on a visit to England. Mr. Heath sees many advantages in the scheme. Many people in America favour it, the trade relations between the United States and Great Britain are more important than those existing between the United States and any other country, and the United States have their own subsidised steamship lines to England. But he doubts the wisdom of the United States singling out one European country for such an arrangement to the exclusion of all others. He admits that they already have special arrangements with Canada and Mexico, but those countries stand on a different footing because they are in the same hemisphere as the United States. A similar objection may, of course, be raised against this country entering into the proposed arrangement. But if Great Britain and the United States agree to exchange letters at a penny apiece, what right has anyone to say them nay?

France.

From the *Postwertzeichen* by Leon Brummer.

The French stamps have always had a great attraction for specialists. Interesting discoveries are made continuously, and the varieties of the shades and the colours are the delight of the specialist. For their benefit the following paper was written.

1849. Republic.

This issue exists in 2 types.

1. The line of the chin forms nearly a right angle with the neck.
2. The line of the chin forms an obtuse angle with the neck.

These two types can be seen best in comparing stamps of the 15c. green with stamps of the other values.

Besides there are in this issue very many and great varieties in the shades of the paper as well as of the colours.

1852. Republic.

Only slight varieties in the shades of the paper and of the colours.

1853. Empire.

- 1 cent. olive: bronze green
grey green
paper greenish and greyish
background lined horizontally
- 5 cent. green: yellow green
deep green
background lined vertically
paper greenish
paper bluish
background lined horizontally
hardly visible (very rare)

- 10 cent. brown: red brown
paper yellowish
background lined horizontally (rare)
background lined vertically (very rare)
two horizontal lines (instead of one) in the outer frame at the bottom (very rare)
the pearl circle broken under the neck
all inscriptions and figures thin
lower inscription and figures thin
- 25 cent. blue: paper bluish
- 20 cent. blue: paper greenish
background lined vertically (very rare)
paper pink
background lined horizontally (very rare)
background dotted
parts of the B visible under the neck (type of 1852 issue, very rare)
the pearl circle broken under the neck
all inscriptions and figures thin
lower inscription and figures thin
seagreen and faintly yellowish paper (great rarity)
- 40 cent. orange: vermilion
paper yellowish
- 80 cent. carmine: dark red
paper yellowish
background dotted
- 1 frc. carmine: paper yellowish
- 1862. Empire. Perforated.
- 1 cent. olive: bronze green
greyish
paper greenish blue
paper bluish
- 5 cent. green: Two horizontal lines at the bottom (very rare)
background lined vertically (rare)
all inscriptions and figures thin
yellow green
paper greenish
paper bluish
- 10 cent. brown: Two horizontal lines at the bottom (very rare)
background lined horizontally (rare)
the lower portion of the stamp blotched by too much ink.
the pearl circle broken under the neck
all inscriptions and figures thin
lower inscription and figures thin

- yellow brown
paper yellowish
- 20 cent. blue: Two horizontal lines at the bottom (very rare)
background lined vertically
background dotted
instead of lines there are dots
the pearl circle broken under the neck
all inscriptions and figures thin
very badly printed, quite smeared
background dotted, paper greenish (rare)
paper thick, faintly violet
paper bluish
the pearl circle printed *en relief* (rare)
- 40 cent. orange: background lined horizontally (very rare)
with a small dot on the nose (very rare) no doubt caused by defective printing
paper yellowish
- 80 cent. rose: background dotted, pearl circle broken under the neck
paper rose coloured

In all these stamps specimens are found, which show differences in the distances of the neck from the pearl circle, especially this is the case in the 20 cent.

1863. Empire. Laureated.

- 1 cent. olive: paper greenish blue
- 2 cent. brown: very dark brown, paper yellowish
- 4 cent. grey: background lined vertically (rare)
paper greyish
- 10 cent. brown: two horizontal lines at the bottom (very rare)
the back of the head not clearly printed
very faint impression
paper yellowish
- 20 cent blue: background lined vertically (great rarity)
a large dash 4 mm. long on the nose, resembling a horn (rare)
a similar dash 3 mm. long on the forehead (rare)
pearl circle broken under the neck
lower inscription and figures thin
very badly printed, quite smeared
background dotted
instead of lines dots appear
the letters NCAIS in the upper inscription have an extra white line (very rare)
paper slightly bluish
paper slightly rose coloured (very rare)

- 30 cent. brown: background lined horizontally (rare)
background lined vertically (very rare)
small white vertical dash in front of the figure of value on the right hand side
paper yellowish
- 80 cent. carmine: background lined vertically (very rare)
small vertical white dash in front of the figure of value on the right hand side
paper rose coloured
1869. Same.
- 5 frcs. lilac: paper lilac coloured
1870. Republic. Bordeaux Print. Lithographed.
- 1 cent. olive: paper greenish blue
- 2 cent. brown: paper yellowish
- 4 cent. grey: paper greyish
- 5 cent. green: paper greenish
paper bluish
- 20 cent. blue: the distances of the neck and the pearl circle vary
the impression is too heavy, the inscriptions and the design are hardly recognizable
- 40 cent. orange: vermilion
yellowish brown
red
paper yellowish
- 80 cent. rose: cut into quarters and used in 1870. (Similarly the 40 cent was cut in half vertically and horizontally, officially the 20 cent blue, the 80 cent was also cut in half and fiscal stamps used for postage, the reason being the small supply of stamps of small denominations)
paper rose coloured
paper greenish (?)
1870. Republic. Head of Liberty engraved.
- 20 cent. blue: background lined vertically (very rare)
Very bad impression, many thin yellowish grey paper. white spots
sky blue, greenish blue, slate blue
- 40 cent. orange: background lined horizontally the lower inscription and figures smeared
bright vermilion
two varieties of 4 in 40
dull yellowish brown
paper yellowish
1871. Head of Liberty, engraved.
- 1 cent. olive: background lined horizontally
paper greenish blue
- 2 cent. brown: background lined horizontally
very dark brown
red brown
paper yellowish

4 cent grey : background lined horizontally
 5 cent green : All varieties of shades from very light to very dark on greenish, yellowish and white paper
 10 cent brown background lined horizontally on rose : (small figures)
 10 cent brown background lined horizontally on rose : (large figures)
 15 cent. brown : background lined horizontally (small figures) paper yellowish very bad impressions
 15 cent brown : paper yellowish (large figures)
 25 cent blue : background lined horizontally (very rare) background lined vertically but only slightly (very rare) bad impression, large white spots in the upper inscription in the year 1870 2 types of head have to be collected
 1. The line of the chin forms nearly a right angle with the neck
 2. The line of the chin forms an obtuse angle with the neck
 Two lines instead of one on one side of the frame (rare) the outside line broken in some places the letter N surrounded by four lines (rare) variations in the figure 2 Fran without the F with a dash to the nose making it longer the inner line of the frame thicker than the rest of the engraving the point of the neck shaded by dots instead of lines the eye white the forehead enlarged by a white spot all the inscriptions and the figures thin
 sky blue
 greenish blue
 slate blue
 paper bluish
 paper greenish
 30 cent. brown : background lined horizontally
 80 cent. rose : background lined horizontally
 paper yellowish
 1876. Allegorical figures.
 5 cent. green : all the shades possible can be found
 paper greenish
 greenish blue on greenish paper (rare)

30 cent. brown : light brown reddish brown very dark brown
 1877. Allegorical figures.
 1 cent. black paper light grey on bluish : paper dull blue paper violet blue paper greenish (due to exterior influence)
 2 cent. brown : light brown. on straw : deep brown blood red paper white paper more or less toned red brown
 4 cent. brown on bluish : violet
 10 cent. black on lilac : paper white paper violet paper dull rose paper greenish (due to exterior influence)
 15 cent. blue : dull blue deep blue paper white paper bluish paper greenish grey paper dark yellow
 35 cent. black : on yellow : paper golden yellow
 20 cent. red and green : dull red vermilion paper apple green paper yellowish green
 1879/84. Allegorical figures.
 25 cent. yellow : brown light brown paper dull yellow paper yellow
 1886/90. Allegorical figures.
 75 cent. black on yellow : sepia paper yellow with white specs



WURTEMBERG.

70 Kreuzer issue.

Lately forgeries of this rare stamp have appeared and to put collectors on their guard we give the following points of difference.

1. The stars in the corners are less clear and are larger than those in the originals.
2. There is no inscription in the scroll under the coat of arms. The words "Fruchtlos" and "treuw" can be easily read in the originals.
3. The mouth of the stag is open in the originals, whereas it is closed in the forgeries.

From the *Phil Française*.

New Leaves to Cut.

POSTWERTZEICHEN KATALOG, 1898-99, by Gebrüder Senf, Leipzig, price 2s. 6d.

The "yellow" Senf has appeared and to judge from the cover we have to expect in future a new edition every two years.

The style, the printing and paper are the same as last year, the illustrations are, perhaps, a little clearer. Naturally the number of pages has increased, the first part by 42 and the second part by 17 pages. We are glad to see Shanghai and Livonia have returned to their proper place in the catalogue, although in reality only local stamps they have been classed so long amongst postage stamps, that their standing has been quite established. Over 3,000 illustrations and over 40,000 prices are to be found, and this will give some idea of the tremendous labour the compilation of this catalogue must have been. A good many prices are lower, great reductions, however, cannot be chronicled. Some of the unused European stamps are priced higher, especially Russia, Tuscany, Norway, France 1852 and 1853/60 issues, Belgium 1849—1861 issues, etc., of British Colonies especially: Cyprus, some Capes, Malta, etc. West Indians are very much the same as in the last catalogue, though some reductions have been made. In Hamburg and Lübeck a special column exists now for unused stamps with o.g., a very good innovation, which might be applied to other countries with equal success. Barbados oo. CC perf. 12½ at 15s. unused is decidedly cheap so is Roumania No. 11d. used, but enough.

We can strongly recommend every collector to buy a copy, the prices are throughout very fair and quite in accordance with the present market value of stamps.

New Caledonia.

1860 Issue.

M. Maury has just published in his *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* the fac-simile of an envelope franked with two stamps, one of New South Wales and one of New Caledonia.

The letter was addressed from Port-de-France to Martinique via Marseilles.

The first post-mark is "PORT-DE-FRANCE-NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE (25 May 1860)," the next is on the back a month later "SHIP LETTER SYDNEY 25 JU 1860," at the same time the New South Wales stamp was obliterated N. S. W. The next obliteration is in red as usual "COL. FRANC V. SUEZ AMB. 11 Sept. 1860" (*Colonies françaises via Suez ambulant*), then on the back "BUREAU MARITIME, LE HAVRE 13 Sept. 1860" and at last also on the back "SAINT-PIERRE-MARTINIQUE 5 Nov. 1860." This envelope confirms what has already been said in the *Collectionneur* in January, 1893, describing a similar envelope in the Donatis collection, that special stamps bearing the likeness of the

Emperor were used in New Caledonia, although this has been denied very often, because used specimens could not be found. In fact the envelope in question does not show that the stamp has been obliterated, nevertheless it is quite possible that it has served to pay for postage. The following we take from the *Moniteur Impérial de la Nouvelle Calédonie et Dépendances* under date of Sunday 18, December, 1859, No. 12.

Letters and newspapers must be prepaid.

Letters for Europe or any other country being sent via Australia not exceeding ½ oz.—6d. For every additional ½ oz. or fraction thereof 6d.

From the 1st of January 1860 every letter posted at Port-de-France must be franked with 1 *décime* (10 centimes), letters not franked with 1 *décime* will not be forwarded to their destination.

(signed) DESTREM.

The stamp of 10 centimes was used also to frank local letters; a further notice of the Post office in the same paper is as follows:

The *décime* for every letter delivered by the post or handed to the mail packets will only commence on the 1st of January, 1860.

Port-de-France, Oct. 15th, 1859.

(signed) DESTREM.

Lastly there is another notice, which we have found in the same paper (No. 14), dated 1st of June, 1860, which is the date of issue of the stamps as follows:

Postage stamps of the Colony can be had from the *Directeur* at the rate of 5 francs for 50 stamps. No less than ten are sold at one time.

(signed) DESTREM.

The stamps mentioned in this notice cannot be those of the eagle type of 10 centimes, the first consignment of which was not sent to the Colony until the 28th of March 1862, besides the wording: "50 stamps" must apply to the stamps with the portrait of the Emperor, which contained this number of stamps.

Correspondence.

Brussels, 20th August, 1898.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for the *P.J.G.B.* you have sent me and in which I have read with interest an article on the Geneva stamp "green on white."

In regard to this question I am of opinion that all these stamps have been cut from envelopes, and I am quite convinced that all the endeavours to prove the contrary will be quite fruitless.

I can furthermore assure you that "not doubtful green on white on letters" exist postmarked prior to the year 1850.

I also possess specimens on letters dated prior to August 1st, 1851, obliterated with the black gridiron, also one which is obliterated with the usual cancelling die in black.

Yours very truly,

(Madame) C. Capt de la Falconnière.

(We should be obliged if some of our Swiss specialists would let us know their view of this matter.—Ed. *P.J.G.B.*)



SEPTEMBER, 1898, REPORT.

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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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d. and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

The following is now proposed in accordance with above:—

Walter Brettschneider, 7, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks Philatelic Record, Aug.—Sept., from Messrs. Buhl and Co.; Montreal Philatelist, August—Rudolph C. Bach, Montreal.

NOTICES.

Members are reminded that meetings for exchange and other purposes will be held during the coming season from October till May, on the third Wednesday in each month, at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand. The first meeting will take place on Wednesday, October 19th, at 8 p.m., when it is hoped there will be a good attendance of members and friends and that arrangements will then be made for the remainder of the season. There are a number of subscriptions still unpaid, and members will oblige by remitting same to the Hon. Treasurer without delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
September 10th, 1898.



SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—In spite of the effect the hot weather has on philately, the Club packets have been in circulation throughout the summer, and have maintained a very fair level of excellence. Thus in July the packets amounted in value to £1,588 14s. 2d., and in August to £1,474 15s. 10d. It is satisfactory to note that but little delay in forwarding either packets or accounts has occurred through absence from home, etc. Presumably September will see a great improvement in the value of packets, and an increase in the roll of membership, which now musters about 320; only three notices of resignation were received to August 20, 1898. February accounts have been settled, and nearly all those of March. April sheets will also be returned within the next fortnight. February sales (including supplementary circuits) amounted to £265 2s. 2d.; March sales to £241 os. 2d. The list of new members includes several residents on the Continent, Australia, etc., and sales from the sheets of such foreign members will be liquidated either in kind or in cash as may be arranged. Very common stamps are in little demand, but the rarer varie-

ties, in good condition, sell well at reasonable prices. Collectors, proposing to join, are requested to send references with their applications in order that proper enquiries may be made, if it is thought necessary. Rules, with full information, will gladly be sent on demand by the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The fourteenth general meeting was held in the Society's room on the 20th April last, at which there were present eighteen members and two visitors.

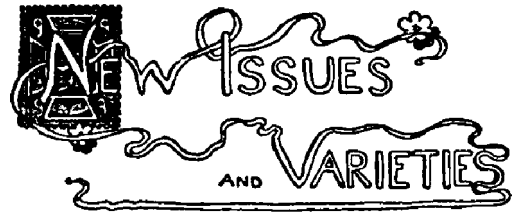
After the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, Mr. John Westhorp, 60, Gloucester Crescent, Regents Park, was balloted for and unanimously elected an Associate. The Secretary intimated that he had received through Messrs. Hilckes and Co., a copy of Mr. Juan Mencarini's work on "The Stamps of the Philippine Islands." The Librarian was empowered to purchase "The Stamp Collector" for library use. Mr. J. H. Chapman read a paper on "Holland and its stamps." In the course of his remarks he gave interesting details of the characteristics and customs of that country. He then proceeded to describe the stamps of Holland and her colonies, going fully into details of the various issues of stamps, and illustrating his remarks by means of his very complete collection, which he had brought for the purpose. A vote of thanks to Mr. Chapman was unanimously carried, the meeting was then adjourned until May 4th.

The fifteenth general meeting was held in the Society's room, Surrey Street, on the 4th May last. Mr. Peace (the President) occupying the chair.

An exhibition of the stamps of Europe attracted a very large attendance of members and much interest was shown in examining the various collections. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. Peace, Hunt and Chapman. The collection of Mr. Hunt was particularly noticeable for the completeness of the issues of the old German and Italian States, and included some very rare stamps. After spending a pleasant and interesting evening the members adjourned until the 18th of May.

The sixteenth and last general meeting of the session was held on the 18th of May in the Society's room, Surrey Street. There was again a large attendance of members and visitors. Applications, for membership, were read from the following gentlemen, Mr. J. S. Nowill, Rutland Park, Sheffield, and Mr. Rodgers, Highfield, Sheffield, for associateship, from Mr. W. S. Webb, Walpole, Halesworth. Mr. Wilmot Taylor read a most interesting paper, having for its subject "Collecting, past and present, with comparison of prices." A hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Peace and seconded by Mr. Hunt, were conveyed to Mr. Taylor for his valuable contribution. A few stamps were afterwards sold by auction, amongst them a few sets of the new "Thessaly." At the conclusion of the business the President said "this meeting was the last of the session and it might fairly be considered as the most successful year the

Society had enjoyed. At the annual meeting of 1898-99, the reports of the Treasurer, Librarian and the Secretaries would be presented, and he felt sure they would bear out what he said, he thanked the members for their attendance at the meetings and for the hearty support they had accorded him during his year of office.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.
BRITISH EMPIRE.

Barbados. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a new Registered Envelope with inscriptions somewhat similar to the Trinidad Registered Envelope but with a notice on the back relating to current coin and jewellery.

R.F. 2d. blue, inscription red, size G.

Canada. A new Envelope has been issued with the head of Queen as on old type of stamps (in use 1868-97) but frame similar to the new 3c.

E. 1c, greenish-grey on white wove, size 148x88mm.

Cape of Good Hope. We have received from Mr. Killick copies of the new halfpenny in the same type as the current 1d., usual watermark and perforation.

¼d. green.

Cook Islands. Three of the new set have appeared. The design consists of a dove flying to left in an octagonal frame inscribed 'COOK' at top 'ISLANDS' at bottom, 'POSTAGE' at left, 'REVENUE' at right, the value in figures is in each corner. Watermark Star N.Z., Perforated 11.

2d. brown.

6d. purple.

1/- carmine.

Gibraltar. Morocco. The Registered Envelopes have been surcharged like the other stamps.

R.E. 2cc. black and red, 3 sizes.

India. A new issue of the Post Card has appeared with rectangular stamp with hollowed corners. In the centre is the head of Empress and value in a straight tablet at bottom.

P.C. 12. blue on buff.

Bundi. A fresh printing has taken place of the 8a. and 1r. The new printing is from a new type somewhat smaller than before.

The *M.J.* has also a redrawn type of the ½a. arranged in one pane (8 rows of 15) and with the frame lines like the higher values, and a 2a. apparently redrawn.

½a. grey on paper made in Belgium.

2a. emerald " " "

8a. red on white laid. " "

1r. yellow on bluish laid.

Cochin. The *M.J.* has received the 1p. small type like the ½p. on paper watermarked with Umbrella.

1p. magenta.

Labuan. The *Timbre Poste* chronicles with surcharge in red the following of the Jubilee issue.

1c. lilac, red surcharge.

Newfoundland. The 3c. has been issued with portrait of the Princess of Wales and the colour of the 2c. is said to have been changed.

2c. carmine.

3c. orange.

New Zealand. A further supply of 50,000 of the 2½d. error 'Wakitipu' has been ordered. It is reported that as soon as the present supply of 1d., 4d., and 9d. stamps have been used various changes will be made in the fresh printings.

The 1d. will have the 4d. design in colour of the 9d.

The 4d. will be the same as the current 1d.

The 9d. will be the colour of the present 4d

A Registered Envelope has been issued with a stamp of the 1873 type on the flap.

R.E. 3d. blue, sizes F. G. K.

Queensland. Another of the adhesives has appeared with figures in the corners, and the 2½d. in a new shade.

2½d. light red.
3d. olive-brown.

Straits Settlements. *Johore.* We have received some new values of the current type.

10c. green and black.
25c. " lilac.
50c. " carmine.
28. lilac and "
38. " blue.
48. " brown.
58. " orange.

Selangor. Two new values have been issued here also.

8c. lilac and blue.
50c. green and black.

Western Australia. The *Collectionneur* reports the following change of colour.

2d. orange.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Brazil. The *Collectionneur* chronicles a new Letter Card with stamp of current type and inscribed with name 'CARTA BILHETE—CARTE LETTRE,' on the groundwork of the Card are the Arms in faint yellow.

L.C. 300r. deep blue and yellow on buff.

It is reported that a Commemorative set will be issued in 1900 with 12 values from 10 to 10,000 reis.

China. We have received the following values of the London Print:—

2c. vermilion.
5c. pink-vermilion.
10c. green.
28. brown-pink and pale yellow.
58. green and pale pink.

Wuhu. We have copies of the ½c. black surcharged with Chinese Characters in black and with 'POSTAGE DUE' in black instead of carmine.

We also find that on the sheets '½ Cent.' in carmine on 1c. brown that the left vertical row the '2' has a straight tail, while the other 90 stamps on the sheet have a '2' with curly tail.

Ecuador. Two more values of the fiscals have been found used postally, and some of the 1897-1898 Fiscal Stamps have been surcharged 'CORREOS'—'OFICIAL' and a new value between the words.

F.P. 50c. lilac.
18. orange.
Off. 5c. in green on 50c. lilac.
10c. in black on 20c. orange.
20c. " 508. green.
20c. in red 508. "

Egypt. *Soudan.* It is said that the current stamps will be changed as being too large and also because the watermark is something like a cross.

Honduras. According to the *A.J.P.* there is a fresh issue somewhat worse than the last. The only value so far seems to be

10c. blue.
Hungary. According to the *Hungarian Official Gazette* the new issue with value in heller and krone was to be ready on July 1st. The set consists of 29 values from 1 heller to 40 krone.

Montenegro. The following according to the *M.J.* are the real colours of the new set.

2n. emerald.
3n. rose-red.
5n. orange-yellow.
7n. lilac-grey.
10n. magenta.
15n. chocolate-brown.
25n. dull blue.

Portugal. *Lorenco-Marques.* The 300r. has been surcharged in black.

50r. in black on 300r. blue on salmon.

Mozambique Company. The set has been surcharged '1498'—'Centenario'—'da India'—'1898' with two lines under 1498 and over 1898

The surcharge is in

Black surcharge on 2½, 50, 200, 300r. and Post Cards 10, 20r.
Orange " 5, 150r.
Violet " 10, 15, 20, 75r.
Green " 25, 80r.
Brown " 100r.

Roumania. The remaining Postage Dues have appeared with the P.R. watermark.

P.D. 5, 50b. green, wmk. P.R.

Servia. The following have appeared in new colours.

P.C. 5p. green on buff.
L.C. 10p. carmine on green.

Spain. Another War Tax stamp has appeared inscribed at top '1898-99' and at bottom 'RECARGO 5cs.' The design is the same as the Colonial Boy King.

W.T. 5c. black.

Philippines. The following has been changed in colour.

1c. carmine.

Porto Rico. The 1m. of 1896 has been surcharged 'Habilitado'—'PARA'—'1889 y 99, in three lines. The following have been seen surcharged as War Tax Stamps 'IMPUESTO'—'DE GUERRA,' and some with a fresh value below '2 (5) C DE PESO.' They are all on various issues of the Baby King Stamps.

1m. lilac-brown, rose surcharge.

W.T. 2c. violet, violet " (double)
2c. " " " (double)
2c. red-brown, violet, surcharge.
5c. green, " "
2c. on 2m. red, " "
2c. on 5c. green, red " "
2c. on 5c. " " without 'C DE.
5c. on 1m. violet carmine " "
5c. on 1m. " " (double)

Uruguay. We have the 1c. blue of 1894 surcharged 'PROVISIONAL'—'½'—'CENTESIMO.'

4c. in black on blue.

Venezuela. The Official stamps have been issued arms in centre with ornamental work outside and value below, the word 'OFICIAL' is above the arms in black.

5c. black and green.
10c. " red.
25c. " blue.
50c. " yellow.
18. " violet.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Hong Kong. It is said that there are two sizes of the Chinese characters on the lately issued 10c. on 30c. The 18. on 28. sage-green (1st printing) is said to exist without the Chinese characters, and both printings exist with a small 'A' in 'DOLLAR.'

Chili. The *Metropolitan* chronicles of the 18. a vertical strip unrouletted between.

United States. A sheet has been seen of the 1c. green, the last row of stamps appearing on laid paper.

Auction Reports.

The following have held sales since last report:—
Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 134th sale, August 19th.
" BUHL & Co., 53rd sale, August 30th and 31st.
" " 54th sale, September 14th



SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

Philately at Home!

The Philatelic Record.—London.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell can be congratulated on the alacrity with which he has studied the pictorial series of stamps of New Zealand. Especially his observations on the perforations are interesting, and we therefore give these in full as follows:—

Varieties of perforation are plentiful, for perforation is Messrs. Waterlow's one weak point. None of their machines—and they evidently have several—cut such a clear, regular series of holes as the De La Rue machines. Nothing could exceed the clean-cut regularity of the De La Rue perforations. De La Rue stamps can be separated rapidly and even roughly without detracting from the effect of the design in the separated stamp. The Waterlow perforations, on the other hand, are so irregular, that even a carefully-separated stamp is considerably marred by the ragged, irregular edge that bad perforation leaves around the design; and this, in stamps of great artistic merit, such as several of these New Zealand stamps, is a defect that the great firm, whose work is so rapidly and deservedly growing in favour in stamp circles all over the postal world, should certainly set itself to remedy without delay.

The official statement, adopting, strange to say philatelic phraseology, states that the stamps are perforated 14 to 15. As a matter of fact, the perforations run from 13½ to 16, and within those measurements are numerous combinations or compound perforations. Apparently a value was partly perforated on one machine and finished off on another; and as the machines are evidently line-machines, we sometimes get a stamp perforated 14½ x 15, and also 15 x 14½. We append a list of the perforations which we have met with thus far, including those given in the *Monthly Journal*.

- ¼d., lilac-brown, 16, 15, 14½.
- 1d., light brown, blue centre, 16, 15, 15 x 14, 15 x 14½.
- 2d., claret, 16 x 15½, 15, 15 x 14½, 14½.
- 2½d., Antwerp blue, 15, 14½, 14½ x 15, 14.
- 3d., light brown, 15½, 15.

- 4d., rose-lake, 15, 14.
- 5d., dark brown, 15, 15 x 14½, 14½.
- 5d., brown-lake, 15, 14 x 13½.
- 6d., sap green, 15, 15 x 14½, 14.
- 8d., steel-blue, 15 x 14½, 14½.
- 9d., lilac, 14, 14 x 13½, 13½ x 14.
- 1s., orange-red, 15, 15 x 14½.
- 2s., blue-green, 15, 15 x 14½, 14½.
- 5s., 15, 15 x 14½, 14½ x 15.

The Official Gazette fixes the date of issue as 5th April, 1898.

Philately in the Colonies.

The Montreal Philatelist.—Montreal

UNITED STATES.

THE TWO CENT NAVY ERROR.

In the first place, is this a Navy error? Some authorities say yes and others no.

For my part I should say no; it is, more correctly speaking, a State Department error, and should be listed as such—i.e., two cent State green, spelt Navy instead of State.

It seems that the two cent value of the State Department giving out, a demand was made on the engravers for another supply for immediate use.

The set of two cent State plates becoming mislaid, the two cent Navy plates were used and printed in green, to correspond with the colour of the State Department stamps, which was green. In the meantime the two cent State plates having turned up and a supply having been printed from them, those printed from the Navy plates in green, were destroyed, a few sheets, however, being saved as a curiosity, and it is these that are the genuine error now in existence.

This is the explanation given by an old philatelic journal, on good authority, and seems to be a plausible explanation.

J. W. Scott, in the "American Journal of Philately," in 1888 lists it as a State Department error, and not a Navy error, though of late years it is listed by them as a Navy error.

But there are other two cent Navy errors, and these are what the collector should look out for.

First, the two cent Navy green error, which

is no more nor less than some of the trial cardboard sheets of the two cent Navy Department in green. (The Department stamps were printed in various trial colours on cardboard, and these have come into the possession of various parties, some not so honest as might be expected). These are worn down by means of pumice stone and acids to a thin paper (so-called), and are then perforated, and it is the perforation that gives them away. The regular Government error is perforated twelve, while the doctored specimens are either ten or eleven.

The second two cent green Navy error is more deceiving to the average collector, and, when carefully made, often deceives an expert. They are the genuine two cent blue Navy Department stamp, chemically treated so as to change the blue ink into an intense green, exactly like the colour of the State Department stamps, and can only be distinguished by means of an acute eye or powerful lens.

The ink of the genuine has a hard, shining appearance, while the doctored article has a dead and rough appearance, similar to a lithograph, and in most cases the paper has the surface coloured a very light green tint.

Philately in the States.

Mekeels Weekly Stamps News.—St. Louis,

SIERRA LEONE.

PROVISIONALS OF 1897.

Through the courtesy of one of the leading philatelists of the country, we are enabled to write the following on the value of the types of 1897 Sierra Leone revenue, used postally. Much additional information of interest is also given.

There are really four distinct varieties of type in the surcharged provisional stamps of Sierra Leone issue of 1897. The 58th Edition Catalogue gives illustrations of three types. In order that the fourth type may be properly understood we will describe them all, adopting the Scott Catalogue numbers.

First stating for the information of readers who may not be familiar with this particular stamp, it is a 2½ pence provisional, surcharged on 3d., 6d., 1sh., and 2sh. Sierra Leone Revenues, intended for postal purposes.

The surcharge of the new value consists of a numeral 2 followed by the fraction ½ and the letter "d."

Type I. The large figure 2 is of heavy formation with a straight foot, and is easily distinguished from the commonest variety, there being forty-four in a sheet of sixty stamps.

Type II. The large figure 2 is smaller than that in type I, it has a straight foot. The small 2 in the fractional ½ is in plain Gothic, also with straight foot. This is the second degree of variety in the sheet as there are ten specimens in a sheet of sixty.

Type III. The large figure 2 is smaller than that in Type II except that it has a curled foot,

while the small 2 and fraction ½ also has a curled foot. This is the rarest variety in the sheet and there are only two copies in the sheet of sixty stamps.

The other type, not in Scott, was probably overlooked on account of its similarity to Type III., the large numeral 2 being exactly the same with a curled foot. The small 2 in fraction ½ is like the small 2 in Type II., with a straight foot. These may be classed as Type IV. There are four varieties in each sheet of sixty, so it is not so rare as Type III.

The comparative rarity of these stamps may be computed by a simple mathematical calculation, taking the value of the commonest variety, which, in the case of surcharges on 3d. and 6d. varieties, range from 62c. (2sh. 6d.) and \$1.20 (6 frs.) The varieties of 1sh. and 2sh. stamps are very much scarcer.

The Revenue stamps on which this provisional was surcharged were in panes of 60 stamps, six parallel rows of 10 stamps. It is evident that in surcharging, the type available for the purpose, only permitted of printing three rows at a time, as we find the three bottom rows of each sheet the exact repetition of the three upper rows.

The two upper rows contain all the varieties of Type I. In the third row occur the varieties. As the second printing is the same on the three lower rows, the sixth row is the repetition of the third.

The order of the types as they exist in rows 3 and 6 are as follows:

I, II, II, IV, II, II, II, IV, III, I,

In a sheet of 60 stamps there are 44 Type I; 10, Type II; 2, Type III; and 4, Type IV.

The Boston Stamp Book.—Boston.

CHINA.

The following resumé regarding the various changes in Chinese postal matters will no doubt interest our readers, especially as the article is written by a man, who has learned the facts he has put down during his long sojourn in China.

Thinking that perhaps a few lines in regard to Chinese postal matters might be of interest to some of the readers of the Boston Stamp Book I offer them simply as facts brought to my attention. Although not personally interested in the stamps of this country the following information was gathered in connection with other business pertaining to the country.

Strange as it may seem to some of us who have not studied the stamps of this country, it appears that there was no such thing as a postal service directly sanctioned and maintained by the Chinese Government until Jan. 1, 1897. In general, the postal business of the empire, exclusive of official correspondence, was in private hands and managed much as our express companies are at the present time. Back in the "sixties" an Imperial Maritime Customs was organized under European and American officers, to collect duty on exports and imports departing and arriving in foreign vessels. Of

course this service had its custom houses at all the treaty ports. Soon after this they found it necessary to establish a mail service for carrying their own business correspondence between the treaty ports; and to reduce the expense to themselves they carried mail matter for outside parties, (at a fairly heavy tariff)—but, of course, only to the few treaty ports. The vast interior of China was not touched. This was known as the "Chinese Imperial Customs Post," but, strictly speaking, was not a government affair at all. They made various issues of stamps from time to time, using the candarin as the unit of value. (1 candarin is equal to 1-100 tael or Chinese ounce of silver).

Synchronous with this service there were a number of local municipal posts established. At each of the twenty-odd treaty ports there grew up a foreign community, which to a certain extent was self-governing and independent of the Chinese government. Many of these established local post offices for their own convenience and use and issued their own stamps, which were practically valueless outside the limits of the community issuing them. Such are the stamps of Chefoo, Chungkin, Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, and Wuhu, and several others.

As a matter of fact, practically all of these local stamps, save those of Shanghai and Hankow, were merely issued to sell to stamp collectors and thereby be a means of raising revenue for municipal purposes. This view is generally taken by those who have been there and studied their customs. All used as unit of value the cent, meaning thereby the hundredth of a Mexican dollar, which until recently was practically the only coin circulating in China.

In the autumn of '96, notifications were circulated that on Jan. 1st, '97, the Chinese Imperial Customs Post would be reorganized as the Imperial Chinese Post, all outstanding candarin stamps would be redeemed and a new issue made on the dollar basis (silver). Re-organization was effected, but for some reason the new stamps were not forthcoming as expected. The old stamps appeared with surcharges in black and apparently made on no definite system, but using the new dollar standard. Likewise some stamps were printed and rejected and some new ones appeared that were not in the regular issue before. Whether this mixed lot of stamps with various surcharges is called an "issue," is a question for philatelists to answer.

At last, after months of waiting, the genuine new issue was put on the market the latter part of last year. It contains the following denominations:— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 cents, 1, 2, 5 dollars. These are silver values, so a full set at face costs something less than five dollars gold, at present rates of exchange. There is a strong suspicion that the dollar values are solely speculative, like the high values of so many other countries, and there is very little use for any value over thirty cents on mail matter at their present rates of postage.

Immediately after this organization was effected, the Imperial Chinese Post began to wage

war on the various local posts, with the result that they now have almost all ceased to operate. Hence, their stamps are becoming obsolete and will be going up in price. Also the candarin stamps of the old Customs Post will not be accepted any longer for postage. Even the present grandly named Imperial Chinese Post is really run by and under the control of the Customs, and is in no sense a national institution. This you can easily infer from the fact that there are but thirty-three post offices in this great empire of nearly 400 millions.

The International Philatelist.—St. Joseph, Mo.

Remainders will always affect the prices of stamps, and as long as such surplus stocks are in existence it is of the highest importance that collectors know of which countries they exist. The following list will therefore appeal to the interest of all readers.

REMAINDERS.

Remainders in the philatelic sense of the word are stamps that have become useless on account of a change in currency, government, colour or designs. Such stamps are sold in bulk at public auction or private sale, to some speculator or dealer. In years gone by such lots were bought very cheaply, so cheap in fact that some of the stamps are sold by dealers under the original face value, but that time has passed, as recent purchases such as the Nova Scotia, Leeward Islands, etc., show. The cheapness of many stamps that are really remainders have caused many collectors to believe they were reprints, but there is a great difference between the two, as the remainders are legitimate stamps issued for legitimate purposes. I have compiled the following list of remainders from various sources:

Antigua—All stamps of this colony that remained in the authorities hands at the time of the consolidation of what are known as the Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Virgin Islands) were sold to an English dealer in 1892.

Baden—The 1864-68 issue and the three Land post stamps are included under this heading, though some authorities claim the latter are reprints.

Bavaria—1870-76 issue, 1 and 3 kr. unpaid letter stamps, also return letter stamps.

Bergedorf—All remainders were sold together with the plates in 1866. The number of remainders were small and the plates were used for making reprints when the remainders had run out.

Bolivia—1869-79 issues.

Brazil—The Brazilian government is at present disposing of all old stamps on hand at catalogue price, singly or in quantities.

British Bechuanaland—This colony has lately been consolidated with the Cape of Good Hope and it is rumoured that the stamps left over have been sold to an English dealer.

British Columbia—All.

British East Africa—1890-91 issue.

British Honduras—1888-91 issues (surcharged ones only.)
 Brunswick—1856-66 issues.
 Central American Steamship Co.—Full set.
 Ceylon—1 sh. 9d. stamp 1861 perforated. All stamps surcharged service.
 Colombia—1866, 1 Peso, 1879-1891 issues of Bolivar.
 Confederate States of America—All.
 Corea—1886 5 and 10 m. The rest of this set are considered remainders by some, but they were never in use at all.
 Costa Rica—1863-89 issues.
 Cuba—1855-70 issues. Were sold penmarked.
 Cyprus—1880 issue surcharged on English stamps, including cards, envelopes and wrappers.
 Dominica—See Antigua.
 Germany—Thurn and Taxis, Northern and Southern Districts, North German Confederation. German Empire, 1871-74, Alsace and Lorraine.
 Guatemala—1871-82.
 Hamburg—All. These have also been reprinted.
 Heligoland—1867-73 issues and the 1, 2, and 3 pfennig of 1875-90. As the blocks went with them they have been re-printed.
 Honduras—1865-78 issues. All the Seebeck issues beginning 1889 now offered unused are really remainders.
 Hungary—3 and 10 kr. envelopes 1871.
 India—There are many native stamps to come under this heading.
 Ionian Islands—Full set.
 Italy—1856-63 issues. Some of these have been reprinted.
 Japan—1871-2 issues.
 Liberia—1870 issue.
 Lubeck—1861-65 issues. Have also been reprinted.
 Mauritius—1849, no value, red, blue and vermilion, 1859-61, 6d. purple, 1862, 6d., 1863-77 full set surcharged cancelled.
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin—1856-64 issues.
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Full set.
 Mexico—1864-66 issues, 1886-92 1 centavo to 2 pesos. Porte de Mar stamps.
 Modena—All.
 Montserrat—See Antigua.
 Nevis—See Antigua.
 New Brunswick—1860 issue.
 New Foundland—1857-63 issues.
 Nicaragua—1862-82. And the Seebeck issues since 1890.
 North Borneo—1886-92. Were sold both unused and cancelled to order.
 Nova Scotia—1860-64 except 5 cents.
 Oldenburg—1862 issue.
 Paraguay—1870 1c., 1884 issues.
 Parma—1859 Provisional Government set.
 Peru—A lot of the provisionals and surcharged stamps were disposed of to the dealers a few years ago. I have not the complete list at hand.
 Persia—1882-83, 5 and 10 francs. Were sold both unused and cancelled to order.
 Philippine Islands—1859-70 issues.

Prince Edward Island—1865-72 issues.
 Prussia—1861-67 issues.
 Roumania—1862-66 issues.
 St. Christopher—See Antigua.
 St. Helena—2d. yellow CA, 1sh, green CC.
 Salvador—1867-74. And the Seebeck issues of 1890 and later
 Samoa 1877 issue. The set has been reprinted since the remainders were sold and a 2d. stamp added to the set.
 Saxony—1863 issue.
 Schleswig-Holstein—1864-66 issues.
 Servia—1866-1894 issues.
 Spain—Some of the values of 1854, 1856, 1857, 1860, 1862, 1865, 1869, 1870-72, cancelled with bars.
 Stellaland—1884 issue.
 Suez Canal Co.—1868 set of four (?).
 Switzerland—1881 full set. Were all surcharged Ausser Kurs.
 Turkey—1865-67 issues.
 Two Sicilies—Sicily 1859 issue. Naples-Sicily 1861 issue.
 Venezuela—1879-1888 various different stamps.
 Virgin Islands—See Antigua.

The Virginia Philatelist.—Richmond.

The following communication by J. Paalzw to the above paper deals with a subject, that has also with us given people much trouble, and has in a good many instances kept them back from ordering small articles by post owing to the difficulty of remitting small sums of money by post. Although we have postal orders, which to town people are handy and cheap enough, yet country people do not seem to understand them fully. A few more values added to our own list would make the institution much better and as a solution out of their difficulty we suggest to them to try our system.

UNITED STATES POSTAL MONEY-
ORDER CARDS.

A much-needed Innovation.

During the war of 1861-1865 and the years following, until the late seventies, there was in use in this country fractional paper currency of different denominations such as 50c. pieces, 25 cts, 15 cts, 10 cts, and in the earlier years also 5 and 3-cent pieces in paper, which latter two, however, soon gave way to the nickel 5 and 3-cent pieces.

When in those days any one wanted to remit an odd amount by mail it was possible to do this in the small paper monies, which, when enclosed in a letter, passed safely through the mails. When the resumption of specie payments came about, and the issue of silver fractional currency soon drove the paper fractional out of existence.

The need of a medium to transmit and remit sums in fractions of a dollar was recognised by the Post Office Department, which sought to alleviate the demand through the Postal Notes, which were issued at many offices, but not by any means at a majority of the Post Offices in the United States. The man at the country cross-roads who wants to send 50 cents to a con-

cern in the city buys postage stamps and encloses them in his letter. He forgets, however, to place the gummed side on an oiled paper, and so when they reach the city house one-half of them are stuck together and cause the city man not only the loss of a good deal of valuable time in trying to get them apart, but also cause him to say certain words which would make the recording angel close his ears in a hurry.

In concerns doing a large mail order business where the amount of stamps received is very great there is, in nearly all of them, a certain amount set aside to allow for stamps received in such shape as to be unavailable for use as postage. Then to realise the cash for all these stamps the firm has to make a sacrifice of from 1 to 5 per cent., and though this seems very small, it counts up in the course of a year.

The postal notes have been done away with and now only the money-order business remains, but often there is in a county only one of these offices.

The money-order system which now prevails in this country is a rather complicated piece of machinery, and to obtain an order one has to fill out an application in writing. This, to people who handle their pens in office and store all day long, looks like very little trouble, but to our cousin in the country who is more familiar with the hoe handle than a penholder, this in itself proves a bug-bear when he wants to send a small amount. Then again, as said before, only a limited number of Post Offices are money order offices so that to obtain such an order the farmer has to go perhaps 10 or 15 miles in the more sparsely settled parts of the country.

The Express companies, ever ready to draw patronage and business to themselves, issue money-orders and through their efforts to make their orders a convenience to the public, must have cut very seriously into the revenues the government ought to derive from the transmission of money.

Why cannot the government come to the relief of the people by issuing a Postal Money-order Card for sums of less than one dollar.

If farmer Jones in Brownstown wishes to send to John Smith and Co. in New York fifty cents for their valuable publication of "How to get rich in five years by raising poultry," he would simply purchase a card from his local post office at a cost of two cents, place upon this card 50 cents worth of stamps, fill out and direct his card, write his order on the back of it, and the transaction, as far as he is concerned is over.

The operation saves him the necessity of buying a sheet of paper and an envelope, which again to the city man is a mere bagatelle, but to the farmer who buys them by the single sheet and single envelope, this saving represents two cents.

The postmaster at Brownstown would cancel the stamps affixed to the card; the postmaster at New York, upon presentation and surrender of the card, would pay John Smith and Co. 50 cents, and in his accounts with the Department turn in the card as a voucher for 50 cents paid out. The P. O. Department now carries cards for one cent, so by making the cost of this card two cents the government would get one cent extra on every card carried, which would surely pay for the trouble of counting and verifying the cancelled cards and the number of extra stamps used. The amount being limited to sums of less than one dollar, would make it possible to let even the smallest offices in the country redeem cards, for it is not often that such small amounts are sent from the city to the country. In exceptional cases this may be so, but it would hardly seem probable that cards of greater value would come to a small office than the receipts of the office would represent.

No receipt should be required; the card itself, with cancelled stamps attached and plainly post-marked with the mailing and also the receiving point ought to be *prima facie* evidence, and no card should be payable at any other place than at the office at which the addressee of the card receives his mail.

The size of the card should be the same as the large card of the 1892 issue. It requires this size to allow the space reserved on the right hand for the placing of the stamps, viz.: space for three rows of four stamps each. Every post office in the country keeps 10 cts. stamps so that with the space reserved for 12 stamps, the space ought to be sufficient to place enough value on the card to make the amount up to the prescribed limit, but where one card would be used to remit 99 cents, one hundred would be used to remit 25 or 50 cents.

It seems to me that this plan is so simple and so practicable that anyone would be convinced of its benefits, and on the other hand I cannot see wherein there can be any loss to the Department by its use. If the card went through the mail with the stamps uncanceled, then, of course, it would offer a temptation to steal the stamps, but as they are cancelled and the amount of the card only payable to the addressee at the office where addressee lives, there would be no inducement for its being lost in transit.

Publishers of the smaller papers would certainly be benefited by it, as now remittances have to be made in stamps while a postal money-order card, redeemable at the P. O., would give them "the cash for which we all sigh." The country postmaster would no doubt hail this scheme with delight, for it would give him the benefit of the stamps cancelled at his office, the amount of cancellation forming the basis of his salary.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union
and the Scottish Philatelic Society.

VOL. 8

OCTOBER 15, 1898.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 94.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

OCTOBER 15th, 1898.

Mr. William Brown leaves on his usual Autumn business trip on Oct. 31st. For the towns visited and the dates see last page of the P.J.G.B. Advertiser.

The colour of the \$50 documentary stamp is said to be stone.

The Hawaiian Department of Foreign Affairs stamps have all been sold to one firm at face value, the amount paid being stated at over £1,000.

Rio Grande do Sul as well as Parana, two of the states forming the Republic of Brazil are going to issue their own stamps.

Two more "Post Office" Mauritius have been found, this time at Bombay.

"All our geese are swans," so thinks Editor Sellschopp, of Filatelic Facts and Fallacies. What we considered a small note he considers an article. Though we admire his bright little

paper and have always ranked it amongst the better class of American journals, really we cannot agree with him in the present instance. Fifteen line pars are not articles on this side of the pond, whatever they are on the other and of such scraps of information we do not bind ourselves to give the source.

United States Proprietary stamps of the values of 1 7/8c. and 3 3/4c. are shortly to be issued. These are intended to pay the new tax on 75c. and \$1.50 proprietary articles.

The documentary U.S. stamps of the value of 2c. are now printed in sheets of 216 stamps instead of 200 as before.

The report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain for the year ending March, 1898, shows a profit of £3,421,000.

Two entire sheets of the 10 and 20 centimes of the first issue of Belgium with framed watermark have lately been found in Antwerp.

Messrs. Wickhart and Kuttner have decided to discontinue the publication of the *Stamp Auction Reporter*. Never having received any copies for review we cannot say whether we regret the discontinuance or not, the names of the editors, however, lead us to believe the work was done conscientiously, if unsuccessfully.

We thank Mr. F. J. Laurie for the full size photograph of the rare Millbury Local. It is a very good idea to have such rarities reproduced in their original size, a collection of them would everywhere create the greatest excitement.

San Francisco seems to have the greatest area of all towns. Lately we saw an envelope obliterated Philippine Station—Aug 6, 1898—San Francisco, Cal. The Philippine suburb is rather a long way off.

Mr. Luff calls the 4 cent. Omaha a "terrier chasing a pig." Officially it is designated "Indian hunting buffalo."

In connection with the visit of the German Emperor a German post office has been opened on the 1st inst. at Jaffa.

Omaha Stamps not to be withdrawn.

We were informed a few days ago that the Government had issued a circular to Postmasters, instructing them to discontinue requisitions for Omaha stamps.

The conclusion drawn by our informant was that the issue of Omaha stamps was to be suspended, and as this seemed unlikely to us, we addressed the Postmaster General as follows on the subject:

Hon. Charles. Emory Smith,
Postmaster General,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,—We have been informed that orders have been issued to postmasters to discontinue, at least for the present, all requisitions for the Omaha or Trans-Mississippi stamps.

As it was originally intended and announced that these stamps were to be sold at all post offices until December 31 of this year, we would be obliged if you would inform us whether it is intended to revoke the original decision, or whether the present order is only a temporary measure, made necessary by the amount of work thrown upon the shoulders of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing through the issue of Revenue stamps.

We thank you in advance for your reply to our request, and remain,

Yours truly,
Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd.

We have received the enclosed reply from which our readers will see that Omaha stamps will continue in use as originally intended, until December 31, 1898. The amount which can be turned out by the Bureau, as indicated by the official letter which we quote, will no doubt be sufficient to supply all demands.

"Copy of circular sent by Department, when orders cannot be filled—Bureau can only issue 1,000,000 2c. and 400,000 of all other kinds daily and is several days behind hand filling limited orders—issue not suspended, but limited.

Post Office Department,
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
Stamp Division.
Washington, D.C.

The Treasury Department having announced its inability to supply the Trans-Mississippi Stamps in sufficient quantities to meet the de-

mands of postmasters, your requisition for such stamps has been cancelled. If there were upon that requisition any postal cards or stamped envelopes, that portion of the order will be filled immediately; and, as it is uncertain when it may be possible to secure the Trans-Mississippi stamps, you should, if your stamp supplies are low, make requisition for ordinary stamps on the white form, 3201. If the patrons of your office at a later period desire the Trans-Mississippi stamps, you can order them, and they will be sent you at the earliest possible moment.

Any requisition for Trans-Mississippi stamps in future should call for these stamps only. Owing to the fact that these requisitions will be held indefinitely, you can understand that your postal cards and envelopes will be secured with much greater promptness if they are not included on the yellow blank, form 3201—Omaha.

As stated in circulars heretofore, no requisition for the Trans-Mississippi stamps will be filled when ordered on the white form.

All communications as to Internal Revenue Stamps should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Post Office Department does not furnish them."

John A. Merritt,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.
From the *American Journal of Philately*.

Classification of Collectors by one of them.

Highest social position—Collectors of used postage stamps.

Second social position—Collectors of unused stamps.

Third—Collectors of revenue stamps; men who remove stamps from beer barrels, claret bottles, etc.

Fourth—Government envelope fiends.

Fifth—Postal Card chasers.

Sixth—Collectors of literature about postage stamps.

Seventh—Collectors of United States "locals," that is stamps used by private firms prior to 1847.

Tourist (who calls at village post-office for a registered letter): "But why can't you let me have it?"

Postmaster: "Have you proof of your identity?"

Tourist: "No."

Postmaster: "Don't you know anyone in the village?"

Tourist: "No."

Postmaster: "Have you a photograph of yourself, or anything?"

Tourist: "Yes."

Postmaster (comparing photo with original): "Certainly, sir, it's you. I'll get you the letter."

On the door of a local post-office in a small village in Oxfordshire a notice was found attached. "Have gone fishing; will be back in time to sell stamps."

Catalogues.

When we discussed the "yellow" Sent in our last number we mentioned that the next issue of this catalogue would only be published in the year 1900. In the *American Journal of Philately* we now find a similar announcement, their catalogue will also appear every two years. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have undoubtedly led the way in this matter and the unanimous acquiescence to this plan by the three leading catalogue compiling firms compels us to admit a tacit understanding on this point.

For our part we are not sorry, the repeated appearance of new catalogues has kept collectors in a continual fever as regards to prices, as a matter of fact it would perhaps be advisable if each of the three catalogues mentioned were re-issued every third year for instance, Stanley Gibbons in 1899, Sent in 1900 and Scott in 1901, and so on. Dealers and collectors would always be kept au courant, especially as the prices are very much on the same basis. The heavy expense attached to the compilation and printing would be curtailed and collectors as well as dealers and publishers would be the gainers.

The explanation of this change by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company is straightforward, and is well worth reprinting in full and we recommend the various points to the careful attention of all our readers.

As we approach the season usually marked by the appearance of our annual catalogue, it becomes necessary for us to consider the lines which we would follow, not only in preparing the literary portion of the work, but also on the important question of prices.

The condition of the stamp business during the past year can best be described as one of semi-panic, in which the pressure to sell has at times caused an apparent suspension of the law of supply and demand, as well as a total disregard of the essential element of cost. Dealers who had previously conducted a prosperous business saw themselves compelled to retire from the field, and in the effort to realise upon their holdings were ready to offer large discounts, outbidding their competitors in the struggle for customers.

The question of cost on such material was finally dropped entirely from view, and it became no unusual occurrence to see unused stamps of current issues sold at far less than their actual cost at the post offices. Discounts of 50 and 60 and even of 70 per cent. from catalogue rates have been offered on fair material, the supply, of course, being limited to what the party in question actually had in hand; for, naturally, a dealer offering such discounts was without any hope or intention of replenishing his depleted supplies. We ourselves have maintained rather strictly our limited scale of discounts, refusing under all circumstances to meet this ruinous competition, and preferring to hold for more favourable time the enormous stock which we have accumulated during the

many years of our establishment. We have felt that the quantity of material that could be offered at these large rates of discounts was necessarily limited, and that the supply would soon be practically, if not completely, exhausted. At the present moment indications of the correctness of our anticipations are becoming plentiful and the variety of material offered at large discounts is already on the decrease.

In this, as in every other line of business dealing with an article which is dependent purely upon the actual demand and supply of the moment, there is a constant fluctuation of values, and it must be conceded that some stamps have receded from their previous high water-mark and could with advantage be reduced to a lower level as far as the catalogue quotation is concerned.

However, even as to these stamps the market is decidedly unsettled; and, after a careful review of the entire situation we have decided that it would be inadvisable for the present to publish a catalogue. A true basis of value could not be established at this moment, as the balance between the existing depression and the active demand of two years ago is still unadjusted. Owing to the slackening of demand, the absorptive capacity of the dealers has been greatly limited, and they have been compelled to allow stamps to be offered at retail at prices at which, under ordinary circumstances they themselves would have been glad to buy them at wholesale. As soon as the expected improvement in general trade arrives, the demand for stamps will grow with the demand for other merchandise; dealers will again be able to compete in the market as purchasers, and to absorb any material quoted below its fair value. This will restore ordinary trade to a normal basis grounded on the desirability and scarcity of each particular item.

We are confident that we are approaching the time when a true and stable basis of values will be re-established, and when prices based on the relative rarity of specimens will be recognised as reasonable and will prevail. We have, therefore, decided to continue, for the present, the use of the 1898 edition of the catalogue, allowing discounts where we consider it advisable and strictly adhering to our quotations, where, in our judgment, the stamps are fully worth the price and cannot be duplicated on a lower level.

We expect that the present conditions will have disappeared before the end of the coming season, and we shall, if our anticipations are verified, publish the new edition of our catalogue in the spring or in the summer of 1899. We feel certain that the great majority of thinking collectors will approve our stand and commend our decision to postpone the publication of our catalogue; and, while we may be harshly criticised in quarters where harsh criticism of our catalogue, when published, was equally to be expected, we have no doubt that the future will justify our course and prove that we have acted for the best interests of all concerned.

P. J. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.

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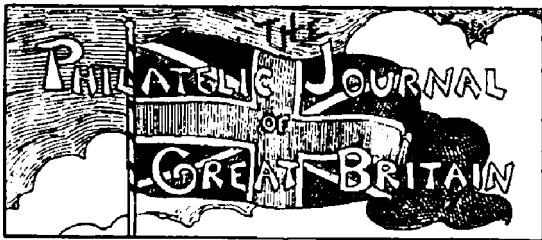
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



OCTOBER 15TH, 1898.

Changes Ahead. Politics will always be closely connected with philately and whenever any change does occur in the political geography of the

world philatelists will in most cases be made aware of it by a change in the stamps of the particular locality affected. We have only to remind our readers of the war just ended. Let-

ters from Cuba and Porto Rico are now franked with United States postage stamps, a sure sign that these two islands have passed from the suzerainty of Spain to that of the Great American Republic.

Further changes, however, are impending and without pretending to possess any exclusive and official information nor being gifted specially prophetically, we may yet indicate the course, which it is quite likely events will take. That philately will be affected by these changes is obvious, and our object in writing these lines is to draw the attention of our readers to these facts.

Of late years careful observers must have noticed the assiduity with which Germany has cultivated relations with Asia Minor. German capital has been invested in railways, mines and various other commercial enterprises and every opportunity has been taken to increase the German prestige in that part of the Sultan's possessions. The friendly relations between the High Porte and Germany tend the same way and the forthcoming visit of the German Emperor to the Holy Land will undoubtedly be a further step in the same direction. That Russia is bitterly opposed to the acquisition of Asia Minor by Germany goes without saying; the Sultan on the other hand might welcome Germany, especially if a considerable cash payment be made by the latter. To find Germany opposite Constantinople would be infinitely preferable to seeing Russia there.

If Germany has her eyes on Asia Minor it would, of course, materially strengthen her hands if she were to be assured of the friendly neutrality, if nothing more, of Great Britain, because France and Russia would obviously oppose the appearance of Germany in the Mediterranean, by all means they could devise short of going to war.

The neutrality and acquiescence of Great Britain, however, had to be gained first and what is more likely than that a complete understanding between this country and Germany has been arrived at having regard to the Transvaal and Egypt. The suggestion that in return for the withdrawal of Germany from all interference in the politics of South Africa and the friendly co-operation of Germany in Egypt, Lord Salisbury has consented to give the Emperor William a free hand in Asia Minor indirectly backed up by Great Britain is quite feasible. The transfer of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain is the first tangible proof of such an agreement, and the Transvaal by this transfer is for ever reduced to an inland state, surrounded by British territory, and it is quite evident must come sooner or later under British Suzerainty.

The threatened division of China between Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia is another sign of the turbulent times we are passing through at the end of this century. The change of the United States from a home government to a colonial power also tends to affect European politics. To add to all these political

changes the unrest of the masses and we must come to the conclusion, that a little spark at the present time would set the world ablaze, more than one country would disappear and frontiers would be re-arranged to no slight extent.

Of course all these changes on the map would mean new stamps, whereas certain countries would cease to issue any and could be considered complete as far as we are concerned. We should therefore recommend these lines to all collectors and advise them to complete their collections, while stamps can still be had at reasonable prices.

On another page will be found **The Manchester Exhibition**, the Manchester Philatelic Society dealing with the Exhibition to be held in Manchester during 1899. We are pleased to hear of the great interest taken by the members in this Exhibition, and trust the same will be crowned with success. We are certain that the Exhibition has our best wishes and that the week it is proposed to keep it open will be a red letter week to all philatelists.

One question we should like to ask the Manchester Society, and then we have done. Would it not be possible to hold a Philatelic Congress during that week at Manchester? The great interest taken in similar gatherings on the Continent and in the States lead us to believe, that with us also such a Congress could be made an annual institution for the furtherance of our hobby.

Convention of the American Philatelic Association.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association was held in New York from August 23rd to 26th, and was attended by between sixty and seventy members. The abnormally hot weather experienced this summer interfered very much with the business of the convention, but in spite of that success seems to have crowned the efforts of all concerned. The meetings were held at the Collectors' Club.

In the absence of President Olney, Vice-President Toppin took the chair at 10.40 on the 23rd and addressed the meeting as follows, which we reprint from the *Era*.

Gentlemen and Ladies: Another year has passed and once again we have gathered together in annual convention. This time, in the absence of both our President and First Vice-President, it becomes my duty to preside over your deliberations and to do my best to supply the address with which the presiding officer is accustomed to open your yearly conventions. In consideration of the fact that it was not until this morning that I learned of the enforced

absence of Messrs. Olney and Van Derlip, I trust that you will be pleased to overlook and pardon the brevity of my remarks.

The past year has been a notable one in many ways. It will be recorded in history as one of the most eventful periods of the century. Strictly speaking, perhaps the part which our own country has taken in revising the map of the world and making it necessary for us all to take up the study of geography again, has but little that is germane to philately in general. But I take it for granted that you are all, as I am proud to be, Americans, first, last and all the time. It seems to me, therefore, that I need make no apology for referring to the stirring events which have characterised our war with Spain.

The glorious achievements of our army and navy will fill many pages of the world's history for the past year.

We started out to free Cuba; we have done it, or, if the island is not yet actually free, we have, at all events, assured to its people freedom from oppression and a more humane and stable form of government than any Spanish colony has ever known. But Cuba is not all; Porto Rico has fallen to us as one of the spoils of war; Hawaii, also, has been annexed; we have come into possession of one of the Ladrone Islands, and unless all indications fail, our foothold in the Philippines is not to be given up entirely.

We have been, and still are, the cynosure of all eyes the world over. We have demonstrated the extent of our internal resources and we have done it in a manner which has been so complete and thorough as to compel the admiration of the world.

As in the past, so it has been in this instance; we have always been slow to throw down the gauntlet, but never slow to pick it up, and, when we have cast it we have never failed to defend the challenge and to come out victorious. May God grant that it may be ever thus.

And now to turn to the philatelic aspects of the war, for after all, it has them.

It is responsible for the new issue of revenue stamps with which we have lately been made acquainted, and by means of which our blessed old "Uncle Sam" intends that we shall pay our share of his greatly increased expense account.

It will if it has not already done so, place the issues of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and possibly the Philippine Islands among the list of obsolete stamps.

All this, it seems to me, is a pronounced gain to philately, at least in this country, for though the effects of the war have been already discounted to a great extent in the stamp market, it has undoubtedly caused a great and ever increasing demand for the stamps of the above named countries, and this, of course, will serve to heighten the interest in others.

Looking backward over the past year I cannot but feel that it has been a prosperous one for our Association. To be sure our membership has become considerably smaller than a

year ago, but what has been lost in quantity has been made up in quality.

Heretofore it has been the custom to carry dead wood on our membership rolls indefinitely, this year, thanks to the energy of our late Secretary, Mr. Joe F. Beard, than whom no society ever had a more loyal or painstaking official, and the hearty co-operation of our efficient Treasurer, we have cut off all this dead growth and have now got down to the living heart of the tree. May it live long and flourish in its newly found vigour is a sentiment in which I know you will all join me.

The different departments of the Association are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, all in good working order, and there has been a harmony in the conduct of its affairs which must be extremely gratifying to all.

All the different complications which we were called upon to adjust a year ago, several of which were left by the Convention in the hands of its several officers and committees, have been satisfactorily disposed of and will, doubtless, be more fully laid before you in the reports of said officials.

I have only to add that it gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a most hearty welcome to this, our Thirteenth Annual Convention, and to express the wish that the coming year may be replete with success and prosperity, not only to the Association as a whole, but to each individual member thereof.

The afternoon of the first day was devoted to a carriage drive through Central Park to Grant's Tomb. The morning of the next day, Wednesday, was filled with business, and in the afternoon an excursion was made to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. On Thursday a trip by steamer down the East and Hudson rivers combined with a visit to some of the U.S. war-ships was much enjoyed.

The place for the next meeting of the Association will be Detroit.

Decrees.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INSURANCE ON REGISTERED MAIL MATTER.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D.C., June 21, 1898.

Order No. 246.

The following is a copy of the Act of Congress approved February 27, 1897:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section thirty-nine hundred and twenty-six of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3926. For the greater security of valuable mail matter the Postmaster-General may establish a uniform system of registration, and as a part of such system he may provide rules under which the sender or owners of first-class

registered matter shall be indemnified for losses thereof in the mails, the indemnity to be paid out of the postal revenues, but in no case to exceed Ten Dollars for any one registered piece, or the actual value thereof when that is less than ten dollars, and for which no other compensation of reimbursement to the loser has been made: Provided, That the Post Office Department or its revenues shall not be liable for the loss of any other mail matter on account of its having been registered."

The foregoing act will hereafter constitute amended Section 1031 of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

Under the authority conferred upon the Postmaster-General by said act, the following regulations are hereby published:

Section 1134½. Indemnity for the loss in the mails of a registered piece of first-class mail matter will be paid in accordance with limitation prescribed in amended Section 1031 of the Postal Laws and Regulations; but no application should be made for such indemnity until a reasonable time for investigation has elapsed, and no indemnity will be paid until Post Office Inspectors have reported that proof has been made that the registered piece or its value is irrecoverable.

When the sender of a lost registered piece of first-class mail matter is also the owner of property mailed under cover of such piece, and desires to make a claim for an indemnity of ten dollars or for actual value of the property if less than ten dollars, application should be made to the postmaster who mailed the lost registered piece. The postmaster will call upon the Post Office Inspector in charge of the Division in which the post office is situated, for a blank Application for Indemnity, on receipt of which he will, in the space provided therefor, state all the particulars descriptive of the lost piece and of its mailing, after which the application and affidavit of the owner will be taken, and the nature, true value of the lost property, and the amount of claim will be sworn to. The postmaster will then transmit the papers to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, who will, if the case is closed, certify to the loss of the piece, and that no compensation therefor has been made to the owners, after which he will forward the application with Inspector's report of investigation to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who will review the papers and approve the claim if it is found that the application is entitled to payment.

Section 1134¾. In case the sender of a lost registered piece of first-class mail matter is not the owner of the property contained in such lost piece, the facts should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who will, at the proper time, send a special blank on which the mailing postmaster will describe the lost piece and the particulars of mailing. This will be followed by the affidavit of the sender as to the nature, true value, and ownership of the property contained in the lost piece. The

owner, if an applicant for indemnity, will then be furnished with a blank on which he will make affidavit as to the nature, true value of the lost property, and amount of claim. The papers when completed should be transmitted to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General for certification and report, and thereafter they should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for approval, as provided in Section 1134½.

This order will take effect on July 1, 1898.

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

From the *American Journal of Philately*.



OCTOBER, 1898, REPORT.

Honorary President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

REV. W. BELL, Cork. •

President—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.

Vice-Presidents—

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.

S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.

C. T. REED, London.

H. THOMPSON, London.

B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

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

Hon. Exchange Superintendent—

Dr. MARX, 6, Haven Green, Ealing, London, W.

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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d. and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

NEW MEMBER.

Walter Brettschneider, 7, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

NEW ADDRESS.

F. W. Wotton, Marguerite, Richmond Wood Road, Bournemouth.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks Philatelic Record for October. Any Donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

NOTICES.

In accordance with notice already given members are reminded of the forthcoming opening Meeting of the season at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 8 p.m., when a good attendance of members and friends is hoped for, and will encourage the Committee in their efforts on behalf of the Society. The Committee will meet on the same evening at 7.15. There are still some subscriptions unpaid and members will oblige by remitting them without further delay to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
October 8th, 1898.



HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY. — Honorary President, Harold J. White; vice-Presidents: R. Ehrenbach, H. R. Oldfield, Gordon Smith, M.A.; Committee, G. Gaffe, Rev. Walter Jenks, Dr. Earl Norman, J. H. Roskilly; Counterfeit Expert, Rev. R. B. Earee, Miserden Rectory, Cirencester; Librarian, G. Haynes, Donnington House, St. Albans; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

At a Committee meeting held at "Ingleside" on September 20th, in addition to ordinary business, it was resolved that the first general meeting be held at the Inns of Court Hotel, London, W.C., on Tuesday, October 18th, at 7 p.m., arrangements to be made for the reading of a

paper, displays of stamps, social intercourse, etc. Members to be invited to introduce friends interested in philately. Thirty-one members were proposed and accepted at this meeting. Exchange packets, confined to members of the Society will be started on October 20th, sheets to be received by the Secretary on the morning of that day.

EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—This Society began the work of the session at a meeting held in 5, St. Andrew Square, on the evening of the 12th of September.

Mr. Adam Smail, vice-president, occupied the chair, and there were also present, Dr. Ballantyne and Messrs. Richardson, Henderson, Hobbs, Fleming and Fish.

Dr. Ballantyne and Messrs. Smail, Richardson and Fish agreed to take part in the programme for the session; and it was decided that India, Ceylon, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Straits Settlements, Fiscals and a comparison of Prices should form subjects for consideration or discussion at future meetings.

Dr. Ballantyne kindly consented to read a paper at next meeting on Indian obliterations.

Mr. Fish was appointed convener of the committee for making arrangements for an exhibition.

The charge of the Library was entrusted to Mr. Hobbs.

A number of novelties, such as the new issues of U.S.A. Revenues, Trans-Mississippi, New Zealand, Mozambique, Portuguese, etc., was shown by the members.

Dr. Ballantyne intimated that he intended inviting the members to a conversazione in his own house in January or February, and this to be quite apart from the ordinary meetings of the Society; and, on the motion of Mr. Richardson, Dr. Ballantyne was heartily thanked for his kind offer, all the members cordially agreeing to accept of it, and looking forward to the event as a most pleasing part of the year's proceedings.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,

Hon. Sec. and Treas.

18, Montpelier Terrace.

THE CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.—The annual general meeting was held on October 3rd, fifteen members being present.

The principal business was the voting on the Committee's recommendation that the Club be amalgamated with the New Central Philatelic Club. Mr. Walter Morley moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Committee with an instruction to re-consider the terms, but this was lost by 10 votes to 5.

Messrs. Hilckes and Bishop addressed the meeting in opposition to the scheme, but the original proposition was carried by 10 votes to 5 in the room, and 19 to 2 by postal votes.

The Treasurer gave his report and Messrs.

Bishop and Plumridge were appointed auditors.

Messrs. Bishop, Hilckes, and T. H. Thompson were appointed as a committee to wind up the affairs of the old club and to decide as to the disposal of the balance in hand.

A meeting of C.L.P.C. members will be held at the Central Philatelic Club on October 17th, when the question of continuing the Exchange Packet and other matters will be considered.

All communications respecting the C.L.P.C. should be addressed Mr. C. Forbes, Secretary, Central Philatelic Club, 3, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—W. Dorning Beckton, President. The opening meeting of the Session 1898-99 was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday evening, September 23rd, the President in the chair, supported by 19 members.

Mr. John Westhorp was duly elected a corresponding member, and Mr. A. H. A. Bennett an ordinary member of the Society.

The President then read a paper on "The 1899 Exhibition in Manchester," a full report of which appears in another column, and at the conclusion it was unanimously resolved "That an International Philatelic Exhibition be held in Manchester during the summer of 1899," and an Executive Committee of 20 was appointed to carry out the arrangements with Mr. Petri as Hon. Treasurer.

The Hon. Sec. of the Society was elected Hon. Sec. of the Executive Committee, and offices have been secured at No. 2, Cooper St., Manchester, to which all communications should be addressed.

G. FRED H. GIBSON,

Hon. Sec.

Kersal, Manchester.

THE SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—April packets have come back from circulation and accounts for that month have been duly submitted. Sales were as follows:—

April A 1 £83 14s. 7d.

April A 2 £74 11s. 2d.

April B 1 £44 13s. 3d.

April B 2 £46 os. 7d.

The supplementary rounds will be discontinued in future, as they take up too much time, non-contributors will be placed at the bottom of the list of the packets they wish to see. Bulky sheets will be excluded as they add to the cost of postage and are difficult to examine.

The sheets received for the September packets are valued at upwards of £2,000, and contain good specimens of rare Colonials, priced reasonably. Six new members have joined this month, and four applications are being investigated. Members returning from their holidays and wishing to see packets again, are requested to communicate with the Secretary. Collectors of all grades proposing to join the Society, should apply for rules, etc., without delay. Two references should accompany every application. Hon. Sec., H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, at Messrs. Gordon and Co.'s offices, there was a large attendance of members. Mr. O. Firth occupied the chair in the unavoidable absence of the president (A. H. Stamford, Esq.) The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and duly confirmed, and the ordinary business disposed of, Mr. W. M. Gray then exhibited his magnificent collection of British North America, the Nova Scotia pence issue on original covers being especially admired, other good stamps were shown by Mr. Gray, that received marked attention being the 1s. St. Lucia (orange), mint state. This was followed by an animated discussion on inflated prices as revealed by recent auctions in which several members took part.

The exchange packet was put in circulation on the 1st inst. Thirteen members contributed 29 sheets, value £94 nett.

W. E. White,

Exchange Secretary.

5, Manor Terrace, Manningham.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.—The annual general meeting of the above Society was held at its new room, 271, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, 29th June last. Mr. A. J. Derrick, president, occupied the chair and presided over the best attended meeting ever held since the society was inaugurated.

The Hon. Secretary was not present owing to recent bereavement in his family, and Mr. C. Chapman acted in his stead.

After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read the President addressed the meeting.

He stated that it was necessary that he should speak of the transactions of the Society but he would not confine himself to the previous twelve months. The Society had been in existence for six years and had done work which had been instrumental in circulating stamps through the medium of the Exchange Books and it seemed only a few months ago when Exchange Book No. 1 was circulated and now Book 64 was doing its duty. The exchange system had entailed a lot of work upon the Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent in balancing the books charging the various members and deducting commissions, keeping records, etc., etc., but the work had been carried out with satisfactory results.

Most of the members knew that the Society originated by a dinner given by Mr. C. Hesselman to his friends, who were interested in Philately and it was then agreed that a Philatelic Society should be started and the result has been most successfully carried out, the members' roll now numbering 63.

At some of the meetings the attendance had not been startling but comparing with other societies of the world it had been good.

What gives the greatest satisfaction is the good fellowship that has always existed between the members; and the great object for intending members is to get stamps philatelic inter-

course, and lastly the benefits of the Exchange System.

Corresponding members get no benefits beyond the Exchange Books and they as well as other members anxiously looked forward to the receipt of the books.

Mr. Derrick regretted that want of time on his part had debarred him from compiling papers on philatelic subjects.

He referred to the loss sustained by the Society through the largest fire Melbourne had ever seen.

He next mentioned that during the year, the Post Office authorities had issued Hospital Stamps to extort money from those who were foolish enough to buy them. He had not done so and he would not under any circumstances have them in his collection and he thought it was a great pity the Government had lent themselves to such a practice but it had met its just reward and a disappointment to those promoting the venture.

In conclusion he thanked the officers and members for the support they had given him during his term of office.

The annual report and balance sheet not having been printed and circulated amongst the members a motion adjourning the consideration of same was carried.

The election for office bearers for year 1898-9 was then proceeded with. Mr. W. R. Rundell was unanimously elected President, while Mr. A. S. A. Whelan was elected Vice-President, and Mr. C. Chapman Librarian. The next offices to be filled were those of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, for which a keen contest ensued, and resulted in the re-election by a substantial majority of Mr. D. S. Abraham, who was also elected Exchange Superintendent. The committeemen elected were Messrs. A. J. Derrick, J. Davis, O. W. Rosenhain, and W. Brettschneider.

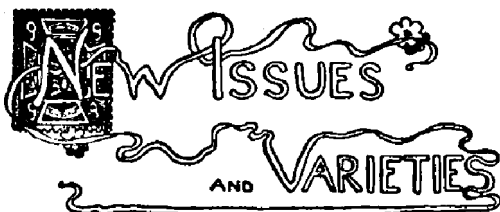
The newly elected officers returned thanks to the members, after which the Meeting adjourned until the 13th July, upon which date the members again assembled, Mr. W. R. Rundell, the newly elected President, occupied the Chair.

The annual report and balance sheet had been printed and circulated, and was unanimously received and adopted.

The Hon. Secretary returned thanks to the members for re-electing him, and also for their kind expressions of sympathy expressed during his recent troubles.

D. S. ABRAHAM, Hon. Sec.

BRITISH-AFRICAN STAMP EXCHANGE.—This club commences its Winter season with a good increase, and there are now twenty-five members enrolled. The total value of stamps in the September and October packets is £40 4s. nett (not 50 percent. discount). The special features of this thoroughly select club are: Nett prices, and absolutely prompt settlements. The amount of subscription to end of current year is only 6d. Rules may be had from Secretary, C. J. Endle, Kingsburgh Cottage, Boscombe. Hants.



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Central Africa. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a variety of the 1895 Registered Envelopes with the new value 'FOUR PENCE' in black on Size G.

The same paper also notes a copy of the latest provisional (check stamp) perforated 12 all round, possibly unofficially.

Canada. The following are the values of the set with figures of value in the lower corners instead of the maple leaves. So far only the ½, 1, 2, 3, and 6c. have appeared, the remainder will be issued as the present stock runs out.

- 4c. black.
- 1c. green.
- 2c. purple.
- 3c. rose.
- 5c. blue.
- 6c. brown.
- 8c. orange.
- 10c. violet-brown.
- 15c. grey.
- 20c. yellow green.
- 50c. olive-green.

Gambia. The colours of the 3d. and 4d. values should be as follows:—

- 3d. reddish-lilac and blue.
- 4d. brown and blue.

Gibraltar. The new stamps with value in pence and shillings are out. Messrs Taylor Bros. inform us that the ½, 1, 2½d. are either remainders or a re-issue of the 1887 set. The other values are the same design but in two colours, the value being in the second mentioned.

- 2d. brown-violet and carmine.
- 4d. orange-brown and blue.
- 6d. lilac and green.
- 1/- bistre and carmine.

Grenada. We have seen the Jubilee Stamp that has been issued here. It is of the large 5/- size with a sailing ship in centre. 'GRENADA'—'LA CONCEPCION' at top, '1498. 15TH AUGUST. 1898' at bottom, 'POSTAGE' at sides and value in bottom corners. The watermark is Crown and C.C. and perforation 14.

- 2½d. blue.

India A new value has been required owing to the postage on Registered Newspapers sent to subscribers having to be paid for by stamps instead of in cash. The rate is ¼a. for each newspaper under 4 tolas (almost 2oz.) A supply of stamps has been ordered from England of the 9p. type but until they arrive the ½a. has been surcharged in large figures '¼.'

- ¾ in black on ¼a green.

Bhopal. The *M.J.* informs us that the 8a. has been redrawn very poorly. The first stamp on the sheet (which consists of 5 rows of 2) has the 'E' of 'BEGAM' reversed thus 'Ǝ.'

- 8a greenish-black, fresh drawing.

Bundi. The 1a. has also been redrawn similarly to the other values mentioned last month. The sheets contains 120 varieties in 8 rows of 15.

- 1a. red on white laid.

Holkar. It appears that the stamps we mentioned last year 2, 4, and 8a. are really fiscals and not postage stamps.

Newfoundland The ½c. with portrait of Prince Edward of York has appeared. It is the same size as the other values.

- 1c. olive-green.

New South Wales. Continental Journals mention the appearance of the current 2½d. stamp in blue, the Postal Union Colour.

- 2½d. deep blue.

Queensland A 1d. Post Card has been issued with a series of views (of which there are 18 varieties) on the front. The Card is inscribed 'POST CARD'—'QUEENSLAND'—'AUSTRALIA.'

- P.C. 1d. chocolate on buff.

Trinidad. We have received the Jubilee Stamp issued here with a picture showing 'THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS.' It is inscribed at top 'TRINIDAD'—'COMMEMORATION' and '1498' '1898' in top corners. The value '2d.' is on white octagon at the lower part of each side. The size is the 5/- size, and the stamp has the watermark Crown CC and Perforated 14.

- 2d. lilac, centre pale brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Belgium. We have seen a copy of the current 50c. with Sunday label printed in a new colour.

- 50c. grey.

Brazil There is a companion Letter Card to the one mentioned last month for use within Brazil. It is similar to the 300r., but the first line commences with 'BRAZIL' in black. The card is lilac with the Arms in rose as a groundwork and on the back is a view of the Mint.

- L.C. 200r. red, yellow and black on lilac.

China. We have received from Mr. Benjamin the 1\$.

London Print.

- 1\$. red and pale pink.

France. *Tunis.* A 20c. both ordinary and Postage Due has been issued and a 35c. will also probably be issued.

- 20c. vermilion on green.

- P.D. 20c. " " with 'T'.

Gautemala. The following surcharges have been issued on the 1886 issue.

- 1c in black on 25c. orange.
- 1c in red on 50c. olive-green.
- 1c. in black on 75c. rose.
- 6c. " 10c. red.
- 6c. " 20c. green.
- 6c. " 100c. brown.
- 6c. " 200c. yellow.
- 6c in red on 150c. deep blue.
- 10c. " 20c. green.

Holland A very handsome stamp (the first of a new set) was on sale at Amsterdam during the Coronation of the young Queen. The head of the Queen is in a central oval with crown above and inscribed in a curve at top 'KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.' The Dutch Lion is in each top corner and the figure of value in each bottom corner, with the word 'GULDEN' between. Only a small supply was ready and this was quickly sold out. 2½ and 5g. stamps of the same design will soon be ready.

- 1g. bronze-green, perf. 11.

Cuacao. The following values of the current type of the Postage Due Stamps have been issued:—

- P.D. 30c. green and black.
- 40c. " "
- 50c. " "

Suriname. In order to use up the remainders of the stamps with Head of King, the *A.J.P.* informs us that they have been surcharged '10'—'CENT' in two lines. The quantities issued are in brackets.

- 10c. in ? on 12c. blue (10,000).
- 10c. in ? on 15c. grey (6,300).
- 10c. in black on 20c. green (54,000).
- 10c. in ? on 25c. blue (45,000).
- 10c. in ? on 30c. brown on (69,000).

Honduras. The 10c. mentioned last month has a locomotive as central design and the figure of value in a large rectangle in left lower corner. The following are also chronicled :—

- 1c. brown.
- 2c. dark pink.
- 5c. light blue.
- 6c. violet brown

Morocco. *Tangier—El Ksar.* A fresh set for this post has been issued, oblong in shape and with a steamer as central design. The names of the towns appears on either side and the value at the bottom. The Perforation is 11½.

- 5c. green.
- 10c. rose
- 20c. olive.
- 25c. pale blue.
- 40c. brick.
- 50c. violet
- 1p. bistre.
- 2p. grey-black.

Nicaragua. A set of Official Stamps was issued and used during 1897. They are the same as the 1896 set but with the date reading 1897.

- O. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 5p. rd, surch. in red.

Orange Free State. The *M.J.* have received a new Card as type I in Gibbons' Catalogue, but in a fresh colour.

- P.C. ½d. rose on white.

Paraguay. The 40c has been surcharged 'PROVISORIO'—'10'—'CENTAVOS' in three lines.

- 10c. in black on 40c. slate-blue.

Persia (In May we chronicled the new Post Card from the *Collectionneur*, the *M.J.* who have now received them give the colours of the cards as follows :—

- P.C. 2+2s. brown on pale green.
- 5+5s. rose on pale rose.

Portugal. *Colonies.* The new set has been issued for the following Colonies in addition to those mentioned in July.

ANGOLA. CONGO. LOURENÇO—MARQUEZ. MOZAMBIQUE. ST. THOMAS. ZAMBEZIA.

The Macao and Timor set have the value in 'avos' namely :—

- ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, 16, 24, 31, 47a

India. The set here is slightly different having the name above the head and an Elephant's head in each upper corner, while the value is in a label below the head in black.

- 1½r. black and orange.
- 4½r. " green.
- 6r. " brown on rose.
- 9r. " mauve.

Roumania. A new value of the current type, etc., has been issued here.

- 40b. deep green.

Spain. *Fernando Po.* The following stamps have been surcharged.

All the 2c. in stock except 500 were surcharged 50c. by the handstamp used in 1885. The 500 2c. and the other stamps have the surcharges the same as lately used.

- 50c. in blue on 2c. rose.
- 5c. " 2c. "
- 5c. " 2c. " (double surch).
- 5c. in black on 12½c. bistre.

Porto Rico The following seems to be a complete list of the stamps lately surcharged.

Surcharged 'Habililado'—'PARA'—'1898 y 99.'

- 1m. lilac-brown (1895-6), rose surcharge.
- Surcharged 'IMPUESTO'—'DE GUERRA.'
- 2c. purple (1890), violet surcharge.
- 2c. red-brown, (1892) "
- 2c. violet (1894) lilac-red surcharge.
- 2c. brown-red (1896), violet "
- 5c. green (1891) "
- 5c. green (1891), black " "

The same with the new value added.

- 2c. in black on 2m. pink (1890).
- 2c. " 5c. green (1891).
- 2c. in red on 5c. green (1891).
- 2c. " 5c. " without C DE
- 3c. in black on 10c. pink (1890).
- 4c. " 20c. red (1890).
- 5c. in red lilac on 1m. violet (1892).
- 5c. " 1m. " double surch.

Surcharged with new values only.

- 2c. in violet on 2m. orange-red (1894).

Uruguay. The 10c. bistre has been surcharged similarly to the 1c. blue mentioned last month. 500,000 of each colour have so far been made use of. The blue stamp has been surcharged 'OFICIAL' in black.

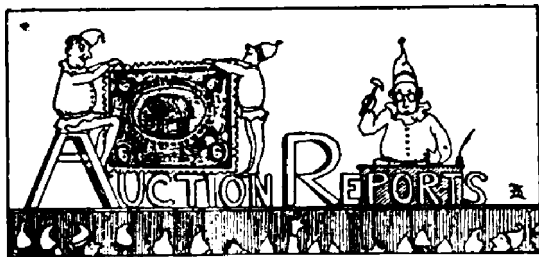
- 1c. in black on 2c. bistre.
- O ½c. in black on 1c. blue.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

New South Wales. The *M.J.* describes a block of 4 of the ½d. stamps similar to the block of the 1d. mentioned in April. The right hand stamps are perforated 12 at the top, bottom and right, and the left hand stamps at left only, the sides not mentioned being imperforate.

Montenegro. There are several varieties of perforation here including one measuring 10½, the same as that of 1874 but differing in having the holes small and far apart instead of being large and close together.

Transvaal. The 'Halve'—'Penny' in red on 1/- green has been seen with double surcharge.



The following have held sales since last report :—

- Messrs. OSTARA & DARLOW, 1st sale, Sept. 15th (Manchester).
- Messrs. PLUMTRIDGE & Co., 6th sale, Sept. 19th.
- " PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Sept. 20th and 21st.
- " BUHL & Co., 55th sale, Sept. 28th.
- " VENTON, BULL & COOPER, 114th sale, Sept. 29th and 30th.
- Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Oct. 4th and 5th.
- " CHEVELEY & Co., 135th sale, Oct. 5th.
- Mr. HADLOW, 132nd and 133rd sale, Oct. 6th and 7th.

The 1899 Exhibition.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

Read at the opening meeting of the 1898-9 Session of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

There is no event of national importance that I am aware of calling for a commemorative Exhibition of a Philatelic nature being held next year, nor on the other hand do I see any great calamity in such being the case. It is quite true that a great event has happened this year in the long proposed system of Ocean Penny Postage in a limited degree having become an accomplished fact and there is also a scintilla of reason upon which to ground the hope that during the coming year this system may be so extended as to virtually become, that which all Imperialists hope for, an Imperial Penny Post. However, what it seems to me is of far greater importance in considering the position is whether reasons, valued reasons exist for holding a Philatelic Exhibition next year.—Whether the time is ripe for one. This is a question which I consider of paramount importance because although such exhibitions do an incalculable lot of good to our hobby in stirring up interest amongst us, in promoting friendly rivalry, and last, but by no means least, in affording philatelists the opportunity of congregating together exchanging ideas and cementing friendships, on the other hand, an exhibition ill timed would be doomed to failure and create a state of affairs which would be infinitely worse than if it had not been held.

Having these considerations before them and after very careful consideration, your committee have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that an International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Manchester next summer would not be premature. It is quite possible to err, but I feel I am only re-echoing the sentiment not only of this society but of our many friends outside this society, when I say that in this matter I most sincerely trust such will not prove to be the case.

I should now like to remind you of how it is, that the committee of the society have been so busy during the recess upon exhibition work. You will all remember the little display amongst the members held at the opening meeting last year, how enthusiastic all were in that display and how many expressed the desire of holding an exhibition worthy of the society. It was, however, then considered and I feel sure rightly considered too soon after the great exhibition in London to think of starting another. The seed then sown, however, grew and as the result I felt I should not be echoing the voice of the society if I omitted to mention the question at the annual meeting held in May last. The result was greater than I expected, you one and all took up the matter so warmly, offers of financial help, a most important element, were so freely extended that the committee felt it incumbent during the recess to carefully weigh the pros and cons with the result that it has unanimously decided to recommend you to pass

a resolution which will be presently moved that an International Philatelic Exhibition be held in Manchester next summer, probably in July.

To assist you in discussing the resolution I may perhaps be permitted to say that time did not allow anything like all well known philatelists being consulted and therefore the Committee decided not to approach any in an official capacity, at the same time I was allowed as your president to ascertain the opinions of two philatelists whose views always carry with them the greatest weight. The very encouraging letters I received from each of these philatelists warrant you in concluding that the Society will be assisted very materially in their undertaking.

At the outset the question of the management of the exhibition received prolonged considerations. It was a question whether the Committee of the Exhibition should assume a national aspect as in the case of the London Exhibition in 1807. or be an exhibition held under the auspices of the Manchester Philatelic Society and consequently confined so far as the management is concerned to members of the Society. We should very much have liked to have had the advantage of the assistance, the advice and guidance of those who worked so hard and well in London, yet it was seen that the distance was too great to warrant our asking them to act on the Executive Committee.

For this reason and this reason alone your committee were forced to the conclusion that the only way was for the exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Society, and for its members to take upon themselves the burden of the work. It must, however, be quite evident that the Executive work cannot be done by the Society as a body, and thus the proper course to adopt is to appoint an Executive Committee of say twenty who will be responsible to the Society for carrying out the details the Exhibition will involve.

This Committee will then split themselves up into sub-committees as and when required.

The Executive Committee will report to the Society from time to time, and each member of the Society although not on the Executive Committee will on such occasions have the opportunity not only of learning what is being done but will also be entitled to make such suggestions and criticisms as may seem to him expedient.

It was with this object in view that you will observe from the Syllabus that the meetings during November (the month when most of the preliminary arrangements will be made) are devoted to Exhibition work.

On another point, the financial one, the Committee wish it to be understood that the whole of the guarantee fund will be raised amongst the members of the Society and although we do not wish it to appear that promises of support in this direction from outside would be rejected yet they trust that any philatelists who are good natured enough to offer voluntarily

to assist in this way will at the same time also pay a tribute to the Society by making a request for election as a member. It must be distinctly understood that no one outside the Society will be invited to become a guarantor. There will be no canvassing at all in this way, and if anyone desires to help let him communicate with our Hon. Secretary, who will, I am sure, attend to his communication with the utmost courtesy.

I will now pass on to the general scheme of the exhibition and in this I am somewhat in a difficulty for although the Committee know exactly what they will aim to have, I find it no easy task to convey to you in a few words what that is.

It is difficult to epitomise a prospectus taken before you, and when the prospectus is not written you will agree it is impossible. For those reasons I cannot tell you everything but I can say that the Prospectus of the London Exhibition will be the groundwork upon which I suggest the prospectus will be written.

An endeavour will be made to improve upon that prospectus by promoting greater competition amongst the philatelists in the front rank and thus securing an exhibition which all taking part in as exhibitors may be proud. At the same time a scheme will be part of the prospectus whereby the large body of medium collectors will have an opportunity of competing against one another for awards in the same way as the leading philatelists do, but without coming into competition with the latter against whom it would, of course, be futile for them to exhibit. I have always felt very strongly that the medium collectors are in a most unfortunate position as they know it is useless to exhibit against the more prominent collectors and therefore they refrain from exhibiting at all. Now the result of this is that such collectors do not (how can they?) take the same interest in an exhibition as if they were competing.

I am satisfied also that amongst the class I have referred to, and it is a very much larger class than the collectors in the front rank, there are many enthusiasts. A little encouragement is only required to make them come prominently forward which would conduce materially to the welfare of philately.

What this scheme is I cannot for the moment lay before you, it has been the hardest nut the Committee have had to crack, and I cannot say it is quite cracked yet. A multitude of suggestions have been made I invite you to make any you can and I ask here for any your readers can make which should be addressed like all other communications concerning the Exhibition to the Hon. Sec., Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, Kersal, Manchester.

Out of these suggestions I have little hesitation in saying that such a scheme will be devised which although it may not be free from objections and I have no doubt will be one which from its very nature will be open to criticism, yet at the same time will do more in effecting

the object that it has in view than anything which has been attempted heretofore. For that reason and for that reason alone I hope to see widespread interest taken in the 1899 exhibition.

The Committee you elect to-night will get to work at once and the prospectus will be submitted for your approval at the meeting on November 4. The following week it will be in collectors' hands and thus they will be given ample time to digest the prospectus and get their stamps in order.

Medals, gold, silver and bronze will be awarded in the different classes, and, as was the case in London, special medals given by third parties will be accepted by the Society.

I have thought it better to mention this matter here, as owing to nothing being said beforehand, in a prior exhibition several, who, had they known, would gladly have offered special medals did not do so.

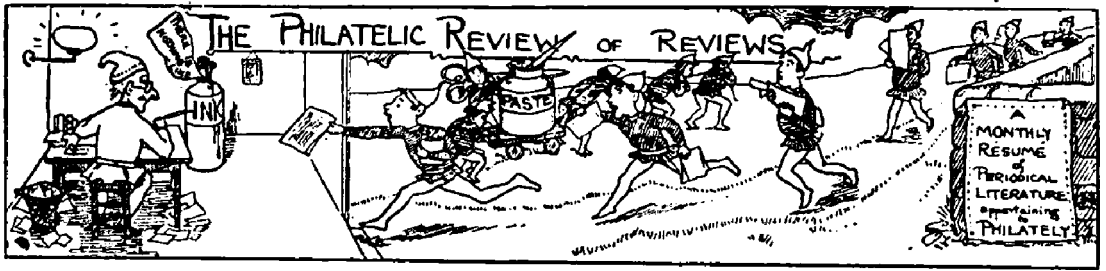
I ought to add that several philatelists have already promised to give medals (for special objects named by them) and any others or any Society who wish to do the same are asked to intimate their desire to the Hon. Sec. as soon as possible, as it is desirable that the prospectus which will be printed next month should contain a list as complete as possible of such special medals.

The special medals will be the same (except as to inscription) as those given by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition. The plan adopted in London will be followed, namely, the Exhibition Committee will include in their order for medals sufficient extra ones for the specials.



SUDAN.

Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly informs us that a new and dangerous forgery of the 1st issue of provisional stamps for use in the Soudan, surcharged on current Egyptian stamps has just appeared. The surcharge is a clever forgery, the principal differences being that the first Arabic character is not sufficiently like a crescent and the last character but one, is quite different to the original, being in two parts instead of one as in the original.



OCTOBER 15, 1898.

Philately at Home.

Monthly Circular—London.

BRAZIL.

Last month we chronicled, that Mr. Alph. Bruck possessed a block of 18 90 reis 1 issue, and as a fine line surrounded the block it was evident, that they must have been printed in panes of 18 stamps.

In the above journal we find the following contribution to this question as follows:

A great deal has no doubt been done by philatelic societies which are now established all over the world, and also by philatelic publications both in England and abroad, still there are no lack of stamps which demand study. We were driven into this vein of thought by noticing an article or rather two articles, which appeared in the *Jornal Philatelico* of S. Paulo, Brazil, in May and July last, on the first issue of Brazil, known as the "bull's eye" issue. On looking through the French and English magazines we were surprised to find how little information was to be gained as to the stamps of that country; and yet it ought to be one which would interest collectors as it was the first country to issue postage stamps after Great Britain.

Dr. Gray, in his catalogue, tells us that the introduction of them was due to a Brazilian Consul, residing in Europe, who was so struck with Rowland Hill's invention that he successfully pressed it on the authorities in Brazil and a Decree ordering postage to be prepaid by stamps was issued 29th November, 1842, though the stamps did not actually come into use till July 1st, 1843. It was originally intended to adopt the Sovereign's portrait for the design, but it is said that the Postmaster-General considered that it would be a species of sacrilege to cancel the Emperor's head, and so a simpler design of numerals was adopted. Every one knows the "bull's eye" design of a transverse oval about 20 by 26 mm., but how did they manage to make the stamps. It was long before the time when electrotyping was invented or applied to stamp-producing. They bear on the face appearance of having been engraved, but how were the stamps reproduced? Each value appears to come from a common matrix, and we

can only suppose that they were laid down on a plate of copper in the same way as those of Belgium. This would be interesting to know, for all that we do know is that they were printed in Rio Janeiro, but the articles to which we have referred mention a fact of which we were not previously aware, that the three values of 30, 60 and 90 reis were all on one and the same plate. They were laid down in 10 horizontal rows of 6; there were three rows of 30, four of 60 and three of 90, making 60 stamps. There was a single lined rectangular frame surrounding each stamp touching the oval on the top, sides and bottom, and between the bottom row of 30 and the top row of 60 was a space of about 12 mm., along the middle of which was a fine horizontal line. A similar space divided the block of 60 from that of 90, and there was also a line between, but a thick one. What has been discovered is principally from the examination of blocks of the values, but so far as it goes it is interesting. We are at a loss, however, to know, why the stamp of 90 reis is so much more difficult to find than that of 30, as there were the same number of copies on the sheet. The only way we see of accounting for this is to suppose that the sheets were cut into the respective values after printing, and that when the issue was superseded by that in small numerals the stock of "bull eyes" was destroyed.

The London Philatelist.—London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following notice by Mr. E. D. Bacon in reference to the early history of our postage stamps will prove such interesting reading that we print it in extenso.

Whilst engaged in making researches at Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., Limited, into the history of the early perforation of British Colonial stamps, I came across some interesting information connected with Humphrey's retouch of the die of the One Penny Great Britain in 1854. The particulars referred to were contained in a letter addressed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., on May 10th, 1855, to Mr. Edward Barnard, at that time the Agent-General for the Crown Colonies, and was written to explain a delay that had taken place in furnishing certain plates, etc., ordered for the

Government of New South Wales. The letter reads as follows:—

"We deeply regret the delay which has taken place, and think you are entitled to know the cause why we have sometimes of late been so wanting in our usual punctuality. When we undertook to supply our Home Government with postage stamps we did not anticipate anything like the demand, which began and continued annually to increase, and therefore prepared ourselves with but one original die; but from that one die we have had to prepare and produce over 50,000 engravings on steel. This die experienced no visible deterioration for many years. But about two years since the plates from it showed signs of weakness, which continued gradually to increase until those that formerly produced 100,000 good impressions latterly gave only 20,000 to 30,000. The time occupied in preparing these plates at first was great, but owing to these causes we have been kept incessantly occupied in their manufacture with the machinery appropriated to that purpose, as it was utterly impossible for the Government to suspend any part of their supply of stamps to the public, as required. When we ascertained the origin of this falling off in the productiveness of our plates, and that it was not accidental, which at first we suspected it to be, we obtained permission to prepare another original die similar to the first, but from which we have now secured a sufficient number of flat dies to last for centuries, and these we could easily have done in the former instance, had we supposed it would prove necessary. The plates are now even better than they were at first: but it has taken a long time to meet this extraordinary and unexpected drag upon us, which will, however, cease in two or three weeks and we can promise the New South Wales 2d. postage plate, with its accompaniments, in three weeks, and the 1d. and 3d. in six weeks from the present time."

The statements contained in this letter show so concisely the actual reasons why a retouch of the one penny die became necessary, that the letter cannot fail to be of interest to the many students of Great Britain stamps. A fact is also brought out, I have not seen noted before, namely that after the retouched die was completed secondary dies were taken from it, in order to obviate the necessity of a further retouch at any future period.

The New South Wales plates mentioned in the letter are those used for the "diademed" issue of 1856.

In connection with the subject of the above letter, some of my readers may remember that at the London Exhibition of last year Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., Limited, showed the original communication they received from the Board of Inland Revenue, approving of the retouched die. As this letter has so far remained unpublished, and it is important as giving the exact date when the die was approved, I add a copy of it here:—

"Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London.

"November 11th, 1854.

"Gentlemen,—The Board of Inland Revenue have had before them your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting an impression of a new steel die prepared by you for the one penny postage label.

"I am directed to state that the Board approve of the impression submitted, and I am to authorise you to proceed with the preparation of steel plates by transfers from the die from which this impression was taken.

"I am, etc., etc.,

"(Signed) THOMAS KEOGH."

"Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co."

Continental Philately.

Le Timbre-Poste.—Brussels.

THE TEN CENTS 1863 OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In our last number we gave some extracts from American Journals with regard to the Confederate stamps, and this month we follow the matter up by giving some particulars from a very learned paper appearing in the above journal.

In our older catalogues (since 1877) we had always stated that the 10 cent of 1863 were printed at Richmond and at Columbia. In our last catalogue, however, we said the first printing, the one at Richmond had the background lined vertically, whereas the second printing at Columbia had the lines of the background crossed and the corners defective.

This description, however, was pointed out to us to be incorrect, and we shall try to be more explicit.

South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union on December 20th, 1860, other states followed and in January, 1861, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas imitated South Carolina. These formed on the 19th of February an independent State under the name of Confederate States of America. In April they were joined by Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Richmond was chosen as capital.

The postal service ceased on the 31st of May, 1861 between the Northern States and the eleven Southern States. It is obvious therefore that the first stamps of the Confederate States must have appeared after this date. From the beginning they were printed at Richmond at the lithographic institute of Hoyer and Ludwig.

The 10 cents first came to Europe in August, 1863 and was at once chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste*, and thinking it had been issued perhaps one month earlier we gave the date as July 7 1863. From later information, however, we found it was issued already in January, 1863.

It appears the first stamp "TEN CENTS," engraved by Mr. Archer of Richmond must have been issued towards the end of the year 1862,

and not in January, 1863. This "TEN CENTS" did not please a certain Mr. Brown, of the Postal Department, but was issued. The objection to this stamp was the portrait, which was not liked. The government decided to change the stamps and ordered Mr. Halpin to make a new die. The 10c. blue was the result. In consequence of the large demand for stamps both plates the "TEN CENTS" and the "10 CENTS" were used for printing, but in the process of transfer the die of the "TEN CENTS" was broken, and was, of course, useless, hence the rarity of this stamp.

It follows from the above and it is not disputed that the "TEN CENTS" preceded both the types of the 10 cents.

Description of the 10 CENTS: Portrait of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States to the right in an oval, the background of which consists of vertical lines crossed by horizontal lines, surrounding this oval there is another horizontally lined, the frame is rectangular having the corners cut off and rounded, and having as inscription at the top in a curved band "POSTAGE" and at the bottom "10 CENTS" both in white letters, on the left in gothic letters "THE CONFEDERATE" and on the right "STATES OF AMERICA."

Engraved by Halpin and printed in colour on white paper of various textures imperforate. We say imperforate, although they exist perforated, but they are only of a private nature.

The differences in the types are as follows:

I. Type. The head is larger than in the II. Type, the nose is curved, the cheek bone very prominent, the ear long, the hair well arranged especially at the back, the shadows on the neck are clearly marked with single lines for edges, and the beard has four thick lines representing curls.

The frame has the ornaments in the angles filled in between the scrolls; in well printed copies a line following the outside frame can be seen, the vertical lines of the background in the oval are very prominent, the horizontal lines hardly visible.

The inscriptions at both sides are on a lined background.

The oval is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. larger than type II. and is closer to the inscriptions above and below.

II. Type. The head is not so large, the nose straighter and more pointed than in the first type, the cheekbone less prominent, the ear larger, the hair more open and wavy, the shadows on the neck have nearly disappeared on the right, while those towards the beard are curved, the neck is not so straight, the edge consists now of a thick line and the beard consists of two thick lines, one curved, the other oblique.

The ornaments of the frame are incomplete and are not so well shaded as those of the first type.

The inscriptions at the sides are on a solid background.

The oval is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. smaller and the background consists of distinctly crossed lines.

The question now arises which is the first issue. Mr. Evans thinks, the II type was used first, Mr. Mahé has the contrary opinion. (Mr. Evans possesses a "10 CENTS" printed in the same shade and on the same paper as the "TEN CENTS"; this is Type I., whereas Type II in this shade has not been found yet. Besides there is a small flaw on the stamps of Type II., namely a vertical white line crossing the two lower horizontal lines of the oval over the letter "N" of "CENTS." This flaw happened when the die was made.

In order to repair the accident as quickly as possible the engraver Halpin made at once a copy of the head and of the oval, which was inserted into the existing frame, so that this type is really made of two pieces. To make this not easily seen the outer portions were retouched. Hence we find the scrolls of a different shape, the spaces between them are filled with small lines, finally the whole stamp was surrounded with a line, which is rarely visible.

It is quite impossible, that the order of the types can be otherwise than we have given them, the dates of the obliterations and the shades of the first printings prove the correctness of our order.

Strange to say Type I. has plate numbers 3 and 4, and type II. plate numbers 1 and 2, four plates were used for the printing and of these only plate 1 was replaced, otherwise the four plates were used indiscriminately.

The printing was done by different houses: At first Archer and Daly were the printers. The plates were numbered 1-4 without name of the firm (we have not seen plate 1 without name, but it must exist, as the inscription, which was added later on is not ranged on the same line), they were later on signed "Archer and Daly, Bank-Note Engravers, Richmond, Va." (No. 1, 2 and 3). The partnership having been perhaps dissolved, the name "and Daly" was effaced from later printings, although leaving "Engravers" in the plural (No. 1 and 3); later sheets have simply "Bank-note Engraver, Richmond, Va." (No. 4.) at last in 1864 the stamps are printed by "Keatinge and Ball, Bank-note Engravers, Columbia, S.C." (No. 1-4.)

These plate numbers are always alike, No. 3 and 4 are type I, Nos. 1 and 2 type II., and they can always be found in the same positions:

On the left.

- No. 1 under the 6th stamp.
- No. 2 under the 6th stamp.
- No. 3 under the 5th stamp.
- No. 4 between the 5th and 6th stamp

On the right.

- No. 1 under the 5th stamp.
- No. 2 under the 5th stamp.
- No. 3 under the 5th stamp.
- No. 4 between the 5th and 6th stamp.

That the names of the firms were added later on can be clearly seen from the position of the letters.

1st Plate: Archer and Daly or Archer.

On the left: begins towards the end of the 1st stamp.

On the right: begins towards the end of the 6th stamp.

1st Plate: Keatinge and Ball.

On the left: begins with the 1st stamp.

On the right: begins with the 5th stamp.

2nd Plate: Archer and Daly.

On the left: begins with the 1st stamp.

On the right: begins with the 6th stamp.

2nd Plate: Keatinge and Ball.

On the left: begins with the 1st stamp.

On the right: begins with the 5th stamp.

3rd Plate: Archer and Daly or Archer.

On the left: begins under the 6th stamp.

On the right: begins under the 6th stamp.

3rd Plate: Keatinge and Ball.

On the left: begins before the 6th stamp.

On the right: begins after the 5th stamp.

4th Plate: Bank-note Engraver.

The arrangement of the inscription on this plate leads to the belief that this plate was never used by Archer and Daly or by Archer.

On the left: begins with the 2nd stamp.

On the right: begins with the 2nd stamp.

4th Plate: Keatinge and Ball.

On the left: begins before the 1st stamp.

On the right: begins before the 1st stamp.

The *Monthly Journal* states, that Archer and Daly did not fulfil the conditions of their contract and that therefore another contract was made with Keatinge and Ball of Columbia, who were asked to put the name of their firm on the sheets, so that the Department could determine the responsibility of the printers.

Richmond had been threatened several times and General Grant was daily expected to lay siege to the town, it was considered best therefore to get the stamps printed elsewhere in order to ensure regular supplies to the different Confederate post offices. This, Mr. Moens thinks, is the true reason of the change of the printer, not the one above mentioned.

The wisdom of the change was amply justified, because already on the 17th June, 1864, General Grant arrived to besiege the town of Richmond.

Before going any further let us now make the following observations:

I Type: The line which surrounds the stamp is sometimes seen in full, sometimes only in part and sometimes not at all on the same sheet.

The line is more or less thick just above the value "10 cents."

The outer lines on both sides of the oval are single or double or entirely or partly absent.

II. Type. The latter peculiarities appear here also; single, double or partly on the right hand side.

These are, however, only accidental varieties, caused perhaps by the transfer or by bad impression, therefore of minor importance.

All the sheets contain 200 stamps in 2 panes of 10 rows of 10, owing to the paper having shrunk or stretched all the sheets vary more or less in size.

I. Printed at Richmond.

Issue of January, 1863.

It is not known to us, whether the first plate had a plate number. We do not think so, because the administration only decided to do so, when the plate with the flaw mentioned above was used.

Various papers were used.

a. White porous paper, thick, soft to the touch, gum yellowish.

b. Same paper, but ribbed, gum white.

c. White hard thin paper, rough to the touch, gum varies.

d. White hard laid paper, rough to the touch, gum varies.

The lines on the neck cross each other lightly and more often not at all, the oval, lined vertically, shows the horizontal lines only lightly and sometimes not at all.

I Type. 10 cents ashy blue, paper a.

10 cents bright blue, paper a.

10 cents dark blue, paper a.

Variety:

Perforated in oblique lines.

I Type. 10 cents dark blue, paper a.

We have seen this variety on a letter from Atlanta, dated September 28th, 1863, but it must be unofficial.

After this printing it must have been decided to make use of the rejected plate, because Mr. Evans has a stamp printed from it and obliterated 29 April, 1863, this is the earliest date we have found.

Issue of April (?) 1863.

(2 plates a and b).

A. Contrary to the preceding stamps and standing quite alone the stamps of this plate are divided by horizontal and vertical coloured lines.

M. La Renotiere possesses a strip of 7 of these divided in this manner.

The distances between the stamps vary sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. It is therefore clear that these lines were not drawn very exactly; we have specimens, where the vertical lines cross the horizontal lines.

Note.—All these stamps have on each side, but not clear, two lines forming the outer oval.

1. Without flaw over the N of Cents.

2. With flaw over the N of Cents.

II. Type. 10 cents milky blue, paper a.

10 cents, pale blue, paper a.

10 cents bright blue, paper a.

10 cents greenish blue, paper a.

10 cents greenish blue, paper b.

The following obliterating dates have been found: 29 April, 12, 20 and 22 June, 15 July, 8 August, 1863, and 20 September without year, no doubt also 1863.

The first printings show all the details of the engraving especially the crossed shadings on the neck.

One must believe that this plate was used until it was completely worn away, the varied shades mean numerous printings, the wear and tear of the plate is such, that sometimes no trace can

be found of the lines of shading or of the beard. On a specimen in the collection of Mr. Evans (Mobile, 10 June, 1863) the upper left hand portion of the stamp resembles three white balls.

We believe that the numbering of the plates commenced with this printing. This plate most probably had number 1, the following number 2, used at the same time (April, 1863) for the stamps of which we shall speak later on. This would explain why type 2 had been printed from plates No. 1 and 2, figures which should belong to the first engraved type. Mr. Evans has two specimens obliterated Charleston 30 April, 186—(no doubt 1863).

We shall therefore adopt this date April, 1863, provisionally as that of the issue of the following stamps which were undoubtedly printed at the same time as the preceding ones.

B. Similar to the second type, but with certain retouches on the outer left hand side.

The scroll is thinner and more oval; the design is less curved below, the second outer line is completely gone on the left excepting at the top and bottom, the knot at the end of the line is less thick and the lower scroll is also smaller.

This is therefore the 2nd type retouched, consequently this plate is a new one.

The stamps of this plate have no separating lines, same as all those following.

Type 2a. 10 cents milky blue, paper a.
10 cents pale milky blue, paper a.
10 cents bright milky blue, paper a.
10 cents pale greenish blue, paper a.
10 cents bright milky blue, paper b.
Type 1. 10 cents pale greenish blue, paper a.
10 cents pale green, paper a.

There is a variety without outer line of the oval on the left, but we do not attach any importance to it. We have found it on the two last stamps of plate 1 in all printings, it is therefore a defective transfer.

Of type 1, greenish blue we have seen part of a sheet with plate number 3, but without name of firm. We have only seen a block of 5 of the milky blue, not an entire sheet, the block belonged to plate 2.

Another block, pale greenish blue bearing the words: "Engravers Richmond No. 2" would be completed by Archer and Daly shows clearly that this plate No. 2 was already in use at this time.

About July, 1863 papers c and d were used as follows:

Issues of July (?) 1863.

a. brown gum.

Type 1. 10 cents pale green, paper c.
Type 2a. 10 cents pale green, paper c.
Type 1 is from plate 4, 2a from plate 2; all the specimens show clearly that they belong to the first printings.

b. greyish brown or brown gum.

Type 1. 10 cents blue, paper d.
10 cents pale blue, paper d.
Type 2a. 10 cents pale blue, paper d.

Type 1 has greyish brown and also brown gum and was printed from plate 4 "Bank Note Engraver," and from plate 3 "Archer;" type 2a

has greyish brown gum and is from plate 1 "Archer" (?)

c. white gum.

Type 1. 10 cents pale green, paper c.
10 cents pale blue, paper c.
10 cents blue, paper c.
10 cents sky blue, paper c.
10 cents bright blue, paper c.
10 cents greenish blue, paper c.
10 cents pale blue, paper c.
10 cents dark blue, paper c.
10 cents blue green, paper c.
Type 2a. 10 cents pale green, paper c.
10 cents blue green, paper c.
10 cents dark green, paper c.
10 cents greenish blue, paper c.
10 cents pale blue, paper c.
10 cents slate blue, paper c.
10 cents bright blue, paper c.
10 cents very dark blue, paper c.

These are the principal shades.

Variety:

Perforated in lines.

Type 1. 10 cents pale blue green, paper c.
The 10 cents pale blue type 1 belongs to plate 3 "Archer"; type 2a pale green and pale blue to plate 1 "Archer"; type 1 slate blue and greenish blue to plate 4 "Bank Note Engraver"; type 2 same shade to plate 2 "Archer and Daly" and to plate 1 "Archer."

Before passing to the stamps printed at Columbia we will just mention that various perforations exist, these are not at all official. We have seen the following on paper c.

Type 1. 10 cents greenish blue, perf 13.
Type 2a. 10 cents greenish blue, perf 13.
10 cents blue, perf 13.

These were obliterated December (1863) and Mobile 4 and 26 January (1864).

2. Printed at Richmond.

Issue of February (?), 1864.

When conveying the printing works to a safe place the postal administration must have sent at the same time everything necessary to print stamps, *i.e.*, ink, paper, etc.

The same four plates, used for printing at Richmond were also used at Columbia. The old firm is replaced by "Keatinge and Ball, Bank Note Engravers, Columbia, S.C." and the number (1-4).

Various papers were used as follows:

a. White porous paper, thick, soft to the touch, yellowish gum.
b. Same paper, ribbed.
c. White ordinary paper.
d. ?
e. Thick white.

No differences exist in the types, the stamps, however, appear mostly smeared, which tells of worn out plates. The double outer line of the oval does not appear sometimes on the right hand side.

The first to appear was type 2a, plate 3, the impression of which is less bad.

A: Greyish brown or brown gum.

- Type 1. 10 cents indigo, paper a.
 10 cents indigo, paper b.
 10 cents indigo, paper c.
- Type 2. 10 cents deep blue, paper c.
 10 cents dark blue, paper c.
 10 cents indigo, paper c.

We have seen the stamp on paper b obliterated Albany 14 March, 1865, and once on paper a, Richmond 14 September (1864 probably).

B: Dark brown gum.

- Type 2a. 10 cents indigo, paper c.

C: White gum.

- Type 1. 10 cents indigo, paper c.

The stamps from plate 1 scarcely show the cross lines, they are, however, quite visible on the specimens from plate 2. The shades of these stamps vary very much, so much so that all the darker shades of blue can be found on one entire sheet.

Here also perforated stamps exist on paper c.

- Type 2a. 10 cents indigo, perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The printings of Richmond and of Columbia can be separated by the following points:

Those that were printed at Richmond have lines of separation, were printed on papers a and b with exception of the indigo blues, the light shades have white and brown gum and the dark shades (not indigo) have white gum.

Those that were printed at Columbia are of the indigo shade on papers a, b, c, e, especially those showing the wear and tear of the plate.

We may mention type 1 Columbia on vertically laid paper, but made like so many others.

General Beauregard retired very hurriedly on the approach of General Sherman and the federal troupes and Columbia capitulated on February 16, 1865. From this day the printing of the stamps of the Confederate States ceased entirely.

At Columbia were found large quantities of 10 cent stamps printed from plates 1—4 in indigo blue; this shade must therefore be the last printing.

On April 3, 1865, Richmond, the last stronghold of the Southern States fell, on May 10, President Jefferson Davis was made a prisoner and this put an end to the civil war.

How the postal service was taken over by the Federals is a puzzle to us. For instance Charlotteville was taken on March 2, 1865, by Gen. Sherman, yet we have a letter from this town dated the 9th of the month and franked with Confederate stamps; better still we have one dated September 18, 1865, nearly 6 months after the capitulation of the town, and it is not marked unpaid.

More curious still we have seen a letter dated 13 August, 1863, and bearing side by side a 3 cents United States and a 10 cents Confederate States. The inscription on this letter is "By flag of truce via Fortress Monroe" and an octagonal handstamp "Prisoner's letter—examined." Such correspondence was forwarded under flag of truce after being read. Letters also exist with the inscription "By flag of truce via New Orleans (La.) and Mobile (Ala.), in addition to the oval handstamp "Prisoners letter examined."

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.—Amiens.

FRANCE.

The following extracts from the above journal on the 20c. blue on pink paper by Mons. F. Marconnel will no doubt interest our readers. The existence of this stamp has been doubted very much, but Mr. Maury has at last seen incontestable proof by having had a specimen of this value submitted to him, which showed the pink shade of the paper 3 mm. on the margin.

Mr. Marconnel says that the first issue was dated March, 1855, and lasted until the end of the year. The first paper employed was greenish, and the shades are

20 cent. blue on greenish

20 cent. dark blue on greenish

these two shades are quite distinct and make two distinctive varieties.

The 20 cent. blue on bluish paper date from 1856 to 1858. In 1856 the paper is only slightly blued, in 1858 we find the whole from blue to violet pink. The principal varieties are:

ordinary blue on pale bluish

" " blue grey

" " blue

" " very dark blue-green

" " violet-pink

" " bright mauve

In 1861 the same value was printed on paper having a decidedly greenish cast. The difference between the 1855 and the 1861 issues is very difficult, and the only guide is the ordinary blue colour, in which the 1861 issue is printed.

To come back to the 20 cent. on pink paper we find that the Government experimented in 1854 which colours were the best for postage stamps and for this purpose ordered trials to be made where various colours were employed. Until then the stamps were printed on white paper or on paper being only slightly tinted according to the colour of the stamp, for instance, carmine on pink, green on greenish, etc., a complete list of these essays would reach 300, and would be very difficult to compile on account of the very slight difference in the tints. One colour seems to have had a very great preference namely pink, which can be found not only on the essays of this issue, but also on those of 1872.

The 20 cent. exists as essay in brown, bistre, grey, olive, and blue. The paper of these essays varies, but every shade can be found on pink paper. Some specimens may have passed through the post, I have passed a great number of essays through the post for amusement, all were cancelled without attracting any notice. Because I possess an 80 cent. *orange* on white of this issue obliterated on a registered envelope is it necessary that this value was officially issued in this shade? All our issues with the exception of the Bordeaux are still available for postage and as most of our postal officials do not collect, they let them or essays or even reprints pass without saying anything. I have asked collectors and dealers many a time to send me a letter franked with the 20 cent. on

pink, but whenever I received one it was invariably one on violet-pink paper, only once I received one from a dealer and he owned when pressed that he had used the essay for this purpose. The essay is worth 50 francs, but he offered me the letter at 500 francs. The conclusion to draw is evident.

I repeat I am convinced the specimen Mons. Maury has seen is either the essay or one of the two varieties mentioned above on violet pink or on bright mauve paper. The blue colour on the face affects the violet tint of the paper to such an extent, that it appears pink, but this violet shade can always be clearly seen on the back. The same with the mauve tinted paper, on the face it may be called pink, but never on the back.

That the stamp Mons. Maury has seen has a coloured margin of 3 mm. is the best proof for me, that the stamp in question is an essay.

The essays are printed on paper, originally white, on which in the first instance the required tint has been printed. The surface therefore is tinted, but the back is always white as in the case of the 20 cent. on yellowish paper of 1848.

The paper on which the issues of 1855—1861 are printed was tinted in the manufacture and is therefore tinted throughout. To distinguish stamps of this period artificially coloured it is only necessary to cut a small strip from one margin and to examine the cut under a microscope, when the entire cut appears coloured in genuine specimens, whereas a fine *white* line appears between the coloured surface and back.

Or if the stamp Mons. Maury has seen, should have more margin than the coloured 3 mm. the proof would be positive as the paper would be tinted on the surface only, not throughout, as it would be if manufactured.

I am still unconvinced of the existence of an official 20 cent. blue on pink paper.

Philately in the Colonies.

The Australian Philatelist—Sydney.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Some time ago a large number of 2d. and 3d. values of the 1854 issue of this country turned up in Sydney, the former with watermark "8" the latter watermarked "2." The "find" caused Australian collectors great surprise, as these two errors were known to exist only in limited numbers. When, however, the 2d. appeared watermarked "1" and "6" suspicions were aroused and investigations instigated, which

have led to the following result from the pen of Mr. Hagen, which we take from the above journal.

"The faked watermarks are exceedingly like the original numerals in size and shape, and a great deal of ingenuity is displayed in fixing them up. I find that the genuine stamps have been thinned as fine, if not finer, than the Prussian stamps on so-called goldbeater's skin. The stamp, instead of being backed up by one piece of paper as mentioned by Mr. Ackland, has two separate pieces attached to it, both covering the whole of the skinned stamp. Both papers are very white and exceedingly thin, one apparently thinner than the other. In appearance it is fluffy when torn or rubbed, and soft, something similar to Japanese rice paper. The thinnest is attached to the stamp, and on this the watermark is either impressed or cut out. Owing to the genuine paper showing clear, where the watermark is outlined it appears as if the figure was cut out, and the second paper is placed over the lot. The mucilage used in fastening the papers together must be very strong to withstand the boiling for some minutes, as applied in England, and the soaking I gave it. Although again, a certain firm sent one to England, which arrived in two pieces, and Mr. Ackland does not speak of leaving the stamp in the water extra long. A brown or dirty gum is placed on the back, thereby adding age to the new paper and destroying the whiteness of it. I had great trouble in separating the papers. The stamps were in water for three hours, then placed in boiling water; still they would not separate. As it was I was unable to remove the papers intact. After carefully removing the second layer of paper from Mr. Ackland's 2d., and with it all traces of the '8,' I discovered slight traces of the normal watermark on the edge of the stamp, a portion of the thick part of the '2' showing, and part of the tail right away down in the corner of the stamp. I have treated three of the stamps, inclusive of the above 2d., one other being another 2d. from which I have removed the outside thin layer of paper, laying bare the inner paper, exceedingly white, with the figure '8' showing clearly as if outlined in pencil, also with a corner of this paper again removed, showing the genuine paper underneath. The other stamp treated was a 3d. This I have cleaned of all foreign paper, and the normal watermark is clearly seen, being the Large Crown, second type, reversed. The papers removed from the backs of these stamps are being preserved for future reference, as I have still hopes of being able to trace the fraud home to the fakers, and have them convicted.



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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1898..

On account of the much regretted death of the Empress of Austria the Philatelic Exhibition at Ratisbon has been postponed until May next year.

A letter was received in North Adams, Mass., last month, from Harry Brown, of Company M, Second Massachusetts, before Santiago. He wrote on the envelope in place of a stamp, "Kind Uncle Sam, please pass this through. I'm a soldier, broke, with money due." The letter was forwarded all right, and it made his people glad.

Some new places in the States :—

- Hobson, Va.
- Dewey, N.C.
- Sampson, Fla.
- Sigsbee, Ark.
- Manila, Ky.

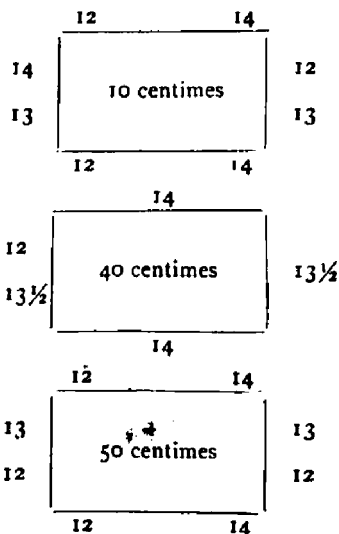
Such is fame.

A new Canadian Philatelic Society was formed at Montreal on September 16th. The title is the League of Canadian Philatelists.

A four cent. stamp is shortly to be issued in Canada. This value will be used principally for one ounce letters, when the Imperial Penny Rate comes into force.

The love to abbreviate names seems to be natural with the Yankees. P.I. and P.R. explain themselves, but what about Cuba? Is it to be Cu. or Ca. or Cub? As one paper has it the last would be a very suggestive name for the new arrival in the family of Uncle Sam.

Some of the Congo Free State stamps seem to have been intended for curiosities, not for postage stamps. Mr. Kück has found the following wonderful combinations of perforation : Issue 1894-6.



A discovery of great importance to the lithographic trade is claimed to have been made by a member of a large firm of German colour-printers and lithographers, Herr Jos. Scholz, of Mayence. It is said that after experiments spread over a number of years, a perfect substitute has at last been found for the litho stone, while with this substitute the colour printer can obtain many results that are impossible with stone. "Algraphy" is the name given to the new invention, which is a process by which the surface of aluminium plates are so chemically changed that they can be used by lithographic printers instead of stone. Among the many advantages claimed for "Algraphy" are that the plates cost less than one third the cost of stone, that the plates cannot be broken or damaged under pressure, that the life of plates is much greater than stones, that there is a great saving in space 100 plates occupying no more space than one stone, saving of labour in handling, saving in carriage, and better quality of work. We have seen a number of beautiful samples of litho work turned out by the "Algraphy" process, in colours and otherwise. The plates are also adapted to printing on rotary machines, and where long editions are required this must result in an immense saving in cost. "Algraphy" is being worked by many leading firms in Germany, Austria, France, America, and other countries while it is already extensively in operation in many Government Printing Works in Germany and Austria. We understand a limited company with a moderate capital is about to be formed to purchase the patent rights for Great Britain and the Colonies (except Canada) and British Dependencies.

The following announcement by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., emphasizes our remarks in the September number:—

"What has struck us as a remarkably good sign of the times has been the wonderful and unprecedented sale of postage stamp albums during what are usually termed the quiet months. It is difficult to give exact figures, but we are of opinion that the sales during the past four months have been fully 40 per cent. higher than those of any previous year. Of the new edition of the Imperial Album alone, up to September 8th, we had sold 4,417 copies. Considering that these books range in price from 7s. 6d. to 70s. each, the sale is certainly very striking. But another very good point is that the demand for the cheap albums, at 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, has also been phenomenal, and we have been continually running out of stock. The wholesale orders alone have been clearing us out much quicker than we are able to get the books bound. We are glad to say in this connection that we find a steadily-increasing demand for our books from the colonies especially from India and Australia. During the past four weeks we have shipped fully £400 worth of albums to Australia alone, showing that our friends there are taking a largely-increased interest in stamp collecting. All

this increase in the number of younger collectors is to be highly commended, as amongst such a large number no doubt many will develop into serious Philatelists."

Discoveries.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

- 1870 5c. black on orange paper.
 1882 5c. dull slate.
 1886-7 10c. orange, imperforate.
 20c. purple, imperforate.
 2c. red, imperforate, vertically.
 2c. red on orange paper.
 Bogota. Imperforate, also on thick bluish paper, and on distinctly lilac paper.
 Antioquia. 1889, 2½c. green imperf.
 10c. red, imperf.
 Bolivar. 1879, 20c. green.
 From the *Eastern Philatelist*.

BARBADOS.

W. Ostara has shown us the 1d. carmine, 1882-4 issue perforated diagonally, and each half surcharged vertically in black HALF PENNY. The stamp was used on a piece of envelope.

In our August number we published under the heading of "Forgeries" the discovery of a lot of 1s. green, 1867, issue of Great Britain found amongst a large quantity of used stamps. At the time we gave Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited, the credit of this discovery, but since then we have been informed and on the face of the particulars given, we cannot doubt that the credit belongs to Mr. Charles Nissen, of the firm of Riley and Nissen. Mr. Nissen informs us that he found the forgery postally used already in May last. All collectors interested in British Stamps and wishing to possess enlarged photos of the original as well as of the forgery can have same on forwarding 2d. in stamps to 105, High Holborn, London, W.C.

The Stamp Collection in the Postal Museum at Berlin.

The official collection, although only hardly thirty years in existence is one of the largest of its kind. The State does not allow any money to be spent upon it, and apart from the stamps received through the exchange of all new issues through the office at Berne old stamps can only be obtained by the exchange of duplicates or by presentation. Nevertheless the collection is worth about £100,000, and is now housed in the new building of the Post-office, corner of Leipziger and Mauer Strasse.

In this building the postal service can be followed systematically from the oldest times. We see there the writings and writing materials, carts, ships, of the old Egyptians and Assyrians, the Greeks, the Romans and the North Europeans. Then we see the improvement in the middle ages, we can follow this improvement in the XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XIX. cen-

tury. Every item of the postal service, whether courriers on foot or on horse, whether mail coaches from the most primitive to the most approved styles letter boxes railway letter vans, field post, everything is there, every item of the huge collection is easily accessible to the public in large well lighted rooms.

The philatelic library is not very large. Amongst English works we noticed: Philbrick and Westoby's Stamps of Great Britain, Evan's Philatelic Handbook and Mulready Envelopes, Gilbert E. Lockyer's Colonial and British stamps, Philatelic Record 1887—1889, the London Society's publication "Oceania," Ogilvie's Handbooks, Earec's Album Weeds, Stanley Gibbons' Portuguese India.

Most interesting, of course, to a philatelist is the collection of postage stamps, envelopes, post cards, wrappers, essays, proofs and dies. This collection is shown in a large room having four windows due north, and is exhibited in glass frames on 10 columns, each column has 25 frames, which are hung on hinges, each frame has two panes of glass one on each side, so that in all there are about 500 large sheets to be seen.

All the German rarities are, of course, to be found for instance, Brunswick I. issue, Oldenburg I.-III. issue, Hanover 1877 blue, Bavaria 6kr I. type, Wurtemberg I. issue, Saxony error, Thurn and Taxis I. issue unused. Furthermore, the four Moldavians, Tuscany, 3 lire, all the Cantonals, the red, rose, and yellow Mercuries, Natal I. issue rose and blue, Cape of Good Hope, both woodblocks, Canada $\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and 12 pence, Nova Scotia 1s. (no margins), New Brunswick 1s. (good margins), 16 Guadaluajara (one used), Spain 2 reales 1853 and 1854, Great Britain V.R., Sydney Views one 1d., five 2d., two 3d. We also noticed the New South Wales consumptive Hospital Stamps.

Amongst the envelopes we noticed all the values of Prussia, Thurn and Taxis, Baden, Hanover, Saxony Austria I. issue, Russia, and Finland, and especially Mauritius, amongst which the rare 1s. yellow, issue 1863. The Post-cards and wrappers were also very complete and a collection of official ship letters add largely to the interest of the collection.

The collection of original dies is especially interesting to the visitor, as these implements in the manufacture of postage stamps are rarely seen. The following are some of the dies that are deposited here: German Empire.

Steel die with Eagle and inscription for the issue of 1872.

13 Steel dies without eagle, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 Groschen and 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, and 18 Kreuzer.

2 Steel dies for the stamps of 10 and 30 Groschen.

Steel die with eagle without value for the 1875 issue.

4 Steel dies of 10, 20, 25 and 50 pf.

2 Steel dies of 1 and 3 mk.

Steel plate of 50 stamps of 10 pf.

Steel plate of 50 stamps of 20 pf.

Steel plate of 50 stamps of 25 pf.

Steel plate of 50 stamps of 50 pf.

North German Confederation.

26 steel dies for the stamps of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5 Groschen, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 18 Kreuzer and $\frac{1}{2}$ Schilling.

Steel die used for surcharging the envelopes of Prussia, Mecklenburg, Saxony, &c.

PRUSSIA.

5 small steel plates with the likeness of the King Frederic William IV. for the 1850 issue.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

5 steel dies with inscription "Herzogth-Schleswig and the value $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 4 Schilling.

5 steel dies with inscription "Schleswig-Holstein and the value $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 4 Schilling.

HANOVER.

Original dies of the 3 pf. value of 1853 and several dies for the production of the envelopes.

SAXONY.

6 plates for the values of $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, and 5 Neugroschen.

BRUNSWICK.

25 original dies for the 1852, 1856 and 1857 issues.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

2 original steel dies with coat of arms.

5 dies for the stamps of 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3 and 5 Schilling.

4 plates of 50 stamps each of $\frac{1}{4}$, 2, 3 and 5 Schilling.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

1 original steel die without inscription and value.

6 dies with inscription and values ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3 Sgr and 1 sch).

6 plates or 50 stamps each of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3 Sgr and 1 sch.

HAMBURG.

Original stone for printing the 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. of 1864.

Perforating machine used in 1850-1860.

LUBECK.

6 dies for the envelopes of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 Schilling.

6 plates of 50 stamps each of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 Schilling.

BERGEDORF.

Original stone, with which the stamps were printed from 1861-1867 ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 4 Schilling.

BADEN.

Various dies etc. for the manufacture of the envelopes.

HELIGOLAND.

4 steel dies for the borders with the inscriptions 50pf.—6 pence, 25pf.—3 Pence, 10 pf.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pence, 5 pf.—3 Farthings.

4 plates for the above of 25 stamps each.

1 plate for the head of 50 stamps.

2 steel dies for the stamps of 1 and 5 mark.

We can recommend a visit to the Museum to every philatelist. It is open free of charge every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from 11 a.m.—2 p.m.

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**The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,
And the P.F.C.B. Advertiser.**

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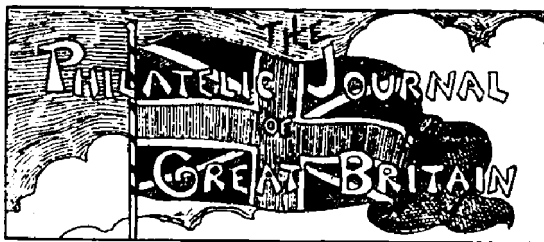
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



NOVEMBER 15th, 1898.

Not Imperial but Universal Penny Postage. What we already predicted in our September number has come to pass. The United States Post-office has pronounced itself in favour of a penny-postage rate with Great

Britain, and if these two nations adopting the recommendation then a universal penny rate can only be a matter of time.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States we find that last year we sent eleven and a half millions of letters to the United States, whereas we sent rather less than eleven millions to the British Colonies of Australasia, Canada and Africa. Although this fact is not an absolutely convincing proof, that a penny rate to the United States is a necessity, yet it may be said that a penny letter rate would be of the greatest benefit for countries having such an enormous correspondence. In any case there is ample justification for a penny letter rate in the fact, that they are a great English-speaking nation, that we are exchanging an enormous correspondence with them, that great numbers of British subjects have made and are still making their homes there, and that it is in the general interests of civilisation no less than in our own that everything should be done to weave closer the ties that bind the two nations together. It is to be hoped therefore, that the British Government will raise no obstacles in the way of accepting the offer which the United States Government has been recommended to make by the Assistant Postmaster-General Merritt. This recommendation is undoubtedly an outcome of Great Britain's action regarding her colonies, and it is said that the necessary negotiations are soon to be opened.

It is, however, very important to consider the monetary sacrifices both countries, at least for a few years will have to make and to consider whether they are in proportion to the benefits that will undoubtedly result from such a reciprocal arrangement. It is estimated that the loss to the revenue of our Post-Office would be about £75,000 for the first year, calculated upon a basis of three half pence per letter on twelve million letters. The loss to the United States Post-office must be greater even than ours owing to the fact that they have to collect, and to distribute the correspondence over a much larger area, than we have. The loss as estimated is too small to be an impediment to the proposed arrangement and we venture to say would be turned into a profit in a few years.

We are also told that action need not be taken by the American Congress, nor is it necessary to apply to the Universal Postal Union. The Postal Union Convention contains a clause which says, that any two or more countries have the right to make separate arrangements for the reduction of postal rates or for the improvement of postal relations and facilities.

We are therefore in the position of seeing the work so happily commenced by Great Britain and her Colonies adopted by other countries and in a very fair way of becoming universal.

International Philatelic Exhibition, Manchester, 1899,

TO BE HELD AT



THE CITY ART GALLERY.

The arrangements for this Exhibition next summer have been materially advanced during the past month. Above is a view of the City Art Gallery, the use of which has been obtained from the Corporation for the Exhibition, and as it occupies a commanding position in a leading thoroughfare in the centre of the city, and is excellently lighted from above it is in every way most suitable for the purpose.

Promises of support are being freely received from the leading philatelists, a number of Special Medals have been promised, and the members of the Manchester Philatelic Society amongst whom the Guarantee Fund will be raised are responding liberally to the appeal of the Finance Committee.

A sub-committee has been occupied for some time in drawing up the Prospectus, which will be printed and circulated by the middle of this month. In this number will appear a list of the various classes with the awards given, further details will appear next month.

All those who wish to receive a special copy of this Prospectus with application paper for space are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary at the Exhibition Offices, 2 Cooper Street, Manchester.

CLASS I.

Will consist of Special Collections of Postal Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain.

Division 1. Postal Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain, *unused* only.

" 2. " " " " (single specimens only)

Awards.—Div. 1.—One Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal

" 2.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

" 3.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.

For Special Collections of Postal Adhesive Stamps of any one of Countries or combinations of Countries named below :—

Division 1. British Empire, including Protectorates, etc.

British Guiana.
Cashmere and Native States of India (any two).
Ceylon.
Mauritius.
New South Wales.

A.
New Zealand.
Queensland.
South Australia.
Victoria.

Awards.—1 Gold and 2 Silver Medals.

B.

Canada.
Cape of Good Hope.
India.
Natal.
Newfoundland.
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia
and Vancouver.

Straits Settlements and Dependencies.
South Australia, departmental stamps.
Tasmania.
Trinidad.
Western Australia.

Awards.—One Gold, 2 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

C.

Barbados.
Fiji Islands.
Heligoland.
Labuan.
Nevis.
St. Lucia.

St. Vincent.
Turks Islands.
Ceylon, from 1863.
New South Wales, from 1860.
Victoria, from 1862.
Western Australia, from 1861.

Awards.—Two Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

D.

Bahamas.
British Bechuanaland.
British Honduras.
Cyprus.
Grenada.
Griqualand.
St. Helena.

British Central Africa.
" East " } Any two
" South " }
Oil Rivers and Niger Coast. }
British Guiana, from 1865.
Mauritius, from 1863.

Awards.—One Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

E.

Any two of the following :—

Antigua.
Bermuda.
Cook Islands.
Dominica.
Falkland Islands.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.
Hong Kong.

Ionian Islands.
Jamaica.
Lagos.
Leeward Islands.
Malta.
Madagascar.
Montserrat.
North Borneo.
Prince Edward Island.

St. Christopher.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Tobago.
Virgin Islands.
Uganda.
Zanzibar.
Zululand.

Awards.—One Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.*Division 2. Europe.*

A.

Austria, Austrian Italy, and Hungary.
France and Monaco.
Greece.
Roumania with Moldo-Wallachia.

Russia, Finland, Russian Levant, Wenden, and
Poland.
Spain.
Switzerland.
Turkey.

Awards.—One Gold, 2 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

B.

Germany, any two of the following :—

Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, German Confederation and Empire (including Alsace-Lorraine), Hamburg, Hanover, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Thurn and Taxis and Wurtemberg.

Italy, any two of the following :—

Italy, Modena, Naples, Papal States, Parma, Romagna, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany.

Awards.—One Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

C.

Bulgaria, Southern Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina (any 3).
Roumania, Russian Locals, Switzerland (including Federals).

Germany, any three of the following :—

Baden, Brunswick, German Confederation and Empire, Alsace and Lorraine, Hanover, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, Prussia, Thurn and Taxis.

Italy, any three of the following :—

Italy, Papal States, Parma, Romagna, Sardinia, Sicily, San Marino, Eritrea.

Awards.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

D.

Belgium.
Denmark and Iceland.
Holland.
Luxemburg.

Norway.
Portugal.
Sweden.

Awards.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

Division 3. Asia and Africa.

A.
Portugese Indies.
Transvaal.

Afghanistan.
Japan.
Philippine Islands.

Awards.—One Gold and 1 Silver Medal.

B.
Persia.
Shanghai and China (no locals).

Azores and Madeira.
Egypt and Suez Canal.
New Republic.

Awards.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

C.
Orange Free State and Swaziland.

Any four French Colonies or Possessions
" " Portugese " " "

Any four of the following :—

Congo, Liberia, Dutch Indies, Sarawak, Siam, Corea, Formosa, German Colonies.

Awards.—Two Bronze Medals.

Division 4. America.

A.
Hawaii.
Mexico (including locals).
Peru and Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
San Domingo.

Brazil.
Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia.
Colombian Republic (including various states).

Awards.—One Gold, 2 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

B.

Confederate States of America (including Postmaster stamps) | United States of America (including Postmaster stamps)
United States Locals.

Awards.—One Gold and 1 Silver Medal.

C.

Argentine Confederation and Republic. | Uruguay.
Chili. | Venezuela and La Guaira.
Cuba, Porto Rico and Fernando Poo. | Hawaii, from 1864, and Tonga.

Any two of the following :—

Corrientes, Cordova, Costa Rica, Curacao and Suriname, Danish West Indies, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay.

Awards.—One Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

Division 5.

A.

Any three countries in Europe.

B.

Any three countries in Asia or Africa.

C.

Any three British Colonies or Possessions in Australia, North America or Asia.

D.

Any three British Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates in Africa or West Indies.

E.

Any three Countries in America or elsewhere and not coming within the definition of sub-divisions.

A. B. C. D.

Awards.—One Bronze Medal in each sub-division.

N B.—Division 5 is not intended for the advanced Specialist, and no one who has gained a medal at the Exhibition in London in 1897 is eligible to compete.

CLASS III.

For Collection of Rare Stamps.

Division 1. Each Exhibit to consist of not less than 75 nor more than 100.

N.B.—In this division pairs and blocks of the same stamp will be counted as one, but in no case must the total exhibit contain more than 200 stamps, each stamp in the block for this purpose being counted separately.

Division 2. Each exhibit to consist of not more than 50 stamps, and each stamp in Division 2 not to exceed catalogue (Stanley Gibbon's) value of £2 each.

Awards.—Division 1, One Gold and 1 Silver Medal.

" " 2, " Silver and 1 Bronze "

CLASS IV.

Will consist of entire General Collections of Postal Adhesives with or without Envelopes, Postcards, &c., in Albums or Volumes not less than 10 countries to be shown in any exhibit in Divisions 1, 2 and 3.

<i>Division 1.</i>	Without limit as to number.	<i>Awards.</i> —One Gold and 1 Silver Medal.
„ 2.	Total number not to exceed 10,000.	<i>Awards.</i> —One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.
„ 3.	Total number not to exceed 5,000.	<i>Awards.</i> —Two Bronze Medals
„ 4.	Collections of British Railway Stamps.	<i>Award.</i> —One Bronze Medal.
„ 5.	Special Collections of a single country.	<i>Awards</i> —One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.
„ 6.	Special Collections of any three of the British Colonies (all of whose stamps are obsolete at the date of this prospectus).	<i>Award.</i> —One Silver Medal.
„ 7.	Special Group Collections.	

N.B.—In the grouping of Collections in Division 7 regard must be paid to considerations of either a Geographical, Historical, or Political Character

Award.—One Silver Medal.

CLASS V.

Division 1. For collections of entire Envelopes and Wrappers, one or more of the countries or combinations of countries enumerated below:—

Austria, Hungary and Lombardy.
Great Britain.
Germany and States.

Mauritius.
Russia, Finland, and Poland.
United States of America.

Division 2.—Not less than three of any Countries not enumerated in Division 1.

Awards: Division 1.—One Gold and 1 Silver Medal.

„ 2.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS VI.

Will consist of Collections of entire Post Cards and Letter Cards.

Division 1. One or more of the Countries, or combinations of Countries enumerated below.
Russia and Finland.
Germany and all States.
Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad.
Japan.
Luxemburg.

Belgium.
Mexico.
Roumania.
Spain and Colonies.

Division 2. Not less than three of any Countries not enumerated in Division 1.

Awards: Division 1.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

„ 2.—One Bronze Medal.

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.

Award.—Two Silver Medals with Diplomas.

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 Publisher.

N.B.—In the case of serial publications in Division 1, *the last volume published.*

Awards.—*Division 1.*—Two Bronze Medals with Diplomas.

„ 2.—Two „ „ „

CLASS IX.

For Albums, etc.

Division 1.—The most suitable Album or Book for a special collection.

„ 2.— „ „ „ „ „ general „

Awards.—*Division 1.*—Two Bronze Medals with Diplomas.

„ 2.— „ „ „ „

CLASS X.

For Philatelic Accessories and Appliances for use by collectors.

Awards.—Two Diplomas.

CLASS XI.

Special arrangements of Stamps, Stamp on Original Letter Sheets or Envelopes, Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and Postal Service (including engravings).

Awards.—Two Bronze Medals.

A Special Gold Medal, being the Grand Prize of the Exhibition, will be given the most meritorious Exhibit of Adhesive Postage Stamps shown in 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.



NOVEMBER, 1898, REPORT.

Honorary President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

*Honorary Vice-Presidents.*VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
REV. W. BELL, Cork.*President—*

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*Vice-Presidents—*W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
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Dr. MARX, 6, Haven Green, Ealing, London, W.

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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d. and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

NEW ADDRESS.

Fildes, 99, Trafford Road, Eccles, Manchester.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks La Revista Postal, November, from Buenos Aires; Melita Philatelic Chronicle, November, from Malta; Philatelic Record, November, from Messrs. Buhl & Co. Any Donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged. Will any member lend a copy of Messrs. Bacon & Hardy's "The Stamp Collector," sending it to the Hon. Librarian, who will pay postage both ways and return in a week.

NOTICES.

The opening Meeting of the season was held at the Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on October 19th, as announced, when there were present, the President, Mr. H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), and Messrs. Joselin Hadlow, C. T. Reed, H. Thompson, C. Forbes, H. A. McMillans, and the Hon. Sec. The following programme for the season was decided on:—1898. Wednesday, November 16, The President (Mr. H. R. Oldfield), Display; Wednesday, December 14, Dr. E. F. Marx, Paper Linguistic Studies in connection with Stamps; 1899. Wednesday, January 18, Mr. C. Forbes, Display and Paper on Persia; Wednesday, February 15, Mr. H. Thompson, Display and Paper on Fiscals; Wednesday, March 15, The President (Mr. H. R. Oldfield), Display Servia; Wednesday, April 19, Mr. Joselin, Display; Wednesday, May 17, Annual General Meeting and Display, etc., to be announced. Several of the members present brought novelties and duplicates for exchange, and a pleasurable evening was spent by those present. It is hoped that all members that can possibly do so, will make a point of attending these meetings, bringing their duplicates with them and support the efforts of the Committee and make these meetings a success. Country members who may be in town on any of above dates please note. The meetings will commence at 8 p.m. throughout the season, being preceded by Committee meetings on some evenings at 7.30 p.m. Any members specializing in any particular branch of Philately, are invited to inform the Hon. Sec., who may be able to put them in communication with each other, to the advantage of all concerned. A few subscriptions are still due, and the Hon. Sec. will be glad to receive same without delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.
5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
November 9th, 1898.



SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting was held in the society's room, on Wednesday evening, 5th inst. The president, Mr. J. F. Peace, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The reports of last year's work were read and adopted, they showed that progress had been made in all directions, the names of eighteen new members and associates had been added

to the register, the balance of funds at the credit of the society, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure on the improvement of the Library, was higher than before. The programme for the current session, as submitted, was considered satisfactory and includes exhibits of stamps debates and papers on various philatelic subjects to be read by the members.

The second general meeting of this Society was held on the evening of Wednesday, 19th inst. Seven new members (including one lady) were balloted for and elected. The rest of the time was devoted to an exhibit of the stamps of "Africa." The most notable collections shown were those of Messrs. Hunt, Peace, Chapman, and Sneath, the last named being specially strong, in the stamps of British East, South and Central Africa.

The following are the dates for displays and papers:

- 1898. December 7. Display "United States of America."
- 1898. December 21. The Stamps of Belgium By Mr. Chapman.
- 1899. January 4. Display, "West Indies."
- March 1. Display, "Spain and Colonies."
- March 15. Forgeries with examples, by Mr. Sneath.
- May 3. Display, "France and Colonies."
- May 17. The stamps of South Australia, by the Rev. A. V. Roosmalen.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Honorary President, W. B. Avery, Esq.; president, W. T. Wilson, Esq.; vice-presidents, R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq.; committee, Mr. H. R. Bewlay, Mr. P. T. Deakin, Mr. W. F. Wadams, Mr. T. W. Peck, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., official address, 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

October 6. Annual general business meeting. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as above.

The accounts showing a net cash balance in hand of £62 19s. 4½d. were audited, found correct and approved.

The election of Mr. W. Schwarte was approved.

The following were unanimously elected members: Madame C. Capt, Mrs. H. G. Campbell, Rev. W. D. B. Curry, Rev. J. H. Astley, and Messrs. G. A. Coombs, V. Essayan, R. C. Bach, E. D. Hissard, A. Manoli.

The annual report showed that during the past session 35 members died, resigned or were dropped, and 49 new members were elected being a net increase of 14 over the previous session, and making a total of 241 members on October 1st, 1898.

The total amount circulated in the exchange packets during the year ending June, 1898, was £38,625 16s. 2d. of which £5,437 6s. 7d. was sold.

4,000 copies of the report were ordered to be printed and distributed as in previous years.

At the suggestion of several members it was resolved to devote alternate meetings to ex-

change, discussion and short papers, in order to make the meetings even more interesting than previously.

- The programme was settled as follows:—
- October 6. Annual general business meeting.
 - October 20. Presidential meeting, Mr. W. T. Wilson.
 - November 3. Exchange, discussion, short papers.
 - November 17. Display, St. Vincent.
 - December 1. Exchange, discussion, short paper.
 - December 15. Display, Novelties, curiosities, etc.
 - January 19. Exchange, discussion, short papers.
 - February 2. Display, N.S.W.
 - February 16. Exchange, etc.
 - March 2. Paper, New Zealand, Mr. W. Pimm.
 - March 16. Exchange, etc.
 - April 20. Display, paper, Mr. R. Hollick.
 - May 18. Exchange, etc.

EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8.15, on the evening of Monday, 14th of October.

Mr. Adam Smail, vice-president occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Dr. Ballantyne and Messrs. Henderson, Richardson and Fish, with Mr. Bonnar as a visitor.

Doctors McLaren and Bucherer (Edinburgh) and Mr. W. Brettschnieder (Melbourne), were formally admitted to membership.

Mr. Richardson kindly consented to make a display of some of his stamps at next meeting, the particular country or countries to be named in the notices sent to members before the meeting.

Dr. Ballantyne then read a paper on the Cancellations on Indian Stamps. He illustrated his remarks with a large collection of entire letter-sheets and envelopes, as well as with neatly finished sketch copies of the postmarks referred to, on cards which were handed round. Excluding minor ones, he divided the obliterating marks into ten distinct types, the French, the Irish, the Octagon, the name of the town with a diamond, an oval, and a circle, etc., and arranging them in chronological order. Some odd varieties of "Post Paid," "Stamped," "V.R." in manuscript, etc., were displayed.

Dr. Ballantyne was most deservedly and most heartily thanked for his excellent paper, Messrs. Fish, Smail and Richardson freely expressing their high appreciation of it, and the pleasure they had derived from the lucid treatment of the subject.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,

Hon. Secretary.

18, Montpelier Terrace.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckton. The second meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday evening, October 7th, Mr. Petri in the chair. The Hon. Secretary read a paper on "The Collection of Minor Varieties" dealing amongst

other things with the correspondence on the subject which took place in the Stamp Collectors' Magazine of 1866, and advocating a judicious discrimination between authorised and unauthorised issues.

A third meeting took place on Friday, October 21st, the president in the chair.

Mr. M. Giwelb and Mr. E. C. Symons were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Munn read a paper on "The Stamps of South Australia" dealing only with the imperforate and rouletted issues, and exhibiting specimens from his collection the fine condition of which was greatly admired.

At the fourth meeting on November 4th, the President again took the chair, and Mr. Sam Luke was elected a member of the Society.

The evening was fully occupied in the revision of the Exhibition Prospectus drawn up by the Prospectus sub-committee.

G. FRED H. GIBSON,
Hon. Secretary.

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The first general meeting of the above society was held at the Inns of Court Hotel, W.C., on Tuesday evening, October 20, Major E. Evans, R.A., in the chair in the absence of the hon. president (Harold J. White).

The ordinary business of the meeting being concluded, Major Evans handed round his superb collection of Confederate States for the inspection of members, and imparted much interesting information as to the different plates printings, etc., of these stamps. Curiosities, and new issues were displayed by Messrs. Bois and Bradbury, and lack of time prevented the reading of a paper prepared by the Secretary. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

The first exchange packet of the Society was put into circulation on October 25th.

The second general meeting of the above Society was held at the Inns of Court Hotel, on Tuesday, November 1st, at 7 p.m. As it was resolved that meetings should be held in London for the present, it was deemed advisable to reconstitute the committee, and the following were elected to serve: L. Bradbury, W. A. Bois, G. Gaffe, E. A. Mardon, Rev. Walter Jenks, F. A. Wickhart, with power to add two more to their number. It was agreed that the name of the Society be placed on the prospectus to be issued in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Manchester in July next, and that steps be taken for offering at least one medal for competition.

At the termination of the business, Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, gave a display of his collection of Bolivian stamps, accompanied with lucid and interesting explanations of the various plates, etc. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Oldfield brought an enjoyable evening to a close at 9.30 p.m.

The first exchange packet of the society contained 28 sheets valued at £572 3s. 4d.

H. A. SLADE, hon. sec. and treas.
Ingleside, St. Albans.

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—May packets returned from circulation at the end of September, and accounts were submitted and settled within eight days. Considering the number of accounts involved, this must be deemed very satisfactory. Sales were as follows:—

May A1 packet, £102 14s. 11d.

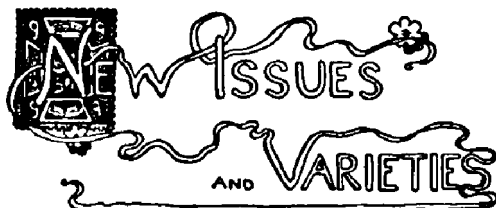
May A2 packet, £91 7s. 4d.

May B1 packet, £41 2s. 3d.

May B2 packet, £40 15s. 10d.

June packets have been received at time of writing, and sheets will be returned without delay. A fresh supply of stationery is now at the disposal of members. No supplementary rounds will be instituted in future, but non-contributors will be placed at bottom of lists. Bulky sheets will be excluded except under special circumstances.

213 sheets valued at £212 0s. 10d. gross, have been included in October packets for circulation. Medium and rare stamps, in good condition (especially colonials) are now priced so moderately that buying members have excellent opportunities for completing sets very advantageously. Seven applications for membership have been received during the past month. Responsible collectors of all grades are invited to apply for rules, etc., references to accompany every application. Secretary: H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Bechuanaland. No one in England has seen the 3d. stamp mentioned in September and it is probable that it does not exist.

British East Africa. We have seen the 1s. Zanzibar Sultan's head with the name 'British'—'East'—'Africa' in red instead of black.

British South Africa. The *Monthly Journal* informs us that Messrs. Waterlow are preparing another new design somewhat similar to the first issue but with numerals in upper corners. Only the 1d. so far has been seen.

^{1d pink,}
Gibraltar. The following is a list of Entires with value in pence:—

R.E. 2d. red, size F., stamp and flap on front.

W. 4d. green, size 325 X 300mm.

1d. carmine.

P.C. 4d. green on buff. "

4+4d. " " "

1d. carmipe " "

1+1d. " " "

India Cashmere. The *M.J.* notes a number of stamps that are possibly proofs or official forgeries printed from single dies.

A Post Card is also noted of the ordinary type but printed in black. This is probably the Official Card that remainders were said to exist. Off. P.C. ½s. black on thick wove paper.

Dhar. A fresh design has been made for this State superseding the type-set issue. The new stamps are lithographed with arms in centre in an oval inscribed with name above and value below. Only one value has so far been seen by the *P.J. of India*.

4 carmine, pin perf. 114.
E. 4a. blue on laid, size 120x95mm.

P.C. 4a. purple on lilac, back cream, size 121x75m.m.

Queensland. A correspondent sends us copies of the new 4d. with figures of value in all four corners. 4d. bright yellow.

St. Vincent. Mr. Proudfoot informs us that a new issue is being prepared and will be issued on January 1st. These are almost the last of the old Perkins, Bacon, & Co's. designs remaining in use.

Uganda. A new issue taking the place of the type set stamps is to be issued here. The design has a portrait of the Queen, the same as on the British East Africa, in centre with name above and value below. The rupee stamps are of larger size than the other values.

- 1a. carmine, perf. 14, wmk. Crown CA.
- 2a. lilac-brown "
- 3a. grey "
- 4a. deep green "
- 8a. olive "
- 1r. ultramarine " wmk. Crown CC.
- 5r. brown "

Zanzibar. We have seen some copies of the Zanzibar on India 1a., 1½a. and 2a. surcharged '2½' in red. The types are the same as used for the '2½' on 1a. in black (Gibbons Nos. 19, 20, 21, Illustrations 2, 3 4). We have not seen all the types of each value but they must exist.

- 2½ in red on 1a. plum, 3 types.
- 2½ " " 1½a. brown "
- 2½ " " 2a. blue "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. Hungary. We have seen some of the current stamps with a new watermark. The circles are larger and contain the Hungarian Crown instead of the letters 'kr.' It takes a block of six stamps (two rows of 3) to show entire watermark.

- 1k. black, new watermark.
- 3k. " and green, new watermark.
- 5k. " rose "
- 10k. " blue "
- 20k. " grey "
- 24k. " puce and red, new watermark.
- 30k. " olive and brown "

Newspaper 1k. orange (imperf)

China. It is reported by the *Collectionneur* that the Fiscal stamp has been surcharged '5 dollars.'

Ecuador. The *T.P.* chronicles the 5c. on 50c. mentioned in September with black surcharge. The *I.B.Z.* give a couple of envelopes.

Off 5c. in black on 50c. lilac (Fiscal).
E. 2c. yellow, on thick white batonné paper, size 145x235mm.

3c. ultramarine

Guatemala. The *R.P. Belge* reports two fiscals surcharged 'CORREOS'—'NACIONALES'—'2'—'CENTAVOS' in four lines.

2c. on 1c. deep blue (Fiscal).
2c. on 1c. lilac "

Haiti. The new Issue printed in the States is said to be in use. The provisional issue has by this time we suppose served its purpose of bringing money into the pockets of the Government officials. There are two designs, one with the head of the President Simon Law and the other with the Arms, also some Postage Dues with figures of value in centre.

- 1c. blue, head.
- 2c. orange "
- 5c. green "
- 4c. red, arms.
- 5c. carmine, head.
- 7c. grey "
- 8c. carmine, arms.
- 15c. olive "
- 20c. black, head.
- 18. violet "

P.D. 2c. blue.
5c. brown
10c. orange.
50c. black.

Holland Suriname. The surcharge '10'—'CENT.' is in black on all the values King's Head mentioned last month, but the numbers then given seem to be wrong. The *M.J.* gives the numbers according to their correspondent and other journals give other numbers. It does not seem to matter much as all was bought up by speculators.

10c. on 12c.,	<i>M.J.</i>	78,000,	other journals,	80,000.
10c. on 15c.	"	6,300	"	6,300.
10c. on 20c.	"	68,000	"	54,000.
10c. on 25c.	"	46,000	"	45,000.
10c. on 30c.	"	32,000	"	67,000.

Honduras. The lately chronicled set with locomotive do not seem to have a chance of a long life as two values of a new set with arms in centre and inscribed 'REPUBLIQUE MAYOR DE CA' are already reported.

- 1c. orange.
- 2c. pale blue.

Mexico. *Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that some of the current stamps come on a new paper without watermark. The 3c. has not appeared on paper with the RM and Eagle, but it has been printed on the old 'CORREOSEUM' paper sideways. All are perforated 12.

- 3c. brown, wmk. sideways.
- 1c. green on greyish, no wmk.
- 2c. carmine "
- 3c. brown "
- 5c. blue "

New Republic. The *M.J.* notes some discoveries of the stamps of the abortive Republic from a South African Collection. They are on the blue granite paper, dated and without embossed arms and are new values. The values are inscribed with 's' and 'd' for shillings and pence thus: '5s 6d'—not '5/6,' and all except the 30s. are used.

On blue granite paper.

5s. 6d.	12 JAN 86.	12s.	13 JAN 86.
10s.	JAN 86.	6s.	"
10s. 6d.	13 JAN 86.	30s.	"

Peru. Messrs. Williams send us the 1c. printed in green and informs us that stamps of the value of 5 and 10s. have been ordered from New York.

1c. green.

Portugal. India. The following complete the set of the new issue.

- 1t. blue-green.
- 2t. blue.
- 4t. blue on blue.
- 8t. lilac on rose.

Samoa. Messrs. Scillichopp write—'After the death of King Malietoa it was deemed advisable to withdraw the old 2½d. stamps with his picture, and the postmaster had a lot of the 1/- provisionally surcharged 2½d. From Entire sheets we find that the surcharging has been done by hand, every stamp being surcharged singly.'

The 1/- stamp is surcharged in two lines 'Surcharged'—'2½d.'

2½d. in black on 1/- rose.

Servia. Some of the current stamps are reported to have appeared on plain paper (no longer granite). The Letter Card is noted in a new colour.

5p. green on white.
 10p. rose
 P.D. 20p. orange-brown on white.
 L.C. 5p. green on greenish.

Spain. *Porto Rico.* This country is having a dying kick in spite of the Post Office being taken over by the States as we have proof in a letter from Ponce prepaid with U.S. Stamps. The following is a list from various journals few of which seem to agree as to what has lately been issued.

* 1898 '—' PROVISIONAL '—' 1899 ' diagonally in three lines in black.
 2m. rose, 1870. | 10c. carmine, 1891.
 8c. brown, 1891. | 20c. orange, 1890.
 10c. rose, 1890.
 'Habilitado'—' PARA '—' 1898 y 99 ' horizontally in three lines.
 1m. violet, red surch., 1895. | 4c. brown, red surch., 1896.
 1m. brown " " " | 5c. green, violet surch., 1891.
 2m. green " " " | 5c. blue, red surch., 1896.
 4m. blue-green " " " | 6c. mauve " " "
 1c. carmine " " " | 8c. rose, violet surch. "
 2c. red-brown " " " | 20c. greenish-grey, rose surch., 1896.
 3c. blue " " " | 40c. red, rose surch., 1896.
 3c. brown " " 1898. | 80c. black " " 1898.
 8c. double surch. in violet.
 8c. " in red and violet.

* Habilitado '—' 4 ct vs ' in two lines.
 4c. in violet on 5m. orange-brown, 1898.
United States. The following changes in the current stamps have taken place. A new small size Post Card has been issued with portrait of President Adams in centre.

4c. red-brown.
 5c. light blue.
 6c. magenta.
 10c. light brown.
 P.C. 1c. black on cream.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Gibraltar. *Morocco.* Stamp No 36 on the right-hand pane of these surcharged stamps has the 'A' of 'Agencies' without a cross-bar, being an inverted 'V.'

India. *Cochin. Travancore.* The *M.J.* notes that there are a large number of shades in the impressions of the stamps on the Envelopes of these States.

Soruth. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the (1a.) black 1st issue on white wove paper instead of the usual blue laid.

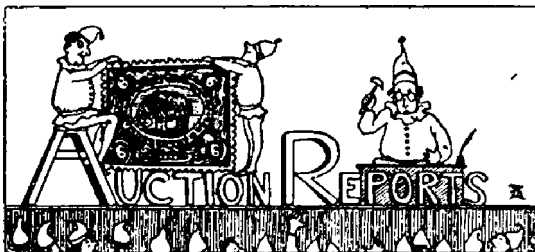
St. Helena. Mr. Hadlow informs us that he has a copy of the 3d. watermarked CA. with value printed twice.

Austria. The *Timbre Poste* notes a copy of the current 2k. with an extra perforation horizontally.

Haiti. The *M.J.* notes the lately issued 7c. brown imperforate vertically.

Roumania. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 1890, 5b. green, wmk. Arms, perf. 11½, lettered 'CINCL' for 'CINCI'

Switzerland. The 3c. Postage Due has been printed in olive with figure of value in carmine.



The following have held sales since last report :—
 Messrs. VENTOM, BULL and COOPER, 115th sale, Oct. 13th and 14th.

Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Oct. 18th, 19th, and 20th.
 Messrs. OSTARA and DARLOW, 2nd sale, Oct. 20th (Manchester).
 Mr. HADLOW, 134th sale, Oct. 24th.
 Messrs. BUHL and Co., 57th sale, Oct. 26th.
 Mr. GRAY, 13th sale, Oct. 26th (Glasgow).
 Messrs. VENTOM, BULL and COOPER, 116th sale, Oct. 27th and 28th.
 Messrs. OSTARA and DARLOW, Nov. 3rd (Birmingham).
 Mr. HADLOW, 135 and 136th sale, Nov. 3rd and 4th.
 Messrs. CHEVELEY and Co., 136th sale, Nov. 5th.
 Mr. MACKAY, 6th sale, Nov. 5th (Edinburgh).
 Messrs. PLUMRIDGE and Co., 7th and 8th sale, Nov. 7th and 8th.
 Messrs. VENTOM, BULL and COOPER, 117th sale, Nov. 10th and 11th.

The Collection of Minor Varieties.
 By G. F. H. Gibson.

Probably some of you may have noticed recently in the Philatelic papers an advertisement commencing "A wise man buys his coals in summer, so he does his stamps." This only supplies a confirmation, if one be needed of a statement often made that stamp collecting and all that pertains to it including the study of the Journals is greatly neglected during the summer months. This being the case it may not be known to you all that the subject of my paper to-night has recently found a place in the columns of the L.P. with regard to one particular stamp, and afterwards been briefly considered in its wider bearings in a short leader in the P.J.G.B. So far as the matter has been discussed there appears to be a great divergence of opinion amongst some of the leading London philatelists, and though I have found it impossible to introduce any geographical geological or zoological information, or any statistics such as the average death rate, the number of registered bathing machines at the principal seaside resorts or other interesting facts which are necessarily so closely connected with the study of the stamps of a country, it seemed to me that an opportunity of considering the whole question and expressing an opinion upon it might be useful and interesting to the members of this Society. In taking then as my text "The Collection of Minor Varieties," I do not intend to follow the example set by parsons of the old school in their sermons, which consisted of, Firstly, Secondly, Thirdly, and some practical lessons, but rather to imitate the modern custom and leave with you a few thoughts for quiet and careful consideration.

The question as to the extent to which varieties should be recognised is by no means a new one. Of course, we know that our philatelic ancestors had a very simple way of avoiding a difficulty of this kind, for by carefully removing from their stamps every vestige of margin and firmly pasting what was left into a book, any niceties of roulette, perforation or watermark were satisfactorily avoided. But

about 1866 it seems to have dawned upon some of the luminaries on the Continent—the French Becktons and Abbots no doubt of those days, that there might be a difference between a stamp imperforate and a similar stamp rouletted or perforated, and a long correspondence was carried on in the S.C.M. These ideas met with great opposition as well as no small amount of ridicule, and a gentleman hailing from Weston-super-Mare, who concealed his otherwise immortal name under the nom de plume "Sentinel" stated the case against these advanced collectors of the French School in these terms: "The majority of collectors have quite enough to do to fill the spaces in their present albums, and there is still a sufficient number of bona fide rarities to engage their attention and their purses. There can be therefore no necessity to invent trivial varieties, often difficult to obtain, and really not worth the trouble of securing. Yet the French make distinctions between stamps perforated and stamps rouletted, between large perforations and small and even the number of holes made by the perforating machine is matter for serious study by Parisian amateurs, as is evident from the fact that their leading journal gravely chronicles that whereas the perforations on the Russian 1, 3, and 5 kopec stamps was formerly 15 by 11, it is now 18 by 13! Timbromania is a very proper name for stamp collecting when it reaches that stage of absurdity.

I do not doubt that in many cases the watermark affords a means of distinguishing between different issues, but I can see little use in the careful notice of the various classes of paper on which stamps are printed. It can matter but little whether it is laid or woven, and the multiplication of varieties differing from each other solely in the quality of the paper is more likely to confuse and dishearten collectors than to benefit them. The intrinsic value of such varieties must be infinitesimal, whilst a collector who endeavours to obtain them will probably be put to a great deal of trouble." Aug., 66.

After several contributions from collectors of various views. Mr. E. L. Pemberton stepped in as a supporter of the new ideas but even he says "that a simple difference in the number of the perforations as given by M. Moens is carrying variations pretty far. I do admit," and later in the same letter he speaks of the change from 15 x 11 to 18 x 13 as "a trivial variety." December, 66.

What would he say if he were here now to be conscious of the fact that a specialist's collection of the stamps of Holland must contain the issue of 1872 perf. 14, 13½ x 13, 13 x 14, 12½, 12½ x 12, 12, and 11½ x 12.

The whole of this correspondence is extremely interesting, but I must only quote from it one or two extracts. One lady cleverly points out that there is as much difference between philatelists of the two schools as between a horticulturist and a botanist, the one studying merely appearance and effect, the other going deeply into history, date, formation, and period of exist-

ence. A certain Mr. E. T. Bullock, of Deal, who fortunately for posterity did not write anonymously, says as follows:—

"When the stamp is cut out by its outermost line as it should be the perforation is nowhere, and nobody could tell a perforate from an imperforate stamp. We collect stamps not perforations. Watermarks also hardly ever make any difference in the appearance of stamps when looking on their faces, and when a stamp is placed in a book in a proper manner by means of the gum on its back, who can tell if there be a watermark or not?" June, 68.

Finally on 1868 Mr. Pemberton not only discovered the identity of a collector who under the name of Pendragon had been the leader of the opposition to the French school but also proved conclusively that he had been occupied all the time in making a collection on the very lines which he was doing his utmost to denounce and ridicule. This Mr. J. H. Greenstreet offered the very prevaricating and feeble excuse that the whole thing was merely a joke and after a scathing article from the editor of the S.C.M. the correspondence abruptly terminated.

To come back to the point from which we started, the 2 sk. Denmark, 1851, Mr. Ehrenbach in a paper read before the London Society and published in the L.P. of February, stated that it can be clearly seen from a sheet of reprints that there are three distinct varieties of this stamp, the difference consisting in the shape of the figure 2, as well as in the lettering and spacing in the words "Rigsbank Skilling" and that these differences constitute collectible varieties. "Rubbish," says Mr. Bacon, reviewing this paper in the April number "anybody with half an eye can see from the reprints the way in which the plate for the production of the stamps was made. Ten impressions arranged in five rows of two were first of all taken from the engraved die, and then from this block of ten impressions ten stereotype casts were taken, so that the sheet really consists of ten blocks of ten stamps each, and not as Mr. Ehrenbach seems to think of two blocks of fifty. This being so, every stamp on the sheet must be the same in type and so they are. The so-called varieties are merely caused by defects in taking the stereotypes when they are not due to printing." (L.P., April, 98).

Now, gentlemen, this may account for the different shapes of the figure 2, but personally I fail to see how it explains the alleged variation of spacing in the letters. We can then imagine Mr. Castle in his editorial sanctum night after night trying to grapple with the difficulty of keeping in touch with both of these gentlemen and saying nothing which will offend either of them, until at last an idea strikes him and in a short note at the end of Mr. Bacon's review he gives it as his editorial opinion that the differences constitute "sub-varieties," and as such should be collected by the specialist.

Now here you will notice a new terror. We are not to be content with a "variety" but have

reached a "minor variety" and there is no reason why further divisions should not follow so far as the restraints of our language will allow. Of course in Germany, there would be no difficulty, a syllable or two either at the beginning or end of a word would give the desired effect, and the process can be repeated until the compound produced is sufficient to dislocate the jaw of anyone but a hardened Teuton.

The point on which I ask for your opinion is this: to what extent should variations from the general type, *i.e.*, design, shade, watermark and perforation, of any stamp be recognised. In dealing with such stamps as the Sydney Views, the early Nevis, the retouched dies of Roumania, the 15c. Italy of 1863 where certain dots were added to defects in the plate, the two dies of Cyprus and others, there can, of course, be no difficulty. These varieties are undoubtedly intentional and authorized and as such must find a place in any complete collection. But should a mark caused by a scratch, or due to the presence of a spot of dust on the plate constitute a variety worthy of recognition?

In the matter of watermark again, I think to a certain extent there will be general agreement that varieties in the watermark itself and those arising from the use of paper intended for stamps of one value for those of another ought certainly to be accepted. But sometimes the printer either through carelessness, or through not having recovered from the effects of the stone gingers or hollands gin and soda of the previous evening puts the sheet of paper into his printing machine the wrong way about, and causes the watermark to appear inverted or sideways, and then it becomes an open question whether any notice should be taken of the result or not.

He is also responsible to a large extent for varieties in shade, due in many cases to an excess of colouring matter on his rollers or to the colour being mixed at different times, for even with the greatest care it must be most difficult to blend the ink of the same ingredients always in the same proportions. You know what a number of lilacs and reds one finds in catalogues now-a-days, take the 1d. Antigua which is said to exist in lilac rose, dull rose, brown-red, vermilion, lake, scarlet, lake-rose, and carmine-red.

But the cup of the printer's iniquities is not full yet. In surcharges when the mistakes in type inverted letters and other things are not as is unfortunately too often the case, the result of deliberate intention, and as the philatelic papers say "made for collectors" they arise from inattention on the part of the printer, and it becomes to my mind a matter of opinion whether these variations should be accepted and considered worthy of collecting.

In forming an opinion upon the whole question we must exercise considerable caution. A glance at the catalogues of thirty or forty years ago shows how very limited philatelic knowledge then was and we regard collectors of those days with a certain amount of amusement, not always, I am afraid, unmixed with a spice of

contempt, thinking condescendingly if we do not actually put the thought into words that they acted up to their lights, but that after all those lights were very much of the nature of farthing candles. It may be that we ourselves are only living in what may be called the "gas stage" and in time to come when the electric light of philately is shining in the world our actions and ideas will be subjects for criticism and perhaps ridicule. It is difficult to imagine what may then be the standard of collecting; perhaps nothing less than an entire unused sheet will be thought worthy of a place in a decent collection, the position or date of an obliteration may greatly affect the value of the used specimen on which it appears, while the amount of margin between the coloured portion of the stamp and the perforation may be measured in millimetres and the variations catalogued and priced. This last idea may seem absurd but after all it is surely a very trifling advance upon the microscopic differences in perforation to which so much importance is now attached. If this is to be the philately of the future, we are a long way yet from perfection.

On the other hand the popular idea of a philatelist as a foolish mortal who pays fabulous prices for dirty bits of paper is by no means dead, and when we think that in all other kinds of collecting, coins, china, pictures, for instance the objects collected have some intrinsic value and appeal more or less forcibly to the general public, whilst even autographs, which are in many respects most akin to stamps are in themselves naturally much more attractive and then remember the utter absence of beauty, and general interest in such treasures as the early Natal and British Guianas it is not difficult to see how the impression has arisen. I am by no means advocating a slavish regard for public opinion, but after all public opinion generally spells success or failure, and the success of any sport or hobby or pastime or pursuit depends materially upon the hold which it takes upon the reason and the interest of the public. How wonderfully philately is likely to impress either a would-be collector, or one who, having passed the Seebeck stage, is prepared to take an intelligent interest in his work, to find two leading authorities not only at variance as to whether certain minute differences in a sheet of stamps should be recognised or not, but actually unable to agree as to whether they exist at all? What an exalted opinion he will have of stamp-collecting when he discovers that the presence of a trifle more colouring matter, the carelessness of a printer or an almost infinitesimal variation of a perforating machine is sufficient to increase a thousand fold the value of a stamp? How greatly will he realise the intelligence of philatelists when he sees it stated as is the case in the P.J.G.B. for September that a very rare variety of the 40 cents orange 1872 of France shows owing to defective printing a small white spot on the Imperial nose.

I know that one of the strong arguments in favour of these careful distinctions in stamps is

that they cultivate the powers of observation and care; this is a point which will probably be dealt with in a paper to be read later in the season and I merely mention it before asking you to look at the subject from another point of view. If you go into a shop to buy a piece of china and find one cracked or chipped or damaged in some way, you do not consider yourself fortunate if you can secure it at a price far beyond that of a perfect article, but you either pay no further attention to it, or if you want it as a present for some one for whom you do not particularly care, and think it can be made to appear that the damage was done in the packing you expect to be able to get it for half price. An engraving with a flaw in it is unsaleable, and a coin indistinctly struck is greatly depreciated in value. One cannot help wondering how it is that in stamp collecting quite the opposite is the case and a spoiled specimen frequently commands a considerably higher price than a perfect one. Without wishing to say a word against the trade in general, or to hurt the feelings of any gentlemen connected with it, who are here to-night I cannot help expressing my opinion that the dealers are mainly responsible for this state of things. A well-known Manchester coin collector told me a few days ago that a similar attempt is being made by dealers in coins, but that up to the present time it has fortunately met with little or no success. No doubt all this is one of the results of the progressive tendency of the age, or perhaps to speak more correctly of the craving for novelty for the purpose of pecuniary benefit which is characteristic of all trades and professions, with the exception of course of the law which enjoys the monetary advantages whilst keeping twenty years behind the times.

Now, gentlemen, surely it is time that something should be done. We have heard a good deal of late about "the rock ahead" with reference to speculative and unnecessary issues, may it not be that this multiplication of varieties is fraught with quite as much danger to the good ship "Philately" though it may be more in the nature of a sunk reef or a sandbank than a visible obstacle? At any rate we ought to form some opinion and take up some position, so with a view to leading your thoughts into what seems to me the right channel, I will bring this paper to a conclusion by indicating what in my opinion that position should be. As is so often the case there are three courses open to us, and as also frequently happens it is in the middle one that safety lies. Illustrating this from modern political life I would say that it is not among the high old crusted Tories, who take as their motto "Whatever is best," and refuse to let their ideas move beyond the narrow circle in which they have been so long fixed, that we should be found, still less in the ranks of the Radical-Socialists, constantly crying out like the ancient Athenians for "something new" ready to adopt any novel course of action because it

is different from what at present exists and may possibly bring about a better state of things. There remains then the third party represented by the Liberal Unionists, combining the Conservative caution with the Radical spirit of progress, open to conviction, but requiring to know before they take any decided step, as far as is possible what the result is likely to be, in a word the party of moderation. If this is our place we can face any honest criticism now, and we need have no fear that in the future we shall be laughed at for our sins of omission or reviled for our sins of commission, because we shall know that we are using our influence whatever it may be to promote the best interests of what we all presumably have very closely at heart.

Providence Stamps.

Messrs. Bogert and Durbin of Philadelphia, and New York send us the following announcement:

It is well-known that we are the owners of the original plate from which these stamps were printed.

We purchased this plate just five years ago, in September 1893.

We have now decided to place reprints on the market and have had some prepared. Although the colour is almost exactly the same as that used for the originals, the paper varies somewhat. As an additional preventive of fraud we have had our name printed on the back of each sheet, so that one letter comes on each stamp.

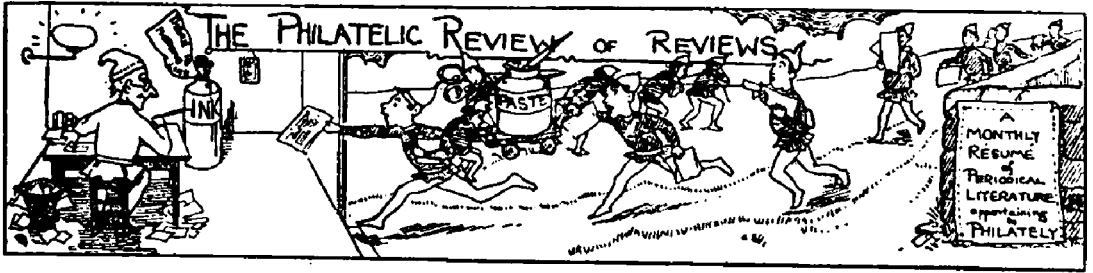
B	O	G
E	R	T
D	U	R
B	I	N

It will be noticed, there are two B's and two R's, but the position of each stamp on the plate can be easily ascertained, for the first B comes on the back of the 10c. stamp and the second on a 5c. stamp; the first R comes on the back of No. 5 without period after "CENTS" and the second on No. 7 with period after "CENTS."

After consultation with a number of dealers and collectors we have placed the price of these reprints at \$5.00 per sheet, single copies of the 5c. stamp, 50c. and of the 10c. stamp, \$2.00. Wholesale price on application.

We are sorry that this step has been taken and still hope Messrs. Bogert and Durbin will put some additional mark of identification on the face of the reprints such as "Reprint."

It does not conduce to a healthy state of business to sell *almost exact colour imitations* wholesale, which can only be recognised by an imprint on the back. Why not hand the plate to a museum for safe keeping?



NOVEMBER 15, 1898.

Philately at Home.

Monthly Circular. — London.

BELGIUM.—SWITZERLAND.

The following interesting letter by W. A. S. Westoby in regard to the controversy about the reprints of the 1849 issue of Belgium and whether all the Geneva stamps green on white were cut from envelopes we recommend to the attention of all our readers.

A philatelic letter to the publishers of this circular at a dull season of the year, so far as new issues were concerned, the authorship of which I acknowledge, afforded me an opportunity of ventilating two subjects which have always presented difficulties to me, for though they are of somewhat ancient date, yet I failed to find any explanation save hypothetical ones which are not very satisfactory.

1. The status of what are usually described as *official* reprints of the 10c. and 20c. (1849) of Belgium, and what was the foundation of tradition which ascribes the date to 1866.
2. Whether all the crowned eagle stamps of Geneva in green on white that have been found attached to letters in 1850-51 were cut from envelopes or whether some had originally been adhesives.

I am glad that I did so, for answers have come to both my questions. The Editor of the *Timbre-Poste* has replied to my first, and Mr. Castle, the editor of the *London Philatelist*, to my second, and I will now make a few observations on these replies in the above order.

The Editor of the *Timbre-Poste* deals with the question with the hand of a master, and I may truly say that I regard him as my philatelic master, as anything that I may know about stamps I owe principally to him, and in a long intercourse I learned to know and appreciate his accuracy, the force of his logic, and the strength of his memory. Judge Philbrick was unable to tell me whence he got the first specimens on which Mr. Pemberton made his observations in the *S. C. Magazine* for February, 1877. I knew that they could not have come from the De Sauley collection as I happened to be with His Honour in the exhibition of 1867 when he purchased that collection. He believed that copies

also existed in the Herpin collection but could not speak positively. He has since, however, been able to trace that he received copies from M. La Plante in December, 1866, which were described as *Die impressions*. It is therefore most probable that these were the two described by Mr. Pemberton in February, 1867, and the Editor of the *T.P.* says that this was the first he had heard of them.

The Editor of the *T.P.* appears in reality to take objection to only two points, the first, that there is nothing to show that tradition was wrong in fixing the date of these reprints as 1866. This I fully admit, and I think the date of 1866 is firmly established and for reasons I will presently give, I should think it was towards the close of that year. The next point to which he takes objection is my surmise that possibly they were made by Wiener himself. Like all surmises one fact will destroy a whole fabric founded on them, and it was unwise to have indulged in one, but it has possibly been the means of bringing forward the fact that when M. Wiener was appealed to he denied that he was in any wise a party to the production of things so badly printed.

The Editor of the *T.P.* says that after the appearance of Mr. Pemberton's note he himself made inquiries with a view of obtaining copies, and that the first pair came to him from one of the chief officials in the Ministry of Public Works and Posts, and that he subsequently received others from parties employed in the same Ministry. This fixes the source and renders it probable that the reprinting was made on the order of M. Vanderstichelen, the Minister at that time, and the copies given away to his friends and among the officials in his office. I find no decree demonetising the stamps prior to that of 25th September, 1865, which demonetised all issues previous to that of De La Rue at the expiration of three months from 1st July, 1866. If this be so, one would scarcely think that the Minister would give away stamps that might be used postally, and this is one of the reasons that lead me to think that they were made late in 1866. Another reason is, that if they had been of old date, as Mr. Pemberton assumed, they would not have escaped the ken

of my lynx-eyed friend, who was ever on the watch for food for the *T.P.*

I infer that the reprinting was from the dies and not from the plates or my accurate friend would have told us, but I think we now know what these individuals are; and that they are poor printings, made from the original dies in 1866, and as it would seem by direction of the Minister.

I will now address myself to the second question, that of the status of the specimens of the crowned eagle stamps of Geneva found used as adhesives.

Mr. Castle says that 30 years ago, that is in 1868, he had a collection of Swiss Cantonal stamps not exactly as irreproachable as Cæsar's wife should be, but at any rate what passes in Society as respectable and that during this period of 30 years "the existence of an adhesive Geneva, green on white had never even been gleamed at." This appears to intimate that I have wantonly raised a "bogey" that has never been heard of for a generation, and I can only suppose that my friend had other fish to fry between 1868 and 1880 than to read philatelic magazines and suchlike things, or he would have noticed the observations of Dr. Legrand in 1872, the papers of M. Schulze in 1877, and the discussion of the French Society of Timbrology of 8th April, 1880.* The "bogey" was, therefore, not raised by me, but I will confess to this—thinking that the question had not been satisfactorily disposed of and knowing that of late years considerable attention had been directed to the Swiss Cantonal stamps, I launched a *ballon d'essai* with the view of ascertaining whether any more light had been thrown on a question which puzzled the great philatelists of 1880.

I also myself had given some attention to Swiss stamps, both cantonal and federal, even prior to 1868, for in that year and the next I recomposed the greater part of the sheets of the federals prior to the issue of 1854, and scarcely gave further thought to the cantonals until awoke out of my paradise by the following remarks of Dr. Legrand in No. 117 of the *Timbre Poste*.

Dr. Legrand there wrote, "As to the adhesive in colour on white, it would be difficult to distinguish it from the envelope stamp. Still, as the paper of this latter is yellowish-grey, resembling cap paper, if a stamp with small margin should turn up on white paper gummed at the back, there would be a very strong presumption in favour of the adhesive stamp. But the yellowish tint which paper acquires in time, and the necessity of gumming a stamp to affix it on an envelope, render these characteristics very uncertain. The best proof that could be given of the existence of stamps printed on white paper would be to produce two unsevered ones. Until this is done the existence of the adhesive

printed in colour on white paper seems doubtful, and the distinction between it and the envelope stamp appears problematical."

In a note, the Editor of the *Timbre-poste* says "We have had *jadis* (in former times), three unsevered stamps of 5c., green on white."

To me this was somewhat of a "bolt from the blue." I naturally inquired after these stamps, but they had long previously been sold and could not be traced. Evidently Dr. Legrand knew nothing about them or he would not have written as he did. Several envelopes were sent to me with adhesive stamps upon them, but only one at all staggered me. Anyone, I think, of any experience, can detect if a stamp has been rendered adhesive and only requires the gum to be moistened before it is affixed or whether it was stuck on by liquid gum applied when it was affixed. If the stamp in this latter case adheres *closely* all round it invariably shows an oozing of the gum. I confess that the copy I referred to staggered me, and I only rejected it because I did not think it to be the right kind of paper, notwithstanding Dr. Legrand considered this to be a doubtful test.

As to the objection that the regulations at the time required that the stamps should bear the Federal Arms of a cross, which was the origin of what were 30 years ago called the Vaud stamps, is, I conceive to be of little or no importance, for there is ample proof that the crowned Eagle stamps were temporarily used in 1850-51 and allowed for local purposes, and that they ceased to be so used at or about the time of the issue of what was formerly known as the Neuchatel stamp.

The block of five sent to M. Mahé about 1864 was returned by him to his correspondent, whose name I do not feel at liberty to publish and perhaps those mentioned by the Editor of the *T.P.* might have come from the same source, but I never inquire into what I consider to be the secrets of the trade.

I have now put forward all the evidence that I know of in favour of the existence of the stamps as adhesives, anything further would only be second-hand, and I think there is sufficient to show that such stamps existed. The parties who vouch for the unsevered specimens are too expert philatelists to have been deceived by any "bogus" productions as has been suggested.

But although I think that their existence is proved, this is not sufficient for me. I want satisfactory evidence of their having been used, for this appears to me to be the crucial point. It is not like the 1 penny V.R., copies of which were found after nearly 60 years that done duty postally for we know when these were printed, but we do not know when these adhesives of Geneva, green on white, were made.

Nothing can be learnt from the Geneva Post Office. The Director when applied to in 1877, as mentioned by M. Schulze, said he knew nothing about any of the stamps, which, with the envelopes, were under the charge of a function-

* I have not had an opportunity of examining the stamps referred to in this discussion, but have received a complete diagnosis of them.

ary then dead. I suppose that the envelopes and the stamp were the work of M. Schmidt and the transfers of the stamp from the engraving to a sheet must have been made by him or by someone who got hold of the original engraving. But it does not appear that anything certain is known and we are entirely left to conjecture and are in about the same condition as we were a generation ago.

1. Do they date from 1845, when the envelopes were made and kept bottled up by the guardian of the stamp department?
2. Do they date from 1850, when the use of the stamps as cut from the envelopes appears to have been allowed, possibly from a desire of utilising some of the 40,000 made in 1845, which seem to have been heavy stock, for my experience has been that genuine cancelled copies of these envelopes are about the rarest of the Swiss Cantons? I was a patient collector of Swiss stamps, for by purchases and exchanges with philatelic friends I was fortunate enough to get together a more than respectable collection of unused copies of the rarest varieties, many of which passed into the hands of the late Mr. Tapling and are now in the National Collection through his generous gift.
3. Were they essays?
4. I will try and exhaust the suppositions. Do they date from 1863-64? I should very much like to know if the original engraving for the envelope stamp even wandered out of close custody. There may be nothing in it, but it is strange to me that the history of these stamps cannot be traced to any date prior to 1863-64; that is, I have not been able to trace it. Furthermore, I may add that the Editor of the *T.P.* whose accuracy and the strength of whose memory I have before referred to, has a perfect recollection of the stamps, but cannot call to mind that he has ever seen a cancelled one.

I appear not to have gained much by ventilating the matter except to ascertain that nothing fresh has been discovered of late years, even by specialists in Cantonal stamps. The last discovery seems to be that mentioned by M. de Reuterskiold of a packet of 800 Geneva envelopes, which, I believe, however, dates from 1868, as I then purchased some copies of the "find."

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.—London.

BERMUDA.

Lately an unknown franking label of the above Colonies has been discovered and various opinions have been expressed, as to whether the label should be considered as the first stamp of Bermuda or not. Mr. E. D. Bacon in his usual masterly style discusses the pros and cons, which we think well worthy of being reproduced here.

I have been much interested in the account of this label given in an article in the *Monthly Journal* for July last.

In endeavouring to form an opinion of the real character of a postal label of this description it is essential to know the exact postal regulations and the rates of postage in force at the date of the label, and, in this case, the names of the postmasters in office at the period. I have spent some time in making researches upon these points and I have been rewarded by finding a copy of the Act under which the postal service of the Islands of Bermuda was administered from 1846 to the end of 1855. This Act is entitled "An Act relating to Post Offices," and is No. 4 of 1846. It is a lengthy document; but the following particulars are all that are in any way germane to the present inquiry:—

Section I. appoints postmasters for Hamilton and St. George's and assistant postmasters for Mangrove Bay and Ireland Island.

Section III. enacts that the postmasters shall appoint receiving houses or offices at certain named places for the forwarding of inland letters by the post to Hamilton, to St. George's, or to Mangrove Bay.

Section XI. provides for a daily post between Hamilton and St. George's, and *vice versa*.

Section XII.: A daily post from Mangrove Bay to Hamilton, and *vice versa*.

Section XIII.: A daily post between Hamilton and Ireland Island by boat, and *vice versa*.

Section XIV. provides for the distribution of inland letters at Hamilton, St. George's, Mangrove Bay, and Ireland Island.

Section XIX. states that no inland postage is to be charged on any packet or ship letters or newspapers arriving at these islands, whether the same shall be delivered at the office at which they shall first have been received, or forwarded to the other office by the inland post.

Section XX.: "And be it enacted, that all inland postage under this Act shall be prepaid at the time of posting any letter or letters (or any parcel or package to be transmitted by the post) at either of the said post offices, or receiving houses, at and after the rate of one penny of lawful money of these islands for each and every letter not exceeding one ounce in weight, and of the further sum of one penny for every other ounce in weight of any letter or parcel sent by the post, not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, beyond which weight no letter or parcel shall be forwarded by the post, except books not exceeding the octavo size, which may be forwarded by the said daily post at one penny per volume, to be paid in advance."

XXII.: Inland newspapers, shipping lists, prices current, and other printed papers on a single sheet, in covers open at the sides, or not under seal, are to be conveyed and delivered free of postage. Magazines, pamphlets, reviews or parcels of patterns from abroad are to be charged 1d. each.

Section XXIV. fixes the annual salaries of postmasters and assistant postmasters as follows:—

	Postmaster at Hamilton	£70
	„ „ „ St. George's	£50
Assistant	„ „ „ Mangrove Bay	£12
„ „ „	„ „ „ Ireland Island	£5

Section XXV.: "And be it enacted, that the said postmasters and assistant postmasters be entitled to retain and appropriate to their own use and benefit respectively all inland postage receivable by them respectively by virtue of this Act, as a further remuneration for the performance of the duties of this Act enjoined; and the persons who shall keep the said receiving houses shall retain to their own use respectively all inland postage on letters there deposited, and which shall be prepaid on posting such letters; and it shall be the duty of each of the postmasters acting or to be appointed under this Act to keep an account of all moneys which he shall receive for postage under this Act, such account to be made up in triplicate to the first day of June in every year during the continuance of this Act, to be verified by a declaration made and subscribed by the said postmasters respectively before the Public Treasurer of these islands or his lawful deputy; one copy of such account to be laid before each branch of the Legislature within ten days next after the said first of June, or if the Legislature be not then in session, within ten days after the commencement of the next session thereof."

There are thirty-two sections in all to the above Act, which became law in July 16th, 1846, and was to remain in force until July 31st, 1849. In the year 1848 a further Act was passed to extend the provisions of the former Act until the end of 1855.

Before making any remarks upon the contents of the Act of 1846, I should state that I have found from another official source that Mr. William B. Perot was duly appointed postmaster of Hamilton in 1818, and that he continued to hold that post until 1862, when he was succeeded by Mr. Robert Ward. Further, from postmarked copies of the *Royal Gazette* of Bermuda which I have examined, I find that the label illustrated in the *Monthly Journal* is an exact impression of the old postmark of Hamilton, except that the day and month are omitted. The reason why the specimen of 1849 is struck in black and that of 1854 in carmine is doubtless due to different inks being employed in the office at various periods for postmarking purposes. In corroboration of this I find a copy of the *Royal Gazette* for February 13th, 1849 with the postmark "Hamilton Bermuda Fe 15 1849" in black, and a copy of the issue of the *Gazette* for June 5th, 1849, with the postmark "Hamilton Bermuda Ju 5 1849" in carmine. The other postmarked copies I have seen dated previous to June 5th, 1849, all bear black postmarks, and all after that date up to October 6th, 1851, which is the latest I have come across have the postmark in carmine, so that the colour

of the ink was apparently changed in June, 1849. The black label illustrated in the *Monthly Journal* was therefore struck in the early part of the year 1849.

Major Evans, the writer of the previous article, thinks that the label, at best, is a mark to denote postage due, and at the time I first read his article I must confess I was of the same opinion, an opinion which I see from the *Timbre Poste* of last September is also shared by Mons. J. B. Moens. But if the label is merely a mark showing there was one penny to pay on delivery, for what purpose could it have been used? When we turn to the provisions of the Act of 1846 we find that no inland rate was charged on letters and newspapers from abroad, and that all inland postage on every description of article had to be prepaid. There only remains the question under Section XXII. of magazines, pamphlets, reviews, or parcels, of patterns from abroad, which had to pay one penny each. This charge must have been collected on delivery; but I can hardly conceive that for a small class of correspondence of this kind—and it must have formed but a very small class during the years with which we are dealing—Mr. Perot should have taken the trouble to remove the day and month plugs from the Hamilton postmarking die, which must have been in constant requirement, then applied the die to each of the articles, and filled in the words "one penny" and his signature with pen and ink. It would have been far less arduous, and have saved trouble, if he simply wrote on each article "1d. to pay," and signed his name—a system adopted from the earliest postal times and one he must have been familiar with as he would see it in constant employment on unpaid letters from abroad, on which he had naturally to collect the postage on delivery.

Now let us turn to the other side of the subject. With the small exception I have named all correspondence had not only to be prepaid, but, what is a most unusual practice (see Section XXV.), all moneys received by the postmasters for inland postage became their personal property. It was, therefore, their particular interest to do everything in their power to promote the efficiency of the post office in order to increase the number of letters, etc., carried by the inland post. These facts being incontrovertible, I see no reason why Mr. Perot should not have issued the labels as adhesive stamps for the convenience of those of his customers who cared to purchase them. He must have been well acquainted with adhesive stamps, and, considering the position of the Bermuda Islands occupy as regards the United States, it is not stretching the imagination very far if we suppose he may have seen one or more of the early Postmaster's stamps of the latter country, some of which are not unlike his own label.

I will now proceed to make a few remarks upon what is told us about the only two known specimens of the label. The one first seen in

this country is the carmine variety with the year 1854. It is attached to a letter dated Hamilton, April, 1855, and the letter is addressed to a gentleman at St. George. If the label and letter were originally found in the condition I have described there cannot, I consider, remain a shadow of doubt that the label is an adhesive stamp used to prepay the postage thereon, since I have proved by the Act of 1846 that all inland postage had to be prepaid. Now there is an incident connected with this stamp and letter, which has apparently escaped the notice of other writers, and which to my mind points to the letter having really been found with the label attached. It is this—whereas the label bears the year 1854 the letter is not dated until April, 1855. Had anyone wanted to attach to a letter with the view of trying to pass it off as an adhesive stamp, surely he would have obtained an old letter, or concocted one, with the same date as the label.

The black specimen dated 1849 is unfortunately now too small a piece of paper for us to learn anything from its present surroundings; but the next point to notice is that both this and the 1854 variety are unobliterated in any way. This, to my mind, is not such a curious circumstance when we remember the stamp could only pay postage from Hamilton, and could not therefore be used by the recipient of the letter. Probably the mere fact that it was fastened to the letter was held by Mr. Perot to be quite sufficient to prevent its re-use; and as the centre was filled in with pen and ink, the label would not bear wetting in order to remove it. Great carelessness seems also to have been often displayed in obliterating postage stamps in early days; and it is not at all uncommon to find letters which have passed the post with the stamp uncanceled particularly amongst the local postage stamps of the United States, where in many cases the fact of the stamp being attached to the letter appears to have been considered quite sufficient precaution against its future use.

The fact, too, that Major Evans and another fellow-collector made search for stamps some years ago in Bermuda without finding a specimen does not, I think, in this case, count for much.* In the first place, they may not have gone back far enough; or if their researches were confined to the town of Hamilton, they would naturally find no trace of the stamp; but, whatever the reason, they neither of them came across a copy, although as a stamp or a label, it had an undoubted existence, for I venture

* The researches in question were not confined to any particular period, or to any one part of Bermuda. They took the form of advertising in the local papers for old stamps of all sorts and kinds, and offering inducements to residents to search through their old correspondence the idea being that early West Indian and other stamps might be found. And we still think it curious that none of these Local Stamps—as we are inclined to believe these labels may turn out to be—were discovered.—Ed. M.J.

to say none will assert that it is an entirely "bogus" production.

To conclude. I entered upon this investigation with the opinion that the label was a postmark of the postage due order, and my researches were made with the object of establishing this as a fact beyond dispute. It will, however, be seen from the remarks I have made that I have been led to entirely change my belief. I am now persuaded that it is a genuine postage stamp of a very interesting, if not unique, class; and I believe that the information contained in the letter of the present postmaster of Bermuda will eventually be proved to be entirely correct. Looking at the number of years the stamp was in use—from 1849 to 1855, and the period may have been even longer than this—it can hardly be called a provisional, but it was essentially of a local nature, inasmuch as it could only be used on inland correspondence forwarded from Hamilton. In a word, it seems to correspond exactly in character with the Government Postmaster's stamps of the United States. Whether Major Evans or Mons. J. B. Moens, or both these gentlemen will likewise be led to change their opinion after reading this paper remains to be seen; but I shall certainly await to see what conclusion they come to with singular curiosity.

In searching for information connected with the early postal history of Bermuda I have discovered that the Act of 1846 was not the first to establish an inland post in the islands; but it extended its operations, and made other improvements in the service. The *Royal Gazette* of July 14th, 1846, contains a return of the letters, etc., carried by the inland post for the first four years between the towns of Hamilton and St. George, showing that an inland post was first started in the year 1842; and Mr. W. F. Williams, in his *History of Bermuda*, published in 1848, states that the first mail left Hamilton for St. George on August 1st, 1842.

Postscript.—This paper was written and completed in the above form within a month after the original article appeared in the July number of the *Monthly Journal*, but was held over for reading at the first meeting of the London Philatelic Society's new season in October. In the September number of the magazine named some further letters have been published which support the theory that the label is a bona fide postage stamp in every way.

Second Postscript.—Since reading the paper before the Philatelic Society I have discovered that "An Act in furtherance of arrangements for establishing uniform Rates of Postage between Great Britain and the Colonies" was passed in the year 1853, Section I. of which reads as follows:—"It is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the commencement of this Act, so much of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Sections of the Act of the Legislature of these Islands passed in the year One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty-six, intituled 'An Act relating to Post Offices'—as allows any Inland Post-

age from the transmission by Post, from any one Post Office in these Islands to any other Post Office in these Islands, of any Letter intended to be forwarded from these Islands to any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; or as allows any Inland Postage upon any Book, Parliamentary Paper, or Document, or any Magazine, Pamphlet, Review or Parcel of Patterns arriving at these Islands by any Ship or Vessel, and passed through any Post Office in these Islands—shall be and the same hereby is repealed.”

This Act abolished all inland postage on letters, magazines, etc., coming from, or going abroad, so that after it became law there was absolutely no class of correspondence on which inland postage had not to be prepaid. I think I can now claim to have proved that the label could not be a postmark of the postage due order, and therefore if not a postage due stamp, what was it?

Stamp Illustrating.

A Few Practical Hints by a Practical Engraver.
By August Dietz.

The philatelic student is a close observer of detail. The study of stamp engenders this faculty, which, when diligently pursued, attains to a high state of perfection.

In reviewing the publications devoted to philately one will frequently note instances where stamp illustrating has been attempted, that the result has proved a dismal failure, and far from presenting a faithful reproduction of the chosen subject.

Undoubtedly the cause of this trouble may be found in the fact that, in most instances, publishers are not acquainted with the various modern processes of engraving at their command, and particularly *which* of these methods will render the best results when applied to the different stamps.

Still this does not justify these short-comings, which are not alone misleading to the seeker after philatelic lore, but produce, in general, a detrimental effect, and unless we will employ the methods of to-day, stamp illustrating had better be abandoned.

“The proof of the pudding is in the eating.” I shall therefore enumerate several cases coming under my observation quite recently, and then attempt to describe, briefly, the different processes of engraving, and to assign to them such class of stamps as may be treated by each most advantageously.

The Newfoundland surcharges have been illustrated in nearly every American as well as foreign philatelic publication with more or less accuracy—in most cases with less. In two instances which I clearly have in mind, the printer (with whom necessity oft proves to be the mother of invention) not having the corresponding “face” of type in his outfit, substituted the “next nearest to it,” and to-day, I suppose, some readers of those papers are on the “still hunt” for that particular type. The false impression left in such cases is difficult to efface.

The most failures occur when attempts are made to illustrate the stamp proper. Some publishers employ (incredible as it may seem) the out-of-date method of wood-engraving, generally resulting in the most distorted presentation of a fine subject, and oftentimes in veritable caricatures.

Especially has this been the case with illustrations of the new Canadian and Newfoundland issues. Some of them baffle all description, and did not the accompanying meager information enlighten the reader to a certain extent, the cuts surely never would have done so.

Some were crudely executed in wood; others reproduced from free-hand pen-and-ink drawings, and in every instance signally failing to justly interpret these fair subjects.

Four Methods of Illustrating.

There are four methods adapted to illustrating a letter-press printed publication:

1. Type-set form.
2. Wood-cut.
3. Zinc etching—or line engraving.
4. Half-tone.

Of these but two—zinc etching and half-tone—should be employed.

Either one or the other of these two is adapted to the reproduction of any subject, be it a type-set, wood-cut, lithographed or engraved stamp.

I shall treat the methods separately, showing how, when, and where each process is best adapted to the subject.

Type-Set Form.

The utility of type and printer's rule for illustrating purposes is limited to surcharges and early provisionals which were originally type-set. In reproducing, in such cases, the greatest care should be taken to conform strictly to the “face” of letter used on the original. The words or letters should be spaced identically with the spacing of the subject, and here, as in no other case the time-honoured printer's rule is imperative: “Follow copy.”

If a broken, inverted, or transposed letter occurs in the “copy,” break, invert, or transpose the type to conform to it. Do not attempt to correct—you are illustrating—“follow copy.” If you cannot secure the same type, do not substitute another—prefer not to illustrate at all. Philately will thank you for it.

Wood Cuts.

Wood-cuts are produced by engraving a design on prepared, hard wood, type high, by means of tools similar to those used in engraving on metals. As for all letter-press printing the subject must be in relief, *i.e.*, the design left while all surrounding wood is removed. The grade of work being entirely dependent upon the skill of the artisan, the result is more or less satisfactory. The fact remains that elaborate designs cannot receive just treatment in wood, and the process is practically limited to such stamps as the late issues of Gambia, New South Wales 2½d. Jubilee, and a number of the so-called De la Rue styles. Steel and

copper-plate printed stamps, as well as lithographed issues should not be attempted in wood.

Zinc Etchings, or Line Engravings.

This process seems to be the most favoured for stamp illustrating, being to a great extent purely mechanical and chemical. The subject is transferred by means of photography to a prepared sheet of zinc. The design thus transferred is neutralised, i.e., "fortified," as it were, to resist the destructive acids. The plate is then emersed in a tray of acids. These acids "bite" away the zinc surrounding the "fortified" design, to a certain requisite depth, leaving, as a result, the subject in relief—raised. Imperfections are removed by means of a graver, and finally, the plate is mounted on a wood base, corresponding in height, after being mounted, to type.

The fact, that by means of this process the slightest details of the subject may be preserved with perfect accuracy, as well as enlargements or reductions to any desired dimensions secured, commends it at once as one of the best methods to be employed in stamp illustrating.

Zinc etching, therefore, is best adapted to subjects in "line," no matter how sharp these lines be, so long as they are clear and distinct, and a white background is visible between them.

There are a few exceptions that do not permit of treatment by this process, such as the earlier stamps of Barbados, Trinidad, Mauritius, and the current St. Vincent. Yet even these may be satisfactorily prepared if the stamps are first enlarged by means of photography, a "blue-print" prepared and then "traced" by the artist in black water-proof India ink. After "fading" the blue-print the drawing is again reduced to the normal size and prepared as before described.

Half-tone.

Half-tone illustrating is the most costly of the four processes, but vastly superior in a number of cases, in fact preferable, and if properly printed the effect is most pleasing, for the half-tone is the printer's substitute for photography in illustrating.

Especially in instances where cancellations on stamps are to be shown, grilling, embossing, or where two-coloured stamps are to be reproduced showing to some extent the different colours by a variation of shade and light in the print.

The half-tone process is adapted to such subjects as are furnished by the earlier Barbados, Trinidad, St. Vincent, Nova Scotia, in short, every stamp too close-lined for the zinc-etching process can be satisfactorily reproduced in half-tone.

Stamps to be treated by this process should be mounted on dull black cards, and to obtain the best results enlarged in the engraving—the more so, the better the result.

Other Requisites.

Finally, the chief requisites are, good paper, good ink, good presses, and a competent pressman, for with him rests the fate of an engraving.

Wood cuts print best; zinc-etchings require little ink but light, even impression, while the

half-tone requires artistic treatment at his hands. It requires more ink than the zinc-etching, it requires a hard, even packing on the cylinder or job press and it requires patience and skill in the make-ready to "bring out" the highlights and darken or grade the shades.

With these "pointers" stamp illustrating is commended to every philatelic publication as the most valuable adjunct to the advancement of "stamp science."

From the *Virginia Philatelist*.

The Official Stamps of Uruguay.

BY F. C. WESTHOFEN.

From a very interesting article on the above stamps we give the following list of all the service stamps that have been issued officially. Numerous forgeries of these stamps exist, and we trust this list will bring some light into the darkness, that has hitherto enshrouded them.

The writer divides the various surcharges as follows :

- Official from left top corner to right bottom corner A
- " " right bottom corner to left top " B
- " " left top corner to right bottom corner twice C
- " " " " " " and
- " " right bottom corner to left top corner C
- " " left bottom corner to top right corner D
- " " top right corner to bottom left corner E

- 20 August, 1880.
- Issue of Jan. 1872, 1 Jan. 1877, and 1 May, 1879.
- 1. 1 centésimo brown, surch. black A B
 - 2. 5 centesimos green, " " A B
 - 3. 10 " red, " blue A B
 - 4. 25 " yellow " " A B
 - 5. 20 " yellow brown black A B
 - 6. 50 " black surch. red A
 - 7. 1 peso blue " " A

The black surcharge on the 10 cent. red and the 15 cent. yellow was never used postally, the blue surcharge on the 15 cent. is sometimes so dark as to appear black.

- 18 February, 1881.
 - Lithographed stamp of 23 October, 1880.
 - 8. 1 centésimo brown, surch. black A B
- The sheets contain 104 stamps and the last four are great rarities, as the surcharge is horizontal.

- 24 September, 1881.
 - Issue of 25 Aug., 1881 (Suarez).
 - 9. 7 centésimos, blue, surch. red A
- The same stamp with black surcharge is a forgery.

- 11 May, 1882.
- Issue of 1 May, 1879.
- 10. 1 peso, blue, surcharge black A
- 1 January, 1883.
- Issue of 15 May and 1 July, 1882.
- 11. 1 centésimo, green, surch. black A B C
- 12. 2 centésimos, rose, " " A B D E
- 3 August, 1883.

- Issue of 1 April, 1883.
 - 13. 10 centésimos, dark brown, surch. blue A D E
- This value was afterwards surcharged in ultramarine (not deep blue), to comply with the rules of U.P.U.

- 1 February, 1884.
- Issue of 16 March, 1883, with surcharge "Franco," instead of "Official."
- 14. 1 centésimo, green, surch. black A B
- 12 April, 1894.

Issue of 1 March, 1883.			
15.	5 centésimos, blue, surch. red	A B	
All later surcharges are in black.			
15 April, 1894.			
Issues of 1 April, 1883, 13-25 January, and 10 April, 1884.			
16.	2 centésimos, red	A B	
17.	1 centésimo, prov. on 10 cent., red	A B D	
17a	Exists also with small figure 1		
18.	2 centésimos, rose, surch. prov. 1884	A B D	
19.	5 " blue, Type 1	A B	
20.	5 " " " 2	A B	
A very small quantity of No. 19 seems to exist. No. 20 exists horizontally imperforate.			
30 July, 1884.			
Issue of 1 May, 1884.			
21.	1 centésimo, green	A B C	
21a.	1 " grey	A	
22.	2 centésimos bright red	A B C D	
23.	5 " Prussian blue	A B	
24.	7 " bistre	A B	
25.	10 " brown	A B	
26.	20 " violet	A B	
27.	25 " grey violet	A B	
29 October, 1887.			
Issue of 1 January, 1877.			
28.	50 centésimos, black	A	
10 February, 1888			
Issue of 1 January, 1888.			
29.	1 centésimo, bright green	A B	
20 March, 1888.			
Issue of 1 January, 1888.			
30.	2 centésimos, carmine	A B C	
5 June, 1889.			
Issue of 1 January, 1888.			
31.	5 centésimos, light blue	A	
32.	7 " orange	A	
33.	10 " violet	A B	
34.	20 " brown	A B	
35.	25 " red	A B	
12 August, 1890.			
Issue of 1 December, 1889-1 May, 1890.			
36.	1 centésimo, green	A B	
37.	2 centésimos rose	A B	
38.	5 " blue	A B	
39.	7 " brown	B	
40.	10 " green	A B	
41.	20 " orange	A	
42.	25 " red brown	A B	
43.	50 " blue	B	
44.	1 peso violet	B	

The ink of this surcharge was too oily, the letters are grey on the face and deep black on the back of the stamps, on the dark colours they are hardly visible. Consequently a new ink in deep black was ordered to be used in addition as follows:—

45.	1 centésimo, green, surch. grey, A surch. black A	
46.	2 centésimos rose " " B " " A	
47.	5 " blue " " A " " A	
48.	7 " brown " " B " " B	
49.	10 " green " " A " " A	
50.	20 " orange " " B " " A	
51.	25 " red brown " " B " " A	
52.	50 " blue " " B " " A	
53.	1 peso violet " " B " " A	

It is possible further combinations of this double surcharge exist, though writer never succeeded to obtain specimens which were undoubtedly genuine. After the foregoing set was used up, only the stamps surcharged in black were issued.

54.	1 centésimo, green	A B D E
55.	2 centésimos rose	A D
56.	5 " blue	A
57.	7 " brown	A D E
58.	10 " green	A D E
59.	20 " orange	A D
60.	25 " red brown	A D
61.	50 " blue	A D
62.	1 peso violet	A D

In this issue the error **UFICIAL** appears for the first time, but is only caused by the bad state of the die or a broken O.

The die with which the stamps were surcharged contained the word *Oficial* fifteen times in three rows, the broken letter is to be found in the last stamp of the first row, and occurs quite regularly.

7 September, 1891.

Issue of 19 August, 1891. Provisional.

63.	5 centésimos, red on lilac	A
5 "	" " " Error 1391	A
5 "	" " " "	B
5 "	" " " Error 1391	B

Officially only 5 sheets were surcharged with the word "Oficial," and can be recognised by the thick letters, afterwards some more sheets were surcharged to oblige some collectors, but the letters are thinner and regular.

10 October, 1895.

Issue of 15 May, 1894, 2 June, 1894, and 5 October, 1895.

64.	1 centésimo, blue	A
65.	2 centésimos, red-brown	A
66.	5 " red	A

1 November, 1895.

Issue of 2 June, 1894.

67.	50 centésimos, violet	A
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All the other values of the Issue of May and June, 1894, were not surcharged officially, and all surcharges are forged.

15 December, 1895.

Issue of 1895.

68.	2 centésimos, greyish blue	A
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18th December, 1895.

Same issue.

79.	7 centésimos, green	A B
70.	10 " brown	A
71.	20 " green and black	A
72.	25 " brown and blue	A

31 March, 1896.

Same issue.

73.	1 centésimo, yellow brown	A B
74.	50 centésimos, blue and black	A
75.	1 peso blue and brown	A

The higher values (2 and 3 pesos) were never surcharged.

Suarez issue, 1896.

2 September, 1897.

76.	1 centésimo lilac and black with prov. red surcharge	A
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7 September, 1897.

77.	5 centésimos blue and black with prov. red surcharge	A
78.	10 centésimos red and black with prov. red surcharge	A

19 October, 1897.

79.	2 centésimos, lilac	A
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15 November, 1897.

80.	5 centésimos, green	A
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22 January, 1898.

81.	1 centésimo, greyish blue	A
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From the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union
and the Scottish Philatelic Society.

VOL. 8.

DECEMBER 15, 1898.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 96.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

DECEMBER 15th, 1898.

The premium given with No. 17 of the *Illustrierten Briefmarken Journals*, a 2 pare black Servia, has been found to be a forgery.

We really don't object, if our contemporaries reprint articles from our columns, but the least we do expect is that they acknowledge the source. We are, therefore, very much astonished to find the *Record* reprinting nearly two full pages without doing so.

Berne has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of its selection as the seat of the Swiss Federal Government. The illumination of the town was carried out with great unanimity. Every house made its simple contribution—a candle or a night-light in a coloured cup, or a Chinese lantern—and suppressed every other light.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institution:—"The Council desire to record the great satisfaction they feel on the outcome of the

Imperial Conference on Postal Rates, held in London in July, by which a letter rate of one penny is at the end of the year to come into force between the mother country, India, and various important colonies, and, believing as they do that the cheapening of postal facilities cannot fail to strengthen the bonds which unite the different portions of the Empire, the Council trust that such difficulties as may still exist to prevent the universal adoption of such a rate between all parts of the Empire may soon be removed. The Council further desire in this connection to thank the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Her Majesty's Postmaster General, and the Hon. William Mulock, Q.C., M.P., Postmaster General for the Dominion of Canada, for the official action they have individually taken in supporting and giving effect to the recent development of this important Imperial question. They also desire to acknowledge the public services, extending over many years, which have been rendered by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., a Fellow of this Institute, in the cause of Imperial penny postage."

In consequence of a postal convention between Italy and Tunis reducing the single letter rate to 20 centimes a stamp of this value has been issued for the latter country. Furthermore a stamp of the value of 35 centimes will be issued, this value representing the charge on a registered letter within the interior.

A variety has been found in the present 25 centimes stamp blue of Belgium. The figure

5 in the left top corner does not end in a dot, but in a line. Only one stamp on the sheet shows this variety.

Still they come. India and Ceylon have joined the penny ocean postage league.

Brazil has at last succumbed, the first provisional has appeared.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has established a "Section of Philately." Social and exchange meetings are held on the first and third Fridays, business meetings on the second Friday, and a lecture on the fourth Friday of each month.

The plates of the current stamps of France of 10 centimes seem to be affected by politics at the present time, as they appear a little mixed. Both the well-known types appear on the same sheet. The whole sheet contains 300 stamps in 12 panes of 25, but sheets of 150 stamps only can be obtained at the post offices. On the left hand portion of the sheet the two lower panes contain only stamps of the I. type, whereas the other 4 panes are composed of stamps of the II. type. The right hand side of the sheet is composed entirely of stamps of the I. type.

We have, therefore, on an entire sheet:
200 stamps of the I. type.
100 stamps of the II. type.

Decreets.

PRIVATE POST CARDS.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D.C.

Order No. 242. June 17, 1898.

The following act of Congress, approved May 19, 1898, authorizing the transmission in the domestic mails of private cards bearing written messages, at the postage charge of a cent a piece is published for the information of postmasters and the public:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, it shall be lawful to transmit by mail, at the postage rate of a cent a piece, payable by stamps to be affixed by the sender, and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, written messages on private mailing cards, such cards to be sent openly in the mails, to be no larger than the size fixed by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union, and to be approximately of the same form, quality, and weight as the stamped postal card now in general use in the United States.

To be entitled to the privilege given by this act—which applies only to the domestic mails—users of mailing cards must conform to these rules:

1. Cards must not exceed the size of what is now known as the H postal card, which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in dimensions, or be below the size of the K card which is 2 15-16 by 4 15-16 inches.

2. The qualities of the cards must be substantially that of the Government postal cards. These weigh—the larger 6lbs 3oz., and the smaller 5lbs a thousand cards.

3. The colour of the cards may be white, cream, light gray or the shade of the Government card which is light buff.

4. The cards must bear these words in print, on the address side: "Private mailing Card—Authorized by act of Congress of May 19, 1898." When prepared by printers or stationers for sale, they should also bear in the upper right hand corner of the address side an oblong diagram with the words, "Place one cent stamp here"; and in the lower left hand corner the following words should be printed: "This side is exclusively for the address."

Nothing else than the superscription, which may be either in writing or print, but which must be limited to the name and address, and, if desired, the occupation or business of the addressee, briefly stated, will be allowable on the address side.

5. The message on the cards may be either in writing or in print; and there may also appear on the message side advertisements, illustrations, or other matter, printed either in black or in colours.

6. There must be attached to every card mailed a one cent adhesive postage stamp.

7. The privilege given by this act is not intended to work a discontinuance of the Government postal cards. These will be issued and sold the same as heretofore.

8. Private mailing cards, with written messages cannot be mailed to foreign countries except at the letter rate of postage.

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

From *The Postal Card Bulletin*.

BRAZIL.

General Administration of the Post. Obsolete newspaper stamps to be put into circulation again.

By order of the General Administrator and in conformity with article 23 of the law as instituted by decree 2230 of 10th of February, 1894, the public is informed that in accordance with the notice of the Minister dated 17 May under No. 164 the newspaper stamps of 100 reis declared to be obsolete, will be again sold surcharged.

This stamp, which was used for franking newspapers and issued in 1890, is of a violet colour, it bears the words *Correio* at the top, *Brazil* at the bottom, *Jornaes* in the centre and also the words 100 and reis.

The surcharge of 200 reis will be in black ink, the original value will be effaced and the

word *Jornæs* will also be replaced by the figure of the year 1898, also in black ink. This stamp can be used for any kind of correspondence.

Given in the capital 29 Sept., 1898.

(Signed) Feliciano Gonzaga.



EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, on the evening of 14th November.

Present: Mr. Adam Smail, vice-president, in the chair; and Messrs. Richardson, Henderson, Fleming and Fish.

There was read a communication from the Secretary to the Manchester Philatelic Society, anent the International Exhibition to be held in Manchester in June. The society heartily approved of the project, and willingly consented to give it all the support they can.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the Central Philatelic Club, London, which also met with approval, the Secretary being instructed to get information regarding affiliation with the said Club, as several of the members were likely to join it.

Mr. Richardson then read a most interesting paper on the stamps of the Straits Settlements, illustrating his remarks by referring to an almost complete collection of the various issues in used and unused condition. On the motion of Mr. Smail, seconded by Mr. Henderson, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Richardson for his paper. There were also on view a selection of Cape of Good Hope triangulars, and of early Portuguese issues.

It was agreed to have an Exchange of Stamps at next meeting; and Mr. Smail consented to make a display of postcards.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,
18, Montpelier Terrace. Hon. Sec.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, 2nd November, in their Rooms, at Bird's Restaurant. There was a large attendance of members, and the evening was devoted to a discussion on "Stamp Catalogues and Discounts." Messrs. Peatce, Sneath, Chapman, Hunt, and others took part in the debate. It was agreed that catalogues were of great value to collectors, the discounts varying according to the state of the stamps. A poor specimen could be obtained at almost any price, whereas a good specimen

was frequently worth the full catalogue value. It was decided that an exchange of stamps should be held at the next meeting on November 16th.

The fourth general meeting of this society was held on 16th November last in their Rooms, at Bird's Restaurant. The evening was devoted to the sale and exchange of stamps, a number of stamps changing hands at very fair prices. It was decided that the next meeting a display of the stamps of North America should be held.

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—July packets have come back from circulation, and accounts will be made up and submitted as speedily as possible. Sales were as follows:—

July A packet, £114 17s. 2d.

July M packet, £88 4s. 11d.

July K packet, £59 os. 2d.

Owing to holiday season only three packets were circulated in July and August, 203 sheets valued in the aggregate at £2,197 15s. 3d., were received and made up into four packets for the November circuit. Many rare stamps, in good condition, were offered at reasonable prices, United States, Central Africans and W. Indians being specially strong. Three members (two resignations and one death) dropped out during the past month. New members include Miss Spicer Jay (London), Surg Bishop, R.N. (Jersey), J. Williams (Cheltenham), J. S. Cricks (London), Prof. Dobranich (B. Aires), W. Benson (Southport), E. P. Airlie Dry (Bedford), Mrs. Sherard (Ashburton), Rev. E. Wootton (Faversham), M. Webb (Stoke Bishop), Bo. Oxchufwud (Amea), H. J. Coombe, (Greenwich), and V. Essayan (Constantinople). August packets will be back within a fortnight. Non-contributors wishing to see packets are requested to notify the Secretary. Applications for membership should include references to avoid loss of time and needless correspondence. Club sheets will be forwarded to members on demand. Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

HERTS. PHILATELIC SOCIETY. At a special meeting held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, December 6th, the proposed alterations and additions to the rules were carried unanimously. The expense for reprinting new rules was sanctioned. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: W. Brown as life member, C. D. Lord, W. H. Peckitt, J. C. Sidebotham as ordinary members, E. D. Bacon, Chas. J. Phillips, and W. A. S. Westoby as honorary members; W. G. Cook and W. Simpson were voted to the two vacant seats on the Committee.

At the close of business W. Simpson gave a display of his general collection and of some unique blocks of 1fr. France, 1853-6 issue. A vote of thanks to Mr. Simpson for his entertainment of members terminated the meeting.

The November packet of the Society contained 32 sheets valued at £614 14s. 8½d.

H. A. SLADE, Hon. Sec.
Ingleside, St. Albans.

P. J. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.**PRICE PER INSERTION :—**

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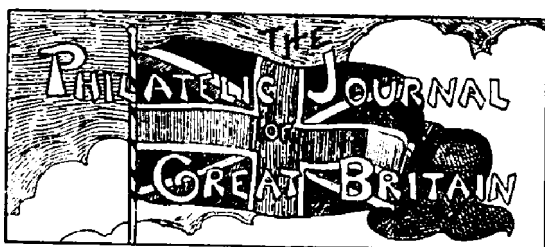
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Per Jahr M. 2 50 post frei.
Jede Nummer " 0 25 "

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE: Publishers of Philatelic Magazines exchanging with this Journal are requested in future to send one copy to the Editor, G. B. Duerst, Rolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



DECEMBER 15th, 1898.

**Imperial Penny
Postage
once more.**

joice at the fact.

Since the publication of our last number India and Ceylon have joined the Penny Postage Ocean Rate, and we can only 1c-

There is only one thought of regret and that is that our Australian Colonies cannot see their way to joining the rest of the Empire in establishing Imperial Penny Postage on Christmas Day.

A greater boon could not be bestowed upon the whole Empire, than to see it form a single penny postal district. Of course we are quite aware of the losses that will at first be incurred by such an institution by all the participators, but we maintain that such loss will only be transitory and will turn out the greatest gift that could have been conferred.

We quite admit the Australian Governments' argument that it would be anomalous to have an Imperial Penny letter rate, when the internal letter rate is higher. But apart from just reminding them that this anomaly exists already with regard to all printed matter and to post-cards we should like to point out that the high rate of postage for internal postal matter is an anomaly in itself which was only forced upon the various governments by circumstances, but which by now ought to have been abolished. It is said the whole loss the first year would be under £15,000 for seven colonies, a mere trifle.

We feel sure that the Australian Colonies before very long will join us in our endeavour to bind the people of this great Empire closer together than ever.

Last month we published a list of the classes and the awards of the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held at Manchester in July next year and this month we print the rules and regulations and the special medals.

The Exhibition, to which H.R.H. the Duke of York has graciously extended his patronage, is in the hands of a committee formed of members of the Manchester Philatelic Society, whose work philatelically might well be an example to other societies to follow. The committee has been exceedingly lucky in having such an enlightened City Council to grant them the use of such an admirable place as the City Art Gallery for the exhibition. A picture of this building was published in our last number.

We want specially to draw the attention of the general and medium collector to the following paragraph in the Prospectus:

In the scheme of the Exhibition the Committee wish to draw attention to the fact that whilst every provision has been made to secure keen competition amongst advanced specialists the interests of general collectors have been carefully protected. It is with the first object in view that more divisions have been made in the Prospectus than was the case in London, and for the latter purpose that certain favourite and most difficult countries have been introduced twice; in the first instance as a country complete, which the advanced specialists can

exhibit, and secondly after omitting the earlier and usually rarer issues, for the benefit of those who specialise in these countries but are not strong enough in such issues to compete with collectors of the first rank.

Including the special prizes upwards of 150 medals are now offered, and we trust will lead to a good competition. We understand that a good many exhibits are already entered, not only from collectors in our own country, but also from the Continent, and the United States.

We have no hesitation to recommend this exhibition to all our readers, and if they decide to send an exhibit we can assure them that they need not have the slightest fear for their treasures at the hands of the members of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

With this number our eighth **Ourselves.** volume concludes. Eight years is a very long time, and only very few philatelic journals can exist that length of time practically unchanged from the day of their birth. We suppose it is like in other instances, a survival of the fittest.

P.J.G.B., the magic letters. Who does not know them? All the world over they are synonymous and stand for the name of the most widely read philatelic monthly journal. There is hardly a philatelic paper that does not quote them. In order to still further advance our popularity and enlarge the circle of our readers we have made arrangements with the International Philatelic Society of Dresden, the largest of its kind in the world to supply every member with a copy of our Journal. For some time our printing bill has convinced us that our circulation is approaching that of some of our larger and older contemporaries, but we are certain that with our ninth volume we shall out-distance them all and stand proudly in the forefront, without having to take subterfuge to artificially inflate our circulation by guessing competition, division of prizes or gratis posting of copies.

Our advertiser is undoubtedly one of the very best known mediums for the sale of stamps and we should, if we had the space to spare astonish our readers by the flattering though unsolicited letters we have received not only from our advertisers but also from collectors all over the world.

In conclusion we wish all our readers a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and hope that the cheery hours they have spent with their Editor will be renewed in the next twelve months.

International Philatelic Exhibition, Manchester, 1899

Held under the auspices of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

Patron,
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

The following Societies have signified their approval:—

The Philatelic Society, London.
Internationaler Philatelistenverein, Dresden.
Société Française de Timbrologie, Paris.
Societa Filatelica Lombarda.
The Philatelic Society, India.
Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars, Amsterdam.
Birmingham Philatelic Society.
Bradford Philatelic Society.
Brighton Philatelic Society.
Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.
Herts Philatelic Society.
Leeds Philatelic Society.
Oxford Philatelic Society.
Plymouth Philatelic Society.
The Scottish Philatelic Society.
Sheffield Philatelic Society.
International Philatelic Union.

Executive Committee.—J. H. Abbott, F. Barratt, W. Dorning Beckton, A. Buxton, M. P. Castle, C. H. Coote, G. B. Duerst, D. S. Garson, O. Gillett, W. Grunewald, A. H. Harrison, J. E. Heginbottom, J. R. Hesketh, W. W. Munn, J. C. North, D. Ostara, T. Oxley, E. Petri, Vernon Roberts, N. Wanstall.

Chairman of Committee.—W. Dorning Beckton.

Hon. Treasurer.—Ernest Petri.

Hon. Secretary.—G. Fred H. Gibson.

The following members of the Executive Committee will undertake the correspondence in German—G. B. Duerst; Italian and Spanish—E. Petri; French—W. Grunewald.

Then follows a list of names of upwards of 140 well-known philatelists supporting the Exhibition. These hail from all parts of the Globe showing the wide interest taken by all serious philatelists.

PROSPECTUS.

Few pursuits have undergone greater changes or seen more extensive developments in recent times than that of Philately, which from being almost entirely monopolised thirty or forty years ago by schoolboys, now occupies the serious attention of collectors of all ages and all classes, in every part of the civilised world.

This was amply demonstrated by the general enthusiasm aroused by the London Exhibition of 1897, and as the unparalleled success of that undertaking convinces the members of the Manchester Philatelic Society that the time is fully ripe for one of a similar nature in this

City, they have decided, after careful consideration of ways and means, to hold an Exhibition of an International character in June next.

It will consist of specimens of the Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, Wrappers, etc., of the whole world, Proofs, Essays, and other objects of interest connected with Philately and the Postal Service, as well as Albums, Books, and Philatelic Appliances of every description.

It will be opened on Thursday, June 29th, 1899, and it is hoped that the numerous promises of support which the Committee have received from many eminent collectors at home and abroad, will be so augmented as to make the Exhibition thoroughly representative of Philately in all its phases.

The Committee have obtained the use of the Manchester City Art Gallery, which possesses the advantages of ample space and good light from above, without the risk of undue exposure of the rays of the sun, as well as a commanding position in a leading thoroughfare in the centre of the city, and is therefore in every way most suitable for an Exhibition of Stamps.

All the stamps will be shown under glass in locked or sealed frames and cases, and every possible precaution will be taken to ensure the security of the Exhibits, including the employment of day and night watchmen, but no personal responsibility will be undertaken by the Committee.

The provisions against risk by fire or theft are specially mentioned in the rules and regulations which follow, and to these the attention of intending exhibitors is particularly drawn.

Special arrangements will be made for the passage through the Customs of exhibits from foreign countries without risk of damage.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public for one week, a charge being made for admission, which will afford a better opportunity for supervision by the members of the Committee, (two of whom at least will always be in attendance during the time that the Exhibition is so open), thus securing additional safety.

The exhibits will be returned to their owners as soon as possible after the close of the exhibition.

To facilitate the work of the Committee and to assist them in the preparation of the Official Catalogue, exhibitors are earnestly requested to send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible before the date stipulated in the regulations.

In the scheme of the exhibition the Committee wish to draw attention to the fact that whilst every provision has been made to secure keen competition amongst advanced specialists, the interests of general collectors have been carefully protected. It is with the first object in view that more divisions have been made in the Prospectus than was the case in London, and for the latter purpose that certain favourite and most difficult countries have been introduced twice; in the first instance as a country complete,

which the advanced specialists can exhibit, and secondly, after omitting the earlier and usually rarer issues, for the benefit of those who specialise in these countries but are not strong enough in such issues to compete with collectors of the first rank.

The exhibition will 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., III. must be mounted on cards 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 by 9 inches or $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and, if desired, cards measuring $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches can be supplied on application to the Secretary at a trifling cost. The sizes in centimetres will be $25\frac{1}{2}$ by $22\frac{3}{4}$ or $24\frac{1}{2}$ by $28\frac{1}{5}$. The size of the frames will be 40 inches by 36 inches (inside measurement), so that each frame will carry 16 sheets 10 inches by 9 inches, and 12 sheets $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

2.—A charge for space will be made on the following scale:—

For each frame or part of frame occupied in Classes I. and II. ...	4s.
For each exhibit in Class III. ...	5s.
For each album or volume shown in Classes IV., V., VI., VIII., and IX. ...	5s.
For each exhibit in Class X. ...	5s.
Class XI. Charge will be made according to nature and size of exhibit.	

(minimum charge, 2s. 6d.)

Class VII. No charge will be made.

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 in any event 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, 1899, on the accompanying form.

4.—All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 5th and 8th June, 1899, addressed to the Hon. Sec. of the Exhibition, at the Safe Deposit Company, Chapel Walks, Manchester. 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 their being insufficient space available for showing the whole.

6.—All exhibits entered for competition must be *bona-fide* the property of the exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in 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. No exhibit can be removed before the close 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 are 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.

The following Special Prizes will also be awarded:—

Manchester Philatelic Society.—One gold and one silver medal for the two best exhibits in Class II. shown by a Philatelist resident out of the British Isles.

One silver medal to the Society whose members figure most numerous in the list of exhibitors.

The Philatelic Society, London.—One gold medal for the finest Special Collection of any one country, having regard to the difficulty in forming it, apart from the monetary value.

One silver medal for the best special or general collection shown by a lady.

Herts. Philatelic Society.—One silver medal for the best exhibit by a member of the Herts. Philatelic Society in Class II.

Leeds Philatelic Society.—One silver medal for the best exhibit shown by a member of the Leeds Philatelic Society.

Mr. H. A. Stamford (President of the Bradford Philatelic Society).—One silver medal for the best exhibit shown by a member of the Bradford Philatelic Society.

Mr. W. T. Wilson (President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society).—One silver and one bronze medal for the two best exhibits shown by a member of the Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Mr. J. H. Abbott.—One silver medal for the best exhibit from Scotland.

One silver medal for the best exhibit from Ireland.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton (President of the Manchester Philatelic Society).—One gold medal for the most meritorious exhibit amongst those which have gained a silver medal in the open competition in Class II.

One silver medal for the most meritorious exhibit amongst those which have gained a bronze medal in the open competition in Class II.

Mr. William Brown.—One silver and one bronze medal for the two best collections of stamps issued since 1890, and shown in Class IV., Division 3.

Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.—One gold medal for the best exhibit of West Indies.

One silver medal for the best exhibit in Class IV., shown by an exhibitor under 21.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt.—One gold and one silver medal for the two most meritorious exhibits, regard being paid primarily to the question of condition, in Class III.

One gold and one silver medal for the two most meritorious exhibits in Class I.

Mr. Ernest Petri.—One silver and one bronze medal for the two best exhibits shown by a lady resident within a radius of 15 miles from the Manchester Royal Exchange.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.—One gold and one silver medal for the two best collections of Australian stamps.

One silver and one bronze medal for the two best collections shown by a youth under 21 in Class IV., in an album of English manufacture.

Mr. Vernon Roberts.—One gold medal for the best exhibit shown in Class II., Division 1

One silver medal for the best exhibit of St. Lucia.

One silver medal for the best exhibit from Wales.

Mr. George H. Callf.—One Silver medal for the best exhibit of Sydney views.

Mr. Adolf Rosenberg.—One silver medal for the best exhibit shown by a German resident in Germany.

Mr. Thomas Beckton.—One silver medal for the best exhibit by a member of the Manchester Philatelic Society failing to obtain a medal in the open competition.

One silver medal for the best exhibit in Class II., Division 5.

Mr. Arthur H. Harrison.—One silver medal for the best collection of either Sweden, Norway or Denmark and Iceland, shown in Class II., Division 2, D., by an Exhibitor resident in any of these countries.

Mr. G. Fred H. Gibson.—One silver medal for the best exhibit in Classes I. or II., shown by a member of a Provincial Philatelic Society (Manchester excluded).

Mr. D. Ostara.—One silver medal for the most meritorious exhibit of Adhesives on entire shown in Class IV.

Mr. G. B. Duerst.—One silver and one bronze medal for the two best exhibits shown by an exhibitor resident within a radius of 20 miles of the Manchester Royal Exchange, and not a member of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

Two silver and two bronze medals will be placed at the disposal of the judges, to award all or any as they think fit to exhibitors whose exhibits display the most Philatelic knowledge, regard being had to individual research.

Any further special medals which may be offered to and accepted by the Executive Committee will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

Straits Settlements.

by R. S. Richardson.

(Read before the Scottish Philatelic Society).

If you ask where the Straits Settlements are situated, probably nine out of twelve people (presuming they know anything of them at all, and this is not likely unless they are interested in the shipping trade), will probably answer, "Oh, they lie in the extreme south of Asia, in that portion of the Globe known as 'Farther India.'" In fact this important British colony, situated on, or in proximity to the Strait of Malacca, which took us, from 1785 to 1819 to fully acquire, and which comprises Wellesley, Malacca, and the islands of Penang and Singapore, with an area of 1,472 square miles, and a mixed population of 598,000 souls, to which must be added the Native States of Bangkok, Johor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Sungei-Ujong, bound to them by treaties is really to most of us a "terra incognita."

Even its capital Singapore, though a large coaling station, and of great importance in the China trade, with a population of 139,000 souls, is little known.

Even the compilers of advanced Philatelic catalogues seem to have passed Straits Settlements by, and paid them little attention. It is true, that some admirable articles from Major Evans, and others have appeared from time to time in the "Monthly Journal," and the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," but they have all been about the Native Protectorate States, which have, in my opinion, had far too much attention, and more than they deserve.

Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury (a distinguished member of our own Society) published in 1894 a very valuable and exhaustive reference list on these same Native Protected States, but the stamps of "Straits Settlements" themselves have been rather neglected, and this seems strange as the many surcharges they have, seem to me to be well worthy of attention.

It was not till September 1867 that they got their first issue. This consisted of the 1865 and 1866 stamps of India, watermarked Elephant's head, surcharged with a crown, and value in cents, and consisting of:

1½ cents. in red, on ½ anna, blue.

2 cents. in red, on 1 anna brown.

3 cents. in blue, on 1 anna brown.

4 cents. in black, on 1 anna brown.

6 cents. in violet, on 2 annas yellow.

8 cents. in green, on 2 annas yellow.

12 cents. in red, on 4 annas green.

24 cents. in blue, on 8 annas rose.

32 cents. in black, on 2 annas yellow.

The question of the value of these cents. is worth attention. Scott values them 100 cents., as equal to 60 cents. American money, the same as the 100 cents of Hong Kong and Shanghai. In the catalogue for advanced collectors, just being brought out, 100 cents to 1 dollar, are valued at 55 cents. U.S., currency. But our own great standard Authority Stanley Gibbons Limited, for many years have valued them 100 cents at 4s. 6d. or 4d. more than the U.S. dollar, this seems worth attention.

I hardly think stamp collectors value this issue as they ought, they are certainly rare, rarer than collectors think.

Years ago, I wrote to a friend in Singapore, asking him, if possible, to buy for me a complete set of this issue, and also some surcharges which I could not get here. Armed with my list he went to the post office, and got laughed at. He was told, they were unattainable, that every one collected stamps, and English and American agents had bought them all up, years before, and making further enquiries he found this to be the case, all his friends collected stamps, and Scott's catalogue was the favourite in Singapore.

The advanced collector's catalogue gives a provision issue of 1867 (on the Authority of Major Evans) it is the 1½ cents stamp, with the "three half" erased, and a figure 2 added in ink, but this is not noticed by either Scott or Gibbons.

In January, 1868 a new issue came out, typographed (portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper. The 2, 4, and 6 cents. are of one

type; the 8, 12, and 24 cents are of another type, and the 32, and 96 cents. of still another, perforated 14 watermarked crown and C.C.

- 2 cents, brown.
- 4 cents, rose.
- 6 cents, lilac.
- 6 cents, violet.
- 8 cents, yellow.
- 8 cents, yellow orange.
- 12 cents, blue.
- 24 cents, green.
- 32 cents, vermilion.
- 96 cents, slate.

You all know, this issue well, a bold, striking set of stamps. In the 2, 4, and 6 cents, it seems to me that two dies and a retouched die have been used. And to show this clearly, I have mounted four specimens of the 4 cents rose and carmine. In the first the mouth is open, and the lower lip comes as far forward as the upper, in numbers 2 and 3 the mouth is certainly more closed, and the shading of the lower lip much more marked, in number 4 carmine, the retouched die is shown. The lower lip has been worn, and the graver has been used coarsely to bring this lip again into prominence.

In the first stamp again, the right side of the neck is very slightly cut away by the circle containing the label "Straits Settlements Postage." in number 4 the neck is untouched, though the circle certainly comes very near it.

In 1873 the 30 cents claret made its first appearance, typographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.C.

In 1879 we have another provisional issue on the stamps of 1858-73, viz.,

- 5 cents. on 4 cents. ro e.
- 5 cents. on 8 cents orange (4 varieties), and 7 cents. on 32 cents orange-red, these surcharges being in two lines and in black. (1880-81)

In 1880 the 30 cents stamp of the issue of 1873 was surcharged in black with new value 10 cents. This surcharge is complex, and many varieties exist. Stanley Gibbons gives 4 types of the numeral only which they draw very badly, and so perplex, rather than help the student. Scott also gives 4 types of this surcharge (much clearer drawn), they both seem to omit what I call my No. 2. I show 9 stamps of this surcharge to illustrate what I call 5 types.

No. 1, (S.G. No. 19 and Scott's 1), has very thick black letters, the O is a big, thick circle all round, and the "One" is thick all over, sloping projection, stem, and base.

Nos. 2 and 3 have still thick black letters, same as No. 1, but thinner.

No. 4 (a pair S. G. No. 17 and Scott's 2), letters still thinner, very marked in the "One" where the sloping projection, and the basis have become a hair line only.

Nos. 5 and 6 called the "One" type, S. G. No. 18 and Scott's 4), the letter "One" being slightly larger than the O. The O is changed, being still thick at the sides, but a fine line top and bottom.

Nos. 7 and 8 (S. G. No. 16 and Scott's

3), thin letters, the type most commonly met with.

In April 1880, another provisional issue made its appearance.

The same as the preceding provisional issue (with all its complex types), but with the addition of the word "Cents" (in two types large and small) below the numeral 10. So if you like you can add 8, or as I class them, 10 more varieties of this ugly, but rare surcharge to your collection. I have dwelt long on this surcharge, and I fear bored you, but I found it difficult myself to master and thought the explanation I could give might be of use to some of the society.

In 1881 came another provisional surcharge, with new value, in black, 10 cents on 6 cents lilac 12 cents on 12 cents blue (3 types).

In 1882. Two more regular stamps were issued the 5 cents, purple brown and 10 cents slate. Both are getting scarce. The 5 cents is priced by Scott at 6s. and by Gibbons at 7s. 6d., but I think it much underpriced. I have looked out for it, but see very few, it was superseded by the 5 cents blue in 1883, and with the exception of the 96 cents slate perforated 12½, which came out at the close of 1882 was the last stamp watermarked C. and CC. issued.

In 1882 a new issue came out, watermarked C. and C.A., perforated 14. consisting of 2 cents brown (September, 1882), 4 cents rose (June 1882) 6 cents violet and lilac (September 1882). 8 cents yellow and yellow orange (September 1882), and 10 cents slate (end of 1882).

In August, 1883 more stamps came out to help to make the C.A. issue complete, viz., 2 cents rose and carmine, 4 cents brown, 5 cents blue, 12 cents violet-brown and red-brown, 24 cents green. But this issue was not complete till 1891 the 32 cents orange coming in 1887, the 96 cents slate in 1888, and the 30 cents claret in 1891. The short time the 2 cents brown and the 4 cents rose were in use (from June and September, 1882, till August, 1883) will make these C.A. stamps rare, and I would advise any collector who has not yet procured a specimen to do so as soon as possible.

I have now brought the stamps down to quite a recent date, and think it unnecessary to take up your attention longer with them. The C.A. surcharges are simple and are fully shown, and described in any recent catalogue.

I fear I must have taxed your patience long enough. I know the paper is dry, it must needs be so, but if it has helped any member in the least, its purpose is answered. It is discursive, and if it leads to any discussion, and so helps to pass away the evening it has done all that was required.

The Tapping Collection.

We thank Mr. E. D. Bacon for the information that the stamps on view at the British Museum have again been changed.

The following are now exhibited:—

Spain, issues from Jan. 1st, 1873, and France issues down to Oct., 1862.

The great interest Mr. Tapling took in the stamps of the latter country is well known, consequently the show of French stamps is extremely fine.

New Leaves To Cut.

REFERENCE OF RAILWAY LETTER POST STAMPS.—By H. L'Estrange Ewen. First Edition 1898. 33 pp., 1s.

Railway Letter Stamps seem to have come to stay and the latest work or we should say guide has just been issued. We hardly think there is a collector of British stamps, who has not a few in his collection, and to these the present guide will be a valuable adjunct, because so far very little was known with regard to these stamps.

From a perusal of this guide we find that

44	railway companies in	England
12	"	"
11	"	Scotland
28	"	Ireland

have issued such stamps, which were mostly printed by McCorquodale and Co., Waterlow and Sons, Sealy, Bryers, and Walker, and Bemrose. Most of the stamps were lithographed, though a few were printed from steel plates. 24 full size illustrations show the various types and the special points of difference between the work of the various printing firms.

Prices evidently cannot yet be fixed properly as the reader is referred to Mr. Ewen's "Weekly Circular" where all quotations will appear.

The work is clearly printed on good paper and we can recommend the acquisition of it to all interested in these stamps. They will never equal the popularity of postage stamps, yet no specialist of British stamps will have a complete collection without including them.

CATALOGUE ILLUSTRE DE TIMBRES-POSTE.—By Gelli and Tani. 413 pp., price £3.00

The second edition of this catalogue is undoubtedly a great improvement on the first and still more so on the one issued by Barbarin, of which it is the successor.

The alphabetical order has been followed, which in our opinion should never be deviated from in any catalogue. The surcharges have been illustrated in their original sizes, the addition of illustrations showing the serpentine perforations of Finland is excellent, and done for the first time in any catalogue. Most of the illustrations are plain and clear, the paper thin and good, and the printing carefully done and black.

Belgium and France are admirably treated, all the various papers and perforations are detailed and for these countries alone the cata-

logue is worth the money to a specialist. South Bulgaria is in a very incomplete state, only 26 varieties being listed. In Canada the 3d. red *rouletted* is omitted. In Chile the large fiscal stamps were permitted to be used for franking letters at two different periods and should be chronicled as such, the prices for used specimens showing a wide margin. Spain is well treated, the various papers being listed. Why the inverted swan of Western Australia is omitted we cannot say. The United States of America are done extremely well, illustrations of all the types being added. In Greece the 10 and 20l. of the Early Athens prints without figures on the back are omitted, also the unpaids with inverted centre. Luxemburg is well treated, and nearly complete, so is Modena, the various errors of which are fully illustrated. Holland also is well up to the mark, and will form an admirable guide to any specialist. We have no hesitation in recommending the catalogue especially for those, who collect the countries we have pointed out as excellent.

STANLEY GIBBONS' PRICE CATALOGUE,

1899. Part 1, British Empire. †

Just as we go to press we have received a copy of this universally used publication. The get up is similar to the last edition but the paper is a little thinner hence the volume, though containing over 70 pages more than formerly, is not so bulky.

There are numerous additional illustrations including, of course, new issues, and also, what will be appreciated we are sure, all the various varieties of British stamps.

The lists are arranged as in the last edition, but Bangkok is given a head to itself after Bahamas. New issues are, of course, included and the catalogue is brought up to date.

Now as to the most important part of the list, namely the *prices*. These have been very much reduced in many cases, we should think taking everything all round quite an average of 15 per cent. In many cases, especially West Indies which we have looked through, the reductions amount to from 5 per cent. to as much as 50 per cent. Nevis, in particular, has had with 6 exceptions, every stamp lowered. Other West Indian Isles show smaller reductions, and in fact, nearly every country is the same. Great Britain with very few exceptions have had the prices brought down, and we think rightly. The 1d., die ii., watermark small crown, perforated 16 and 14 are priced 3s., and 2s. 6d. respectively, this we think is too much as from our experience we doubt if they are scarcer than die i., perforated 16. The 2d., 1840, (no lines) might, we think be higher than 1s., good copies being more difficult to get hold of than formerly.

†Stanley Gibbons' Ltd., 391, Strand, London, post free 2/3, or of the Publishers.

REVENUE STAMP ALBUM *, by W. Morley and F. G. C. Lundy. Vol. 1. Antigua to India.

We have received a copy of this work specially got up for fiscal collectors. It is similar in size and get up to the well known Imperial Albums, and will make a good continuation of them for those who do not confine themselves to postage stamps only. The spaces are on one side of the page only with the dates, watermarks and perforations at the commencement of the set, the opposite page being blank. There is no description of the type or design which, without a handy catalogue, will be of some hindrance to beginners and even to others who may have dabbled in fiscals for some years without going very deeply in for them. The volume before us contains spaces for the fiscals issued by British Colonies, Antigua to India (no native states), and without Great Britain and contains 170 pages of spaces so that there must be a good field for the collector.

We do not know how many fiscal collectors there are in England, or if they are increasing, but the album should help at any rate to make the numbers of those who just simply dabbled in fiscals collect seriously. In any case the enterprise of the publisher deserves to be successful and we look forward to further volumes to complete not only Colonial but foreign fiscals, and those of Great Britain.

* Published by W. Morley, 15, Brownhill Gardens, Hither Green, Catford, London.

Forgeries.

Sicily, 1859 issue. 2 grane.

Good forgeries of the above have lately been seen. The principal point of difference is the figure 2, which is too small in the forgeries. The lines and letters are too thin and the colour too deep.

From the *Postwertzeichen*.



DECEMBER, 1898, 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 fourteen days, be duly elected. The entrance fee, 2s. 6d. and subscription, 5s., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant.

The Hon. Sec. hopes to receive a good list of nomination for membership for publication in next report.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Major I. G. Adamson, Cloona Mahon, Collooney, Co. Sligo, Ireland.

B. Tomlin, Penrhyn House, Llandaff.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks The Stamp Collectors' Journal, from Messrs. Nunn, Graves, and Co., Ltd. The Annual Report from the Birmingham Society. Any Donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

NOTICES.

The second Meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, November 16th, when there were present, the President Mr. H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), and Messrs. J. E. Joselin, Dr. Marx, H. Thompson, W. Hadlow, C. T. Reed, and the Hon. Sec. The President displayed his unique collection of the Stamps of Bolivia, which together with the valuable information he imparted, regarding the stamps of this country, afforded much inter-

est and pleasure to those present. At the next meeting on December 14 (which will have been held when this is in print), Dr. Marx will read his Paper on Linguistic Studies in connection with Stamps, and on Wednesday, January 18, Mr. C. Forbes will give a Display and Paper on Persia. Members are referred to November report for remainder of programme. Those members who have not yet paid their subscriptions are requested to do so without further delay, and so avoid their names appearing in the list of those dropped for non-payment of dues which will have to appear in next month's report. The annual list of members, etc., is in the press, and will be in the hands of all members before the close of the year. The subjoined announcement of the death of an esteemed member of the Society of some years standing is made with much regret.

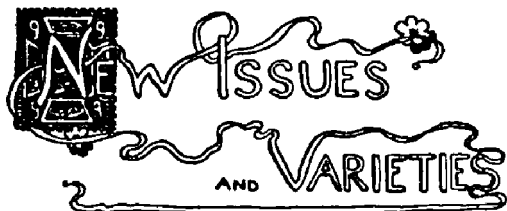
THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
December 10th, 1898.

DEATH.

SWAINSON.—On November 7th, at 1, All Saints-villas, Cheltenham, Captain Arthur Lake Swainson, Royal Engineers, in his 35th year.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The 2½d. has appeared with the Jubilee line round the pane.

Messrs. Buhl have found the 1d. 'GOVT.'—'PARCELS' with the surcharge inverted.

Bahamas. The latest printing of the 1/- is in a blue-green shade.

British South Africa. The *Monthly Journal* notes two more values of the new issue small sized stamps somewhat similar to the first issue but with figure of value in upper corners. Wove paper, perforated 14½.

6d. lilac.

1/- ochre.

Canada. The Postmaster-General has designed a stamp for the Imperial Penny Postage, which comes into force on Christmas Day. It is of the oblong Jubilee shape and has a Map of the World with the British Empire coloured red. We look forward and wonder how the stamp will look.

Ceylon. A fresh value is announced by the *Timbre Poste*. Large square size, watermarked Crown C.C., perforated 14.

2r. 50c. violet on red.

India. *Cochin.* The *P.J. of India* illustrates the new set for this State. The designs vary but have the figure of value in the centre surrounded by a circle or oval with inscriptions. There is also a Post Card with a similar stamp in right upper corner and ornamental heading with native inscription. The stamps are printed on very in-

ferior thin white wove paper with a watermark of some kind and are perforated 12 and gummed. The card is on thickish cream wove paper. Mr. W. T. Wilson also sends us a copy of the 3 pies.

½ puttan green.

1 " pink.

2 " purple.

3 pies blue.

P.C. 2 pies black on cream.

Deccan. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the ½a. in colour of the 2a., but whether this is an error or a fancy impression is not decided.

Jhind. The 1r. has appeared surcharged 'SERVICE.'

1r. black on carmine and green.

New South Wales. It is said that the 2½d. has been printed in blue to comply with the Postal Union decision.

2½d. blue.

Queensland. It is also said that the 2½d. has appeared with head on white ground with figures of value on all four corners. This will only be in use a short time, as it is intended to print the stamp in carmine on blue paper as soon as a supply of paper is received

2½d. carmine, figures in four corners.

Sierra Leone. The *I.B.J.* notes the following:—

E. 2½d. ultramarine on white laid. size 133 x 106 mm

W. ½d. green on straw, size 125 x 298 mm.

Straits. Of the type of the 50c. there has been issued with usual watermark and perforation.

50c. yellow and carmine.

Selangor. Stamps of the value of 8c. and 50c. of the current type and colours has been in circulation some time.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. The *M.J.* chronicles what appears to be a Registration Stamp of the 1893 issue. It has solid ground like Type 18 of Catalogue, but inscriptions like type 21.

Registration 2ab. black on magenta.

Belgium. We hear that the 50c. grey is only on sale at one or two offices. It was not intended to be sold at all until the stock of the old colour had been used up. The *T.P.* informs us that the colour has already been changed to black. The shade of the 2c. has also been changed from chocolate-brown

2c. reddish-brown.

50c. black.

Brazil. We have received a copy of the 100r. Journal Stamp of the issue of May, 1889, surcharged diagonally in three lines '200'—'1898'—'200' so as to cover the original figures of value.

Journal 200 in black on 100r. lilac.

China. The remainder of the values have been issued printed by Messrs. Waterlow. The stamps are perforated in the usual way, measuring anything and everything.

4c. brown.

20c. lake-red.

30c. rose.

50c. green.

Ecuador. By a slip we chronicled two Envelopes of 2 and 3c. last month. They should be Wrappers.

The limit of weight of the Pneumatic Post having been increased (from last July 1st) the notice printed on the back of the Letter Cards has been blocked out by black lines

Pn. L.C. 50c. black on blue.

Germany. *South West Africa.* The current stamps and Post Cards now have the surcharge reading 'Deutsch—Sudwestafrika' in two words instead of in three words 'Deutsch—Sudwest—Afrika.'

Guatemala. The following Fiscal has been surcharged 'CORREOS'—'NACIONALES.'

1c. deep blue, carmine surch.

The 2c. on 1c. blue mentioned last month has the surcharge in carmine, and the stamp is large square in shape. The 2c. on 1c. lilac has the surcharge in black, and the shape is upright narrow rectangular.

The 5c. Envelopes have also been surcharged with a large figure of value over the posthorn in the centre of the stamp, a star on either side over the old figure of value and the word 'CENTAVOS' in a curve over the old value at bottom.

E. 2c. in black on 5c. blue.
6c. " " 5c. "

Honduras. Another value of the locomotive set exists in addition to those already mentioned.

2c. orange.

Italy. The 11. Postage Due Stamp has appeared with the figure of value in carmine.

Mexico. *Mekeel's Weekly* adds to the set on unwatermarked paper the

15c. blue-green.

Peru. Messrs. Williams and Co. send us an Envelope franked with the 5c. Postage Due surcharged 'DEFICIT,' thus doing duty as a postage stamp. They inform us it was allowed to be used for a few days owing to the supply of the regular 5c. running short.

Portugal. *Macao.* The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 1avo on 5r. of 1894, with the surcharge inverted.

Russia. The *J.P.* chronicles a letter sheet composed of two sheets measuring 213 x 300 mm. Three sides are blank for the letter and the fourth is reserved for the address. This side has impressed upper right corner a stamp of 7k. current type, and at left upper corner a pelican and young. Inscriptions in Russian above 'This letter sheet is sold everywhere for 5 kop.'—'closed letter'—'with advertisements,' at the bottom in red also in Russian is 'The net receipts are for the profit of the Foundling Hospitals established by the Empress Marie.' The pelican and young are the arms of the Hospitals, which were founded by the wife of Paul 1st.

L.S. 7k. blue.

Salvador. Messrs. Bogert have the following stamps of the 1897 issue surcharged 'FRANQUEO'—'OFICIAL' in a small oval.

1c. Exhibition Stamps
Off. 1c. rose, blue, gold, and green, surch. in black.

5c. " " " " " "
On Registration Stamps. " " " "
10c. dark blue, red surch.
10c. carmine-brown, black surch.
On Registration Return Receipt Stamp.
5c. green, black surch.

Servia. The *I.B.J.* has received a double card with the halves separated by perforation. One half has a stamp of 10p. only.

P.C. 10+10p. carmine on buff, size 164 x 124 mm.

Spain. *Fernando Po.* We have received copies of the large Timbre Movil fiscal stamp surcharged vertically reading upwards 'HABILITADO'—'PARA'—'CORREO 15c.'—'DE PESO.' The surcharge is in blue.

Also a similar surcharge but reading 'HABILITADO', etc., in black.

15c. in black on 10c. green, Fiscal, 'HABILITADO.'
15c. in black on 10c. " " 'HABILITADO.'

Porto Rico. The stamp mentioned last month surcharged diagonally 2m. rose, 1870, should be 1890. The American papers throw great doubt on these diagonal surcharges, saying they have been prepared by a speculator. They point

out that in the stamps that were advertised to be sold by auction no copies of the 1890 issue were included.

We see we have not mentioned the following with the 'IMPUESTO'—'DE GUERRA' surcharge.

5c. in carmine on 1m. blue.

The *T.P.* illustrates another, and we hope final surcharge 'HABILITADO'—'7'—'OCTUBRE'—'1898.' This being the last day of Spanish Government. The following is the list and the number surcharged.

4m. violet, carmine surch. (1896), 10,000.
1m. brown. " " " 5,000.
2m. green. " " " 5,000.
4m. blue-green, black surch. " 2,000.
5c. green. " " " 1,500.
8c. brown, carmine surch. (1891), 1,000.
10c. rose, black surch. " 1,000.
20c. violet, carmine surch. " 700.
40c. salmon, black surch. (1896), 100.
80c. black, carmine surch. " 150.

United States. The Post Card mentioned last month ladies' size, measures 125 x 75 mm., and has a companion of the same size.

P.C. 2c. blue on buff.

Uruguay. The 1c. bistre has been seen with the surcharge inverted.

The 1c. and 5c. Commemorative stamps of 1895 have received the same surcharge, and also two of the current values. The Permanent ½c. has been issued with figure of value (5 mils) in centre of a horseshoe.

1c. in red on 1c. black and lilac.
1c. " " 5c. blue.
1c. in black on 2c. blue.
1c. in red on 7c. green.
5m. carmine pink.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Gibraltar. *Morocco.* According to the *M.J.*, there has been a fresh supply of the Gibraltar stamps surcharged, and the broken 'A' has been replaced, and no longer occurs.

China. We have a sheet of the Waterloo printed 1c. with the horizontal row of perforations missing between rows one and two of the stamps thus forming vertical pairs imperf. between.

Hawaii. The *A.J.P.* notes a vertical pair of the 5c. ultramarine, 1882 issue, imperf. horizontally.

Salvador. The *A.J.P.* notes that all the 1897 issue come on unwatermarked paper, and the 1, 2, 10, 12, and 30c on paper watermarked with cap of liberty.

The 1897 3c. Post Card is also noted as existing with double impression on the reverse.

Auction Reports.

The following have held sales since last report:—
Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Nov. 1st 2nd, and 3rd.

Mr. HADLOW, 137th sale, Nov. 14th.

Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Nov. 15th and 16th.
CENTRAL PHILATELIC CLUB, 1st sale, Nov. 21st.

Messrs. BUHL & Co., 50th sale, Nov. 22nd and 23rd.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL and COOPER, 118th sale, Nov. 24th and 25th.

Messrs. CHEVBLEY and Co., 137th sale, Nov. 26th.

Mr. HADLOW, 138th sale, Nov. 28th.

Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Nov. 29th and 30th.

" OSTARA and DARLOW, 3rd sale, Nov. 30th (Manchester).

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL and COOPER, 119th sale, Dec. 8th and 9th.

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE, 9th and 10th sales, Dec. 8th and 9th (Birmingham).



DECEMBER 15, 1898.

Philately on the Continent.

Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung—Leipzig.

DENMARK.

From a very good article on the dates of issues and the shades of the early issues of Denmark by Justice Lindenberg, we cull the following interesting particulars:

Regarding the colour nearly every handbook differs in naming the shade of 4 Rigsbank skilling of the I. issue, mostly only two shades are given, chocolate brown and yellow brown. Ruse mentions eight shades in his work: dark brown, brown, reddish brown, chocolate brown, light chocolate brown, yellow brown, light grey brown, and chestnut brown. Moens says: brun, brun foncé, brun-rouge, and bistre. Collin and Calman give deep brown and yellow brown.

The chocolate brown is the older issue of the two, the light brown shade in the 4 R.B. sk. only coming into use in 1854. About 600 stamps on entires were gone through and from these it was proved conclusively that the chocolate brown shade was in use even at the beginning of 1855, whereas no light brown stamps could be found with earlier obliterations than April, 1854. Of course it is not absolutely certain that stamps of the darker shade were obtainable at the post offices in the beginning of 1855, as a small discount was allowed when 100 stamps or more were bought at one time. The chestnut shade is the rarest of all seems to have been used only in October and November, 1854. All the Danish stamps of this period seem to have been printed in small numbers, as otherwise the multitude of shades is hardly explicable.

If the 4 R.B. sk. light brown was issued only in 1854 it is quite impossible for the 4s. of the next issue with dotted ground to have been issued already in November, 1853, which is the date according to Ruse, Moens, etc. Rosenkranz says this stamp was issued in November, 1854, and this date would seem right. The earliest obliteration found by the writer was 13 December, 1854, Altona, while the earliest Copenhagen postmark was 14 April, 1855.

Concerning the shades of this value the earli-

est seems to have been light chestnut brown, after a few months in 1855, according to an official notice dated 21 February, 1855, the colour was changed to light yellow brown. Early 1856 a darker tone appeared which was again altered to the lighter shade end of the same year. In 1857 and 1858 the tone is deeper and fuller and more orange.

The earliest postmarks on the 4s. on wavy ground are 25 April, 1858, and 17 May, 1858, so that the usually given date of issue 1858 seems correct.

The writer thinks, however, that the stamps have been printed indiscriminately from both plates, the one with dotted as well as the one with wavy background, until the first were worn to such a degree, that good specimens could no longer be obtained.

SOUTH BULGARIA.

A further interesting paper by *Ruhland* deals with the various lion surcharges on the South Bulgarian stamps and is in consequence of the large quantities of these stamps which have been offered lately.

The writer obtained in 1885 direct from the post office at Philippopol a number of specimens and on comparing these with the stamps offered at present came to the conclusion that they were forgeries, but so well executed, that only the greatest attention to every detail in the surcharge would prevent losses.

For the guidance of our readers we will give the principal points of the genuine surcharges.

I. type (small lion). The crown does not touch the head, so that the three gems in the lower rim are distinctly visible. The first paw has three claws pointing towards the head. The second paw has four claws, the last of which points downwards. The third paw has also four claws, the fourth claw being quite small. The fourth paw has also four claws, the fourth being still further back than in the third paw. The tail consists of two curved lines and ends in a thick tuft of hair. The lion is not straight.

II. Type (large lion). The crown touches the head, consequently the lower rim is not visible. All the paws have only three claws. In the first paw the third claw is more distanced than the others and points downwards. The second

paw is similar. In the third paw the second and third claw point downwards. In the fourth paw the third claw is shorter than the others. The tail is more curved, the end longer and thicker. The lion is nearly upright.

III. Type. The first letter of the inscription has a round O and is a little higher than the last (A). Crown and head are smaller than in type I. and II., the crown looks much narrower. The claws of the first paw are deeply cut. The third claw of the second paw is quite distant from the others. The fourth paw has only two claws. The tail is much smaller and consist of a single curved line.

IV. Type. The first letter of the inscription is oval, and all the letters are a little larger. The crown is also larger. The claws of the first paw are wide apart, the third claw of the second paw is shorter, the fourth paw has again three claws. The tail is further away and has a good tuft.

All the four types have been imitated, and the forger has worked so well that most of the little peculiarities can be found.

The best means to find out whether the stamps are forgeries are the measurements.

I. Type. Length from the cross of the crown to the last claw of the fourth paw original 14½ mm., forged, 15 mm.

II. Type. The genuine lion is 16 mm high, the forgery 15 mm.

III. Type. The genuine surcharge has a thicker line than the forgery. The genuine lion is 10 mm. broad, whereas the forgery is only 9 mm.

IV. Type. The width of the whole surcharge is 16 mm. in the genuine, 15 mm. in the forgery.

The genuine surcharge is always deep black are brilliant, the forged surcharge often greyish and dull. For the blue surcharge the same colour has been used, though more oil seems to have been used in the manufacture of the colour as the paper is often stained.

The genuine surcharges are put on anyhow, sometimes on the slant, sometimes even inverted. The forged surcharges are all straight and even.

Le Courier des Timbres-Poste.—St. Etienne.

HAYTI.

From a letter by one of the subscribers of the above journal we take the following list of errors of Hayti, issue, 1896-7.

"I have found two stamps of 1 cent. used, of which one is rouletted *en scie* on the left, and the other on the right, the 2 cent. used, rouletted *en scie* on the right, the 7 cent., unused rouletted *en scie* on the right, pin perforated on the left."

"Besides I have noticed the following stamps imperforate either horizontally or vertically:—
1 cent., used, imperf. vertically.
1 cent., unused, imperf. horizontally.
7 cents., unused, imperf. horizontally.
7 cents., unused, imperf. vertically.

7 cents., unused, twice perforated once in the middle.

3 cents., unused, imperf. vertically.

3 cents., unused imperf. vertically and pin perf. horizontally.

"In the printing I have found so far the following errors:

"In the 20 cents., the U of Republique has one unstroke much longer than the other, this applies also to the same stamp surcharged 2 cents. in red, of which stamp only about 400 have been issued. The T of Hayti on the 1 cent. looks like a cross, the down stroke being prolonged so as to cross the top stroke."

"The watermark R.H. of the 1898 issue I have found inverted."

Philately in the States.

The Metropolitan Philatelist—New York

There is hardly a war, that does not add to the number of stamps to be collected. In some instances stamps of new designs are created in other instances the existing stamps are simply surcharged. The latter case has happened in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and we recommend a study of the following interesting paper by J. M. Andreini to all collectors especially to those making the study of Spain and Colonies their favourite task.

War stamps have always had a great fascination for the philatelic student and will as a rule command in time good prices on account of the limited period they could be used.

EMERGENCY ISSUES OF CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

A non-philatelic friend in San Juan, Puerto Rico, has just sent me a lot of provisional stamps which I have great pleasure in showing to you to-night as a souvenir of the outgoing regime.

I have not been able to find all the stamps duly chronicled in the philatelic journals, nor can I assure you as to their comprising the full list of stamps surcharged in San Juan during the recent unpleasantness. I may be able to obtain full particulars later on.

There are two kinds of surcharges. The *Habilitados* are regular postage stamps of obsolete issues made good for the years 1898 and '99, and consist of the following varieties:

"Habilitado	
"para	
"1898 y 99."	
1 mil., lilac-brown, of	1896.
2 ,, yellow-green	"
4 ,, blue-green,	"
1c., claret	"
2c., red-brown,	"
3c., ultramarine,	"
3c., claret-brown,	1897.

4c., brown	1896.
5c., light blue,	"
6c., lilac,	"
8c., rose,	"
20c., olive-gray,	"
40c., salmon,	"
80c., black,	1897.

Habilitado
para
1898 y 90.

The first line of the surcharge measures 15 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; the second, which is in small capitals, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$; the third line measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$.

The overprintings are all in aniline ink; purple on the 8c. rose, and red on all other values.

The source of supply having been cut off by the blockade and the current series being partly or wholly exhausted, it was necessary to use the stock of old postage stamps on hand. I therefore see no reason why these provisional stamps should not be classed as an emergency issue and duly catalogued as such.

Unlike the Puerto Rico stamps, which are all surcharged, I show to you here a few unsurcharged provisionals of Cuba used in 1894. The use of these stamps, which were then obsolete, was authorized by a local law dated Habana May 22, 1894, which appeared in the "Gazeta de la Habana" of the 23rd, a copy of which you now have before you. The enactment reads in the Spanish text as follows:

"Intendencia general de Hacienda,

"Subintendencia,

"Negociado de Timbre y Loteria,

"Timbre.

"Autorizado por el Exmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar el uso en esta isla de los sellos de correos de cinco y dos y medio centavos de anos anteriores interin se reciben de la Fabrica Nacional los que se tienen solicitados para el bienio actual, con esta fecho se entregan al Banco Espanol, para su expendio, los de dos y medio centavos, color rosado, del busto de S. M. el Rey Don Alfonso XIII., del bienio próximo pasado y los de cinco centavos, color azul claro, de anos anteriores.

"El Exmo. Sr. Intendente General de Hacienda en uso de la autorizacion concedida, sados sellos hasta tanto se reciban los solicita dispuesto queden en circulacion los expretados y que se publique por este medio para general conocimiento.

"Habana, 22 de Mayo de 1894.

"El Subintendente,

"Vicente Torres."

Which can be translated thus:

"Having been authorised by the Secretary for the Colonies to use in this island postage stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 centavos of previous issues until the stamps ordered for the current year are received from the National Factory, the following stamps are delivered to the Spanish Bank for distribution:

" $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose, with the bust of King Alfonso XIII.

"5c., light blue, of previous years.

"His Excellency the Treasurer-General in virtue of the foregoing authority hereby directs that said stamps remain in circulation until the new requisition of stamps is received and that the fact be published by this means so that it may be generally known.

"Habana, May 22, 1894.

"The Sub-Treasurer,

"Vicente Torres."

These stamps form a series of provisionals which are the more interesting because being unsurcharged they cannot possibly be catalogued in the present style of catalogues.

I have only seen the following varieties:

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c., brown, of 1882.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c., emerald-green, of 1890.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c., salmon, of 1891.

15c., blue, of 1880.

5c., blue, of 1881.

5c., blue, of 1882.

They can only be distinguished by their postmarks and it is to be observed that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose, mentioned in the law, must allude to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., salmon, so-called in our catalogues, and issued in 1891, because there had never existed a $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose, previous to 1894. Another noticeable feature of these provisionals is that they are found used on letters as early as March 14, thus antedating the decree authorising their use.

The other surcharged Puerto Rico stamps are of a more complex nature and we must classify them under two heads:

(a). Postage stamps surcharged "War Tax Stamps," without change in value.

(b). Postage stamps surcharged "War Tax Stamps," with a change in value.

(a) IMPUESTO
DE GUERRA.

First line measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 3mm.

Second line measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ by 3mm.

2c., dark violet, of 1890.

2c., red-brown, of 1896.

5c., yellow-green, of 1891..

(b). IMPUESTO
DE GUERRA.

2 ctvs.

First and second lines measure as above.

Third line, 10mm., the figure 2 is $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high and ctvs. measures 6mm.

2 mil., flesh, of 1894.

IMPUESTO
DE GUERRA.

5 ctvs.

Measurements exactly as above.

1mil., dark violet, of 1891.

1mil., blue, of 1894.

Surcharged in aniline purple except the two values changed to 5 ctvs., which are in aniline red.

Of course the only war tax stamps that can be considered at this juncture are those that have been used as an additional postage rate on letters and other mail matter.

Unused war tax stamps in a philatelic collection are but interesting curiosities.

I am unable to say just at present for what purpose the reported 3c. and 4c. values were surcharged, if it is true that they exist, but those surcharged with a change in value to 2c. and 5c. as well as those which retained their original values of 2c. and 5c. were mainly used on letters and mail matter of all kinds, the tax being, as I am informed, two cents on foreign parcels and five cents on island parcels, it being necessary to mention in connection with these rates that the current provincial money is worth about 50 per cent. of our money.

It is my humble opinion that stamps surcharged "War Tax" placed on letters that cannot be forwarded without them, after they are cancelled on such postal service, do become worthy of being collected as postage stamps. I base that opinion principally on the law of 1874, of which I have translated the following salient paragraphs:

"All letters and parcels are subject to this extra and temporary charge. . . . The stamp of 5c. (1c) must be placed on the address side of such letter or parcel by the sender, besides the postage to be placed on same according to weight.—. . . This new but temporary additional charge on mail matter will be imposed on and after January 1, 1874, and all postmasters must therefore detain each and every parcel or letter on which no special war tax stamp appears, notifying the addressee of such detention in the manner in which the detention of unstamped letters is at present notified."

"Madrid, December 15, 1873.

"Antonio del Val,

"Postmaster-General."

I desire to call the attention of the members present to these facts and to elicit their opinions thereon, because if it is true, as I have seen it somewhere formally stated, that our cataloguers are ready to follow the wishes of collectors about the insertion or rejection of special items in the catalogue, we may perhaps obtain a favourable hearing from our 23rd street friends if we formulate our wishes respectfully and reasonably. Of course no law of this State is violated by collecting these stamps, whether they are catalogued or not. It is well to state right here in this connection, so as to avoid possible misunderstanding, that I have no stamps for sale. My sole interest in them is the interest of an earnest philatelic enquirer.

The cataloguers, I think, very plainly say that these war tax stamps are simply revenue stamps and cannot become postage stamps or be incorporated in a postage stamp catalogue, though they generously concede that such stamps are required to have a letter forwarded to destination. I believe, if I am not much mistaken, that there are in the present postage stamp catalogue a few stamps catalogued as revenue stamps used for postage. Are not these Puerto Rico stamps legally and legitimately used in the same way? The extra 2c. or 5c. stamp is required as an additional postage charge to be

paid by a specific stamp, and as evidence to this effect I show you here the last issue of Spain which is labelled no longer "War Tax" but "Recargo," meaning additional charge.

Philately in other Countries.

Falsification of the Chilean Postage "Due" Stamps, 1894.

By Gust Wiedmann.

Marks of Difference of Original (O) from Counterfeit (F).

General Remarks:

- 1) Paper. In both the same. It has been used in originals as well as counterfeits, yellow paper of different shades.
- 2) Gumming. Difficult to make any remarks, whereas counterfeits always have been sold adhering to pieces of envelopes.
- 3) Postal Obliteration.
 - a) Originals have been in use only from October 12th until December 31st, 1894.
 - b) Whereas all the forgeries, which I was fortunate enough to see, bear only two dates of obliteration, but in the most of cases the date is only partly visible. But just these two dates are the very proof of the forgery; the one is 22 V. 94, the other ... VII 94, but, as mentioned under section a, both dates are impossible.
- 4) Perforation.
 - O. very nearly all 18 x 15.
 - F. 18½—19 x 15½—16.
- 5) O. Maltese Cross between Valparaiso and Maltada.
 - F. Rosette.

Special Differences.

Stamps of 2c.

- O. The length of the horizontal line of the number 2 is 4,9 mm.
- F. only 3,9 mm.
- O. The height of c is 2,5 mm.
- F. 3,0 mm.
- O. The prolongation of the horizontal line of the number 2 cuts the M.
- F. does not cut it.
- O. The prolongation of the inclined line of the 2 passes between the letters A and I of Valparaiso.
- F. between R and A.
- O. The vertical line which passes just before the 2 passes between P and A of Valparaiso.
- F. between L and P.

Stamps of 4c.

- O. The prolongation of the inclined line of the 4 cuts R and coincides with the last line of M.
- F. does not cut the R and coincides with the first line of the U.
- O. The R is incomplete and appears as a P.
- F. R complete.
- O. The straight line which passes through R cuts L.
- F. cuts the T.
- O. The horizontal line of the 4 measures 4,9 mm.

F. measures 3,9 mm.
 O. the oval circumference measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 18 mm.
 F. 23 x 19 mm.
 Stamps of 6c.
 O. The 6 is imperfect.
 F. 6 perfect.
 O. The line under c nearly wanting.
 F. clearly visible.
 O. The oval circumference is near the left cross slightly impressed.
 F. Perfect.

Stamps of 8c.

O. The prolonged straight line of R passes through L.
 F. Passes between L and T.
 O. The prolonged straight line of V passes through D.
 F. Passes through A.
 O. 8c. weakly impressed.
 F. rather strongly.

Stamps of 10c.

O. The base of the 1 measures 2 mm.
 F. 1 mm.
 O. The O is below a little wider.
 F. Wider in the upper part.

Stamp of 16c.

O. The number 6 is 7,9 mm. long and 4,1 mm. wide.
 F. 7,5 mm. long, 3,1 mm. wide.
 O. Length of c 3,9 mm.
 F. 3,1 mm.
 O. The prolonged straight line of R passes between L and T.
 F. Through T.

Stamp of 20c.

O. In this stamp as well as the 30c stamp, the fore leg of the letter U is shorter than the hind one.
 F. In the letter U both shanks alike.

Stamp of 30c.

O. The character 3 has 3 mm. on the top.
 F. Has the same, 2,6 mm.
 O. The inclined line of the 3 measures 3,9 mm.
 F. measures here only 3,0 mm.
 O. The straight line of the P is incomplete.
 F. Here complete.

Stamp of 40c.

O. The oval circumference shows at the

upper left and to the right in the middle, indentures.

F. Oval perfect.

O. The horizontal line of the character 4 is 3.2 mm.

F. 4,1 mm.

O. The nought has a width of 3,8 mm.

F. 4,1 mm.

O. The number 40 weakly impressed, c nearly invisible.

F. here strongly pronounced, c well printed.

From *Los Anales de la Sociedad de Santiago*.

URUGUAY 1895 ISSUE.

The 25c. red-brown and black of this issue has been found with centre inverted. One or more sheets must have been sold early in May, as all the specimens found so far are obliterated 2, 4, 6, and 7 Mai.

From the *Revista de la Soc. Fil. Argentina*.

Madrid Filatelico—Madrid.

According to the above journal the following quantities of stamps were printed for the last issue of Cuba, Porto-Rico, and the Philippines:

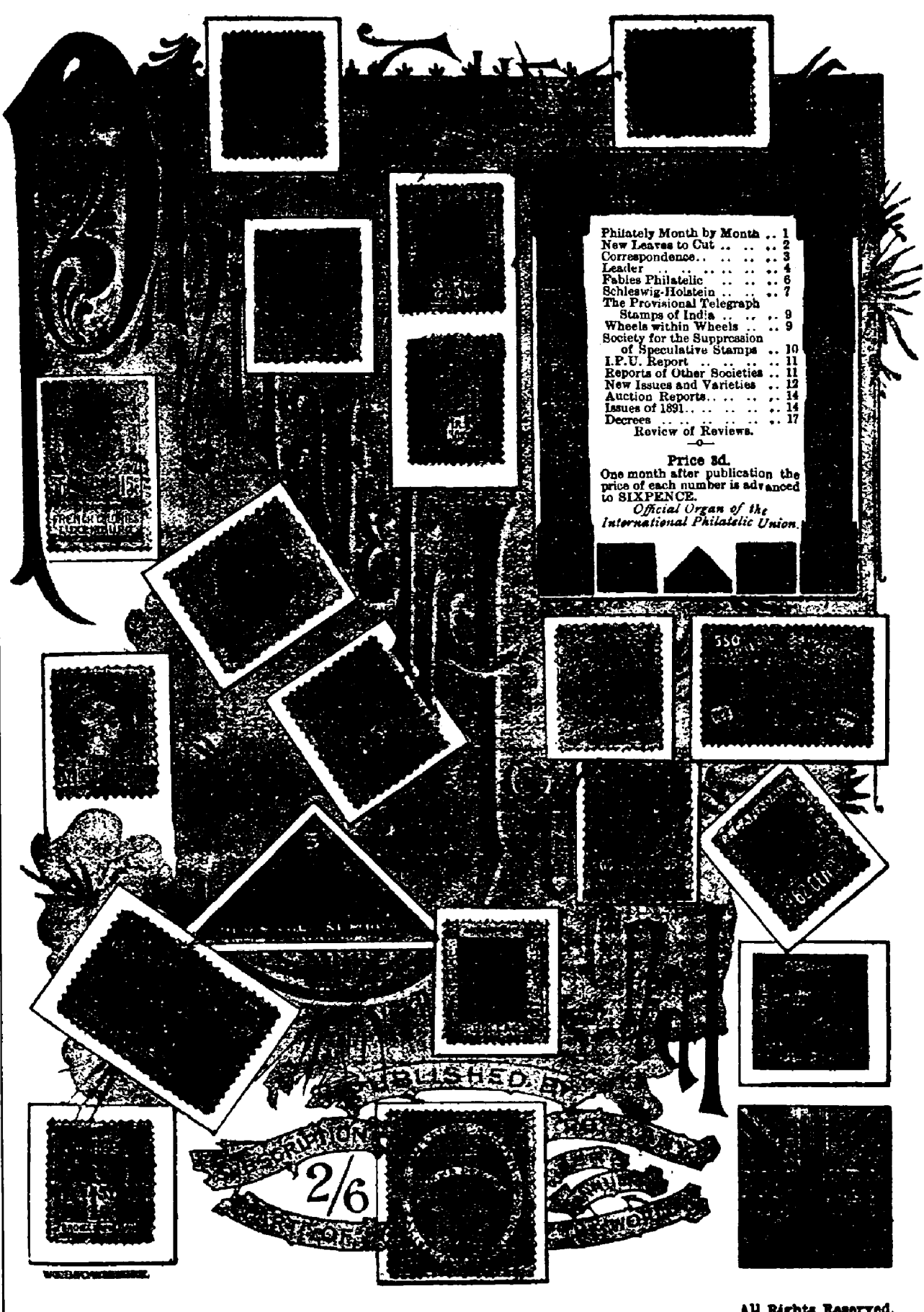
	Cuba.	Porto-Rico	Philippines.
1 Milésima	1.000.000	800.000	900.000
2 "	800.000	600.000	700.000
3 "	500.000	400.000	400.000
4 "	50.000	30.000	50.000
5 "	1.400.000	400.000	600.000
1 Centavo	1.000.000	300.000	500.000
2 "	800.000	400.000	500.000
3 "	7.000.000	3.000.000	4.000.000
4 "	20.000	20.000	20.000
5 "	300.000	200.000	200.000
6 "	1.000.000	400.000	100.000
8 "	150.000	100.000	500.000
10 "	200.000	100.000	100.000
15 "	150.000	100.000	100.000
20 "	200.000	100.000	100.000
40 "	80.000	40.000	60.000
60 "	60.000	30.000	50.000
80 "	40.000	20.000	40.000
1 Peso	20.000	10.000	50.000
2 "	10.000	5.000	80.000

The fund started by this paper to help the State to obtain a new navy seems to be in a very bad way. Up to the last list we saw only 830 pesetas had been subscribed.



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*Official Organ of the
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HELD BY

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER,

(Who originated them in this Country) at the

St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross, S. W.

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JANUARY 27th and 28th.—A fine selection, including the following rarities :—

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FEBRUARY 10th and 11th.—A very fine selection, including the following rarities :—

GREAT BRITAIN, 6d., 10d. and 1/- octagonal in mint state. SPAIN, 1851, 2 rls.; 1854, 1 rl. light blue; 12 cts., with inverted frame. MOLDAVIA, 81 paras, the greatest European rarity. SAXONY, 3 pf., red. BASLE, unused. CEYLON, 4d. rose, imperf., very fine, and 8d. yellow, unused. NOVA SCOTIA, 1/- NEW BRUNSWICK, 1/- NAPLES, Arms and Cross. NEWFOUNDLAND, 4d. carmine, on entire, superb. NATAL, wmk. Star, 3d. imperf. and unused, with full gum. SIERRA LEONE, C and CA, 4d. blue, unused. NEVIS, lithographed, 6d., 1/- light, and 1/- dark green, all used. BRITISH GUIANA, 1851, 4 c. on entire, superb. ANTIOQUIA, first issue, complete. PERU, medio peso, rose, a fine collection of British East Africa. NEW ZEALAND, no. wmk. 2d. blue, unused, great rarity, VANCOUVER, 2½d. pink, imperf. NOVA SCOTIA, 1/-, and the BASLE used and unused, and many other rarities.

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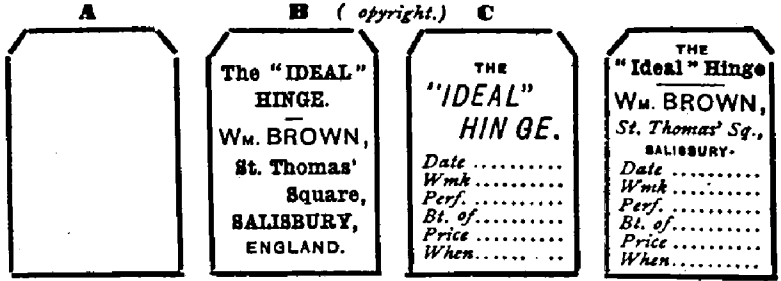
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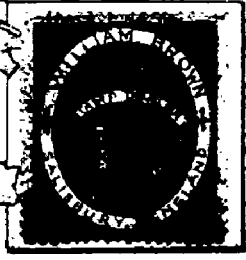
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These Sales are attended by all the principal known Collectors and Dealers, and afford the best means of disposing of collections and rarities, the prices obtained being most satisfactory to owners. It is advisable that owners desirous of obtaining special days of sale should communicate as early as possible, as the dates are being rapidly filled up.

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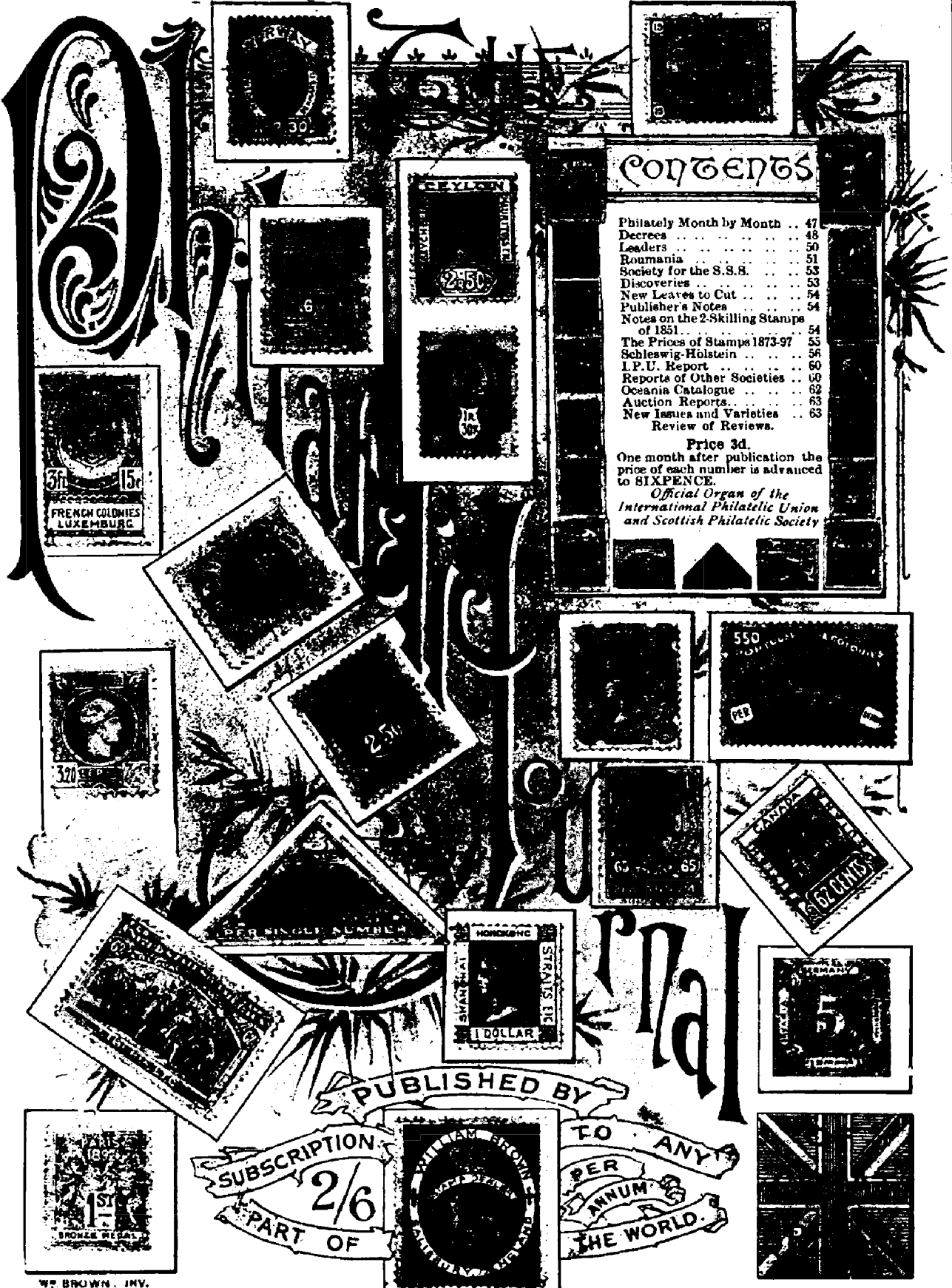
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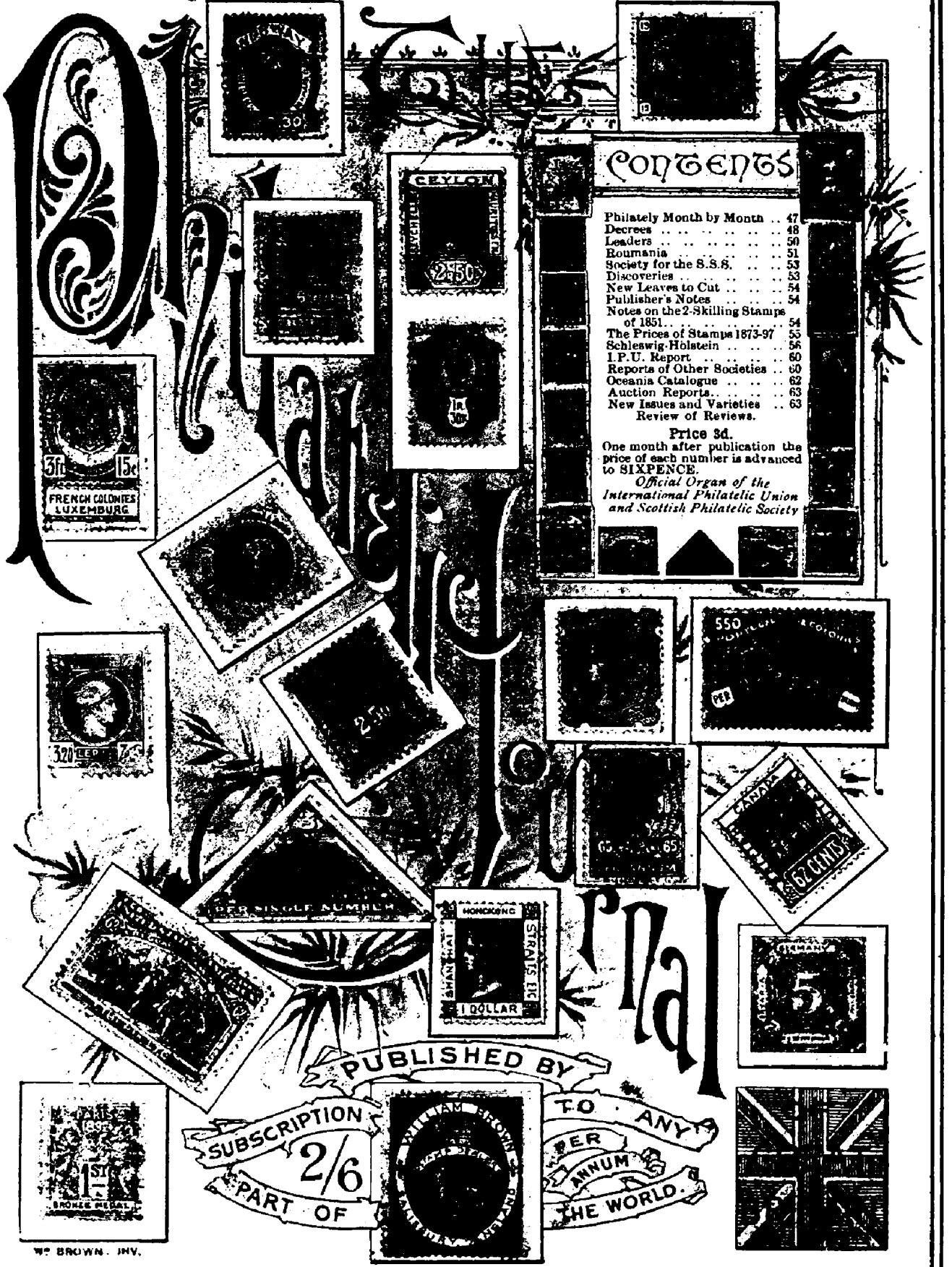
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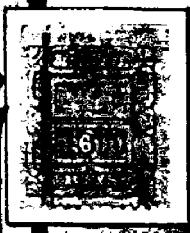
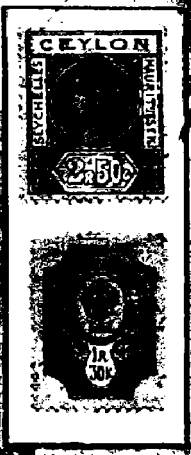
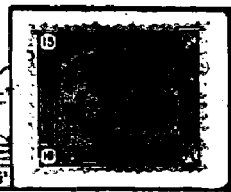
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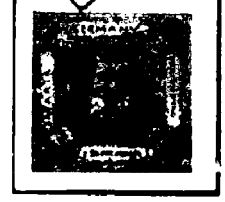
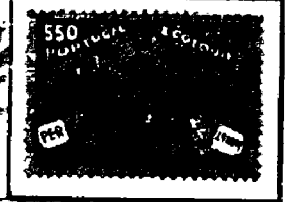
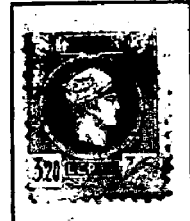
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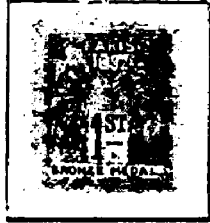


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1	30/-	27/-	22/6	20/-
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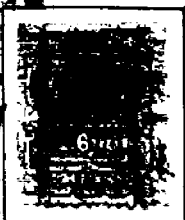
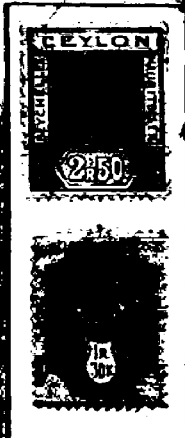
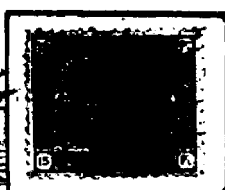
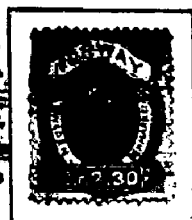
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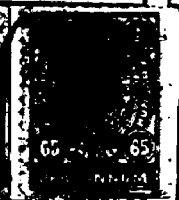
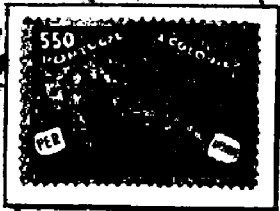
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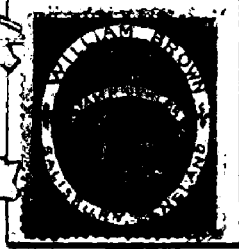


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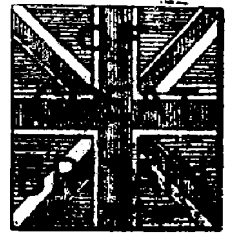


PUBLISHED BY

SUBSCRIPTION 2/6 PART OF



TO ANY PER ANNUM THE WORLD.



W. BROWN INV.

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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.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER beg to announce that their Dates of Sales for the ensuing season will be as under :

1898.—May 26th and 27th ; June 16th and 17th.

May 12th and 13th.—A very fine selection of British, Foreign, and Colonial Postage Stamps, including the following Rarities :—

GREAT BRITAIN, the V.R., unused ; I.R. Official, 5/-, 10/- and £1; 4d. medium garter, unused, 2d. blue, wmk., small crown, perf., 14 unused. SPAIN, a very fine lot of the first four issues, unused. HUNGARY, lithographed set, unused. NORWAY, nearly complete, unused. GENEVA, the double stamp severed. TUSCANY, 2 soldi, a superb pair on piece, with a 1 soldi yellow. PRUSSIA, 2sgr. Prussian blue, unused. SAXONY, 3pf., red. MAURITIUS, P Paid, early id's; Large Fillet, 2d., blue. PHILIPPINES, fine blocks of the first issue. CONGO, 10c., with inverted centre. OIL RIVERS, a very fine and rare lot of the provisionals, including 5/- and 10/-. UNITED STATES, a fine lot, including an entire unused sheet of Providence. TOBAGO, 6d. bistre, wmk. C.A., used, and wmk. C.C., 6d. bistre, imperforate and unused. BRITISH GUINA, 4c. black on magenta; 1853, 4c. blue, unused, a fine unused pair. NEW BRUNSWICK, 1/- and 3d., used, on piece. BRITISH COLUMBIA, 10c. blue on pink, an unused pair, and 1 dollar, unused, perf. 14. ANTIOQUIA, 1st issue, 1peso red. PERU, medio peso rose, very fine. Rare provisional FIJI. VICTORIA, a very fine lot, including 2d. with fine background (4) and first issue rouletted, etc., and many others. Also several fine Collections.

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.

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— **Valuations Made if Required.** —

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Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper,

(Philatelic Department), 35, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address : "VENTOM," London.

Telephone Number, 5076 Bank.

ESTABLISHED 1761.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN

TOGETHER WITH THE GRATIS SUPPLEMENT

THE PHILATELIC REVIEW OF REVIEWS,

Is the largest, cheapest, and best Philatelic Journal published in the English language.
Specimen copy gratis and post free.

*Subscription 2s. 6d. per annum to any part of the world,
Single Copies 3d. each.*

This Magazine won the 1st Bronze Medal at the Paris Philatelic Exhibition, 1892; Silver Medal, Paris, 1894; Diploma, Milan, 1894; and Diploma for the BEST PHILATELIC JOURNAL PUBLISHED, at San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A., 1895.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE JOURNAL COMMENCE WITH THE JANUARY NUMBER.

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Volume 4, 5, or 6, unbound	6	0	post free	6	6
Cover and Index for each Volume	1	6	"	1	9
Index alone " "	0	2	"	0	2½
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All Publishers are requested to forward one exchange copy to the Editor, GEO. B. DUERST, 21, ATHOL ROAD, ALEXANDRA PARK, MANCHESTER, and another exchange copy to the Publisher, WILLIAM BROWN, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

All who do so will receive two copies of this Journal in Exchange.

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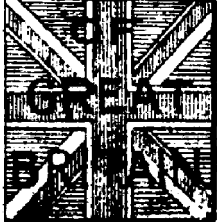
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TO ANY

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(Who originated them in this Country) at the

St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross, S.W.

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JUNE 16th.—A very Fine Selection of British, Foreign, and Colonial Postage Stamps, including the following rarities:—

CEYLON, 1/9, green; and 64 c., brown, perf. 14 × 12½, very rare.

NATAL, 1st issue, 1/-, buff, fine.

BARBADOS, clean cut perf., 1d., blue, unused, perf. 12½; 6d., orange, in mint state; 1d. on half 5/- a fine pair.

ST. VINCENT, perf. 14, 4d., blue, unused, 5/- wmk. star, unused.

NEW ZEALAND, wmk. Star, 1d., red, rouletted and unused.

A fine lot of unused VICTORIANS, including first 1d., and 2d. (2).

GREAT BRITAIN, 2d., without lines, an unused block of 12.

LABUAN, provl., 6, in red, on 16 c., blue.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 6d., yellow, unused.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, wmk. C and CA, 1d., lilac-rose, unused.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, perf. 15, 6d., rose, unused, and 1/- on blue paper.

ST. LUCIA, 1/-, red-brown, used, 2.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1/-, orange.

SIERRA LEONE, wmk. C and CA, 4d., blue, unused.

CAPE WOODBLOCKS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1 dollar, green, used.

SYDNEY VIEWS, collections, rare entires, etc.

Messrs. V. B. & C. beg to announce that their dates of Sales for the ensuing season will appear shortly in the "London Philatelist."

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At ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2d. each,

IN THIS MONTH'S ADVERTISER.

ALSO LIST OF CHEAP SETS.

*W. BROWN, St. Thomas' Square,
SALISBURY.*

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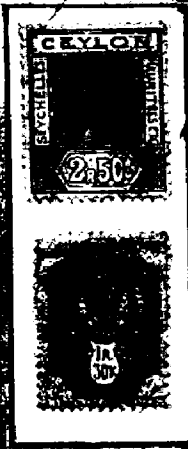
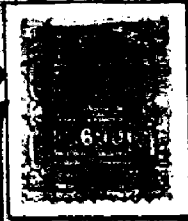
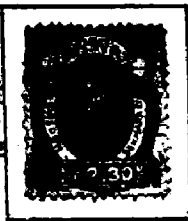
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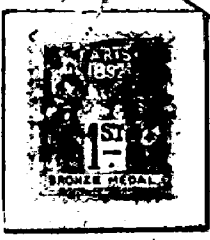
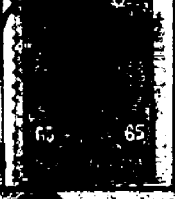
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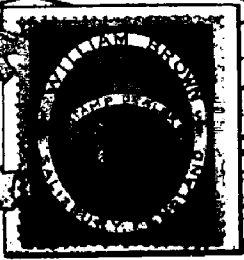
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New List of Stamps

At ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2d. each,

IN THIS MONTH'S ADVERTISER.

ALSO LIST OF CHEAP SETS.

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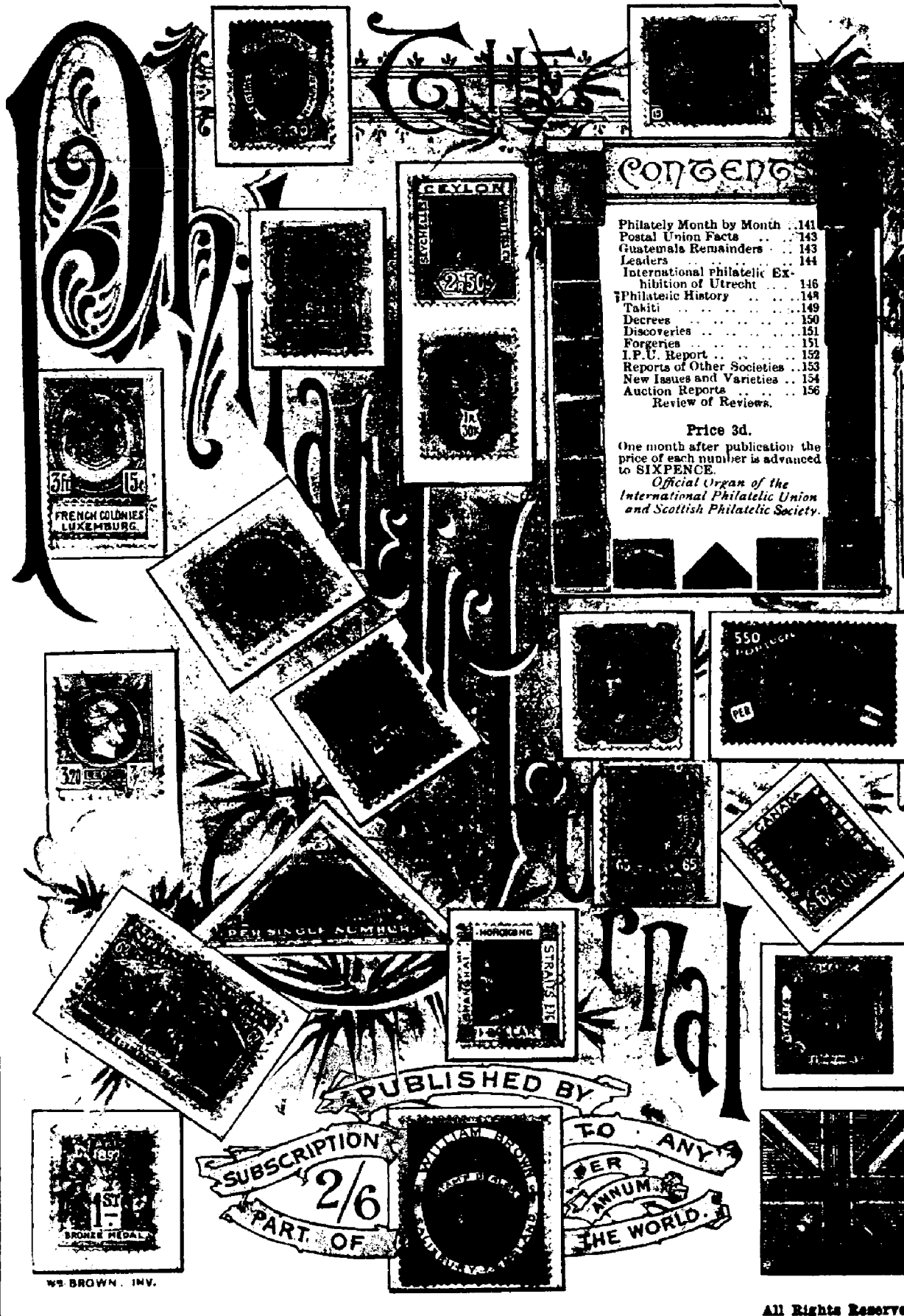
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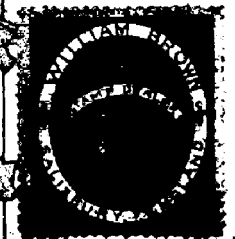
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Telephone Number, 5076 Bank.

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Is the largest, cheapest, and best Philatelic Journal published in the English language.
Specimen copy gratis and post free.

*Subscription 2s. 6d. per annum to any part of the world,
Single Copies 3d. each.*

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Those who wish to receive our Catalogue regularly please notify us per Post Card.

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Price 2s. post free.

This Packet contains no Stamps issued previous to 1896. . . .

*W. BROWN,
St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.*

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SEPTEMBER 29th and 30th.—A very fine PRIVATE COLLECTION, including the following rarities:—

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PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. OSTARA & DARLOW'S Second Sale will be held at the GRAND HOTEL, MANCHESTER, on Thursday the 20th October next at 5.30 o'clock in the evening.

LOTS MUST BE IN BY SEPTEMBER 26th.

Sale filling up very fast. Collections and Lots coming in from all parts of the Philatelic World.

If you want to dispose of your stamps to the best advantage send them to us, and at once.

Other Sales on NOVEMBER 17th & DECEMBER 15th.

Catalogues ready three weeks prior to the Sale.

ONLY GOOD STAMPS & COLLECTIONS WANTED.

The Stamps for each Sale will be on View 8 days prior to the Sale at 18, Piccadilly, Manchester, and on the Day of Sale, at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, from 2 to 5.30 p.m.
NOTICE.—Buyers who are unable to attend the Sale, may forward their bids by post to the Auctioneer, and may rely on receiving honorable treatment.

ALL ENQUIRES AND COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED

OSTARA & DARLOW,
18, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

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Special New Issue Packet for August

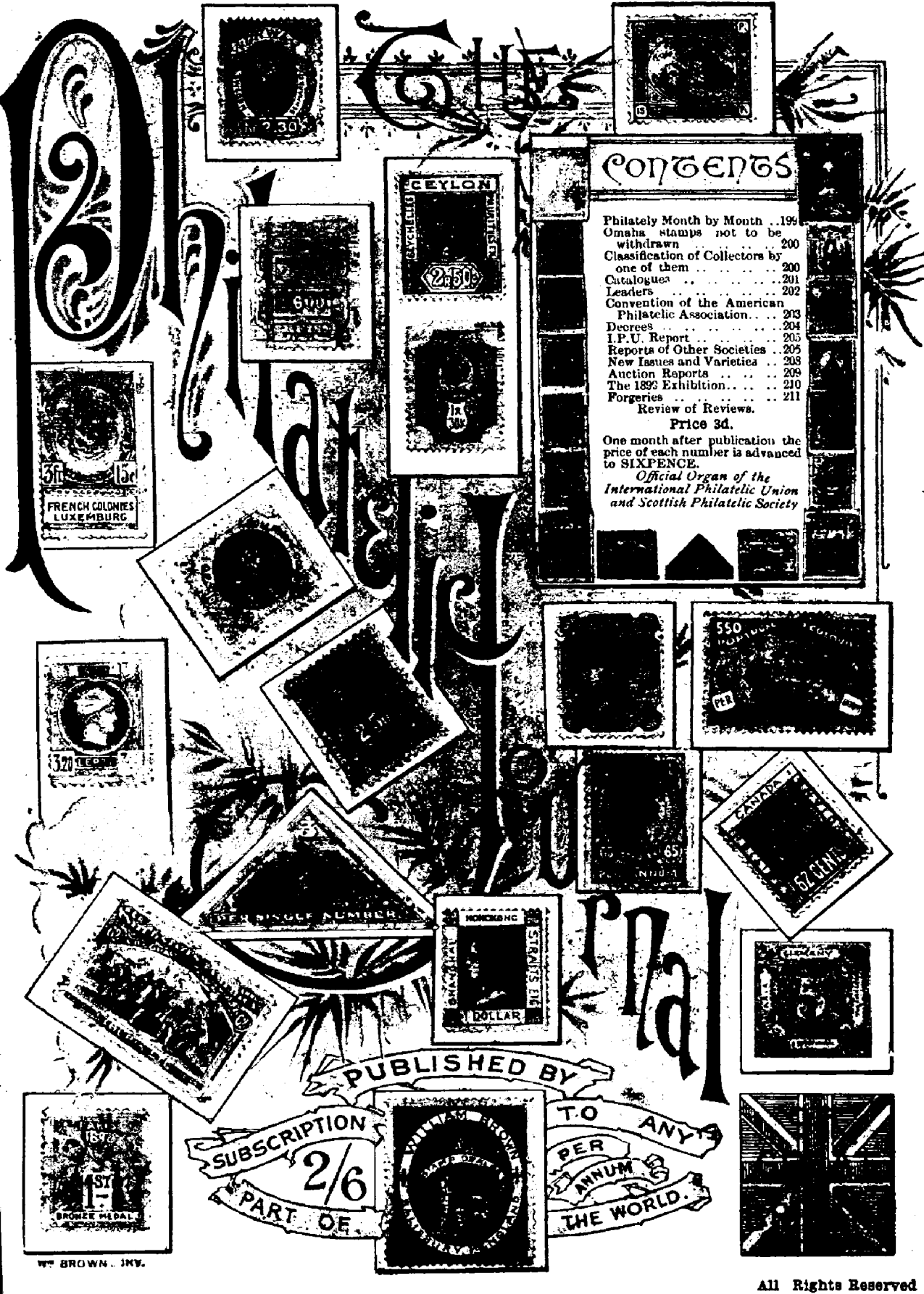
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Price 2s. post free.

This Packet contains no Stamps issued previous to 1896. . . .

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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.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER beg to announce that their Dates of Sales for the ensuing Season will be as under :

SEPTEMBER 29th and 30th.—A very fine PRIVATE COLLECTION,

— 1898. —

OCTOBER 27th and 28th.
NOVEMBER 10th and 11th, 24th and 25th.
DECEMBER 8th and 9th.

— 1899. —

JANUARY 5th and 6th, 19th and 20th.
FEBRUARY 2nd and 3rd, 16th and 17th.
MARCH 2nd and 3rd, 16th and 17th.
APRIL 6th and 7th, 20th and 21st.
MAY 4th and 5th, 25th and 26th.
JUNE 8th and 9th.

October 28 and 29. A fine collection including the following rarities. Great Britain, a fine lot of various issues, unused and imperforate, including 5/-, 10/-, £1 brown and £1 green, all with full gum, Baden, 3kr., small perf., unused, Denmark 1st issue, 2rbs, blue, 4rbs., light brown,, 8 and 16 sk., rouletted, etc. all in mint state ; Malta, 4d. brown, an unusual imperforate pair ; Cyprus, 1st issue, 6d. grey, an entire unused sheet, and fine unused, blocks of later issues ; Malta, ½d. on bluish, and unused block of 4 in mint state ; Naples, ½t. blue cross ; Oldenburg, 1st issue unused, 2nd issue ½rd. sgr. unused, Spain, 1851, 2 reales unused with gum, 1852-53, 2 rls., Sweden 17 öre grey ; Switzerland, the double Geneva, the envelope stamp cut out, used on piece ; Basle, 2¼r. ; Vaud, 4c. and 5c. (unused), Winterthur. Neuchâtel, Moldavia, 1st issue 27 paras ; Cape of Good Hope, woodblocks, 1d. and 4d. unused and used ; Gold Coast, 20/- green and red unused ; Barbados, 1d. on half 5/- ; Nevis, 1/- blue-green, imperf. and unused, 6d. green unused ; St. Vincent 1/- rose, unused with gum ; Trinidad, a very fine lot of the lithographed issue ; Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d. rose, unused, 1/- single lined border, unused ; United States, Justice, 90c., Periodicals 1c. to \$100, used ; Canada, 10d. blue, unused ; Newfoundland, 4d. carmine, unused, 1/- carmine, 6d. orange, unused ; New Brunswick, 6d. yellow, unused with gum, 1/- violet ; Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½c. blue, unused, 5c. green and 10c. lilac ; British Guiana, 1862, provisionals, a fine lot of 1c. and 4c., 1863, perf. 15, 6c. and 24c., unused, full gum ; Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos yellow (2 shades) ; Tasmania, 1d. blue, unused, 1859-70 issues, a fine lot of unused ; a very fine lot of unused Queensland, Victorias (including 5/- blue and yellow with full gum), and Western Australia's (including 1st issue 2d. and 6d.) and many others.

Sales are attended by all the principal known Collectors and Dealers, and afford the best means of disposing 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.

— Valuations Made if Required. —

ADVANCES MADE ON COLLECTIONS PENDING REALIZATION IF DESIRED.

Catalogues of all Sales and Terms can be had on application to

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper,

(Philatelic Department), 35, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "VENTOM," London.

Telephone Number, 5076 Bank.

ESTABLISHED 1761.

MESSRS. OSTARA & DARLOW

Beg to announce that they will hold a **PHILATELIC AUCTION** in BIRMINGHAM at the GRAND HOTEL, on THURSDAY 3rd NOVEMBER next, at 6 o'clock in the evening. This Sale will include Collection of U.S. Departmentals and others all unused in blocks. Portuguese India, first and second issues, Trinidad 5/- surcharged O.S., Rare Spain, Oldenburg, &c., &c.,

We expect that this Sale will be a greater success even than our first Manchester.

The **SECOND MANCHESTER SALE** will be held at the GRAND HOTEL, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20th, at 6 o'clock in the evening. Amongst the lots offered will be Mauritius, post-paid 2d. earliest impression, 1d. later impression, and 2d. small fillet, Denmark unused in blocks, rare St. Christopher, Nevis, Sweden, Straits, Bechuanaland and others, an exceedingly good and rare selection of stamps in fine condition.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS GUARANTEED.

In proof of this, all the accounts for the first sale were paid within eight days of the sale, in spite of the fact that we ourselves had not been paid for several lots.

Best references given, Member of Birmingham and Manchester Philatelic Societies, on *Bazaar Reference List*, &c., &c.

Future Sales, November 17th and December 15th in Manchester, and 1st December in Liverpool.

ALL ENQUIRIES TO BE ADDRESSED:—

OSTARA & DARLOW, Stamp Auctioneers, 18, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

Revised List of Agents.

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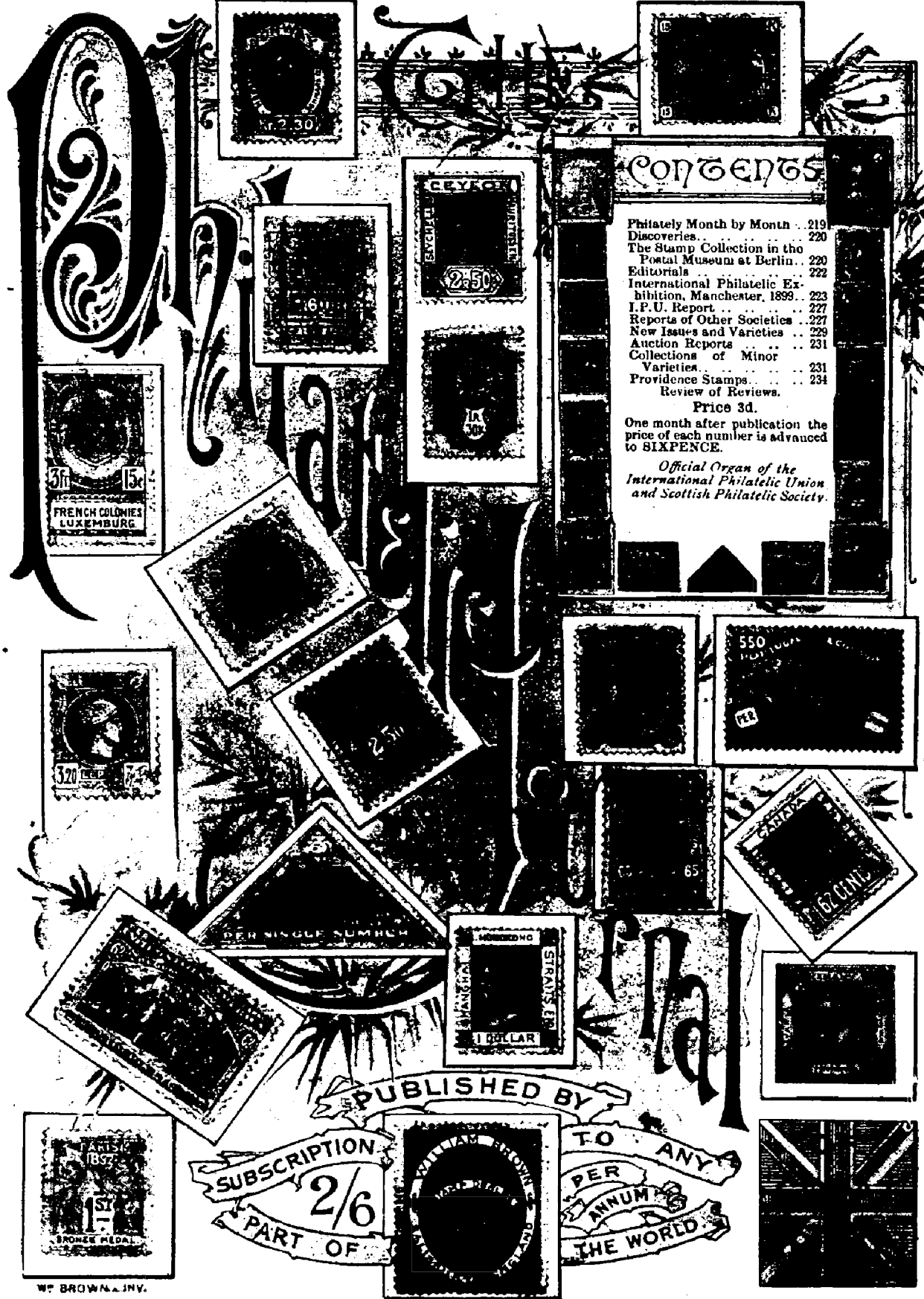
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. BRITISH COLONIALS ESPECIALLY WANTED.

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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.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER beg to announce that their Dates of Sales for the ensuing Season will be as under :

— 1898. —

NOVEMBER 24th and 25th.
DECEMBER 8th and 9th.

— 1899. —

JANUARY 5th and 6th, 19th and 20th.
FEBRUARY 2nd and 3rd, 16th and 17th.
MARCH 2nd and 3rd, 16th and 17th.
APRIL 6th and 7th, 20th and 21st.
MAY 4th and 5th, 25th and 26th.
JUNE 8th and 9th.

November 10th and 11th.—A very fine private collection, including the following rarities : India ½a. red, unused (2 types) ; 4a., with blue dividing lines and rosettes, unused ; Service stamps, complete ; Ceylon, 4d., 8d., 9d. and 2/-, imperforate and very fine, etc. ; Mauritius, 2d. blue, Post Paid, earliest impression, block ground ; 2d. blue, Large Fillet, superb ; splendid pair of 1d. red, Greek Borders ; and 2d. blue ; 4d. black on green, unused ; Straits Settlements, first issue, complete, unused and fine ; New Brunswick, 1/- violet ; United States, Justice, 90c. violet ; Periodicals, complete, used ; St. Lucia, 1/- black and orange ; 4d. black on yellow, perf. 12, both unused ; British Guiana, first issue, 12c. blue, used on entire (2) ; Victoria, 1863, 4d. rouletted, a pair on piece ; 4d. imperf., a pair ; first issue 1d. and 3d. unused, with full gum ; 6d. orange, very fine ; 1852, various shades 2d. unused and fine ; Too Late, unused ; New South Wales, 6d. imperf., wmk. 8, unused, with full gum ; Tasmania, 1d. blue, strip of 3 and singles ; Tuscany, 2 soldi, a superb pair ; and many others.

Sales are attended by all the principal known Collectors and Dealers, and afford the best means of disposing 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.

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Telephone Number, 5076 Bank.

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MESSRS. OSTARA & DARLOW

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR

THIRD MANCHESTER AUCTION

WILL BE HELD AT THE

Grand Hotel, on Wednesday, Nov. 30th,

AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING, AND WILL INCLUDE

THE FINEST SERIES OF DANISH STAMPS EVER OFFERED,

Over 60 Lots, unused, and others, very fine U.S.A., and a FINE PRIVATE COLLECTION.

If you want to dispose of your Stamps send them to us, and we send your cash within eight days.

In consequence of circumstance over which we have no control, all our hitherto Advertised Sale dates are cancelled. Future Sales will be held in MANCHESTER on JANUARY 4th, FEBRUARY 8th, and MARCH 15th.

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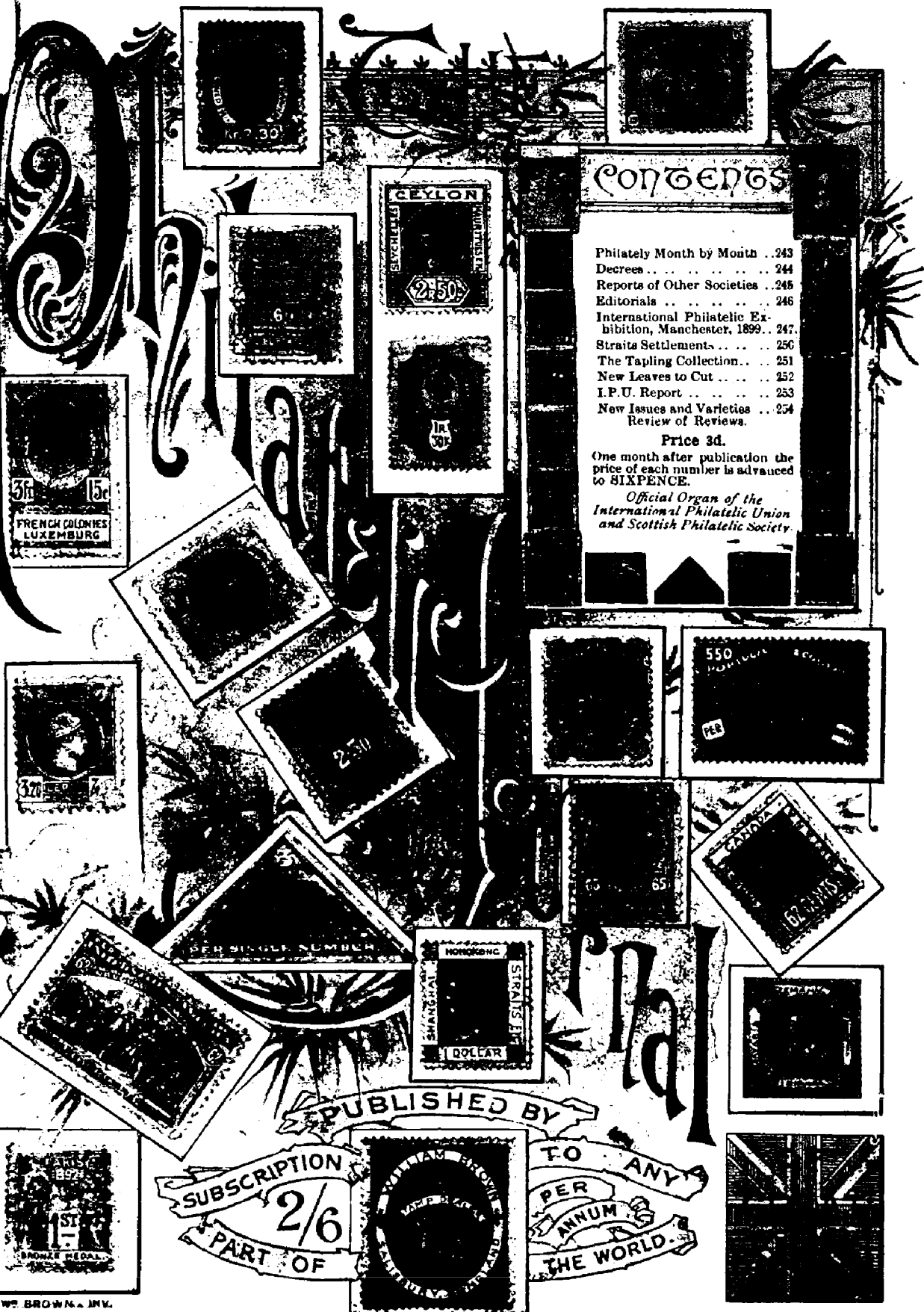
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MARCH 2nd and 3rd, 16th and 17th. JUNE 8th and 9th.

January 5th and 6th.—The remaining portion of the FINE COLLECTION formed by the late GILBERT LOCKYER, Esq., including the following rarities :

New South Wales, Sydney Views, 2d., Plate I., 3d., green (2), laureated 1d. on blue, no leaves, all unused and superb. Tuscany, 2 soldi and 60 crazie. Antigua, 1d., red, imperf. Nevis, 6d. and 1/- on black, 4d., orange 6d., litho., green, 6d. all unused. Virgin Isles, perf. 15, 6d., rose, unused. Barbados, a superb and practically complete collection. St. Lucia, 1st issue, 6d., mint, and 1/-, black and orange, mint. St Vincent, star, 4d., blue, mint, 5/-, mint, 1d. on 6d., ½d. on 6d., and 4d. on 1/-, vermilion. British Honduras, perf. 12½, 3c. on 3d. Ceylon, 1st issue, 5d., unused, 1/9 and 2/-, no wmk., 9d., unused. Gibraltar, complete. Griqualand, a fine lot. Lagos, 1st issue, unused, 2/6, olive and black, fine. St. Helena, complete. South Australia, 10d., wmk. C. & S A, and many others. The collections of all the above-mentioned countries, and also others, especially Australian, are practically complete and in very fine condition.

These Sales are attended by all the principal known Collectors and Dealers, and afford the best means of disposing 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.

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WILL BE HELD AT THE

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AT SIX THIRTY O'CLOCK, AND WILL INCLUDE

very fine lot of Unused Ceylons, Natal 3d blue, wmk. star mint., France 1 Franc version, rare unused West Indians and others.

LOTS will be on VIEW in Birmingham and Liverpool.

Places will be advertised in CATALOGUE.

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