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1900.

PREFACE.

This is the NINTH annual volume of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and with it ends the proprietorship of Mr. William Brown, its inceptor, and at the same time the editorship of Mr. Geo. B. Duerst ceases.

In the next volume we shall publish the history of the *P.J. of G.B.* during those past nine years so there is no necessity to do so here. We must, however, say of the volume now presented to the public, that it gives a full and faithful record of the year's philately.

Among the events of 1899 the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition of course looms largely, and it is the general opinion that the finest lot of stamps ever gathered together, without any exception, was to be seen in the Manchester City Art Gallery in June. The Editor's notes on these exhibits, in the present volume, are not only good reading for to-day, but will be invaluable for reference at future times.

Other contributions to these pages include articles on France, Servia, and the minor varieties of the line-engraved series of English stamps, by three good men and true, and each is a useful addition to our knowledge of these subjects.

For the rest, the "Philatelic Review of Reviews" keeps full account of all that is best in our contemporaries, and the New Issues columns are abreast, and occasionally ahead, of the world's new issues.

It is now our duty, on behalf of our readers, to bid good-bye to Mr. Brown, who, though he never edited the *P.J. of G.B.*, has always been a good publisher, in that he always secured the right men for that important work. May he prosper in all that he does, and may all his works be as great a credit to him as the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain!*

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,

LONDON.



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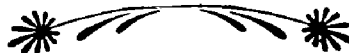
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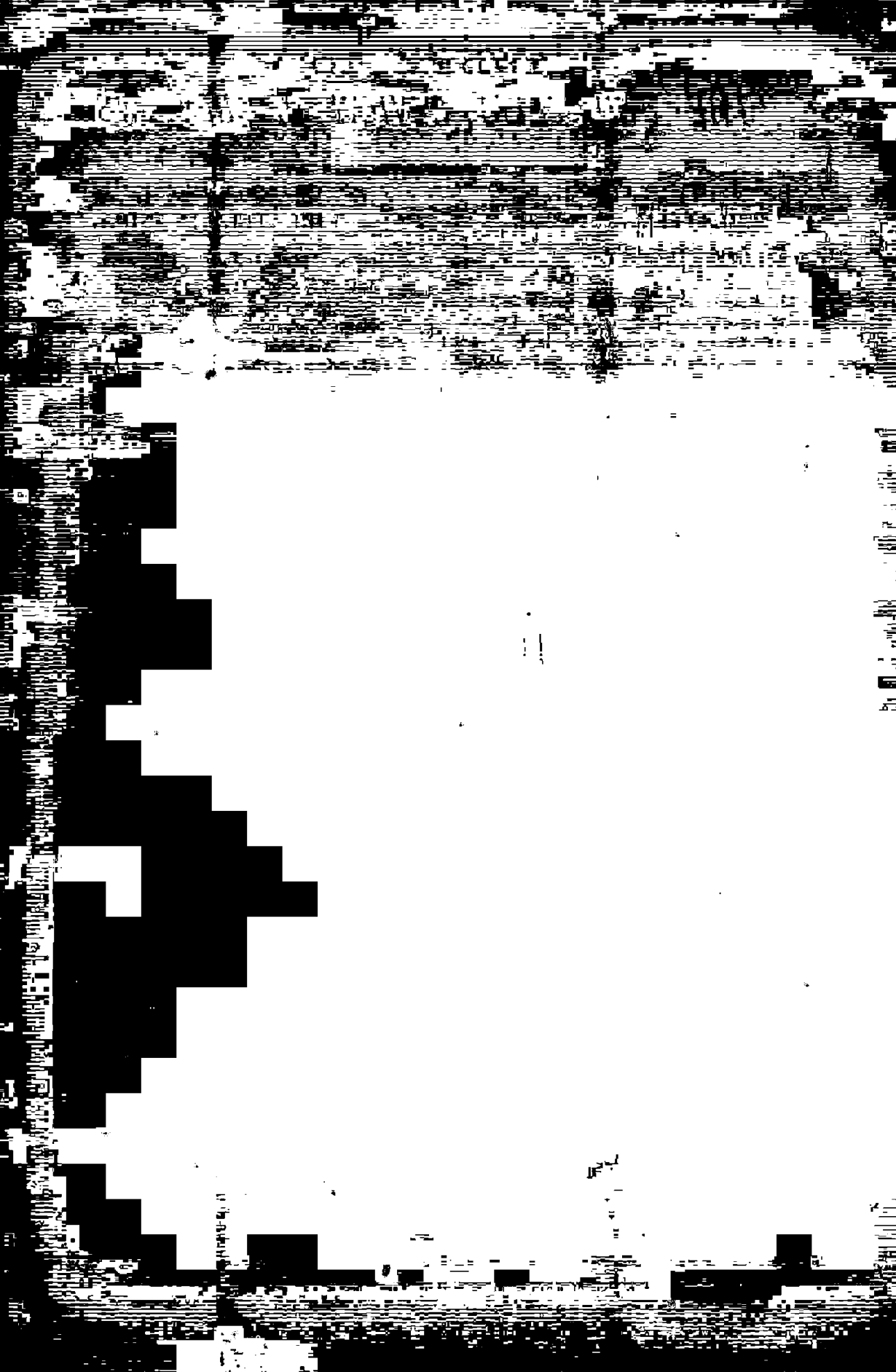
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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

JANUARY 10th, 1898.

A new work dealing with the obliterations of Austria, Hungary and Austrian Italy will shortly appear. About 70 plates will illustrate the various obliterations, the text is in the hands of such well known philatelists as H. Kropp and E. Horrak, and the book will be issued from the offices of the *Austria Philatelist* in Prague.

All the postmen collecting letters in the towns in Russia have been provided with tri-cycles, which have a large receptacle for receiving the contents of the pillar boxes in front of the rider. These boxes are so arranged that the rider can collect the mail matter without dismounting.

Switzerland is going to have a 70 centimes stamp, to be used principally for parcels.

According to the *Coleccionador de Sellos* the following are the numbers of the three highest values slanting figures known to exist in Brazil :

180 reis 96
300 reis 96
600 reis 98

Mr. G. A. dos Santos possesses 25 specimens of each value. Mr. Jose Guimaraes Veiga has a block of nine 600 reis used of this issue.

M. Ebray has made a special hobby of the Brussels Exhibition stamps, which he has collected obliterated by every post office in Belgium. 5,000 francs have been offered for this collection, but the owner refuses to part with it under £1,000.

The September *Australian Philatelist* gives particulars of the case Regina v. Jonoski and Elizabeth Takuma, on a charge of forging and uttering postage stamps; the male accused was found guilty of taking Mr. F. Hagen in to the tune of £45, and Mr. D. Collins £18. He was sentenced to 12 months but sentence suspended under the First Offenders Probation Act, though he has to pay £5 5s. per week to the Clerk of the Courts for his victims. The female accused was discharged.

Commemorative stamps can only be used for inland letters from the 1st of January. This decision of the Postal Congress gives such stamps no better standing than Locals.

The first letter at the penny rate posted in Canada was from the Canadian Postmaster-General to Great Britain's Postmaster-General.

H. Barth, Halle, has disappeared from his home taking stamps to the value of over £3,000 with him.

In Paramaribo, Suriname, there was an auction of postage stamps held on December

14th, by order of the administrator of finances of that Colony, Mr. Schimmelpenninck van der Oije. Among the objects sold there were 2,198 used postage stamps of Suriname, the Netherlands, British Guiana (early issues) and others. At the same time a number of entire sheets are to be sold (so-called printer's waste sheets refused on account of errors, etc.) of the provisional 2½ cent. on 50 cent., orange, of 1892. The first sheets that were printed at the time showed numerous errors; the word "cent" was often printed but partially, besides there are sheets with the surcharge inverted, a stamp not even catalogued so far. These sheets had to be delivered by the printer with the rest and by the advice of some young men in the financial service of the Colony they are to be sold for what they will bring. Considering that the catalogue price for the stamps, unused, is very high the sale is certain to bring in quite a little sum; yet it is to be regretted that the Administrator of Finance agreed to such a sale, which was advertised in the daily papers of Amsterdam and of Paramaribo.

Great Britain having recently adhered to the international postal arrangement regarding the transmission of letters containing money or other valuables previously declared at a post office, M. Delombre, French Minister of Commerce, has taken measures to enable the French public to take immediate advantage of the new facilities thus afforded. On and after January 1 the transmission of letters and valuables declared at the post office is authorised between France and her colonies on the one side, and Great Britain on the other. The worth of such valuables must not exceed 3,000fr.

The latest vehicle known to assist in the distribution of parcels and employed by the British Post Office is a hearse. Amongst the conveyances used by the Post Office at Birmingham during the Christmas week was this novel if rather gruesome article. Fancy Father Christmas coming to you in a hearse! Brrr.

Mr. Hadlow informs us that the collection of the late Harold Frederic has been intrusted to him for sale and that a catalogue will soon be ready and will be sent to any applicant.

Imperial Penny Post.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Postmaster-General has issued the announcement which is given below. It will be seen that the Australasian Colonies are not included. Persons writing to their friends and relations in those colonies must still use 2½d. stamps. It should also be observed that, for the present, Cape Colony is not included, though Natal is. On and after Christmas Day next, the postage to be prepaid on letters from

this country for the undermentioned British possessions and protectorates will be 1d. per ½oz., instead of 2½d. as at present:—

Aden.
Ascension.
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Bermuda.
British Central Africa.
British East Africa.
British Guiana
British Honduras.
Canada.
Ceylon.
Cyprus
Falkland Islands
Fiji Islands.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast Colony.
Hong Kong.
India.
Johore.
Lagos.
Leeward Islands, viz:—
 Antigua.
 St. Kitts.
 Nevis.
 Dominica.
 Montserrat and
 Virgin Island.
Malay States (Federal), viz:—
 Perak.
 Selangor.
 Negri-Sembilan and
 Pahang.
Natal.
Newfoundland.
Niger Coast Protectorate.
Niger Territory.
St. Helena.
Sarawak.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Straits Settlements.
Tobago.
Trinidad.
Turks Islands.
Uganda.
Windward Islands, viz:—
 Grenada.
 St. Lucia, and
 St. Vincent.

Letters to and from Her Majesty's ships abroad will be transmissible at the same rate of postage. The postage payable on letters addressed to any other British possession, or to any foreign country, and that payable on post-cards, printed papers, samples, etc., for any part of the world, will remain unchanged.

Strange to say the Colony first proposing a penny letter rate cannot join at present owing to financial difficulties.

The following have not yet joined:
British Bechuanaland.
British Borneo.

British New Guinea.
Cape of Good Hope.
Jamaica.
Labuan.
Malta.
Mauritius.
New South Wales.
New Zealand.
Queensland.
South Australia.
Tasmania.
Victoria.
Western Australia.
Zanzibar.

Canadian Imperial Penny Postage Stamp.

From the *Philatelic Monthly*.

The Canadian Postmaster-General, Mr. Mulock, has had designed a unique postage stamp, to come into use December, 25th next, the date of the inauguration of the new imperial penny postage. The stamp will be for use on letters for Great Britain and the Colonies, and is not designed as a special issue.

When the Postmaster-General was in England last summer he says he was surprised to notice that the great mass of the people of that island failed to appreciate the greatness and the value of the British possessions abroad. Especially did this seem to be the case with regard to Canada.

The idea accordingly suggested itself to him, when he was considering a design for an imperial penny postage stamp, to prepare something that would show graphically the extent of the British possessions as compared with that of the other countries of the world. On his return to Canada, Mr. Mulock invited designs to be sent him by Canadian artists, but none of these quite meeting his views, he sketched out something himself, in the rough, and handed it over to an engraver to be touched up.

The feature of the new stamp is a neatly executed map in miniature of the world, showing the British possessions in red as distinguished from all other countries. Surmounting this is a representation of the British crown, underneath which is a bunch of oak and maple leaves symbolising the unity of the mother country and the Dominion. At the upper edge of the stamp are the words in neat letters, "Canada Postage." Underneath the map is "Xmas, 1898," so that the date of the inauguration of penny postage throughout the entire empire may be a matter of record.

On each of the lower corners is the figure "2" indicating the denomination of the stamp. At the lower edge are the words, taken from the works of one of the Canadian poets, "We hold a vaster empire than has been." The details of the colouring of the stamp have not yet been altogether determined.

The Postmaster-General has also under consideration the preparation of a card bearing the impress of the new penny postage stamp, together with a table of figures showing the volume of Canada's trade, her area the variety, and magnitude of her natural productions, industrial output, transportation facilities, the position she occupies as a great highway between Europe and the Orient, and other matters of a like interest. These cards will be enclosed in envelopes and distributed among teachers and others in Canada and in Great Britain, with the expectation that they will assist in the formation of a truer idea of Canada's present and prospective position in the world.

How will the decision of the Postal Congress that commemorative stamps cannot be used for international correspondence, affect this stamp?—The Editor.

Forgeries.

FRANCE. 1 Franc orange issue, 1849.

Very good forgeries of this rare stamp have lately been offered in pairs and single specimens from Italy and in order to put our readers on their guard we give the following points of difference according to the *Monthly Journal*:—

1. The shading under the eye and on the neck in the originals consists of well defined parallel lines of dots.

The shading under the eye in the forgeries cannot be resolved into parallel lines, that on the neck consists of parallel lines but is much less pronounced.

2. The Greek border at the sides of the frame consists of a bent ribbon, both edges of which are very clearly shown in perspective.

The Greek border on the left side in the forgeries consists of a single bent line with traces only of a second line. On the right side the second line is slightly more noticeable, but it is far from being as clear as in the originals.

3. In the originals there is an indent of colour in the middle of the line of the upper lip, which almost amounts to a defect in the drawing.

In the forgeries this indent is entirely absorbed into the curved line of colour of the upper lip.

4. There are three lines of shading above the eyelid and beneath the eyebrows in the originals, but are entirely absent in the forgeries.

MEXICO. 1863-66 issue.

According to the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzitung*, the 4 stamps of this issue have been offered used, in which state they are very scarce. The obliteration, however, has been found to be forged.

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	30	0	27	0	22	6	20	0
½ page	18	0	16	6	13	6	12	0
¼ page	10	0	9	0	7	6	6	6
⅛ page	6	0	5	6	4	6	4	0

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a page.

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

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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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Par an	Fcs 3.15	franco.
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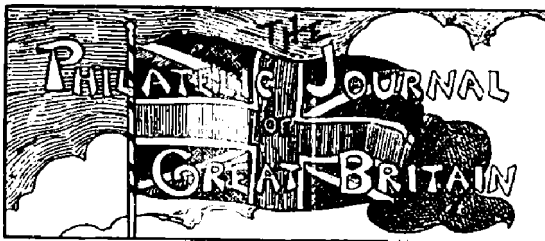
Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier.

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.



JANUARY 10th, 1898.

Catalogue Values
and
Discounts.

There is not a single philatelist, we believe, who has not read the alluring advertisements that stamps will be sold at 25, 33½ and even 50 and 66⅔ per cent. below catalogue prices, the seller in most

cases stating the name of the catalogue, on which he bases his prices.

Of course we do not hesitate to admit that everyone has a perfect right to sell his goods at any price he likes, and considering that the intrinsic value of a stamp is very small, it does not matter whether he asks a long figure or not, the result is always the same *i.e.*, a price is demanded that is out of proportion to the intrinsic value of the article sold. On the other hand, however, philatelic prices, like the prices of any other commodity are ruled by the laws of supply and demand. If there is a large and continuous demand for a certain class of stamps, there is certain to be at first a tightening and then a rise in the prices of these stamps. Publishers of catalogues, in most cases large dealers themselves are the best judges of such special demands, and when we find prices of certain countries in a new edition of the catalogue gone up in price we may be sure such countries are in more demand than formerly.

Yet others dealers can still afford to allow a liberal discount, and to judge by their advertisements are able to deliver with this discount. No doubt in some cases certain dealers have exceptional facilities to obtain the stamps of certain countries and consequently can afford to sell them at a lower price than their competitors. Against this we have absolutely no word to say, because it is quite legitimate to do so in business. Dealers want a certain profit, if they buy cheaper than their competitors they can sell cheaper, this is as it should be. But when certain dealers offer large discounts on every stamp in a catalogue, then we are afraid they promise more than they can keep. We are sure many stamps if ordered could not be delivered, or only in such inferior condition, that even 99 per cent. off would be no inducement to the buyer. Stamps in fine condition whether they are unused or used is immaterial, will always command a good price, and from our long experience we may add, that large discounts for such stamps all round are an impossibility, which everyone will sooner or later discover to his cost, when answering such alluring advertisements.

Unfortunately, there are many black sheep in the philatelic fold; we hear of many frauds, where stamps sent on approval were never returned, nor could any payment be obtained. Not only dealers, but also collectors are the victims of such designing persons, and we warn all our readers against having any dealings with unknown firms, whatever discount they may allow. Let us present a united front to all those, that infest philately for illegitimate purposes, and we are certain we shall be all the better for it in time to come. If we do not act the cancer will eat deeper and deeper and finally destroy that for which we all labour so assiduously and cheerful.

Postal Work in Christmas Week.

Christmas postal traffic last month has both in respect to correspondence and in parcels greatly exceeded all previous records. In addition to a large increase in the inland posts the

over-sea mails far surpassed any former year. To give our readers some idea of the stupendous amount of work that had to be got through we will give the figures of the over-sea mails arriving the week before Christmas as follows:

The Cunard steamer Umbria brought 2,351 sacks.

The American line steamer Paris brought 1,487 sacks.

The White Star steamer Majestic brought 676 sacks.

The White Star steamer Cymric brought 665 sacks.

The West Indian mail steamer brought 311 sacks.

The Indian and Australian mail steamer brought 682 sacks.

The Cape mail steamer brought 80,000 letters. Each sack weighs about $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

From the foregoing figures the enormous amount of work entailed by sorting and delivering this mass of correspondence can be guessed at, but the real amount is only known to those that have the handling of it.

France.

By W. Grunewald.

(Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society.)

1870.

After the French disasters in the East and before Paris was surrounded by the German troops the postal administration hastily sent out the greatest part of its stock of the previous issue about 15 millions of francs, to the departments in the West and South and began manufacturing stamps with the Head of Liberty by using the plates of the 1849 issue.

Paris was invested on the 18th September, 1870, and the following day the postal vans were obliged to return to the capital with their bags of letters undelivered. Again, the next day another attempt was made 3 carriages, 2 horsemen and 5 postmen were despatched, but only one managed to reach Evreux, and he returned 7 days later bringing back 150 letters.

No further attempts were made after the 20th September to cross the German lines in the ordinary way, and the next attempt was by balloon on the 23rd September, when the "Neptune" succeeded in reaching Evreux with about 200 lbs of letters. I will not say anything further about the balloon post as Mr. Duerst read us some time ago a very interesting paper on that subject, but only remind you that from the 23rd September, 1870, to the 28th February, 1871, 66 balloons were despatched more or less successfully and carrying 2 millions and a half of letters.

The stock of stamps remaining in Paris being very small, the manufacturer of the new issue was actively pushed, and as early as the 11th October, 1870, the new issue consisting of

the 10c. bistre, 20c. blue and 40c. orange was ready. These stamps were put into circulation as required as soon as the whole of the Empire issue was exhausted. As these stamps were printed from the 1849 plates, the tête-bêche varieties of that issue are found on the 10c. and 20c. and not on the 40c.

The differences between the two issues are very easy as the latter are perforated. The paper in the first issue is also thicker, the gum darker and thicker, and the printing which in 1870 was done by steam power is not so carefully executed in the latter issue as in the first when the printing was done by hand. The colours in the 1870 issue are also much lighter. As a consequence of the rapid impressions and bad printing a large number of varieties may be found in the letters and figures. The 40 cents being the worst treated in that respect.

In the 40c. stamps the same types are to be found as in the 1849 issue. The tête-bêche varieties only exist in the first printings as in February, 1871, these errors on the plates were corrected. The plate of the 10c. has three tête-bêche pairs and the 20c. only one.

1870. Bordeaux Issue.

The stamps of this issue were all printed in Bordeaux, none having been printed in Tours as is sometimes stated. As the stock sent from Paris was likely to become soon exhausted, as early as the 22nd October, an order was given for the manufacture of a fresh set of stamps, and for the adoption of the 1849 type. The treaty of the 3rd November signed by M. Delebecque and the representative of the Government fixed the 13th November as the date of issue. M. Delebecque had to provide 4,000 sheets of 300 stamps per day from the 15th November, 1870. The paper was the same as that used in Paris by M. Hulot, and made at Angouleme. It was impossible to perforate the stamps as the machinery was not at hand and the dies being also in Paris, it was decided to lithograph the new issue.

The 20c. was first of all drawn with a pen, but the transfer was so difficult that a matrix had to be done on stone for the 2nd type and also for all the other values. The manufacture continued uninterruptedly from the 15th November, 1870, to the 18th March, 1871, and in August, 1871, the plates were destroyed. After the peace, part of the stock was sent to the Post Offices in the East and North and even to Monaco. The remainder was destroyed. The issue consisted of 9 values:

Quantities printed.

1 cent. olive on greenish blue	} 24,471,375
1 cent. olive on dark green	
2c. brown	8,882,475
4c. grey	4,233,975
5c. green	6,393,825
10c. bistre	17,801,075
20c. blue	52,445,175
30c. brown	2,935,875
40c. orange	3,296,025
80c. carmine	2,338,575

In M. Hulot's stock sold a few years ago a few sheets of these stamps were discovered.

Description of types of 20c. blue.

There are 5 types of this value.

1st Type.—The head appears at first sight to be smaller than in the other values. The coloured line surrounding the pearl circle has almost disappeared at the top. The face is very slightly shaded. The shade of the neck is formed of dots instead of lines. The pearl circle is slightly more than half a millimetre from the line below the inscription which is small. The bunch of grapes contains 18 grapes instead of 16 in the other types. Another point which enables you to distinguish the type without any further examination is the following. Exactly above the letter O of Postes will be found in the pearl circle one pearl which touches the line.

Type II.—The head appears larger. The inscription is small as in the first type. The blue circle surrounding the pearl circle is equally visible all round. The face is shaded with lines.

Type III.—Same as last with the exception of the inscription which is larger.

There are 3 varieties of this type.

1. The front of the base of the neck is quite close to the pearl circle.
 2. It is a little further.
 3. It is one millimetre from the circle.
- The 3rd variety is the commonest and is reproduced 140 times on the sheet while the other 2 varieties are only to be found 80 times each.

ARRANGEMENT OF TYPES.

3	3	1	3	2
3	1	3	1	2
3	3	2	2	1

Type IV.—The words "Repub. Franc." fills the whole of the top label. The space between the letter R of Repub. and the vertical line of the label is smaller than in type II. The letters are thicker and squarer. The wheat ear touches the pearl circle.

Type V.—This is like the 3rd type, but the letters are thicker and wider. The bottom of the letter F of Franc touches the white line also the bottom of P in Postes.

Some catalogues give a second type of the 2c., 10c., 30c., I have only seen the 2c. brown. The only difference seems to be that the printing is more carefully done and the paper is smoother and yellowish.

The 5c. green which was reserved for printed matter was to have been the same as the 1c., 2c., and 4c., but for want of time it was decided otherwise at the last moment. The whole issue with the exception of the 1st type of the 20c. were perf. 14 unofficially, also rouletted. The

1c. and 2c. is found percé en points and the 20c. percé en arc. All the stamps of this issue were withdrawn in 1871 and they are the only stamps of France which cannot be used at present.

1871.

The Government settling down, decided on the 25th August, 1871, to issue 3 new stamps, 15c., 25c., and 50c. The latter stamp was never printed. The other two 15c. bistre and 25c. blue were issued on the 1st September, 1871 and the plates of the 1849 issue were again used the 25c. remained the same colour and the 15c. was altered from green to bistre.

Both these stamps are found tête-bêche.

In December, 1871, the remainders of the 1867 issue 10c. bistre were surcharged with the figure 10 in blue, as the Post Office Department were afraid of running short of 5c. of which 2 were required to prepay postage on the new year visiting cards and to distinguish them more easily from the 15c. bistre of the new issue. Three millions were surcharged, but none were ever used. Although used specimens exist they must have been obliterated by favour.

1872—73.

This issue is composed of 2 types. Type I. for the small values is similar to the issue of January, 1863, with the exception of Repub. Franc replaces Empire Francais and the head of Liberty replaces that of the Emperor. Type II. for the higher values is similar to the 1871 issue.

The 2c. brown was issued 10 May, 1872.

5c. green was issued June, 1872.

4c. grey was issued July, 1872.

80c. rose was issued September, 1872.

30c. brown was issued October, 1872.

1c. bronze green on the 10th December, 1872.

On the 15th January, 1873, the 10c. bistre on rose was issued printed from the 1849 plates and therefore has the small numerals of value. In June, 1873 the 15c. bistre with large numerals came out and in March, 1875, the 10c. brown on rose. In this issue there is an error caused by one die of the 15c. being inserted in the 10c. plate, and therefore printed in the colour of the latter.

There is only one tête-bêche, and that is found on the plate of 10c. bistre on rose, small figures, issued in January, 1873. The 4c. grey does not seem to have existed tête-bêche, but has been forged.

Discoveries.

FRANCE. 1853 and 1870-6 issues.

The 20 centimes blue of the 1853 issue has been found with the error POSFES instead of POSTES.

The 25 centimes blue of the 1870-6 issue with the error REPUB RANC, i.e., the F left out entirely and PEBLUC., i.e., P for R.

From the *Echo de la Timbrologie*.

Decreets.**BELGIUM.**

Alteration of the postal tariff: Letters:

1. Inland letters, which at present cost 10 centimes for each 15 grammes will in future be charged as follows:

up to 15 grammes	10 cents
from 15 to 50 grammes	20 cents
from 50 to 100 grammes	30 cents
from 100 to 200 grammes	40 cents
from 200 to 300 grammes	50 cents

and so on 10 centimes for each 100 grammes.

2. Post cards, journals, bookpost, patterns, not prepaid will only be charged *double* postage in future instead of quadruple as heretofore.

3. The Administration of the Post will institute a system by which the sender for a payment of 10 centimes will receive word that the letter or parcel in question has been delivered to the addressee.

From the *Timbophile Belge*.

RUSSIAN CHARITY ENVELOPES.

To provide funds for the Orphanages founded by the Empress Maria, wife of Paul I., the Postal Authorities have allowed the issue of special letter sheets measuring 213 x 300 mm., and impressed with a 7 kop stamp. We are indebted to Mr. F. Breitfuss, who has been kind enough to send us this novelty.

The address side bears the following inscriptions: At the top in red and underlined "This formulary is sold everywhere for 5 kopecs;" underneath in large blue letters "Closed letter with advertisements," between a pelican feeding his young and the impressed stamp, at the bottom "The net receipts go to the credit of the orphanages founded by the Empress Maria." The rest of the address side as well as on half of the three other pages are covered by advertisements leaving the space of about 3 octavo pages free for correspondence. From the description it will be seen that only 5 kopecs is charged, although the impressed value is 7 kopecs. On two sides small gummed strips extend over the sheet, which are used to close the letter.

Up to the time of writing 10 series of such letter sheets have been issued since the 12th of November, each series differing in the advertisements. The first 4 series have the ordinary 7 kopec adhesive stamp embossed the remaining 6 the envelope stamp of the same value. The change was necessitated by the use of the stamps of the first 4 series as adhesive stamps.

New Leaves to Cut.

A.B.C. Catalogue. Third Edition, by Bright and Son, Bournemouth. 784 pp. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The third edition of this useful guide has appeared and we must congratulate the publishers on the way in which they have executed

their work. Most of the countries seem to have been revised by specialists and it speaks well for the publishers, that they have accepted the suggestions given them. The only fault we have to find with the catalogue in general is the great hurry which seems to have been the cause of the bad impressions, the illustrations and of missing or wrong letters.

Following the same plan as in the last edition the adhesive stamps are taken first and then in an appendix the envelopes, wrappers, postcards, etc., both sections beginning with Great Britain, which in the present issue are fully illustrated under a special arrangement with the Inland Revenue. After Great Britain the other countries follow in alphabetical order. In Austria the types of the 1858 issue are illustrated, Belgium has been improved very much so has Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, France, Holland, Norway, Roumania, and Servia. Several countries can be improved greatly such as Hayti, Venezeula, Eastern Roumelia, etc. In South Australia we should like to see besides the letters of surcharge the names of the various Departments added.

We can strongly recommend this catalogue to all our readers, and can assure them they will find the red A.B.C. a valuable assistance and friend.

PERFORATION GAUGE, by C. Hamilton-Smith and Co.

A very neat perforation gauge has just been issued by this firm. We have tried it personally and can strongly recommend it to our readers as handy and exact. It might be an improvement if the edges were gilt, as this would still more strengthen the edges, which are used most so as to prevent splitting.

A Stamp Dealers Reminiscences.

Written from Actual Experience or Reliable Information.

BY RUDOLPH C. BACH.

I. THE ROMANCE OF A 12 PENCE CANADA.

One cold night in November 1851, two men were seated in a small room in a building facing the mighty St. Lawrence river. Montreal was a small city then. The principal firms had their offices and warehouses at the river front, in some instances almost at the brink of the mud wall which protected the city from floods in the spring time, and this house was one of them. You could throw a stone from its window with ease into what was then one of the deepest parts of the river in that vicinity, for there was the wharf where the Quebec boat moored. The night our story opens, the river was covered with a thin sheet of ice. The men in the little room were having a hot argument. On a small table stood an iron box, a small affair, the lid of which was open, showing it to be filled with documents of various kinds. Besides this box lay a large pack-

age with many seals, addressed and stamped. The stamp on it was—the 12 pence black. This very package was evidently the bone of contention between the two men. They were strangely contrasted. One, an elderly man with a firm resolute look, his hair streaked with grey, and the other a dissipated looking fellow of about 30 or so. It was he who was walking angrily up and down, while the other was standing by the table, his hand resting on the package. "No Clement," he said, "I cannot let you have any of this money. It does not even belong to me. I was entrusted by Francois Rochette, of Quebec, to collect his accounts here, which I have done. To-morrow, the money will be mailed to him. No man shall ever say that Charles Goodwin betrayed his trust." "But," here broke in Clement, "I must have money" and under his breath he added, "I will have it too." "You are always wanting money Clement Hanson," retorted Goodwin. "Ever since I helped you up, you have been drawing money out of me, and it has got to stop. When your father, who was my best friend, died, his last words to me were, 'Charles, take care of my boy.' I promised him to do so, and have done so. I gave you a position, gave you money whenever you wanted it, and now, because I have no money on hand, you demand me to rob those who trust me." He had got excited while he spoke, and without knowing it, had taken his hand from the package on the table. Clement saw this, with a sudden spring he reached the table, grabbed the precious package. Quick as he was, however, Goodwin was nearer to the door and reached it first. He faced round and cried, "Thief, would you make me a ruined man? I, who have done so much for you? give me back that package, or I shall take it from you." "Ha," laughed Hanson, "I have it now and I am going to keep it." Goodwin made a spring at him, grasping him by the neck, and wrenched the package from him. Struggling to and fro, they upset the lamp, which fell to the floor with a crash, the burning oil quickly setting fire to the wooden partitions. Goodwin, seeing the place on fire, released his hold on Hanson, and throwing the package into the iron box, he slammed the cover, and grasping it in his arms, made for the window, Hanson, who had reached the door, suddenly pulled out a pistol, and levelling it, fired, and saw Goodwin fall. Then he turned and fled down the stairs, for the fire was spreading rapidly, muttering to himself, "In the morning when they search the ruins, the box will be uninjured and will pass into my possession." But Charles Goodwin was not dead, although badly wounded. With a superhuman effort he reached the window, and lifting the precious box, put all his remaining strength into a last effort and threw it far out of the window into the river. It crashed through the thin ice and immediately sank. In those days the fire department was different from what it now is. The company reaching the scene first received a bonus from the insurance companies, consequently there was a great rivalry between the various stations. The man who brought the alarm to the station received a shilling. When the first

hose company arrived at the fire, the house was almost destroyed, and all that could be done was to save neighbouring property. Next morning, the ruins were diligently searched by Hanson and others, but although Goodwin's remains were found, no trace of the iron box was discovered. Goodwin's death was put down to accident. Hanson was killed soon after in a drunken brawl.

Now let us skip forty-one years. All this time the iron box had lain on the bottom of the St. Lawrence, covered with an ever-increasing layer of mud. In 1892 Dredge No. 4 of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, was dredging the channel opposite Jacques Cartier square. The depth of the channel was being increased from 20 to 32 feet. Suddenly one of the men on the mud scow, on to which the earth, etc., taken up by the dredge was dumped, noticed a rusty iron box. Nobody was looking, so securing it, he stowed it away inside the locker where he kept his clothes. That night he took it home, well wrapped up. There, the box was opened, and on top lay the package with a stamp on it, such as he had never seen before. The man was honest, he was not going to keep the money and papers if the heirs of the rightful owner could be found after these many years. He went to his lawyer, who after a long search, found the heirs. In his gratitude at recovering the papers, which really were valuable title deeds, he presented the man with the package on which was this rare 12 pence, and with a handsome cheque besides. Through his lawyer, the man sold the 12 pence to a Montreal philatelist, for \$350, and it now rests as the gem "par excellence" in a superb B.N.A. collection. And its present owner has good reason to be proud of it, for few stamps have such a history.

From the *Montreal Philatelist*.



JANUARY, 1899. REPORT.

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- W. HADLOW, 331, Strand, London, W.C.

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- 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:—William Clare Lees, 15, Lulworth-road, Southport. Proposed by W. E. White, seconded by Frederick Gehartz.

NEW ADDRESSES.

- H. J. Wildsmith, 26, Dyne-road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.
 W. Matthews 90, Oakfield-road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations are notified with regret:—No. 94, A. J. Binet, Jersey; No. 99, W. R. Burrell, Bury St. Edmunds; No. 210, H. L'Estrange Ewen, Upper Norwood; No. 222, Dr. Le Cronier, Jersey.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks The Philatelic Record, Dec., from Messrs. Buhl & Co. The Stamp Collectors' Journal, from Messrs. Nunn. Any Donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

NOTICES.

The third meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, December 14th. Present, the President, Mr. H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), and Messrs. C. T. Reed, H.

Thompson, Dr. Marx, and the Hon. Sec. Dr. Marx having read his paper on Linguistic Studies in connection with stamps which was listened to with much interest by those present, a short discussion followed, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks passed by the President, who regretted there were not more members present, and hoped there would be a better attendance during the remainder of the season. The next meeting takes place on Wednesday, January 18th, when Mr. Forbes will give a display and paper on Persia. Owing to the earlier appearance of the Journal this month, the list of members dropped for non-payment of dues is held over to give those who have not paid, a last opportunity of doing so. Members are reminded that subscriptions for 1899 are now due, and should be forwarded to the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer as soon as possible. The Hon. Sec. wishes all the members a happy and prosperous new year, and asks their cordial co-operation with the committee in their endeavours to increase the usefulness and success of the I.P.U.

TIHOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
 Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
 Chelsea, London, S.W.
 January 4th, 1899.



MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The fifth meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday, November 18th the President in the chair.

Mr. Wm. Bancroft and Mr. T. Battersby were elected members of the Society, and the rest of the evening was occupied with exhibition arrangements and in sending away by post a large number of copies of the prospectus.

At the sixth meeting on December 2nd, the President took the chair and there was again a good attendance of members.

Mr. Barratt and Mr. Buxton were appointed to undertake the management of the annual dinner which is fixed for January 6th, 1899.

Mr. Duerst then read a paper on the stamps of Baden. He dealt fully with all the different issues, gave all the numbers of stamps printed, destroyed and sold to dealers. Under the latter heading he mentioned a very interesting item, namely that the remainders of the early issues sold to Senf in 1873 consisted of reprints and that the postal authorities disavowed having any knowledge of reprints having been made. He dealt fully with the so-called green error of the first issue. The lecture was illustrated by the complete collection of the lecturer, also by the collections of the President and Mr. North.

G. FRED H. GIBSON, Hon. Sec.

EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting was held at 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8 p.m. There were present: Mr. Adam Smail, vice-president, in the chair, and Messrs. Baxter, Kerr, Richardson, Henderson, Hobbs, Fleming, Miller, and Fish.

On the motion of Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Henderson, the minutes of the previous meeting, having been read, were duly approved of. The following were formally admitted members of the Society: Doctors Alexis Thomson (Edinburgh) and Marcus Calder (Greenock) Messrs. A. D. Oubridge (Newcastle-on-Tyne), James Baxter (Edinburgh), and Signor G. L. Arduin (Turin).

Circulars about the Manchester Exhibition and the Central Philatelic Club, London, were distributed. Half an hour was allowed to members for the interchange of duplicates.

There then took place a display of Postcards, led off by Mr. Smail, and supplemented by Messrs. Richardson and Henderson. Many countries were shown, and there were many British Colonials unused. Several photographs were included in the display, illustrating Natal surcharges, the 2d. P.O. Mauritius, etc. Altogether the meeting was a highly interesting one. Mr. Kerr consented to show his collection of British unused at next meeting, and also to bring before the members his work on postmarks as it has appeared recently in the "Bazaar."

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

18 Montpelier Terrace.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The fifth general meeting of this Society, at which there were fourteen members present, was held at Bird's, Surrey Street, on 7th December last. After the usual routine business had been gone through, Mr. J. W. Slack, of Chesterfield, was unanimously elected an associate. The Librarian reported that Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, had presented to the library, a copy of his work "The Stamps of the Straits Settlements," a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brown for his gift. The remainder of the evening was devoted to an exhibition of the stamps of "The United States of America."

The sixth general meeting of this Society was held in the Club room on the 21st December last, the attendance of members was much below the average. The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. W. Brown, of St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury, was balloted for and unanimously elected an associate. Mr. J. H. Chapman then read an original and interesting paper entitled "Belgium and its Stamps." After a description of the characteristics, manners and customs of the people, he proceeded to deal in detail with the various issues of stamps, illustrating his remarks by means of his collection, which he

had brought for the purpose; other members also exhibited their collections, which contributed to the spending of a pleasant and instructive evening.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—At a general meeting held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C. on January 3rd, a proof of the revised rules was submitted and approved. It was resolved that a room for meeting be reserved at Anderton's for the remainder of the season. The following were proposed and elected as members: Rev. Dr. Chetwynd-Atkinson (life member), F. R. Ginn, G. C. Ginn, and J. W. Jones. At the termination of business, Mr. C. Forbes gave a reading on Persian stamps, and a display of his practically complete collection of the stamps of that neglected country. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Forbes for his entertainment. Dr. Golodnoff of Copenhagen, forwarded some rare English plate numbers for inspection; the Rev. Walter Jenks brought his collection of Persians on entires, and novelties were exhibited by Messrs. Bradbury, Haynes, and others, the meeting terminated at 9.30 p.m. H. A. Slade, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Ingleside, St. Albans.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Cape Town, South Africa.—It is our pleasant duty to record the formation of a new society devoted to Philately.

The first meeting of the Cape Town Philatelic Society was held at the Society's Room, Kamp's Parliamentary Cafe, Cape Town, on Monday the 12th December, 1898, when about 20 ladies and gentlemen were present, all of whom have joined the Society, and in addition letters have been received from several collectors who intend to join.

The Committee consists as follows:—Messrs. R. T. A. Innes, Royal Observatory, M. J. M. Bellasyse, Reuters Agency, Mr. R. M. Lightfoot, South African Museum, Mr. G. Jackson, Mrs. Cartwright, and Miss Warren. The President to be hereafter appointed. Mr. H. M. Mumphris was elected Treasurer and Mr. B. W. Bell, Defence Department, Secretary.

Rules were adopted and an exchange book arranged for; which will be in circulation early in January. The subscription to the Society being fixed at 5s. per annum.

Succeeding meetings will be held on the second Monday in each month. The meeting in January will be the occasion for a general display of stamps and at future meetings several members have arranged to give papers.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, B. W. Bell, Defence Department, Cape Town.

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—Owing to the holidays, fewer sheets were received for the December packets which contained 189 sheets valued at £2,001 14s. 2d. and were put into circulation on December 28th. The sales on

August packets, just returned, are exceptionally good. All July accounts have been duly balanced. The members enrolled during the past month include Miss D. Albiac (Brighton), J. Cohen (Tangier), F. Phillips (Westgate), W. Crothers (Guildford), Miss Poynter, (London), and F. Boone (Newmarket). Non-contributors wishing to see packets are requested to notify the secretary as no supplementary rounds will be sent out in future. Applications for membership should include references to avoid delay and correspondence. It may be stated that very common stamps and poor specimens are in little demand, but good varieties sell well at reasonable prices. Members are requested to use club sheets (supplied on demand) to ensure uniformity. Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

Birmingham Philatelic Exhibition.

December 7th to December 9th, 1898.

List of Exhibitors and the chief Exhibits:—
W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester). The collection of Greek stamps which was awarded the silver medal of the L.P. Exhibition.

J. Bernichon (Paris). 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius.

T. Buhl (London). Proofs and trial impressions of English stamps.

M. P. Castle (Brighton). The unique collection of Saxony which includes the block of 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ ng in the colour of the 2g. with a grand lot of the 3pf. of 1850 used and unused and the whole 1851 issue by pages in mint condition.

E. A. Clark (Aberdeen). British Guiana 1852-6 in singles pairs and strips. Newfoundland orange vermilion. Labuan 6 in red on 16 blue. Barbados 1d. on 5s. B.E. Africa, $\frac{1}{2}$ on 2 signed A.D.

Dum-Dum (Calcutta). Post Office book showing early postmarks.

G. A. Coombs (Bath). A fine collection of triangular Capes.

E. Heginbottom (Rochdale). Barbados, Virgin Islands used complete, St. Vincent, 5s. star (used), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half 6d., 1d. on 6d., Lagos 1885, 2s. 6d. 5s., 10s., all used, collections of Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Gambia.

R. Hollick (Birmingham). African colonies including a nice lot of "Post Paid" Mauritius in all stages of the plate, Cape wood blocks and many other rare stamps, sheets of Indian Native States.

G. F. Jackson (Birmingham). The complete and rare collection of Spanish stamps which was awarded the silver medal of the L.P. Exhibition.

G. Johnson (Birmingham). Hawaiian Is., 1862-94, including errors of surcharge, reconstructed sheets of English.

C. F. Larmour (Calcutta). Complete sheets of India with margins uncut, including $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., and 2a. of first issue.

H. Loveridge (Wolverhampton). Complete

collection of Tasmania including reconstructed sheets of plate 1, two of the first issue 4d.

H. F. Lowe (London). A fine collection of Ceylon including 4d. and 8d. imperf on originals, 2d. deep green CC., 25c. and 32c., perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, also a grand collection of St. Helena including the error of 1863, 6d. without surcharge.

G. Mackey (Birmingham), block of 12 1d. Royal reprint. Block of 11 L.C. imperf.; block of 84 Prince Consort essay; block of 84 2d. blue no lines.

J. A. Margoschis (Birmingham). An artistically arranged frame of colonials mostly unused not including 4d. and 8d. imperf Ceylon used.

W. Pimm (Birmingham). Fine collections of Canada, St. Lucia, St. Christopher and Tobago, used and unused.

J. E. Sparrow (Aberystwyth). A fine display of triangular Capes of all values in mint condition, in large blocks as well as in singles, pairs, etc.

Major Stockdale (Plymouth). A very good collection of French and French Colonies.

C. F. Tanner (Birmingham). A good lot of unused colonials and U.S.A., the Ceylons, Victoria, St. Lucia, St. Vincent were especially good.

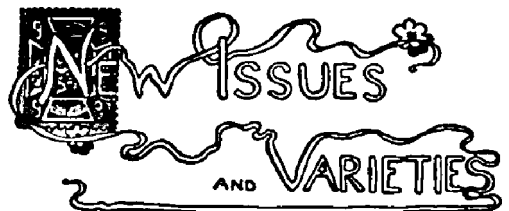
Mrs. Tebay (London). A good collection of Uganda.

Miss J. Weston (Bournemouth). St. Vincent nearly complete making up a very nice collection.

F. E. Wilson (Birmingham) good collections of Austria and Belgium.

W. T. Wilson (Birmingham). One case of stamps on original covers and two cases of rare stamps including fine copies used and unused of the following: N.S.W. "Sydneys" all values; British Guiana, early issues; British Honduras ditto; Buenos Aires, India, provisionals; British Col. and Van. Is., Canada pence issues, Nova Scotia, 4, 1s. and a good number of other values, New Brunswick 3 1s.; Nevis, West Australia, etc.

On the Thursday and Friday during the exhibition Mr. H. W. Plumridge held a very successful auction sale at the Grand Hotel. Many of the prices obtained were very satisfactory and only some half dozen, out of the 500 lots were unsold.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.
Great Britain. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrapper has been in use for some little time without the instruction.
W. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown on buff, no instruction.

British Guiana. A new Registered Envelope has been issued with flap in the latest position closing on the front and with inscription on the back giving the fees which are payable if a Return Receipt is required.

R.E. 4c. vermilion, size G.

Canada. The 8c. and 10c. with figures of value have been issued.

The special stamp for the Imperial Penny Post has been issued. The shape is oblong and the design consists of a map of the world with the British Empire coloured red. The stamp is inscribed 'CANADA POSTAGE' at top the words being divided by a crown and below the map 'XMAS 1898,' at the bottom of the stamp is a line from a Canadian poet, "WE HOLD A VASTER EMPIRE THAN HAS BEEN."

2c. black, grey, blue and red.

Ceylon. A new value 6c. will be required here for the Imperial Penny Postage rate and will shortly be issued, in the meanwhile *no* surcharges will be made the rate being made up with two 3c. stamps.

Gibraltar. *Morocco.* The *Fortnightly* notes having seen a copy of the 50c. with the surcharge in blue.

50c. violet, surch. blue.

India. *Bundi.* The *Monthly Journal* finds that the sheets of the current stamps of all values consist of 120 types. The 4a. has been again redrawn, the value is at the top as last edition, but the dagger points to the left instead of to the right.

4a. pale green on white laid.

Dhar. The value of the card mentioned in November should be $\frac{1}{4}$ a. not $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and there is the corresponding reply card to chronicle.

P.C. $\frac{1}{2}$ + 4a. carmine on lilac and cream.

Duttia. The 1a. has been redrawn with a larger figure of Ganesh in centre, and the Post Card with heading 'DATIA' exists on white laid with the lines of inscription measuring 78 and 90 mm. instead of 74 and 92 mm.

1a. black on white laid.

1a. " " wove.

P.C. $\frac{1}{4}$ a. black on white laid, size 168 x 105 mm.

Gwalior. The *M.J.* has seen a copy of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. Post Card with surcharged top and bottom of the stamp, but with Arms (in brown) in quite a different type from the ordinary cards. The snakes are better drawn and the sun larger. It is possibly an essay.

Newfoundland. The 2c. orange has been used up and the 2c. in carmine will be issued at once.

New South Wales. The *M.J.* has met with a copy of the following :

Off. 3d. green, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, wmk. double lined 6, O.S. in black.

New Zealand. The 1d. card is on buff instead of white, and the Letter Card has the perforations rounded at the lower corners instead of extending to the edge.

P.C. 1d. blue on buff.

L.C. 14d. mauve on greenish.

Queensland. The first supply of the picture cards is said to have run out and a fresh supply has been prepared with it is said 17 fresh views.

We have received a copy of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The head is in a circle, value in all four corners, and inscriptions at sides, 'QUEENSLAND' at left, 'HALFPENNY' at right.

4d. green.

Straits Settlements. *Perak.* The 50c. instead of being lilac and black is now :—

50c. green and black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentina. It is said that the Reply Cards of 1892 2c. and 3c. have been surcharged 'HABILITADO' —'4'—'CENTAVOS.' Also that the current stamps have been perforated with the letters 'C y T.' for use as Postage Due Stamps.

Austria. The following are additions to the list of Cards that we gave in the July Chronicle :—

P.C. 'Correspondenz-Karte' 51mm. long.

2k. Inscriptions (Illyr.) (Ital.), (Deutsch-Poln —

Ruth.), (Rum.), (Ruth.)

2+2k. " (Böhm.), (Ital.), (Deutsch-Illyr.—

Ital.), (Deutsch — Poln. — Ruth.),

(Ruth.), (Slov.)

'Correspondenz-Karte' 40mm. long.

2+2k. Inscriptions (Deutsch-Rum).

L.C. with German heading 28mm. long

3k. inscriptions (Deutsch-Ital.—Illyr.)

5k. " (Deutsch-Ital.), (Deutsch-Rum).

Brazil.—In addition to the 200 on 100r. violet Newspaper stamp mentioned last month, the following have by this time been surcharged in a similar manner.

100 in black on 50r. orange.

300 " " 200r. black.

1000 in green on 500r. orange.

1000 " " 700r. "

2000 " " 1000r. "

200 in black on 100r. mauve (1890).

The *M.J.* gives the first two as follows :—

100 in violet on 50r. orange.

300 " " 200r. "

Mr. A. Bruck sends us the 200 on 100r.,

1890, and the 100 in violet on 50r. orange.

The *Collectionneur* says that the remainder of the Postage Adhesives of 1890 are also to be surcharged 50r. on 20r., 100r. on 50r., 500r. on 200r., 700r. on 300r., 1000r. on 500r. and on 700r., and 2000r. on 1000r. There are no remainders of the 100r.

China. The 5\$. on 3c. (Fiscal) mentioned in November is also reported to exist with the surcharge inverted.

Colombia. *Die Post* notes a new issue here of the 1c. stamp with arms in a circle, 'CORREOS' on a scroll above and 'REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA' in a curve below the circle. At bottom centre is the figure of value in a circle with value in words on either side.

1c. red on yellow, perf. 13.

Panama. The *A.J.P.* has received the 10c. surcharged with a circle containing a large letter 'R' and the name 'COLOM' below for use on Registered Letters.

R. 10c. yellow, surch. in violet.

Crete. We copy the following from the *M.J.* :—

'As we go to press we have received some 'curious stamps which purport to have been 'issued for this island. One issue is already 'obsolete, a second is at the point of becoming 'so, and a third is promised to celebrate the 'arrival of Prince George. The first type consists of inscriptions in four lines in Greek, 'which have been translated as 'Temporary-Post 'Off.—of Eracleon—paras 20.' The lettering 'being on white on a more or less solid ground 'of colour and the stamps imperforate. The 'second has the value in two lines in centre, 'surrounded by a circular band, bearing the first 'three lines of the inscription of the first issue, 'the whole being enclosed in a square frame of 'Greek pattern, with fancy ornaments in the 'spandrels. This is on bluish white paper, 'perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.'

20 paras mauve, imperf.

10 " " blue, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

20 " " green "

Ecuador. The 50c. fiscal having been surcharged 'CORREOS—5 CENTS—OFICIAL' in green and also in black has now been surcharged in red.

Off. 5c. in red on 50c. violet.

Guatemala. The upright rectangular shaped fiscal stamps have again been called into requisition for surcharging, the following having appeared.

1c. in red on 10c. blue-green
2c. " " 5c. mauve.
2c. " " 10c. blue-green.
2c. in black on 25c. red
2c. in red on 50c. deep blue.
6c. ? on 1 peso ?
6c. ? on 5 pesos ?
6c. ? on 10 pesos ?

Haiti. It is said that there is a 10c. orange and a 50c. red to complete the new set. The colours of the Postage Due Stamps should be as follows, and not as mentioned in November.

P.D. 2c. blue-black.
5c. brown-red.
10c. orange.
50c. grey.

There are also the following Cards with the portrait of the President at right and Arms at left upper corner.

P.C. 1c. blue on white.
1 + 1c. " on grey.
2c. orange on rose.
2 + 2c. " on pale lilac.
3c. green on cream.
3 + 3c. " on mauve.

Honduras. Of the locomotive type there are two more values to mention.

50c. orange red.
1p. blue-green.

The *A.J.P.* mentions some more values of the type with Arms in centre, in addition to the two we mentioned in November.

1c. yellow.
2c. yellow-grey.
5c. black on yellow.
5c. red.
10c. black on grey.
10c. black-brown.

Mexico. Mr. Chapman has sent us a complete set of current issue (except 5p.) on the no watermark paper.

4c. orange.
10c. pink.
12c. olive-brown.
20c. rose-red.
50c. mauve.
1p. brown.
10p. blue.

Norway. The following novelties are taken from the *T.P.* The Letter Cards are inscribed 'Kortbrev,' and an inscription on the flap, and the Post Cards have the words Paa denna — . . ' etc. in larger letters and are without the word 'Till.'

P.C. 5 ö. green on white.
10 ö. carmine
L.C. 5 ö. green on white, size 139 x 90 mm.
10 ö. carmine " " "

Peru. Messrs. Williams and Co. inform us of the following new issues.

The Cards have instructions and lines for address in black with a head in circle embossed without colour in right upper corner. In colour above the head is '1899,' and below value in words, and in lower left corner a view. Of these views there are, we are informed, 40 varieties in all. The date '1899' is larger on the 1c. Card than on the other values.

P.D. 5ö. light green.
10ö. lilac.

W. 1c. green.

P.C. 1c. black and violet on white.
5c. " red on greyish white.
3c. " grey on white.
4c. " brown on greyish white

Portugal. The 15r. and the 25r. both of Portugal and of Angra, Funchal, Horta, and P. Delgada are to be changed in colour to

15r. black and green.
25r. " red.

Macao. A reply Card similar to that of 1894 is reported by the *I.B.J.* with the stamp of 10r. (effigy) surcharged '2 avos.'

P.C. 2 + 2a. in black on 10r. green, inscript. blue.

St. Thomas and Prince The 25r. of 1887 is chronicled in the *M.J.* with surcharge '2 1/2 RS.' in green

2 1/2r. in green on 25r. mauve.

Spain. **Fernando Po.** The 15c. on 10c. with 'HABILITADO' has the surcharge in blue not black as mentioned in the small type last month.

The *M.J.* has received a copy of the 10c. lake of 1875 surcharged in oval 50c. blue and post-marked 'Jun. 95'. Also the same surcharge in mauve on a letter with a postmark over it in the same coloured ink.

50c. in blue on 10c. lake.

Philippines. The *T.P.* reports a Fiscal inscribed 'Recibos y Cuentas' used postally and postmarked 'Comunicaciones—29 Feb. 92—Iloilo' in blue.

F.P. 10c. rose.

Porto Rico. The following are chronicled with surcharge 'Habilitado—Para—1898 y 99.'
5c. light-green, 1891, carmine surch.
6c. orange, " "
3c. brown, 1898, " "

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles and illustrates a provisional issue, type set in 10 varieties, value 5c., of the town of Coamo. The authenticity seems to be doubtful however.

United States. The 15c. has appeared in olive and the Reply Card of has been reduced in size and has had the frame removed.

15c. olive.

P.C. 1 + 1c. black on cream, size 140 x 83 mm.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Gold Coast. The *M.J.* chronicles on part of original cover a 6d. orange, perf. 14, used together with half of a similar stamp to make up 9d. at Appam on Christmas Day in a year of which only a figure '8' can be seen.

Argentine. The 1c. brown wrapper has been seen with a double impression of the stamp.

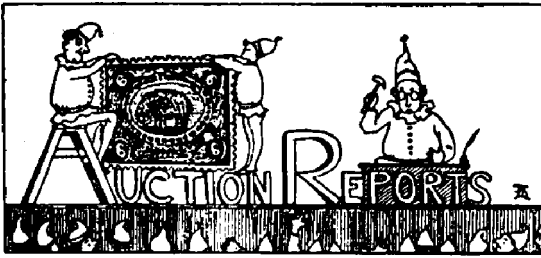
Belgium. The *T.P.* has seen a copy of the 5c. green of 1869 imperforate. The copy is postmarked 'Namur 30 mai 1886.'

Guatemala. Of the lately issued surcharges the following errors exist, and also the *A.J.P.* notes an error of one of the 1886 issue.

1886, 150c. black on vermilion, surch., inverted.
10c. on 20c. green double surch.
10c. on 20c. " " one on back.
1c. fiscal with surch. on back.

Luxemburg. The *A.J.P.* note a copy of the 10c. of the second issue with watermark 'W' of the first issue. The colour is grey-blue, not the same as any of the regular copies of the second issue.

Salvador. A copy of the 24c. 1897 issue is known with the Official surcharge inverted.



The following have held sales since last report :—

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Dec. 13th and 14th.
 „ BUHL & Co., 60th sale, Dec. 15th and 16th.
 „ CHEVLEY & Co., 138th sale, Dec. 17th.
 Mr. HADLOW, 139th sale, Dec. 19th.
 Messrs. BUHL & Co., 61st sale, Jan. 4th.

„ VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 120th sale, Jan. 5th and 6th.

We give the prices of some of the best lots at Messrs. Buhl's sale of Mr. Pearce's Transvaal collection.

	£	s.	d.
30 Printing, April 4, 1870, on crisp wove, 6d. ultramarine, tête-bêche pair*	5	0	0
42 Printing, April '70, thick paper, 1/- green, tête-bêche pair, used ...	7	0	0
166 1875-7, thick hard paper, 6d. blue, tête-bêche pair, used	4	8	0
174 „ soft porous paper, 1/- yellow green, imperf., pair*... ..	9	0	0
186 V.R. TRANSVAAL, 3d., red surch., wide apart... ..	12	10	0
188 V.R. TRANSVAAL, 3d. double surch. in red and in black	19	10	0

199 V.R. TRANSVAAL, on hard surfaced paper, 1d., imperf., strip of 3, with 1 stamp wide apart	13	0	0
200 V.R. TRANSVAAL, ditto used, wide roulette	8	5	0
201 V.R. TRANSVAAL, 1d., sheet of 40	8	0	0
232 V.R. TRANSVAAL, black surch., 6d. blue, wide apart	7	15	0
233 V.R. TRANSVAAL, ditto, but surch. inverted	9	15	0
239 V.R. TRANSVAAL, 1/- red surch., strip of 3, one wide apart* ...	12	0	0
240 V.R. TRANSVAAL, 1/- black surch., pair ditto*	16	10	0
257 V.R. TRANSVAAL, 1/- black surch., pair tête-bêche, wide roul. one side, other sides imperf.* ...	16	0	0
265 V.R. TRANSVAAL, 6d. blue on rose, imperf., no surch., used	15	0	0
276 V.R. Transvaal, 1d., imperf. error Transvaal*	27	0	0
277 V.R. Transvaal, ditto, damaged, used	4	10	0
294 „ 3d., surch. inverted	4	0	0
304 „ 6d. blue on green, two stops between V & R*	4	0	0
306 „ 6d. blue on green, surch. inverted ...	6	6	0
325 „ 6d. blue on blue, fine roul., no surch. ...	8	0	0
347 VR Transvaal, 1d. blue on blue. imperf., surch. inverted	5	15	0
389 VR (small), 1d. red on yellow, wide roul.*	4	12	0
403 „ 3d. lilac on blue, sheet of 40 with 4 stamps, small T to Transvaal*	15	10	0



JANUARY 10, 1899.

Philately in the States.

The Metropolitan Philatelist.—New York.

PUERTO RICO.

An new provisional has been discovered. The late war in Puerto Rico is also responsible for this freak.

The stamp is type-set and has the inscription—"CORREOS—5 CTS.—COAMO" in three lines enclosed in a single line frame. The stamps are printed in sheets of ten in two rows of five all being different. The stamps are printed in black and an additional surcharge in red most likely applied with a rubber stamp bearing the name of the Mayor. R. Santiago is put on to make them appear more real. 500 only are stated to have been printed and 144 used.

The following is a translation of the official letter said to have been issued:—

During the Spanish American War the different towns in the island, which were occupied by the American army (and among these the town of Coamo) were shut off from postal communication with those occupied by the Spanish forces, and likewise with others occupied by the American troops. The service was therefore temporarily interrupted.

Some time after the city council was authorized to organize this postal service and to charge a postage of 2 to 5c. for each letter delivered to the postal service.

"At the same time the magistrate determined to issue on this occasion a special stamp of the value of 5 centavos each.

"This stamp was in use from August 13 until about the 4th of September of this year, when the Post Office received instruction from the Military Postal Station at Ponce to use the regular American postage stamps in paying the postage for letters sent from there.

Coamo, Oct. 20, 1898.

Seal of the Alcaldia,
Municipal de Coamo.

Secretario del Ayuntamiento,
M. MARGUEZ.

The Postal Card Bulletin.—Springfield, Mass.

From time to time we read in the philatelic press certain more or less interesting news about the so called "Hair Trunk" which was found,

stored away and forgotten, in the garret of some old homestead.

Upon examination of its contents some old stamps were brought to light, the finder minutely describes the different varieties and is envied by the less fortunate reader of the article.

But, I do not recall ever having read of a postal card "find," especially not of such cards which were unknown to us, or have, at least to my knowledge, never been catalogued. Such a "find" has been made by a collector in British India and as I have acquired possession of the same by purchase, and, having classified the cards as to years of issue and varieties I am enabled to lay the details of this discovery before my fellow collectors.

My correspondent was unable to obtain official data as to the various issues, but as the cards are all in a used condition I experienced no trouble in fixing the years given in the list below from the dates of the communications on the cards.—
Adolph Lohmeyer.

INDIA SERVICE CARDS.

- A. White Card, size 75 x 113mm. with "POST CARD" between two lines in red running diagonally across the Card, franked with $\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue adhesive, surcharged "Service."
- No. 1. (1874) "On Her Majesty's Service," in Gothic type, and underscored, 48mm. in black at top to right. "POST CARD" 61mm.
- No. 2. (1877) Same as No. 1. Head line not underscored.
- No. 3. (1877) "On Her Majesty's Service Only" 58mm. below this in italics "Stamped" "POST CARD" 52mm.
- B. Same general type as "A" but franked with $\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue adhesive, surcharged "On H.M.S."
- No. 4. (1878) Same as No. 3, except stamp.
- No. 5. (1878) "On Her Majesty's Service" 48 mm. below, but in upper centre in italics "Stamped" "POST CARD" 60 mm.
- No. 6. (1878) Same inscriptions in two lines at top to left. "POST CARD" 60 mm.
- C. The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna Card of 1871 (Scotts 601) surcharged in black "Service" over stamp, and under the regular inscription to the left "On Her Majesty's Service" in gothic type, black, underscored 49 mm.

No. 7, 1880, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna brown and black.

This last card was in use only a few months, having been superseded the same year by the "Quarter Anna Post Card" (Scotts 703), the earliest service card catalogued so far.

Hawaiian Cards.

With the annexation of the Hawaiian islands will of course come the placing of their postal issues on the obsolete list and to United States specialists there will be an added desire to secure the stamps etc., of this new possession ere they become too expensive.

From the valuable monograph on the "Postal issues of Hawaii," prepared by Brewster C. Kenyon, I have thought it worth while to compile the following list of the postal cards of the country, which, while only thirteen in number, are among the prettiest that we have and are at the present date by no means scarce. Indeed the complete collection can be secured for \$1.50 or thereabouts.

The first issue appeared in 1882, the exact date not being known, and consisted of three single cards and two reply paid. They were the work of the American Bank Note Co. and were each of a different design. They measured outside the frame 130x72mm.

The upper central portion was occupied by the word "Hawaii" in letters about 14mm. in height, with a scroll across it inscribed "Peba poo leta" on the other two denominations. Below this was "Ma keia aoao wale no ka inoa" on the one cent and "Address on this side only" on the others. In the frame at the top was "Kalakaua. R. 1881," and at the bottom the imprint of the American Bank Note Co. The stamp differs on each value. On the one cent is a portrait of Queen Liliuokalani.

The two cent card bears a stamp with a picture of Diamond Head, a picturesque promontory on the island of Calu, and one of the bulwarks of Honolulu harbour.

The three cent value has a torch and Pouloupou. The latter is one of the royal emblems of the sovereignty.

- 1 cent., deep orange on buff.
- 1 x 1 cent., violet on buff.
- 2 " black on white.
- 2 x 2 " deep blue on white.
- 3 " green on white.

In 1892 changes were made in the colours of three of the above as follows:—

- 1 cent vermilion on orange.
- 1 x 1 cent purple on orange.
- 2 x 2 " pale blue on white.

The post office officials can find no records of the quantities of cards received from 1882 to 1892 except the two last shipments which consisted of 25,000 one cent cards on Dec. 4, 1891 and 10,000 two cent on February 17, 1892.

In 1893 with the overthrow of the monarchy three of the cards were surcharged over the stamp "Provisional Government—1893" in two lines, in black on the one cent value, and red on the two and three cents.

The date of issue of the cards was August 28, 1893. The quantities surcharged are indicated after each.

- 1 cent vermilion on orange. (28,760)
- 2 " black on white. (10,000)
- 3 " green on white. (8,574)

On the 26th of April 1894 two new cards were issued, quite similar in design to the first emission with the exception of the omission of the upper inscription in the frame and substitution of new stamps. On the one cent stamp is a picture of Iolani Hall, the government building, formerly the royal palace. It will in all probability be the seat of the territorial government to be established in the islands by the United States government.

The two cent is depicted a chart of the Pacific ocean showing the various trade routes to the islands.

- 1 cent vermilion on orange.
- 2 " green on white.

On the 27th of March 1894, by order of the Hawaiian government, and in the presence of the representatives of that government, the American Bank Note Co. cancelled and destroyed the following dies and plates of Hawaiian cards in connection with those of numerous stamps and envelopes.

- 1 die 1 cent postal card.
- 1 " 2 " " "
- 1 " 3 " " "
- 1 plate 1 cent postal card.
- 1 " 2 " " "
- 1 " 3 " " "

Each of the above plates contained six cards.

A joint resolution of the legislature approved May 27, 1896, authorized the destruction, after December 31, of that year of all obsolete postage stamps, envelopes and postal cards, but as in the inventory on that date no mention is made of postal cards, it is presumed that all were disposed of before that time. It seems probable that a similar destruction of the plates and dies of the current cards would be in order as soon as they are formally supplanted by those of the United States,

From the Postal Card Bulletin.

Philately on the Continent.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.—Amiens.
FRANCE.

In the above named journal there is in the November number a very interesting article on the 80 centimes stamp of France 1853—1860 issue by *F. Marconnet*, the well-known authority on French stamps. From it we take the following for our readers. The stamp in question is the 80 centimes Empire not laureated and imperforate, and it is generally admitted that 2 issues exist:—

1. The one of October, 1854 in carmine.
2. " " " 1860 in rose.

and when the principal shades such as pale, medium, and dark are added, most collectors rest satisfied and think they possess all the varieties.

The writer then says that this list is a little too rudimentary, and that he will try to give to

collectors a key as to how he has found more than 30 varieties of shades and papers.

The decree of 20—25 May, 1854, reduced the rate of postage on letters. The 1 franc carmine was not necessary, it was therefore suppressed and replaced by the 80 centimes printed in the same colour. It is therefore nearly certain that the first issue of the new value in carmine was printed on yellowish paper in dark carmine. This printing can be easily recognised. At first sight this stamp looks like the 1 fr. carmine, and only the inscription will show, which it is. This shade is not found on any of the other printings, all the other carmines resembles much more the reprints of the 1 fr. of 1862 Empire.

So far we have, therefore, two principal shades of carmine :

- dark carmine
- carmine.

In the dark carmine three graduations can be found :

- very dark carmine, very deep colour
- dark carmine
- brownish carmine (of the colour of the 1 fr. 1849.

The ordinary carmine exists also in three shades more or less dark.

The paper is always lightly yellowish.

Little by little the paper as well as the colour gets lighter. The carmine becomes paler and the paper passes from yellowish to white. We have therefore three sub-divisions on two kinds of paper :

- pale carmine (two shades) } on yellowish paper
- „ rose carmine
- „ red „
- „ rose carmine } on white paper
- „ red „

Nobody need think that it is difficult to distinguish these three shades. Everyone can easily find out the different shades, the only error a collector can make is to distinguish between the rose and the rose carmine. Even this will not be lasting, because the paper of the 80 cent. rose is rose on azure, and yellowish or white in the 80 cent. carmine.

At a date which cannot be fixed exactly when carmine was entirely replaced by red and we find a shade which is very rare and has not yet been mentioned, namely the rose-vermilion. This shade is very difficult to define. Compared with carmine and rose carmine it shows much more red and gives the impression of vermilion, although much more carmine than the 40 cent. red vermilion of the Bordeaux issue. We have found about twenty copies from amongst 4,000. Three shades can be found, but they are very minute.

At last we must add two unique varieties, in fact we have only found a single copy.

Carmine on deep yellowish-brown paper.

Lilac carmine or claret on yellowish paper.

This last shade, which certainly is not due to artificial colouring proves undoubtedly the admixture of blue in the carmine colour, whether this addition was intended or not is not known, but it was present.

All these varieties are printed on medium thick paper. We have found paper which was more or less thick, but hardly sufficient to classify in the rose shade, although in the carmine shade we have found specimens on very thin paper nearly pelure.

- Pale carmine } on pelure paper.
- Carmine

To make our meaning quite clear we will give a full list of all the different shades of paper and colour, which we have described.

- Dark carmine { a very dark carmine } yellowish paper.
- b dark carmine
- c brown carmine

- Carmine { shade 1 } „ „
- „ 2
- „ 3

- Pale Carmine shades 1 and 2 „ „
- Pale rose carmine „ 1 „ 2 „ „
- „ „ „ „ 1 „ 2 white paper.
- „ red „ „ 1 „ 2 yellowish paper.
- „ „ „ „ 1 „ 2 white paper.

- Vermilion carmine „ 1 „ 3 yellowish paper.
- Carmine on very deep yellowish brown paper.
- Lilac carmine or claret on yellowish paper.
- Pale carmine } on pelure or very thin paper.
- Carmine

The study of the 1860 issue is less complicated Variations can be found in

- 1 The colour of the paper.
- 2 „ „ impression.
- 3 „ thickness of the paper.

The paper is rose tinted, or azure, the colour of the impression varies from very pale to very dark, and the paper is ordinary or very thin not to say pelure. The following varieties exist therefore :

- Very pale rose } on rose tinted paper.
- Pale dull rose
- Lilac rose
- Rose
- Dark rose
- Very dark rose

of every one of the foregoing colours two shades at least can be collected.

- Pale rose } on azure paper.
- Red rose
- Lilac rose
- Dark violet rose
- Dark rose

It is absolutely impossible to give any dates as to the issue of any of the shades of carmine or rose, and a chronological list is out of the question. We have to be satisfied with the two dates given, 1854-1860 for the carmine, 1860 and 1862 for the rose shade.

Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste.—St. Etienne.

HAYTI.

Following our list of varieties in our last number, we find an additional list regarding the 1896-1897 issue of Hayti, which we give in full.

In all values the ten stamps of the third and of the eighth row have a small dot after the word CENT.

1 cent. In the 21st stamp of each sheet the left stroke of the U of *Republique* is longer than the other and is pointed.

In the 32nd stamp the I of *Republique* touches the line of the scroll.

In the 63rd stamp the letters P and U of the same word are united by a dash.

In the 97th stamp the T of *Haiti* resembles a cross.

2 cent. In the 100th stamp the R of *Republique* is united with the line of the scroll by a dash.

5 cent. In the 90th stamp the foot of the I of *Republique* is prolonged to the line below.

20 cent. In the 23rd and 67th stamps the T of CENT resembles a cross.

In the 33rd stamp the lower part of B of *Republique* is prolonged.

In the 41st stamp the foot of the R of *Republique* is prolonged.

In the 49th stamp the left stroke of the U of the same word is larger.

In the 74th stamp the P of *Republique* has a dash at the top on the left hand side.

In the 70th stamp the U of the same word is pointed instead of curved.

In the 80th stamp the same letter has been retouched.

There are also some differences in the size of the figures.

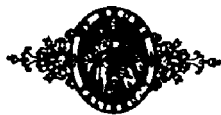
Nordisk Filatelist Tidsskrift.—Copenhagen.

DENMARK.

From the above journal we take the following figures which will be of use to our Danish specialists.

They are the official figures of the stamps printed in 1896—1897.

3 oere	570,000
4 "	39,462,400
5 "	2,699,800
8 "	33,254,700
10 "	4,645,500
12 "	1,251,600
16 "	1,479,800
20 "	2,816,800
25 "	56,700
50 "	107,100
100 "	67,770
3 "	service 8,100
4 "	" 91,000
8 "	" 67,400
32 "	" 3,600



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

VOL. 9.

FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

[PRICE 3D.]

No. 98.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

FEBRUARY 10th, 1898.

All advertisers are requested to send their ads. before the 1st of each month, as this Journal will in future appear on the 10th instead of the 15th.

For the same reason Secretaries of Philatelic Societies are requested to forward their reports to the Editor before the 3rd of each month. This date will insure their being inserted in that month's number.

The following are the numbers of provisional stamps for Cuba printed up to the 31st of December:—

2,000,000 1c. de peso on 1c. green.

1,000,000 2c. de peso on 2c. rose.

3,000,000 2½c. de peso on 2c. rose.

8,000,000 5c. de peso on 5c. blue.

800,000 10c. de peso on 10c. light brown.

The remainders of the stamps of Thessaly have been sold to a speculator.

Pearson Hill, only son of Sir Rowland Hill, has died 66 years of age.

Under date 30th December a Dublin merchant writes to the "Freeman's Journal" that on applying at the Secretary's office of the General Post Office in Dublin for information about the new penny post to Canada, he was told that they had no information on the subject but would write to London to inquire. This is pretty good for the chief Post Office in Ireland, five days after the new rate had come into operation.

Our own postal officials are sometimes hard put to it to decipher eccentric addresses on envelopes and packages, but when a town is in the making, and has neither streets nor numbers—as in the case at Dawson City—it is not a little difficult to address letters with precision. This difficulty in the now busy Klondike town is occasionally surmounted by giving as close a description as possible of the abode of the addressee. A report which has been just presented to the Canadian postal authorities contains a number of addresses which the local officials have had to ponder over. They include: "The cabin with the screen door," "The slat house facing the river," "The tent with two stove-pipes," and "The cabin three doors south of where all the dogs are."

The Editorship of the Philatelic Record has passed into the hands of Mr. Theodore Buhl. We hope, the late Editor, Mr. Edward J. Nankiwel, our old and valued friend will not desert Philately, and trust we shall read very often articles from his facile and inimitable pen.

St. Louis boasts of a street vendor hawking stamps. His place is by the side of the foot-

path, and he changes his stand as often as his free will or perhaps the police desire.

An expert in Newfoundland stamps gives the varieties of the 3c. slate and 1c. green of that country, as follows:—

- 3c. slate, 1890.
- 3c. lilac-gray, 1894.
- 3c. lilac, 1896.
- 3c. violet-brown, 1896.
- 1c. gray-green, 1887-88.
- 1c. green, 1888-94.
- 1c. yellow-green, 1894.
- 1c. pale yellow-green, re-issue, 1897.

The cost of the French postage stamps has dropped from Fr. 1, 50 per 1,000 in 1851 to 26 centimes in 1898.

Letters between France and her colonies are charged only 15 centimes for 15 grammes since January 1st.

The same rate is charged for letters from France to Switzerland, Belgium and Spain, if the distance between the place of posting and delivery is not more than 30 kilometres.

"TO THE LOVELIEST LADY IN MANCHESTER."

An Awkward Problem.

The Manchester Postmaster is in a dilemma. He has been set a task of peculiar difficulty and delicacy. On January 1 a post-card was posted at the Central Office, addressed—

"To the loveliest lady in Manchester.

N.B.—Desiring our respected postmaster to define the exact address."

On the back of the post-card the sender—probably after a sleepless night—has written the following stupendous thought:—

THE SEASON'S REFLECTIONS.

A kiss in honour
Delights the donor,
And, if the receiver
Should resent the deed,
She must simply return it,
To be quits in deed.

From an admirer of good old English customs.

Everyone knows that it is a tradition of the Post-office that all letters shall be delivered if there is any possibility of discovering for whom they are intended. The Manchester Postmaster is naturally a little doubtful as to the best means of ascertaining the identity of the person described as "the loveliest lady in Manchester."

Really we consider it time for the Revue Philatélique Belge to revise their proofs better. We have received already the second instalment of their article on the stamps of Bremen headed 'Hamburg.'

The lion has tasted blood and is now insatiable. Brazil has hardly issued its first provisional, when we are threatened already with a whole army of them.

- Issued 30th October, 1898.
- 200 reis on 100 reis violet (1890 issue).
- Issued 28th November, 1898.
- 200 reis on 100 reis lilac (1891-3 issue).
- Issued 13th December, 1898.
- 100 reis on 50 reis violet (1890 issue).
- 360 reis on 200 reis violet (1890 issue).
- Issued 29th December, 1898.
- 2,000 reis on 1,000 reis yellow (1889 issue).
- 2,000 reis on 1,000 reis chocolate (1890 issue).
- Issued 8th January, 1899.
- 500 reis on 300 reis carmine (1890 issue).
- 1,000 reis on 700 reis blue (1890 issue).

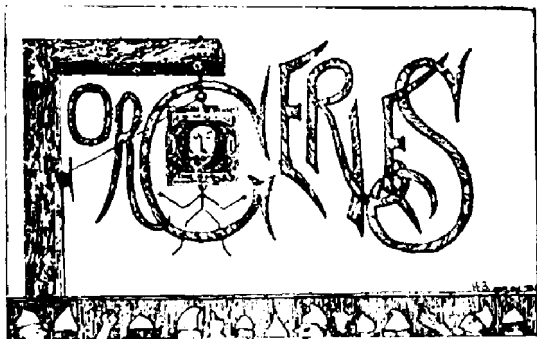
The Rarest Stamps.

We have heard a good deal about the best hundred books, and must thank Mr. Flandrin, for compiling a list of the best or rarest hundred stamps. Although we do not in all instances agree with the writer we find the list comprehensive enough to print for our readers. All can according to it pretty accurately fix the comparative rarity of their treasures.

- 1, Mauritius, 1847, 2d. unused or used.
- 2, Mauritius, 1847, 1d. unused or used.
- 3, British Guiana, 1856, 1 cent. black on red, used.
- 4, Hawaii, 1851, 2 cents blue, used.
- 5, British Guiana, 1850, 2 cents black rose, unused.
- 6, Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire yellow, unused.
- 7, Moldavia, 1858, 81 paras black on blue, used.
- 8, Ceylon, 1857, 4d. rose, unused.
- 9, Moldavia, 1858, 81 paras, black on blue, unused.
- 10, Ceylon, 1857, 8d. brown, unused.
- 11, Hawaii, 1851, 5 cts. blue, used.
- 12, New Foundland, 1857, 1s. orange, unused.
- 13, Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire yellow, used.
- 14, Hawaii, 1851, 13 cts., blue used.
- 15, Austria, 1851, Mercury, red, used.
- 16, Canada, 1851, 12d. black, unused.
- 17, Spain, 1854, 1 real l'blue, unused.
- 18, British Guiana, 1856, 4 cts., black on blue, used.
- 19, Hawaii, 1852, 13 cts., blue, used.
- 20, Canada, 1851, 12d. black, used.
- 21, Reunion, 1852, 15c. black on bluish, unused.
- 22, Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d. blue (error), used.
- 23, Reunion, 1852, 30c. black on bluish, unused.
- 24, Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 4d. red (error), used.
- 25, British Guiana, 1850, 4 cts., black on yellow, used.
- 26, New Foundland, 1860, 1s. vermilion, unused.
- 27, Reunion, 1852, 15c. black on bluish, used.
- 28, British Guiana, 1850, 8cts black on green, used.
- 29, Reunion, 1852, 30c. black on bluish, used.
- 30, Portugal, 1853, 100 reis lilac, unused.
- 31, Geneva, 1843, 5 x 5c. black on green, unused.
- 32, New Foundland, 1857, 1s. orange, used.

- 33, Switzerland, 1850, 2½ rappen, black and red, unused.
- 34, New Brunswick, 1851, 1s. violet, unused.
- 35, Spain, 1851, 2 reales red, unused.
- 36, Austria, 1851, Mercury red, unused.
- 37, Brunswick, 1852, 1sgr. rose, unused.
- 38, Queensland, 1860, 2d. blue, unused.
- 39, Ceylon, 1857, 9d. brown-violet, unused.
- 40, United States, 1873, 5 dollars green and black (State), unused.
- 41, Ceylon, 1857, 2s. blue, unused.
- 42, Great Britain, 1878, £1 violet, unused.
- 43, Mauritius, 1850, 2d. blue, unused.
- 44, Natal, 1857, 9d. blue, unused.
- 45, Nova Scotia 1851, 1s. violet, unused.
- 46, Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras black on rose, unused.
- 47, Zurich, 1843, 4 rappen, black (vertically lined), unused.
- 48, New Foundland, 1860, 1s. vermilion, used.
- 49, Uruguay, 1857, 180 cent. red (error) unused.
- 50, Alsace-Lorraine, 1870, 5c. green (reversed net), unused.
- 51, Antioquia, 1868, 10c. lilac, unused.
- 52, Zurich, 1843, 4 rappen black (horizontally lined), unused.
- 53, Austria, 1851, Mercury rose, unused.
- 54, Ceylon, 1857, 8d. brown, used.
- 55, Two Sicilies, 1860, ½ tornese blue (Trinacria), unused.
- 56, Spain, 1851, 2 reales red, used.
- 57, United States, 1873, \$5 green and black (State) used.
- 58, British Guiana, 1850, 4cts, black on yellow, unused.
- 59, Peru, 1858, ½ peso, rose, unused.
- 60, Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras black on rose, used.
- 61, Moldavia, 1858, 108 paras black on rose, used or unused.
- 62, Geneva, 1843, 5 x 5c. black on green, used.
- 63, France, 1871, 15c. bistre on rose (error) unused.
- 64, Ceylon, 1857, 4d., rose, used.
- 65, Antioquia, 1868, 10c. lilac, used.
- 66, British Columbia, 1861, 2½d. rose (imperf.), used or unused.
- 67, Turks Island, 1873, 1s. violet, unused.
- 68, Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s. violet, unused.
- 69, Buenos Ayres, 1858, 5 pesos yellow, unused.
- 70, Spain, 1852, 2 reales red, unused.
- 71, Spain, (Madrid), 3 cuartos bronze.
- 72, Natal, 1860, 3d. blue (perf.), used.
- 73, Switzerland, 1851, 10 rappen orange black and red, unused.
- 74, South Australia, 1887, £20 lilac rose, unused.
- 75, Bavaria, 1870, 23 florin 50 grey (telegraph), unused.
- 76, Buenos Ayres, 1858, 4 pesos red, unused.
- 77, Vancouver, 1865, 5 cts. rose, unused.
- 78, British Guiana 1850, 8 cts., black on green, unused.
- 79, Natal, 1860, 3d. blue (imperf.), unused.
- 80, British Guiana, 1856, 4 cts. black on carmine used.
- 81, New Brunswick, 1851, 1s. violet, used.

- 82, Zurich, 1843, 4 rappen black (vertical lines), used.
- 83, Afghanistan, 1870, 1 rupee violet, used.
- 84, West Australia, 1855, 6d. bronze, unused.
- 85, Ceylon, 1861, 8d. yellow-brown, unused.
- 86, Colombia, 1862, 20c. red, unused.
- 87, Antioquia, 1868, 2½c. blue, unused.
- 88, United States, 1873, \$10 black and green, used and unused.
- 89, British Guiana, 1850, 12 cts. black on blue, used.
- 90, New South Wales, 1851, 8d. orange, unused.
- 91, Prussia, 1856, 2 sgr, blue, unused.
- 92, Moldavia, 1858, 54 paras blue on green, unused.
- 93, St. Vincent, 1870, 5s. carmine, used or unused.
- 94, Sierra Leone, 1861, 6d. on violet (imperf), used or unused.
- 95, Zurich, 1843, 4 rappen black (horizontal lines), used.
- 96, Buenos Ayres, 1858, 5 pesos yellow, used.
- 97, Afghanistan, 1870, 1 rupee violet, unused.
- 98, Labuan, 1860, 6c. on 16c. blue, unused.
- 99, Mauritius, 1850, 2d. blue, used.
- 100, Bergedorf, 1851, ½sch. violet, unused.
- From the *Revue Postale*.



ROUMANIA.

Lately some Roumanians of the 1866 issue on thick paper, notably the 20 parale black on rose have been submitted to us by one of our readers, which did not agree in all details with the well-known 6 types of this value.

At first glance the stamps appeared undoubtedly genuine, the colour of the paper was right, the whole execution points to the fact that they must have been produced by a photographic transfer.

The beard, hair, eyebrows, and chin differ only slightly from those in the originals, the Greek borders at the sides are too heavy and appear to be out of proportion to the rest of the stamp. The figures of value in the corners are too broad, especially the O's, which makes them look squat. The best way to recognise the forgeries is by counting the pearls, in the originals each pearl is separate and distinct, in the forgeries some of the pearls run together and form an elliptic, which, of course, reduces the number of separate pearls.

It seems to us that there exists a factory of forgeries in Roumania at present. Great care is therefore necessary.—The Editor.

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

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½ page	...	18	0	16	6	13	6	12	0
¼ page	...	10	0	9	0	7	6	6	6
⅛ page	...	6	0	5	6	4	6	4	0

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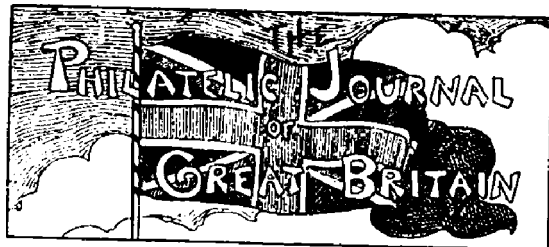
Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier.

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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, Kolandseck, Athol Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, and a second copy to the Publisher, William Brown, Salisbury, England.



FEBRUARY 10th, 1898.

**Fashion
and the
Market.**

To be out of the fashion is to be out of the world. Although this saying is usually associated with matters of a purely mundane character, yet it is equally as applicable to Philately. To anyone who has been collecting for any long period it must be abun-

dantly clear that fashion is as strongly developed amongst us, as it is amongst the ladies who shop in Regent Street or the Rue de Rivoli.

There are, too, those who in each sphere occupy positions analogous to an outsider—the leaders of fashion—whilst there are likewise those who really occupy minor positions aspire to more than they are capable of achieving.

In Philately there is a third and dangerous class who from motives of greed attempt to mould new fashions and boom them for all they are worth.

The result of all this is that the two latter classes each striking out a line for themselves which they seek to satisfy everyone is really the *coming* fashion, meet with success of a varying but always transitory kind.

What is the outcome of all this?

In each instance the appreciation in price of the fashionable article for the time being. But is this all? To those who follow the second and third classes we say unhesitatingly yes; to those who follow the first class we would add an appreciation in interest taken in the article itself.

To make our meaning clearer we think it cannot be denied that the last five years the truly fashionable article has been and continues to be Europeans. These stamps have been and are being collected by philatelists in the very front rank, and by a very large body of general collectors, who attempt to make any particular group a greater favourite than another. These stamps at the time they were first taken up by prominent philatelists were little sought after and still less was to be learnt about them in the philatelic press. To-day this is all changed. The press for the last three years have abounded in articles upon one section of them or another, in fact as regards first class articles Europeans have practically monopolised it.

They have also, it is true, increased in monetary value, but we venture to prophesy not unduly so.

We may now be expected to give an illustration of the second class to which reference has been made. Although several pass through our mind at the time of writing we refrain from naming them; to do otherwise would become personal and for the reason, that this second class is small and consists of philatelists (amongst whom there are able ones) who collect countries appreciated by very few except themselves and consequently a drag from the monetary standpoint in the Philatelic market. So long as they collect they are a most estimable class, but when wanting to sell they attempt to do what the third class are always doing, then they become Philatelic Microbes.

Now, what is the third class? It is composed for the most part of speculators who seek to corner the market and then proceed to rig it. Of non-collectors, stockbrokers, and others who, when the stock and share market is dull turn their attention to buying stamps, (at one time there were many such at the London sales) of

collectors who buy secretly and when having an accumulation proceed to unload at a profit, of such dealers as are ever ready to purchase remainders and before placing them on the market run up the price at the auctions or induce others to do so for them. Having the stamps in their possession the system of each in this third division is much the same. They cause articles to appear in the press, that the *coming* fashion is the very country of which unknown to many they possess a large stock, there is then the rush of a certain section of the general body of collectors who reckon to be wider awake than their fellows; prices go up and the leaders of class three unload; while this forcing up of prices goes on nothing is being done to popularise the stamps, simply because the leaders are not philatelists, and have not the interests of philately at heart and their immediate followers are prompted by much the same objects of gain as their leaders. In this way a large number become interested (chiefly from a financial point of view) in the so-called *coming* fashion and the rank and file are gradually drawn in and find themselves saddled with stamps for which they have paid an altogether extravagant price which a falling market and no philatelic interest bequeathed to them.

The prominent example of this is the stamps of the Leeward Isles. A very interesting group of stamps and one which would be sure to be popular in a lasting sense, if introduced by the leaders of the first class, but when done by those of the third class the result is disastrous. Need our readers be reminded of the result? Let them consult the auction reports for the constantly falling prices at which mint copies have been sold, let them read the advertisements offering such in the press, let them turn over the leaves of Stanley Gibbons' new catalogue. In vain have we sought during the huge boom in obsolete Leeward Isles (it was nothing else) for any article of philatelic merit upon any of them. This much more than the question of value (although for the reasons before given we maintain the one is the natural corollary of the other) sufficiently indicates the calibre of those responsible for forcing Leeward Isles to the front.

There must or at all events ought to be a lesson learnt from all this. To us the lesson is abundantly clear. Follow the true philatelic leaders, and don't be entrapped into following those who seek to impress upon you that they know what the *coming* fashion will be. By so doing you will experience not only much greater financial security, but also, and what is of far greater importance, a greater pleasure in your collection by reason of the carefully written philatelic articles appearing in the press on the object of your study and emanating from pens able to write. On the other hand by following the latter section you will experience another Leeward Isles catastrophe, continually falling prices, no philatelic tonic, panic, then the crisis, you become disgusted and Philately is the loser.

Some of our readers may ask us why it is necessary to follow the fashion at all; why should not they collect just what they like. To such we reply do so by all means, but remember there are few hermits living in the world to-day, likewise philatelic hermits find it just as difficult to exist. The time will come when you sicken it may be, you think it is, of collecting and throw it up altogether; of a truth it is nothing of the kind, you are sick of being a philatelic hermit, change your plan and throwing off the hermit's hood join the fashion and become an enthusiastic collector, in time to blossom forth as a philatelist. Remember, however, to be in the fashion and not to follow those who seek with such dire results to anticipate it.

Canada.

The Imperial Penny Postage rate seems to promise to be before long International, at least as far as English speaking countries are concerned.

According to a cutting from a Canadian newspaper, which a correspondent has been kind enough to send us a 2-cent. letter rate came into force for all letters in Canada, and also to the United States on New Year's day. If Canada can exchange letters with the United States at 2 cents or one penny, surely there can be no obstacle to Great Britain doing the same, and before long we hope this to be an established fact.

DOMESTIC RATE 2 CENTS

In Force New Year's Day.

Imperial Penny Postage followed by Two cent. postage on letters to all parts of Canada and the United States.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—On New Year's day will be inaugurated a two-cent. letter rate to all parts of Canada and the United States. Imperial Penny Postage, established on Christmas Day, is thus followed a week later by a reduction to two cents for domestic letters.

This move of the Government comes as a surprise. It was understood that no reduction would be made in the domestic rate until it should be shown by the operation of Imperial Penny Postage that a reduced rate brought about an increase in correspondence sufficient to counterbalance the cut. But Hon. William Mulock, it seems, has decided to take this important step at once and on the 1st of January six million Canadians are to enjoy the great boon of two-cent postage, not only to outside portions of the British Empire, but to all points in the Dominion and the United States.

Power from a Permissive Act.

The Postmaster-General is enabled to put in operation the two-cent domestic rate by reason of a permissive act passed at the last session of Parliament authorising the Government, when deemed advisable, to reduce the Canadian letter rate to two cents. In fixing the date for the inauguration of the two-cent. domestic rate the

Government has had regard to the Canadian system of keeping the public accounts, according to which the fiscal years begins July 1. Thus it was thought best to bring the change into operation on the first day of the second half of the fiscal year. Saturday's official Gazette will contain the proclamation inaugurating the reduced domestic rate.

Three Cent. Stamp to go.

The terms of the postal arrangement with the United States are such that the reduction will apply to letters to all points in the republic.

The Globe's correspondent telegraphs this: It has been decided that the three-cent. stamp no longer being required, there will be no more issues of it after the present supply is exhausted. The colour of the domestic postage stamp, according to the suggestion of the Postal Union, being red, it will be necessary when the supply of the ordinary two-cent. stamp, which is *green*, is exhausted, to change the colour to that of the three-cent domestic stamp.

Speaking of a 2 cent. *green* stamp is evidently a mistake, as the stamp in question is purple.—The Editor.

New Leaves to Cut.

PRIX COURANT de Timbres-Poste, Envelopes, Cartes, etc., En vente chez J. B. Moens. I Partie. 126 pp.

From a notice at the beginning we take, that this is a supplement to Moen's large catalogue and contains only the stamps, etc., issued since 1892.

We are astonished to find that the author does not take any notice of the perforation, as a rule he only says perforated, which of course is quite sufficient for a price list, but hardly to be considered on a par with his excellent and complete large catalogue. Complete lists of Chinese and Russian Locals will interest specialists. In an appendix a long list of French essays, double impressions on the face and impressions on both sides are given and priced; this will undoubtedly be a great attraction for French specialists.

Comparing the prices we find the majority of them lower than Senf, although the Leipzig dealers quote others more reasonable. One thing, however, we consider of great importance and that is that most stamps are priced, not simply catalogued.

The printing is good, especially the illustrations which are natural size.

We can recommend this work to all wanting a price list, but as a guide to the specialist it is of no use. Of course we quite admit the author intended it simply as a price list, but the philatelic public is so used to receiving first class philatelic works from J. B. Moens, that more was expected, and a certain disappointment is felt now the volume has appeared.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC DIRECTORY.—By W. Giessmann. I Edition. 212 pp. Price 3s.

We have carefully gone through this publication and cannot but admit that the author has undertaken a work single-handed, which in our opinion cannot possibly be done by one man successfully. The work of a philatelic directory comprising the whole world is simply enormous and takes one man years to compile, it is therefore easily understood that names of philatelists appear, which are dead, of firms that have ceased to exist and addresses that have long since changed.

But when names of leading philatelists like Dr. C. Lindenbergh, H. Fraenkel, Fr. Breitfuss, W. B. Avery, Dr. Socolis, W. A. S. Westoby, etc., are omitted, then we throw our hands up and can only advise the writer to put himself in communication with leading collectors in all countries to amplify, if not altogether to re-write his lists.

There is, however, one item in the book we can praise and that is a practically complete list of dealers, in some places there seem to be only dealers and no collectors.

NUNN'S DIRECTORY. The Stamp Dealers of Great Britain. By C. H. Nunn, Graves, and Co., Ltd. 64 pp. Price 5d. post free.

The eleventh edition of this handy little work has just come to hand, and is in all respects a worthy successor to the last. Most of the names being in alphabetical order makes it easy to find any address. The chapters on makers of philatelic specialties, philatelic printers, publishers, magazines and societies are very good, although the last have not been brought up to date. Amongst the printers we miss Brendons of Plymouth.

The price is cheap, the print clear and we consider it a valuable adjunct to our guides.

Answer to Correspondents.

F.H.W., U.S.A. Senf's Catalogue is in German, no English Editions published. The price is 2m. 50p. postage 45p. Senf's address is Senf Bros., Leipzig, Germany, and Moens, 45, Rue de Florence, Brussels.

Philatelic Exhibition at New York.

We have received a copy of the prospectus of a Philatelic Exhibition, promoted by the recently instituted Section of Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. It will be open from the 18th—31st March this year, and is to be held at the Art Rooms of the Institute.

Of course our philatelic brethren across the pond have our heartiest wishes in their praiseworthy undertaking, and we hope their efforts will be crowned by success.

All further particulars can be had upon application from the Secretary, John D. Carberry, Esq., 1206, Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Serbia.

By GEO. B. DUERST.

Early in 1894 an action was brought by the Government against the perpetrators of the great postal swindle that had taken place in Belgrad. The accused were two foremen of the State printing works at Belgrad, and a member of the control commission. Accused in a minor degree were several postal officials, a teacher of music, two booksellers, and a few merchants.

How this action really ended, I do not know, nor has it much to do with the subject we have under consideration. What, however, is of interest to us is, that the Solicitor General publicly stated, that the 1 issue of Serbia as the 1866 issue is generally known, has never been issued, also that other curiosities, principally those of the 1890 issue are simply the productions of swindlers. One of the witnesses, a highly respectable merchant of Belgrad stated, that he introduced a stamp dealer from Saxony to a bookseller who sold him £40 worth of the first issue, which were obligingly obliterated by a postal official. The teacher of music, also did a lucrative trade in this issue, but strange to say neither of these two gentlemen could recollect, from whom they received these stamps.

The apparently straightforward statement of the Solicitor General knocked so to say the wind out of me. Such a thing had never happened to me. That stamps had been foisted upon the philatelic public for more than 25 years, and yet had not been issued, struck me as very curious. Every paper had chronicled them, every catalogue priced them, certainly the very low prices, considering the small postal business Serbia must have had in those days; the primitive execution, the large range of shades, undoubtedly proving a good many printings during a very short time, the fact that used specimens were not obtainable, all these tended to strengthen my belief in the veracity of the Solicitor General, who undoubtedly would make full enquiries at first hand, before he uttered the words, which he, no doubt, believed would shake Philately to its foundation. Nevertheless, I was not quite satisfied. With infinite trouble I got the exact words he said, and the faithful translation is: "That this issue has never got into circulation." At first glance there was nothing left but to admit that the 1866 issue has never existed, but on thinking the matter carefully over it struck me why did he not say that the stamps with the coat of arms in the centre had never existed or were bogus. Such an explanation would not admit of any doubt, but the equivocal way the sentence was framed encouraged me to make further enquiries at headquarters in the hope of eliciting the truth.

I addressed myself to several people in Belgrad, but only one of them had the kindness to interest himself on my behalf, which he did the more readily, as he was a philatelist, and what was better still, because he was himself a specialist of Servian stamps. Unfortunately, all documents relating to the later issues have been burned, and so far he has not succeeded in finding any copies. I have, however, his promise that I shall have them if he should succeed in getting them together.

By decree of May 1st, 1866, the Servian post office was organised on a modern basis, principally on the plan of the Austria Postal Service, and only with this date the franking of postal matter with stamps commences. Up to this date all rates had to be paid in cash, and letters, etc., were then impressed with the word "naplatscheno" meaning paid or franked. This word is found sometimes with, sometimes without an oblong rectangular frame, sometimes between two stars in an oval.

The Postal rates were fixed as follows:—

A: For letters.

For every 5 dramm (16 gramm = ½ oz.) 20 para.

B: For wrappers.

Up to 10 dramm (32 grammes = 1 oz.) 10 para.

10 " " 40 " (128 " = 4 oz.) 20 "

40 " " 100 " (320 " = 11 ") 30 "

100 " " 200 " (640 grammes = 29 ") 1 piaster.

200 drams or 20 oz. was the highest weight that could be sent.

C: For newspapers.

Newspapers printed in the country were delivered free of charge by the Post Office. For foreign newspapers, however, the receiver had to pay for each copy up to 10 drams = 1 oz. 2 Para.

for every further 5 " = ½ oz. 1 "

and stamps to this value were affixed to all foreign newspapers at the first post office after passing the frontier.

Every subscriber to a foreign newspaper had to deposit with the head office at Belgrad an amount sufficient for this purpose.

The currency was then: 1 Piaster = 40 para = 2½d.

" " is now: 1 dinar = 100 para = 9½d.

The weight is: 1 oka = 400 dramm = 1280 grammes = 45 oz.

Every student of Austrian stamps will at once recognise that the foreign newspaper tax stamps are in all respects synonymous with the so-called Austrian newspaper tax stamps of 1850, 1858, 1859, 1861, and 1863, 1867, and 1878. But besides ensuring free delivery of foreign newspapers, these stamps were considered in Austria much more as a tax on foreign newspapers, than a charge for delivery, hence the stamps have really to be regarded much more as fiscal stamps than as postage stamps.

The stamps decreed to be issued were of the values of 1, 2, 10, 20 and 40 para, and had to bear the portrait of Prince Michael Obrenowitch III. The clichés as well as a small quantity of each value were ordered from the Imperial Printing Works at Vienna, and should have been delivered in time for the 1st of May, 1866.

The printers in Vienna, however, sent word that the order for the manufacture of the clichés and for the stamps came too late, and that the stamps could not possibly be delivered in time. The Servian Post Office therefore decided to issue provisional stamps for the foreign newspaper service, as this was the most important branch of the service, inland letters were to be pre-paid for some time longer in cash.

In this manner we got the first issue of Servia, with coat of arms in the centre, the stamps of which are in reality fiscal stamps, but generally pass under the name of newspaper stamps.

They were hurriedly manufactured in the State Printing Works at Belgrad, from a wood cut and leaden clichés, and were delivered in 2 lots, and at once distributed to the frontier post offices, of which only 3 existed, one at Belgrad for Austria, one at Alexinatz for Turkey, and one at Kladowa for Roumania.

According to official reports the following quantities were delivered :

I Printing	18 April, 1866.
1 Para	2040
2 "	1944

Distributed as follows :

	1 Para	2 Para	
The Post Officials at Belgrad received	15000	1404	stamps
" " " " Alexinatz "	300	300	"
" " " " Kladowa "	240	240	"
II Printing	20 May, 1866.		
1 Para	18,360		
2 "	18,300		

Distributed as follows :

	1 Para	2 Para	
The Post Officials at Belgrad received	17360	17300	stamps.
" " " " Alexinatz "	1000	1000	"

The office at Kladowa did not receive any of the second printing, because through that office very few papers passed.

Unfortunately, the postal records do not state the exact colourings of each printing, the only guide we have is the error (2 para green on rose), which is found only in the second printing.

These stamps were forbidden to be sold to the public, and had to be affixed by the postal officials in such a manner to newspapers, that the wrapper had to be united by the stamps with the newspapers, the stamps were therefore most probably torn when the newspaper was opened. This was considered to cancel them efficiently ; in any case they were of no use to the public in an unused state, as only officials were allowed to affix them. As a matter of fact there is said to exist an official notification, that these stamps were not to be cancelled.

That very few of these stamps were used can be seen from the fact, that in the town and district of Valjewo only one foreign newspaper was delivered, and that one to a doctor. Newspapers from Roumania and Turkey were very rare. Those from Austria were generally addressed to houses in Belgrad, where most business firms and the foreign consulates were established, and as they were delivered by the Austrian Post Office (in existence there until 1868) no stamps were required.

From the above it will be seen where the equivocal statement of the Solicitor General came in ; he was quite right in saying that the issue had not been put into circulation, and, of course, this way of putting the matter suited him much better for the prosecution.

I. Issue May 1st, 1866. Provisionals for newspapers. I Printing.

Coat of Arms of Servia with mantle on a solid background surrounded by a circle consisting of 77 pearls. At the top the Russian inscription K.C. Potschta (= Post of the Servian Principality), at the bottom value in figures at both sides of the word PARA. The upper spandrels have 11, the lower spandrels 13 lines, and the upper rim of the crown has 9 pearls. Surrounded by a thin inner and a thick outer line, which very often run together. Printed in the State Printing Works at Belgrad in sheets of 12 stamps in 3 rows of 4 stamps on coloured wove paper. Imperforate. Vertically the stamps are divided by continuous lines, horizontally only by short lines nearly the width of the stamps. No outer line surrounding the sheet exists.

They are very badly executed, the leaden clichés gave a very imperfect impression, but in spite of this, each stamp on the sheet has some more or less prominent point, by which its place on the sheet can be clearly established, as a matter of fact, these stamps can be plated quite easily. I have seen a good many sheets strips and single stamps, and find the stamps of both issues must have been printed from the same plates, only that the execution of the second issue is still more faulty than the first. Unfortunately, full sheets of the first printing are very scarce, and it has been my misfortune not to have had the opportunity of being able to examine a full sheet of the higher value, and therefore refrain from giving a full list of the varieties, hoping that one of my readers will be good enough to forward me such a sheet for examination.

1 para bronze-green on rose paper

2 para violet-brown on lilac paper.

To be Continued.



FEBRUARY, 1899. 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—

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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 is now proposed in accordance with the above:—

STANLEY BARRATT, 53, Blomfield-road, Maida Vale, London, W. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by S. C. Skipton.

NEW MEMBER.

William Clare Lees, Southport.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations are notified with regret:— No. 235, H. A. Macmillan, London; No. 21, G. W. Robinson, Reading; No. 145, T. H. Thompson, Kilburn, N.W.; No. 240, W. T. White, Ealing, W; No. 65, F. W. Wootton, Bournemouth.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL.

No reply have been received from the undermentioned members, in answer to repeated applications from the Secretary, they are hereby dropped from the roll, but may be reinstated on application being made, and subscriptions forwarded to the Secretary within one month:— No. 202, T. A. Bostock, Nottingham; No. 71, Mrs. Bushfield, Budleigh Salterton; No. 258, Dr. T. Bushfield, Wimbledon; No. 267, Isaac Cansino, Manchester; No. 103, J. Jellyman, Northampton; No. 133, W. H. Lawson, Liverpool; No. 177, A. M. Nachmam, Jaffa, Syria; No. 263, Jules Petit Sadler, Chiswick; No. 102, H. W. Tebbutt, Northampton; No. 249, Tomas Torradabella, Barcelona.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks The Philatelic Record, Jan., from Messrs. Buhl & Co. A.B.C. Catalogue from Messrs. Bright and Son. Any Donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

NOTICES.

The fourth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 18th. Present, the President, Mr. H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), and Messrs. W. Hadlow, J. E. Joselin, H. Thompson, C. T. Reed, C. Forbes, Dr. Marx, and the Hon. Sec. J. W. Forbes displayed his collection of Persia, accompanied by some very interesting notes on the stamps of this country, and it being found impossible to conclude the subject in one evening, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn the conclusion until the next meeting, which will take place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 15th, at 7.30 p.m., when Mr. Forbes has consented to display his collection again and conclude his notes thereon. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
February 4th, 1899.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The annual Philatelic Display of this Society was held on Saturday afternoon and evening, January 14th, in 9a, Princess Square, Plymouth, and proved a most gratifying success, the exhibits

being unquestionably in advance of all that had preceded. A large number of philatelists and philatelic friends inspected the stamps, and among those present were the Hon. Lady Fremantle, Lt.-Colonel Crookenden, Major G. Stockdale, R.E., and several members representative of the trade. In themselves the Exhibits were very varied and well mounted, though the room unfortunately did not lend itself to setting off the stamps at their best. To Baron A. de Worms certainly fell the honour of the finest display. His mint collection of St. Helena and British Honduras were deservedly the attraction of the room, and comprised in the St. Helena blocks of the 6d. perf. and imperf., the 1d. both sized bars, a pair of the 1s. green, short bar (difficult enough to procure unused in the single copy) and four varieties of the pale blue 6d. shown also in pairs; while in the Honduras one noted a pair of the 6d. orange and 1s. grey, two mint specimens of the 50 cents on 1s. and the 3 cent on 3 pence, 12½ perf. C.C., this last stamp perhaps the piece de resistance of the many good things shown by Baron de Worms. The Rev. E. T. Fyffe contributed several striking copies of the first issue of India, with interesting specimens of proofs, but reached high water mark in the very handsome display of Sydney Views that he also sent in. These included a very fine plate of the 1d. die II. with clouds of July, 1850, the stamps being all in fine colour, along with several impressions of varying plates of the 2d. value; all in fair condition. From Major Stockdale, R.E., came an exhibit both of quality and quantity, embracing Ceylon, Egypt, Persia, Spain, France, Luxemburg, (unused and complete), Malta (unused), Gibraltar (unused, with copies in mint of the two early 1s. Among some of his most coveted treasures were to be seen unused copies of the 10d. imperf, Ceylon and of the 9d., 4d., 5d., and 1s. 9d. star issue of the same country. Indeed his Ceylons were very complete and fine, and included a number of the rare 2 cent. surcharges on red lilac. Major Stockdale's French, which were also much admired, were those recently exhibited at Birmingham. An equally full assortment of European issues in fine used condition had been sent by the Rev. E. A. Donaldson. His Germany was practically complete, and in addition Mr. Donaldson showed very full collections of Bremen, the two Sicilies, Wurtemberg, Parma, Romagna, and Holstein, breaking ground also into Italy. Among the plums of this continental dish the collector picked out the ½ Tornese of the Two Sicilies, the two shades of the 70 kr. Wurtemberg. The 50 and 100 lira unused 1884 of Italy, and several fine Oldenburgs. The new world found its best exponent in the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland issues exhibited by the Rev. E. R. Hudson. These comprised a superb copy of the 6½d. orange-vermilion used of Newfoundland, the 1s. of the same issue, but with poor margins, and the 1s. values of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the latter also lack-

ing environment. Great Britain was also shown by the same collector, the 1d. values in mint and often in pairs. Nor were West Indians forgotten. Mr. R. T. Stevens, the Society's vice-president, contributed a fascinating little group of Antigua, Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago—but a tithe of what he could have shown, had more been called for; and in Dr. Houghton's collection of Turk's Island a very complete and choice lot of stamps had been got together, including as these did several rarities, such as a pair of the ½d. surcharge on the 4d. grey. Africans were looked after by Messrs. H. W. Mayne and W. A. Walker. The former beside sending in some very nice St. Helena displayed British East Africa, inclusive of a pair of the 2 anna imperf., used, with Uganda, used and unused. Mr. Mayne had also on view an effective mounting of Gibraltar, with some of its later issues in pairs and strips.

It is impossible to enumerate everything on the walls, but special mention must be made of one of the most interesting features of the display: this was the exhibit in a couple of glassed frames of forgeries of rare stamps, both modern and old (*e.g.*, Swiss Cantonal, etc.) These had been most kindly sent by Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of Essex Street, Strand, London, and distinctly formed one of the attractions of the day.

Lastly to the Executive Committee which carried out the display, and in particular to Dr. Russel Rendle and Mr. H. W. Mayne, the thanks and congratulations of all present must be heartily accorded on the complete success of the Society's gathering.

W. A. WALKER,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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, Birchford Road, Birmingham.

December 1st, 1898. The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. J. J. Smith, A. H. Stamford, W. E. Lake, and J. N. Keynes; on December 15th, the following: Messrs. R. Plant, Vittorio Durani, A. W. Chaytor, J. B. Brevoort, G. D. Welding, F. Heginbottom, H. De Lacey Ahearne. Monsieur Jules Bernichon was unanimously elected a honorary member of the Society.

A report of the exhibition was presented showing that the total cost to the Society was about £24. This would be borne entirely by the funds and nothing would be accepted from private members. It was felt that as dealers and collectors in all parts of the world were most enthusiastically supporting the Society, we in turn should do something for philately. It had been most successful, over 700 seeing the exhibition during the two days and half

it was open, and we feel sure that it will have a marked and permanent effect. It was decided to send artistically arranged "votes of thanks" to all exhibitors as a memento of a very pleasant and successful exhibition.

January 19, 1899. The following were unanimously elected members: Mrs. Tillotson, Messrs. A. G. Farrar, A. D. Arter, and H. H. Buys. Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. H. Ferrier Kerr, Bright and Sons, Gelli and Tani for presentations to the Library. It was also decided to purchase Philbrick and Westoby's Stamps of Great Britain (new edition); Postage Stamps of India, and the Indian Philatelist.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The members of the Sheffield Philatelic Society held their annual Dinner last evening at Bird's Restaurant, the President (Mr. F. J. Peace) taking the chair. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Mr. J. H. Chapman proposed "Success to the Sheffield Philatelic Society." He stated that although the Society was only formed four years ago, it had rapidly increased in numbers and now possessed a fine library of works on philately. The strong vitality of the Society was also proved by the great interest shewn by the members in the various subjects treated of at the meetings.

Mr. G. H. Hunt proposed "Our City," and drew attention to its intimate connection with philately in the person of the Post Master General, and also in the fact that the steel necessary for the production of stamps was supplied by Sheffield makers.

Mr. J. Lee Pike then proposed the "Health of the President" (Mr. F. J. Peace), this was heartily responded to and accorded full musical honours.

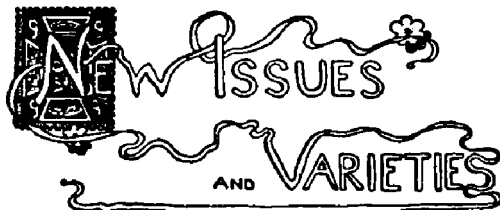
During the course of the evening songs and recitations were given by Messrs. Elliott, Goodinson and Sutton, and the members afterwards separated, having spent a most pleasant evening.

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—The August packets returned from circulation in good time, and accounts were settled within seven days. Sales were as follows:—

August A	1 packets,	£82	0s	4d.
"	A 2	"	£77	14s 11d.
"	B	"	£42	13s 2d.

207 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £2197 15s 6d, were received and made up into four packets for the January circuit. Very good selections were submitted. The new catalogues have caused a depreciation in prices of the stamps offered, and good specimens of rare Colonials and Americans were quoted very reasonably. In additions to low prices, members have the advantage of examining the condition of stamps at their leisure before making a selection. The new members that have joined during the past months include the following:—Evan Jenkins (Studley), A. H. Dingwall (Bath), R. Barclay (Wimbledon), Mrs Livingston (Torquay), and W. Crothers (Guildford). Buyers are as welcome as sellers, but non-contributors are

placed last on the list. References should be sent with every application to avoid delay. Rules to be obtained from the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. Three sizes of the Registered Envelopes have appeared with the new tariff printed on the back of the envelope superseding the old tariff, and the plaster with new tariff that has for some time been applied to the Envelope.

Mr. Warnurst in the *Monthly Journal* chronicles a copy of the 1d. Envelope with Stamp Die '105 (? 102) W.W.,' dated '10. 1. 60' in a size not hitherto known on blue.

E. 1d. pink on blue laid, tongue flap, pink seal, size C. (5¼ × 3in.)

R.E. 2d. blue, Sizes F, G, H2, new tariff.

British Honduras. The 1c. Post Card is reported on being green on buff.

Canada. The Postage within the Dominion has been reduced to 2c. and the rate between Canada and the States has also been reduced to the same figure. The colours of the 2c. and 3c. stamps will have to be changed to correspond with the recommendation of the Postal Union the 2c. becoming red instead of the 3c. It is possible that the 3c. value will be dropped altogether, at any rate it is not likely that any more 3c. envelopes will be printed. The 2c. in red is reported by *Mekel's Weekly*.

The Imperial stamp has appeared with the colour of the groundwork changed from grey-blue (or lavender) to a sea-green.

2c. black, sea-green and red.
2c. carmine.

The *Monthly Journal* informs us that owing to the reduction of the inland rate to 2c., in some offices the 1c. and 2c. stamps ran out, and their places were supplied by portions (½ or ⅓) of the 3c. stamp divided vertically. In some places the pieces were surcharged with the word 'ONE' in green on the smaller portion and the figure '2' in violet on the larger. We hope that this surcharging was done without any authority from headquarters and is unofficial.

Ceylon. The watermark on the 2r. 50c. is not Crown C.C. as reported but the same as for the current small stamps Crown C.A. Each stamp shows portions more or less of four watermarks.

In spite of the promise that no surcharging would take place over the 1d. postage rates the 15c. has been surcharged 'Six Cents' pending a supply of this value.

6c. in black on 15c. sage-green.

India. *Chamba.* The *M.J.* notes the current 1r. surcharged for official use in this State.

Off. 1r. black on carmine and green.

Cochin. The stamps on the sheets of the new issue differ slightly from one another. Each

sheet varies in the number of stamps but equals 24 putans in value, thus the ½p. consists of 8 rows of 6, the 1p. 4 rows of 6, the 2p. 6 rows of 2, and the 3 pies 10 rows of 8. The sheets have a Jubilee line and an inscription on the margin. The watermarks are evidently arranged for smaller stamps so that each stamp contains portions of several watermarks. The perforation is irregular, the *M.J.* noting pairs imperforate between and with extra perforations on the margins of the sheets.

Las Bela. The *M.J.* notes a fresh printing in five rows of four and perforated.

4a. black on pale blue.

Nandgaon. The same paper has received from M. Moens the 1a. in red without the 'M. B. S.' surcharge on thin wove paper instead of laid. The reprints are all said to have been surcharged so this is looked on as an earlier issue than the laid just turned up.

1a. rose on thin wove.

Travancore. A Letter Card has been issued with an ornamental device with the shell in centre and inscriptions in English at top and in native characters below.

L.C. 1c. blue on buff, size 159 × 120 mm.

New South Wales. The *Australian Philatelist* publishes a *Gazette* notice with regard to the change of colour of the ½d. and 2½d. stamps. The latter we have chronicled but it was only authorised to be issued on January 1st. The 6d. will, it is expected, be changed in colour from the present green.

The current cards have been issued with views on the back. There are said to be 10 varieties of the views on the 1½d. and 15 on the 1d. Card.

4d. green.

Queensland The 3d. has appeared with figures of value in all four corners and head on white ground

The 1d. has been issued with an experimental perforation which is really a roulette, but the cuts are not horizontal but diagonal thus—

Λ Λ Λ so that when the stamps are separated it has the appearance of an ordinary perforation

1d. red, roulé.

3d. brown, figures in four corners.

St. Vincent. We have received from Mr. Proudfoot the new set issued on January 1st of the latest De La Rue Colonial type.

4d. lilac, name and value green

1d. " " carmine.

2½d. " " blue.

3d. " " olive.

4d. " " orange.

5d. " " black.

6d. " " brown.

1½ green " carmine.

5½ " " blue.

South Australia. The 6d. perf. 13, has appeared with the current 'O.S.' surcharge.

Off. 6d. black and blue, perf. 13.

Tobago. Since January 1st the stamps of Trinidad have superseded the Tobago Stamps.

Western Australia. The *M.J.* chronicles a new watermark on the long upright rectangular fiscals used for postage. The old watermark was the Crown with CA above specially spaced to fit these large size stamps, while the new watermark is a small Crown between 'W' 'A' and being arranged for the ordinary sized oblong postage stamps occurs twice on the large fiscals.

1d. lilac wmk. Crown W.A., Fiscal used Postally.

6d. " " "

Zanzibar. The *T.P.* notes a change in the arrangement of the watermarks on the current stamps. When first issued each stamp had a watermark to itself of the well-known Waterlow Tudor rose, but lately the watermarks have been closer together so that one and a half or two show on each stamp. The following values are noted with this new variety:—½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, and 8 annas. The paper is also usually a little thicker.

Of the stamps with the old watermark the same paper mentions a sheet of each of the ½, 2, and 2½ annas in which the first vertical row on each sheet was without watermark.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. The *M.J.* notes two more varieties of the Registration Stamp we mentioned in December.

R. 2 ab black on orange.

2 ab " yellow.

Argentine. The stamps perforated 'C y T' mentioned last month are now said to be so perforated when used by newspaper proprietors posting papers in bulk.

The Post Office has gone into the New Year Card business having according to the *T.P.* issued an Envelope with inside, in blue or red 'Republica Argentina'—'Feliz Año Nuevo!' and a varied design of cupids in a circle or oval and below '1º de Eneao de 1899.'

E. 5c. carmine on white, size 182 × 104 mm.

Austria. *Hungary.* The 2k. has appeared with the new watermark.

2k. black and lilac, new wmk.

Brazil. The 50r. and 200r. surcharged '100' and '300' respectively have the new value in violet as noted from the *M.J.* last month and not black. The '2000' in green on 1000r. orange, and the '200' in black on 100r., 1890, have also appeared as well as the following:—

2000 in green on 1000r. brown.

The Postage Due Stamp of 200r. is now in a fresh shade instead of pale lilac, it is

P.D. 200r. mauve.

Bulgaria. The following changes of paper and perforation have been made in some of the current stamps:—

55 yellow-green on thick paper, perf. 11½.

105. red " perf 13.

155. ochre on thin paper, " "

255 blue " " "

Chili. A stamp similar to the A.R. (Return Receipt) Stamp has been issued with 'AVIS DE PAIEMENT' in the bottom label. A fresh value has been added to the set of Postage Due Stamps and the current 1c. and 2c. Cards are said to have been slightly redrawn the lines of the frame being better drawn and more like one another, and the imprint is now in the centre of the card below instead of at lower right.

A.P. 5c. brown, perf. 11½.

P.D. 30c. carmine.

P.C. 1c. green on green, re-drawn.

2c. carmine on rose " "

Colombia. *Panama.* The surcharge 'R' and 'Colon' in circle is supposed by the *T.P.* and *M.J.* to be only a postmark, showing that the letter was registered.

Ecuador. The 50c. lilac Revenue has been found with a fresh value 20c. in black and in red.

20c. in black on 50c. lilac.

20c. in red on 50c. " "

France. We seem to have omitted to mention that on the latest sheets of the 10c. stamps, eight panes are formed of stamps Type 1 and four of Type 2. Before being sent to Post Offices the sheets are divided in half, but the full sheets have the panes arranged thus:—

II	II	I	I
II	II	I	I
I	I	I	I

The appearance of these Type 1 stamps is due to the use of some dies which were made many years ago as a reserve, and the authorities take no notice of the small difference between the types

10c. black on lavender, type 1.

Tunis. We have a copy in a new shade of the 5c.

5c. emerald green.

Greece. A fresh printing of the 1886 stamps with head of Mercury of 1, 5, and 20l has lately taken place. The impressions are very much better than the usual Athens print and almost recall the Brussels. The paper is white and the stamps exist both imperf. and perf. 11 1/2.

Guatemala. We find we have not yet mentioned all the late surcharges. The *M.J.* mentions several errors and we give the colours of the high values we queried last month.

1c. in red on 5c. purple.

6c. " 5c. "

1c. " 50c. olive, surcharge inverted.

1c. " 10c. green (Fiscal) error 'ENTAVO'

6c. in black on 1p. purple.

6c. " 5p. grey-violet.

6c. " 10p. emerald-green.

Japan. A new Card of 1s. has been issued with stamp in left upper corner, somewhat like the current 1 yen, and with a corded frame and inscriptions all in Japanese.

P.C. 1s. brown-red, size 90 x 141mm.

Mexico. The current Letter Card of 5c has appeared without instruction on the back similar to the 4c.

L.C. 5c. blue, no instruction on back.

Orange Free State. The *M.J.* describes an Official stamp used by the Mounted Police for some two years past. The design is type-set and consists of the words 'IN DIENST' (On Service), followed by a dotted line—'O.V.S.' (Oranje Veij Staat) — 'R.D.M.' (Rydende Dienst Macht - Mounted Police) all in a rectangular frame of square ornaments set diamond-wise. The stamps are issued in sheets of four, printed in black on white paper and perforated.

Off.—black.

Persia. The *Metropolitan* on the authority of a correspondent says that the Registration Labels are sold at the rate of 1s. when used on Inland letters. The shape etc. is similar to those found on Registered letters from many foreign countries, Holland, Portugal, etc., and is oblong with a large 'R' at left and 'PERSE' in upper centre with 'No —' below. During the New Year of 1897, the regular stamps of 1s ran short and it was sold and used as an ordinary stamp.

1s. red (Registration stamp).

Portugal. The Post Cards have been changed in colour to correspond to the change of the adhesives. The Colonies of Angra, Funchal Horta and P. Delgada will probably follow suit.

P.C. 25r. carmine.

25 + 25r. "

40r. brown-violet.

40 + 40r. "

Russia. The Charity Advertisement Letter Sheet mentioned in December has the stamp of the Adhesive type changed to one of the Envelope type and some small changes in the formula. There have been six editions with the Adhesive type and four with the Envelope type stamp up to the present.

L.S. 7k. blue, stamp of envelope type.

Spain. *Cuba.* The *Echo* announces that the Americans on taking possession of the Province of Puerto - Principe surcharged the current stamps of the values of 1, 2, 3, and 5c. in three lines, 'HABILITADO'—'1' (2, 3, 5)—'cents.' 1000 of the 5c. stamps were surcharged and 3000 of each of other values. We have seen nothing referring to this surcharge in American papers.

American stamps have been surcharged for use here and are referred to under the heading United States *Cuba.*

Fernando Po. The 25c. of 1896 has been surcharged '5'—'Cent.' in an oval.

5c. in black on 25c. carmine.

Philippines. The *T.P.* illustrates three stamps (two of which are inscribed 'TELEGRAFOS') which are said to have been issued by the insurgents in the province of Mouillé. The design consists of a sun and glory in a triangle within various shaped frames the postage stamp having a circle contained in an ornamental square. At the top of the stamp is the word 'CORREOS' and at bottom 'FILIPINAS.' The letter 'K' the initial of a secret society, 'Katipuan' is repeated three times. The values of the telegraph stamps are 2c. lilac and 50c. blue. The stamps are lithographed on white wove paper, and are perforated 11 1/2.

2c. rose-carmine.

Porto Rico. A large number of the lately chronicled provisionals are said to be entirely speculative, and to owe their existence to parties in the island.

The *Metropolitan* gives further copies of documents referring to the stamp mentioned last month, and it seems that the stamps were legitimately used by the U.S. troops. The stamps are type set 'CORREOS' at top, '5 CTS' in centre, and 'COAMO' at bottom. The sheet consists of 10 types in two rows of five, differing in the shape of the '5' and with or without a period after 'CTS.'

Some errors of the 'Habilitado para 1898 y 99' surcharges are mentioned by the *M.J.*, such as the 2m. yellow-green with surcharge, and a vertical pair with the stamp only surcharged.

United States. A new set of Envelopes is being prepared and the 2c. is the first to appear. Every thing is new, colour, watermark 'U S P O D 99' and design, the stamp having been re-engraved, the head is smaller and the rosettes are rounder.

E. 2c. carmine-red on white.

2c. " blue

Alaska. The first of the local Posts to issue a stamp has been 'MCGREELY'S EXPRESS' for use between 'DVEA — SKAGUAY,' in centre is a frozen landscape with a dog sleigh in foreground, the name being arched above and the destination below. The value is in circles in upper corners.

25c. blue on white, perf. 14.

Cuba. The current U.S. stamps have been issued with the surcharge in three lines 'CUBA' —figure of value 'c.'—'de PESO.' The 2c. was surcharged '2 1/2' but it was found that there was no use for this value and a demand for a 2c.

The 2½c. stamps being on the spot were put on sale and sold at 2c. The 2c. is ready and also a 3c., while a 4c. is reported as on order. This issue is only provisional as a permanent set is being prepared in the States.

1c.	black and green.
2c.	" carmine.
2½c.	" "
3c.	" purple.
5c.	" blue.
10c.	" light-brown.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Gibraltar. Morocco. A copy of 50c has been found with the surcharge printed in dark blue.

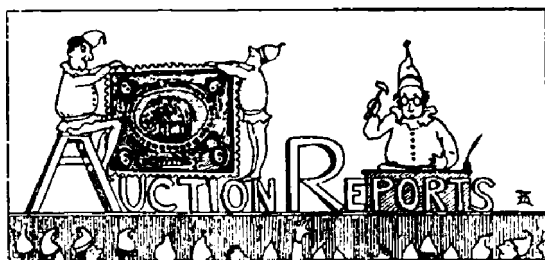
Denmark. All the 1870 issue with the exception of 16s. have been found with the perforation measuring 12½, and the Official Stamps 2, 4, 16s. have also been found with this perforation.

Egypt. Sudan. The Egyptian stamp of 5m. carmine has been seen with the surcharge inverted. The change of watermark has begun on the current stamps, the 1pi Telegraph stamp having had the watermark changed to Crescent and Star, and the 10pi. we believe was only issued with this watermark. The Postage Stamps will soon follow suit.

France. Zanzibar. The *M.J.* chronicles

P.D. 10c. brown, surch. blue, inverted.

Peru. The 1c. orange has been seen with the Bermudez surcharge impressed twice.



The following have held auctions since last report :—

Messrs. LUTICK & SIMPSON, Jan. 10th and 11th.
 " CHEVELEY & Co., 139th Sale, Jan. 13th.
 Mr. R. S. Gray, 15th Sale, Jan. 14th (Glasgow).
 Messrs. BUHL & Co., 62nd Sale, Jan. 17th.
 " PLUMRIDGE & Co., 11th Sale, Jan. 18th.
 " VENTON, BULL, and COOPER, 121st Sale, Jan. 19th and 20th.
 Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Jan. 24th and 25th.
 Mr. HADLOW, 141st and 142nd Sale, Jan. 26th and 27th.
 CENTRAL PHILATELIC CLUB, 2nd Sale, Jan. 31st.
 Messrs. VENTON, BULL, & COOPER, 122nd Sale, Feb. 2nd and 3rd.
 Mr. HADLOW, 143rd and 144th Sale, Feb. 6th and 7th.
 Messrs. OSTARA & DARLOW, 5th and 6th Sale, Feb. 8th and 9th (Manchester).



FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist—London.

DENMARK.

Considerable diversity of opinion exists whether the 2 Rigsbank Skilling (blue) of the above country really can be plated or whether the small differences found on the stamps are only caused by bad transfers or by careless printing.

The following article embodying a communication from H.R.H. the Duke of York settles this matter once and for all, and all philatelists will be thankful to His Royal Highness for the interest and trouble he has taken to elucidate this up to now dark and doubtful point.

I have the honour of being entrusted with a communication from our President on the subject of the 2 Rigsbank Skilling (blue) stamp of Denmark.

It will be in the recollection of members that in the course of last season a paper on these stamps was read by Mr. R. Ehrenbach at a meeting of the Society, having for its object the consideration of the question of the types and varieties which were said to exist, and the possibility of "plating" the stamps.

Various points of distinction were described, and in regard to the marks to which attention was called in certain of the stamps, it was stated that they were "caused probably by the engraver's tools," while suggestions were made as to the probable mode of the production and setting-up of the plate.

Although a large number of the members who heard the paper read did not agree with the deductions formed by the author, it was felt that an interesting question had been raised which called for further investigation, and the paper was subsequently criticised by Mr. E. D. Bacon in the *London Philatelist* for April of the last year.

The whole question is obviously one which depends upon the precise methods employed in the manufacture and production of the stamps, and our President thought that it might prove of interest to members of the Society if some authoritative information could be obtained on the subject.

Accordingly, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by his visit to Denmark in the

early part of September last, his Royal Highness caused inquiries to be made from the postal authorities in Copenhagen.

Owing to the temporary absence of the official competent to give the desired information, our President, before returning to England, prepared and left for the consideration of the official referred to a series of questions, having for their object the elucidation of the matters upon which the question as to "types" most largely depends.

The questions so propounded, with the answers which have recently been received, are: Questions as to the first stamp of Denmark—the 2 Rigsbank Skilling (blue). Issue 1851.

1. Was more than one original die used? In what manner was the die made or engraved? And what material was used for the purpose?

2. What method was employed in reproducing impressions for making the plates?

3. What process was used in manufacturing the plates from which the stamps were printed?

4. Were the figures and words in the centre of the stamp, for denoting the value, inserted in the original die or dies, or added to the impressions taken for making the plates, or to the plates themselves, and if so, by what process?

Answers.

1. In the manufacture of this stamp one original die only was used. It was engraved on steel.

2 and 3. From this die a matrix was produced in plaster for making the plates. From an examination of the plates, which are preserved in the General Post Office in Copenhagen, there is no doubt that ten of these matrices were joined together in one block (in five rows of two stamps each), and that the plates were cast on the block by stereotype process.

Ten of the plates so produced—in type-metal (a composition of lead, tin, and antimony)—were used to make the printing plate. These were soldered together and mounted on a mahogany bed, and framed also in mahogany.

4. The figures and words in the centre of the stamp are engraved on the original die.

From these details it would seem clear that there cannot be "types," properly so-called, of the stamps in question; and the facts which our President has been the means of ascertain-

ing demonstrate clearly the accuracy of observation displayed by Mr. E. D. Bacon in his remarks on Mr. Ehrenbach's paper to which I have referred.

I am desired, in conclusion, to assure the members of the pleasure which it affords his Royal Highness to be able to assist in the deliberations of the Society, and to express the hope that the information which has been obtained may be considered of some use in the determination of the questions to which it relates.

[We are confident that the foregoing interesting Philatelic Note, which was communicated to the members of the London Philatelic Society as the direct outcome of the personal researches made by its President, will be eagerly welcomed by all who take any interest in stamp collecting. It evinces beyond doubt that the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of York is not merely perfunctory, but that he takes an abiding and keen interest in the more scientific aspect of the pursuit, a point that it is necessary to sometimes belabour, in view of the many unfounded statements that creep into a credulous Press. As an instance hereof we may cite the case of an influential provincial journal which, as recently as November 13th gravely announced the retirement of his Royal Highness from Philately, and the sale of his collection, the proceeds to be devoted to philanthropic purposes! The result of the Duke of York's inquiries fitly terminates the very interesting discussion that has ranged round the question of "types" or variations of the 2 R.B.S. of Denmark, and places on record the exact cause of the varieties that occur. The fact that the plaster casts were used for reproduction from the matrix is very interesting, as it at once indicates how the differences in the shape of the figure "2" arose, viz., that in the case of divergence the plaster failed to fill in entirely some portions of the die of the numeral, and that these being reproduced in blocks of ten, constituted the varieties that recurred regularly on the plate. The entire question has been one both of interest and utility, and the successful entrance of the President into the arena of discussion will be hailed by all Philatelists as the happiest of denouements.—Ed.]

Philately in the States.

The Post Office—New York

BRAZIL.

The following list of stamps of the 1890-93 issue compiled by Mr. Joseph B. Leavy, well known as a painstaking philatelist is a welcome addition to our knowledge of the stamps of this country. We have all the more pleasure in publishing it, as it is based on the actual possession of the stamps, which are in the collection of the writer.

Collectors of the stamps of Brazil, upon turning to the pages of the 58th edition of the Stand-

ard Catalogue, have no doubt been dismayed when they reached the 1890-1893 issue. This issue is headed as coming on thin and thick paper, and is subdivided by three varieties of perforations, *a* 12½ to 14, *b* 11 and 11½, *c* 12½ to 14 by 11 and 11½. The collector of varieties of perforations will naturally ask, "Do all the values (to say nothing of the shades mentioned) of the first division (*a*) come in all the perforations, 12½, 13, 13½, and 14? Do they all come on thick as well as on thin paper?"

Mr. Joseph B. Leavy has been specializing in the stamps of this country for some time, and has no doubt collected all or nearly all the varieties of this issue. Through his kindness in placing his collection at our service, we are enabled to submit to our readers what we consider a fairly complete list of the various shades and perforations of these stamps arranged according to the thickness of the paper. Should any of our readers possess varieties not here chronicled they would confer a great favour upon us by submitting the specimens to us for possible further additions to this list.

Mr. Leavy has arranged his collection somewhat differently from the catalogue, taking the thick paper as the earlier, and the perforations in the order of their size—the largest first and the compound perforations last—with the following results:—

Thick Paper.

Perforated 11.

20 reis, yellow green.
50 ,, yellow green.
200 ,, purple.
300 ,, slate violet.
500 ,, olive bistre.
1000 ,, brown yellow.

Perforated 11½.

20 reis, yellow green.
50 ,, yellow green.
200 ,, purple.
500 ,, olive bistre.
700 ,, fawn.
1000 ,, brown yellow.
1000 ,, yellow buff.

Perforated 13.

20 reis, emerald green.
20 ,, yellow green.
50 ,, blue green.
50 ,, green.
50 ,, yellow green.
50 ,, olive green.
200 ,, violet.
200 ,, purple.
300 ,, slate violet.
500 ,, dark olive.
500 ,, olive bistre.
700 ,, chocolate.
1000 ,, brown yellow.
1000 ,, yellow buff.

Perforated 13½.

20 reis, emerald green.
20 ,, yellow green.
50 ,, blue green.
50 ,, olive green.
50 ,, green.

200 „ violet.
 300 „ slate violet.
 500 „ bistre.
 700 „ chocolate.
 1000 „ brown yellow.

Perforated 14.

20 reis, emerald green.
 20 „ yellow green.
 50 „ blue green.
 50 „ green.
 50 „ olive green.
 200 „ purple.
 300 „ slate violet.
 500 „ olive bistre.
 1000 „ yellow buff.

Perforated 13 x 13½.

50 reis, olive green.
 200 „ purple.
 200 „ violet.
 300 „ slate violet.

Perforated 13½ x 14.

50 reis, blue green.
 50 „ olive green.
 200 „ purple.
 300 „ slate violet.
 500 „ olive bistre.

Perforated 14 x 13.

20 reis, emerald green.
 200 „ purple.
 300 „ dark violet.

Perforated 11 x 13.

20 reis, blue green.
 50 „ olive green.
 300 „ slate violet.
 500 „ olive bistre.
 1000 „ yellow buff.

Perforated 11½ x 13.

20 reis, blue green.
 50 „ yellow green.
 1000 „ yellow buff.

Perforated 11½ x 13½.

500 reis, olive bistre.

Perforated 11 x 13½.

20 reis, emerald green.

Perforated 11 x 14.

20 reis, emerald green.

Thin Paper.

Perforated 11.

20 reis, dark yellow green.
 50 „ yellow green.
 200 „ purple.
 300 „ slate violet.

Perforated 11½.

20 reis, emerald green.
 20 „ dark yellow green.
 50 „ yellow green.
 200 „ violet.
 300 „ slate violet.

Perforated 13.

20 reis, emerald green.
 20 „ pale yellow green.
 50 „ bottle green.
 50 „ dark green.
 50 „ olive green.
 100 „ lilac rose.
 200 „ violet.
 200 „ purple.

300 „ dark slate violet.

300 „ purple blue.

300 „ gray blue.

Perforated 13½.

20 reis, emerald green.
 20 „ olive green.
 50 „ bottle green.
 50 „ dark green.
 50 „ olive green.
 100 „ lilac rose.
 200 „ violet.
 200 „ purple.
 300 „ dark violet.
 300 „ purple blue.
 300 „ slate violet.

Perforated 14.

20 reis, emerald green.
 50 „ dark yellow green.
 50 „ dark green.
 50 „ olive green.
 100 „ lilac rose.
 200 „ violet.
 200 „ purple.
 300 „ slate violet.
 300 „ purple blue.

Perforated 13 x 13½.

20 reis, emerald green.
 50 „ bottle green.
 100 „ lilac rose.
 200 „ violet.
 300 „ purple blue.

Perforated 13½ x 14.

20 reis, emerald green.
 50 „ dark yellow green.
 200 „ violet.
 300 „ slate violet.

Perforated 14 x 13.

100 reis, lilac rose.
 200 „ violet.
 300 „ slate violet.

Perforated 11 x 13.

20 reis, yellow green.

200 „ violet.

200 „ purple.

300 „ slate violet.

Perforated 11 x 13½.

20 reis, yellow green.

300 „ slate violet.

Perforated 11 x 14.

20 reis, emerald green.

300 „ slate violet.

Perforated 11½ x 13.

20 reis, emerald green.

200 „ violet.

Perforated 11½ x 13½.

20 reis, yellow green.

200 „ purple.

200 „ violet.

300 „ slate violet.

The 100 red lilac re-engraved is found only on a paper entirely different from either the thick or thin paper of the above issue, and should be listed in an issue by itself. The paper on which this stamp comes is a wide-wove, spongy paper easily distinguishable from the paper of the stamps enumerated above. Mr. Leavy has found the 100 re-engraved in the

following perforations: 11, 13, 13½, 14, 13 x 13½, 13½ x 14, 14 x 13, 11 x 13, 11 x 13½, 11 x 14, 11½ x 13, and 11½ x 14.

From the above list it will be seen that none of the stamps of this issue are found perforated 12½, which should accordingly be dropped from the catalogue, and as compound perforations of division (a) are numerous, the heading should read 13 to 14, simple and compound; c should read 13 to 14 by 11 and 11½.

On the thick paper all the values are found in one perforation or another, with the exception of the 100 reis. On the thin paper no value above the 300 reis has been found. There were evidently plenty of the higher values of the thick paper on hand—in fact, they were still on hand when the remainders of old issues of Brazil were recently placed on the market.

The Metropolitan Philatelist—New York.

In addition to the notes on the Emergency Issues of Cuba and Puerto Rico in our December number we have great pleasure in publishing some more official information, which we take from the above journal.

PUERTO RICO.

Through the kindness of my old friend, Mr. N. Morera, of San Juan, P.R., I can now give the official quantities and denominations of stamps of this Island surcharged "Habilitado para 1898 y 99," also the words of the decree authorising the surcharge.

The text of the decree reads:

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE CONTRIBUCIONES Y RENTAS DE LA ISLA DE PUERTO RICO. CIRCULAR.

El Ilmo. Sr. Secretario de Hacienda, a propuesta de este Centro, se ha servido disponer que los sellos de comunicaciones, los de giro, los de polizas de seguros y títulos de acciones de Bancos y Sociedades y los de Aduana, correspondientes al bienio de 1896 y 1897 se habiliten en la cuantidad que sea necesaria para el consumo en el actual bienio de 1898 y 1899, cuya operacion se hará por medio de un sello de goma que diga—"1898 y 1899."

Lo que por disposicion de S. S. I. se inserta en la Gaceta Oficial para general conocimiento.

Puerto Rico, 4 de Junio de 1899.

El Administrador Central.

Nicolas Daubon.

This decree, which appeared in the *Official Gazette* of June 7, 1898 (No. 133), may be translated substantially as follows:

"Central Tax and Revenue Office,

"Island of Puerto Rico.

"CIRCULAR.

"The Honourable the Secretary of the Treasury, as suggested by this office, has ordered that such quantities of postage, bill of exchange, insurance policy, bank share, and custom fee stamps of the years 1896-1897 as may be neces-

sary for the biennial consumption, be made good for the years 1898-1899 by means of a rubber stamp with 1898 and 1899.

"This order must be published in the *Official Gazette*, etc., etc.

"Signed
Nicolas Daubon."

The following is an official list of postage stamps, surcharged June 8, 1898.

"Habilitado para 1898 y 1899."	
200,000 of	1 milésima.
500,000 of	2 milésimas.
100,000 of	4 "
300,000 of	1 centavo.
300,000 of	2 centavos.
2,000,000 of	3 "
100,000 of	4 "
300,000 of	5 "
300,000 of	6 "
70,000 of	8 "
50,000 of	20 "
25,000 of	40 "
6,500 of	80 "

My friend has been authorised to say that officially no other stamps have been surcharged in San Juan, Puerto Rico, since 1873; that the so-called "Provisionals" are fraudulent; that the changes in value other than the changes to 2 and 5 centavos on the War Tax stamps are likewise fraudulent, and that the surcharged 4 milésimas on the 5 milésimas, 1898-99 type, is the greatest fraud of all.

Philately on the Continent.

THE STAMPS OF HOLLAND.

Translated from the *Timbre-Poste*.

The first official notification having regard to the postal service was published in the year 1807 by the King of Holland. Before this time and since the 1st of July, 1750, the postal service of the provinces of Holland and of West Frisia was under the administration of the States, whereas outside these provinces the postal service was in the hands of rural administrations, corporations or private persons, as it had been before 1750 in the case of the provinces of Holland and West Frisia.

The official organisation of 1807 for the first time united the postal service for all the provinces. The temporary annexation of the kingdom of Holland by the French Empire rather contributed to the unification of the postal service than otherwise, and the rates and taxes then introduced remained in force until the independence of Holland was assured.

By a royal decree dated 18 January, 1818, No. 5 the old law of 1807 was re-established slightly modified and remained in force until 1850, when the great English system of 1839 was adopted.

The necessity of a similar organisation of

this branch of the public service made itself felt also in Holland. The law published on the 12th April, 1850 (*Staatsblad* No. 15) fixed the rates of postage and other rules concerning the postal service.

* * * *

Article 9 of the decree of 12th April, 1850, foreshadows the introduction of postage stamps for the pre-payment of letters.

The decree of 22nd December, 1850, fixes the date of issue on the 1st January, 1852, instead of 1st January, 1851, as originally intended.

The final decree containing the announcement of the issue of the stamps is as follows :

No. 143.

Royal decree of 12 November, 1851, introducing the use of postage stamps.

We, William III., by the grace of God, etc., etc.

* * * *

We have decided and decide :

Art 1.—The day for the introduction of postage stamps is fixed for the 1st of January, 1852.

Art 2.—The postage stamps are at the disposal of the public in all offices where letters are accepted. They are provided by our Minister of Finance, and can be had for payment of their nominal value.

Art 3.—They bear our portrait and the inscription *Postzegel*, as well as the indication of the value.

Art 4.—There are three kinds of postage stamps namely five cents (?), ten cents (?), and fifteen cents (?).

(In the Dutch language the plural of cent. is cent. for instance 5 cent., 15 cent., although official documents always speak of cents).

Art 5.—Each value of these stamps is printed in a different colour as follows :—

Blue, the stamps of 5 cents

Red, the stamps of 10 cents

Orange, the stamps of 15 cents

Art 6.—They are used to frank the postage of letters addressed to the interior of the country.

They can, however, be used also for letters addressed to foreign countries, if the sender does not act contrary to the conventions and provisions, that exist with foreign governments and administrations and conforming with the rules of article 14 hereafter.

Art 7.—The letters provided with stamps are put by the sender into the letter boxes which are now intended to receive unfranked letters.

Art 8.—The franking of letters by payment to the officials of the post office is still allowed. Our Minister will, however, instruct the officials to affix stamps to such letters.

Art 9.—The stamps will have to be affixed in the upper left hand corner of the address side.

Art 10.—More than one stamp of the same value or of different values can be affixed to the same letter to complete the postage.

Art 11.—Each stamp can only be used once. The stamps affixed are obliterated at the

despatching office in a manner to be fixed by our Minister of Finances.

Art 12.—Letters franked with stamps, that have been used already are surcharged and this surcharge has to be paid by the addressee. If, however, it can be seen, that the stamps being used a second time, have been manipulated in such a manner as to lead to the belief that the obliteration has been removed or by any other method to obtain real stamps it be acted in this case according to the instructions of Art. 15 hereafter.

Art 13.—The value of the stamp or stamps used for the franking of a letter must be at least equal to the postage due.

As well the distance as also the weight has to be taken into consideration, when franking letters.

If insufficiently franked with stamps the letter is surcharged with the difference of the postage.

Art 14.—The meaning of the last sentence of the preceding article does not apply to foreign letters when insufficiently franked.

Art 15.—Letters franked with postage stamps, that are imitated or forged or with real stamps the looks of which create suspicion are kept back and put into the hands of special officials who are ordered by law to find out and prosecute the authors.

Art 16.—Our Minister of Finance will prepare a short notice for the public, describing the way in which postage stamps have to be used and this notice will be sold to the public at the lowest possible price.

Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of above decree, one copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre générale des Comptes* to be published in the *Staatsblad*.

The Hague, 12 November, 1851.

The Minister of Finance WILLIAM.

Van Bosse.

The foregoing decree in Art 16 spoke of a short notice to be prepared and this notice being rather interesting is here given in full :

Art 1.—Postage stamps are a means to frank letters. They are principally used for inland correspondence. The use of postage stamps is not obligatory in any case.

If preferred letters can be prepaid as before. Letters can also be sent not franked with the exception of single letters for foreign countries.

Art 2.—Everyone can procure postage stamps at all post offices.

They are sold all the time that the office is open to the public.

The stamps are only delivered for cash.

A higher price cannot be charged for them, than the one printed on the stamps.

In the parishes where there is neither a head nor a sub-post office stamps can be ordered from the nearest office.

All orders of this description will be executed free of charge, only the value of the stamps has to be paid.

Art 3.—The stamps bear the portrait of the King, the inscription *Postzegel* (postage stamp) and the value in numerals.

There will be stamps of 5, 10, and 15 cents.

Each kind will be in a different colour as follows:—

Blue, the stamps of 5 cents

Red, the stamps of 10 cents

Orange, the stamps of 15 cents

Art 4.—The stamps will be printed on sheets of paper each containing hundred

The price of each sheet is :

5 florins for the stamps of 5 cents

10 florins for the stamps of 10 cents

15 florins for the stamps of 15 cents

Each sheet is divided into 4 panes of 25 stamps for fl 1.25, 2.50, and 3.75.

Art 5.—Intending buyers can obtain stamps of any kind and in any quantity they like.

It is, however, desirable in the interest of the service, that buyers should if possible take whole sheets of 100, panes of 25 or such quantities that can be divided by 5, therefore 5, 10, 15 stamps, etc.

Art 6.—Postage stamps are provided on the back with an adhesive matter, which has to be moistened in order to be fixed on the letters.

It is to the interest of senders to fix them carefully in order to avoid their becoming detached.

They are to be placed in the top left hand corner of the address side.

Art 7.—More than one stamp can be put on one letter, they may be the same sort or different. The kind of stamp is indifferent as long as the postage is paid.

For instance to pay the postage of 10 cents one can affix two 5 cents or one 10 cent stamp. To prepay 15 cents, one can use a stamp of this value, or one 10 and one 5 cent. or lastly three 5 cent. stamps.

Art 8.—Letters franked by means of postage stamps can be thrown into the boxes provided by the Administration.

Art 9.—The monetary value of the stamps, with which a letter is franked must at least be equal to the postage due.

If the monetary value is larger, the treasury benefits by the surplus.

If on the contrary the monetary value is smaller the letter is surcharged at the post office and the supplementary postage has to be paid by the receiver.

Art 10.—In order not to make any mistakes in the calculation of the postage it is necessary to know the basis, according to which inland letters have to be franked. The following have to be considered :

1. The distance between the despatch office and the destination of the letter.

2. The weight of the letter, as soon as it is more than 15 grammes.

Art 11.—Deals with the calculation of postages.

Art 12.—The following are a few examples, which may serve as basis :

Single letters from Utrecht to Gouda	5 cents.
" " " " " The Hague	10 "
" " " " " Groningen	15 "
" " " " " Voorburg	10 "

It costs 10 cents from Maarssen and Utrecht to Arnheim.

It costs 5 cents from Maarssen to De Bilt.

Art 13.—When letters weigh more than 15 grammes the postage is proportionately augmented :

From 15 gr and not exceeding 30 gr the postage is 2 times

" 30 " " " " 50 " " " " 3 "
" 50 " " " " 100 " " " " 4 "
" 100 " " " " 250 " " " " 5 "
" 250 " " " " 400 " " " " 6 "
" 400 " " " " 550 " " " " 7 "
" 550 " " " " 700 " " " " 8 "
" 700 " " " " 850 " " " " 9 "
" 850 " " " " 1000 " " " " 10 "

and so on adding one postage for every 150 grammes.

Art 14.—Everyone can obtain a complete list of postages at all post offices for 25 cents.

Art 15.—Letters, the postage of which is paid in cash at the post offices, have stamps affixed to the them to the same value.

Art 16.—It is forbidden to use a postage stamp more than once for franking.

In order to prevent stamps being used again they are cancelled at the despatching office after verification, and are by this means of no value in future.

Art 17.—Letters posted and franked with forged, imitated or falsified stamps or with stamps that have been used before etc., etc., are kept and given to officials specially charged with the discovery and prosecution of their makers.

Art 18.—Although the stamps are specially intended for the franking of inland letters they can nevertheless be used for foreign letters, provided that all the rules concerning the calculation of the postage relatif to this kind of correspondence are observed.

These rules, being very much diversified cannot be given here. It is best to apply in such cases to the postal officials.

Foreign letters not sufficiently franked are considered as not franked at all.

Such letters, the postage being paid in cash, are not provided with stamps by the postal officials.

Art 19.—Postage stamps can be used from the 1st of January, 1852.



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

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[PRICE 3D.] No. 99.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST

MARCH 10th, 1898.

ANOTHER GREAT FIND.

ONE OF THE GREATEST RARITIES UNEARTHED IN MONTREAL.

A remarkable find was made in Montreal on December 10th, 1898. A British Guiana 2c. stamp, of the first issue, one of the rarest stamps, was purchased by a Montreal dealer.

THE STORY OF THE FIND.

Monday afternoon, December 10th, a man walked into the office of Mr. R. C. Bach and said: "Do you buy old stamps?" On being told "Yes," he produced a few old letters, saying that he had some more at home. Mr. Bach asked him how much he would take for the lot. The man said that he did not know anything about stamps, but thought that a stamp so old ought to be worth something. Anyway, would Mr. Bach give — for them? Mr. Bach said he would, and purchased the stamps. The man left his address and promised to call with the rest. And so one of the rarest stamps in existence is now the property of Rudolph C. Bach, of Montreal.

On Wednesday, December 21st, the man called again. He had with him three letters bearing four stamps in all, 1 pair and 2 singles. Mr. Bach also purchased these. They were the Sc. green British Guiana, catalogued at \$150 each. And that is the story of a great find. A photographic reproduction of the 2c. stamp will be found in this number. We intended to give full particulars, but cannot do so at present, as negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of another lot of old stamps from the same party. We will, however, do so in our next number.

From the *Montreal Philatelist*.

Our Post Office is inaugurating novel ideas. The Metropolis of Great Britain is going to have a Sunday delivery from the 12th of February. If we could finish our paragraph here we should be extremely well pleased. But our post office does no extra work without getting some pay for it. So it is in this case. Letters and packets forwarded by the ordinary night mails from the provinces and marked "Express delivery on Sunday" will be delivered by special messenger from the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, in any part of the London postal district on Sunday mornings. A special fee of 3d. a mile will be charged. To live ten miles from St. Martin's-le-Grand is not a great distance in a town of such vast dimensions. But 2 shillings and 6 pence to pay will restrain we are afraid, many people from sending such letters.

The *Boston Stamp Book* does not appear any more and the editor J. L. Kilbon is writing now for the *Eastern Philatelist*. We are sorry to have to notify the disappearance of this journal,

one of the best American philatelic magazines, but then people cannot go on losing money for ever. Mr. Kilbon is continuing his article on the Type and Die varieties, which he commenced in the Boston Stamp Book.

According to a Brazilian contemporary an engraver employed by the Mint succeeded in purloining the plate of the 280 reis and used it for reprinting a considerable number of stamps of this value. He was found out and received four years imprisonment. The plate, however has not been found yet. The reprints have a carmine shade, whereas the originals are vermilion.

Two American papers give the following numbers of the various values of the Omaha issue printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and turned over to the Post Office Department. The numbers differ slightly and the addition in the *Post Office* list is wrong, according to the numbers given it should be 250,557,790.

	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>Metropolitan.</i>
1c.	70,304,200	70,938,700
2c.	159,453,300	159,453,300
4c.	4,918,200	4,918,200
5c.	7,690,780	7,690,780
8c.	2,923,900	2,923,900
10c.	4,624,360	4,624,360
50c.	530,180	530,180
1\$.	56,790	56,790
2\$.	56,080	56,080
	<hr/> 250,556,790	<hr/> 251,192,290

Another provincial dealer has transferred his head quarters to London. Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that they have taken the shop and premises No. 164, Strand, and will open on April 10th next. The business will be, as during the last five years, under the management of Mr. Oliver.

Mr. W. J. Palmer, the "Stamp King," informs us that owing to the coming down of a portion of the Strand he has removed his business to 7, Catherine Street.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

Mr. E. D. Bacon has kindly informed us that he has again changed the stamps on view at the British Museum and that he has put out the French stamps since the 1862 (October issue) and the Austrian stamps down to the 1867 issue.

New Leaves to Cut.

BRITISH INDIAN ADHESIVE STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR NATIVE STATES, By C. Stewart-Wilson. Part II. 135 pp. Price 6s.

The second volume published by the Philatelic Society of India is a worthy successor to

the first and deals with the surcharged stamps of Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala, called the Phulkian States.

Four plates illustrating the stamps embellish the work. The smaller plates are well done, the largest rather foggy and undistinct, and we hope such large plates will be avoided in future.

In Jhind we find 44 regular stamps and 107 errors.

In Nabha we find 40 regular stamps and 141 errors.

In Patiala we find 43 regular stamps and 244 errors

A veritable paradise for hunters after the abnormal.

The work of compiling this guide book must have been very large and we congratulate both the compiler and the Society.

Specialists of these countries will undoubtedly hail with delight the appearance of this work, which we strongly recommend to all our readers.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the POST-AGE STAMPS and CARDS issued by the HONGKONG POST OFFICE by Juan Men-carini. Price 40 cents.

This little work is brimful of information and even if the Stamps of Hongkong fill only a few pages it will be found of great utility to all. Illustrations of all the Chinese characters used on the stamps are given and these no doubt will prove of use in detecting forgeries. If the various surcharges had been illustrated in original size the value of the book would have been increased.

A list of technical terms used in philately, etc., reprinted from "Stanley Gibbons," "The Stamp," and "Scott," fill the remainder of the work.

As a reference list we can recommend this book, but as a handbook to the student it cannot be compared to other works.

HISTORY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES OF HAWAII. By B. C. Kenyon. 26 pp. 8 plates. Price 5s.

This work although printed in 1895 has only just come to hand. Being an American publication the recent annexation of Hawaii by the United States has no doubt given a fresh impetus to the collection of the stamps of these islands.

The plates are exceedingly well done, clear and distinct; the printing is careful and easily readable. Copious footnotes are attached to nearly every issue giving the printers, etc.; the reprints are described; the type-set issue, the first as well as the retouched plates (10 varieties) are illustrated; of the later issues the quantities printed, the errors in the surcharged issue of 1893 are fully detailed.

In all 192 stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., are listed and we must say we have rarely seen more information put up in such a small compass as in the work under review.

We may add that no collector of the stamps of Hawaii can do without this work.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC COLLECTORS' DIRECTORY. By A. C. Derlam.

As far as print and arrangement is concerned this address-book will recommend itself to all being put up in a handy form, alphabetically arranged and easily readable. Although the author seems to have revised his manuscript very carefully we cannot but be struck with many glaring errors. In one case the name of a collector is given who has been dead some 2½ years. To a certain extent we can excuse this, although the collector was well known and his collection fetched a good price when sold by auction. But when the President of the Dresden Philatelic Society is still given as living at Leipzig, a town from which he removed nearly 3 years ago, then we think the author has no excuse. We may mention furthermore that Lozells is not in Liverpool, but in Birmingham, that Stamford Hill is not in Manchester, but in London.

Of course mistakes will occur when such books are undertaken single-handed. Taking this address-book in comparison with others that have appeared lately we find it is by far the best and most reliable.

Mexico, 1861. 2 Keafes rose.

(We take the following from the *American Journal of Philately* as we think it is interesting as showing the acumen of a keen collector and we congratulate Mr. Chapman on his success in obtaining proof of his theory.—Ed. P.J.G.B.)

November 25th, 1898.

The Editor, "The American Journal of Philately":

Some months ago, with the courteous permission of the Government, I was making certain inquiries at the Post Office at Puebla, in connection with the early history of the Mexican postage stamps, and I came across certain peculiarities in the numbers of stamps sent from the General Post Office which arrested my attention, thus:

	1 real. 2 reales.
Invoice 5, of February, 1861, covered 2,000 & 2,000	
" 28, " 18, 1861 " 3,000 & 3,000	
But " 151, May 1st. " 9,600 & 3,040	

As there were 8 reales to the peso the number 9,600 is not to be wondered at in lieu of 10,000 but 3,040 2 reales seemed curious as representing \$760.00 when one might at least have expected \$800.00, so as to make an even \$2,000 with the 9,600 stamps of 1 real. However thinking that this might have been nothing more than some broken sheets sent to clear off, I decided to investigate further and found:—

	1 real. 2 reales.
Invoice 198, of June 26,	9,600 & 3,800
" 214, " August ?	4,000 & 3,800
" 251, " November 12,	4,000 & 3,800
" 266, " December 27,	4,000 & 3,800

The persistence of multiples of 95 led me to

investigate the branch office accounts and I found (without giving all invoice-), as follows:

		1 real. 2 reales.
May 6,	Invoice 46, Tchuacan,	200 380
July 7,	" 56, " "	800 760
July 13,	" 57, Nopalucan,	200 190
July 31,	" 58, Tlaxcala,	200 190
August 12,	" 62, San Martin,	200 190
October 7,	" 68, Chalchicomula,	200 190
November 10,	" 71, Tepeaca,	200 95
November 10,	" 72, Cholula,	200 95
December 4,	" 78, Tlaxcala,	200 190

I then formed a theory that some accident had occurred to the plate, and a row of ten or a block of five either top or bottom had been cut off. By searching among 2r. stamps of this issue, I found some with a serious flaw, so serious that the plate must have been badly broken and tearing the paper, and have now, thanks to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., found a block showing that the position of the flaw was the ninth stamp on the last row, which confirmed to my mind the theory that, as the break showed signs of spreading, this row was cut off.

Truly yours,
S. CHAPMAN.

A DEFINITE DECISION.

Yesterday the department came to a definite decision in regard to the periodical stamps, and in about ten days collectors throughout the country will be able to buy them at \$182.93 less than their face value, namely, as previously predicted, at \$5 per set.

Uncle Sam has decided to sell 50,000 sets at this figure. There has been no restriction put upon the number of sets to be sold to anyone, and it desires to be distinctly understood that not one set in addition to the 50,000 will be sold, and if after the 31st of next December all these sets are not sold they will be destroyed.

No stamps of the older issue will be placed on sale, but they will all be destroyed at once. This is done because there are only a few complete sets on hand. It is also stated that the stamps are to be placed on sale at all first class post offices throughout the country, but this is probably an error.

Plate number and block collectors will be glad to know that the stamps will be sold in strips or blocks, although complete sets must be taken in each instance. The department, however, does not guarantee that the stamps sold will be well centred or perforated on all four sides. The sets sold will not be surcharged in any way but in their original condition. We have not heard definitely whether this applies to the \$5 stamp as well as the others.

From the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

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	30	0	27	0	22	6	20	0
½ page	18	0	16	6	13	6	12	0
¼ page	10	0	9	0	7	6	6	6
⅛ page	6	0	5	6	4	6	4	0

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a page.

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

BUSINESS CARDS 5/- for 12 INSERTIONS

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.

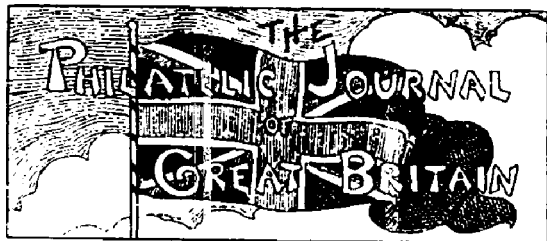
L'ABONNEMENT :—

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	..



MARCH 10th, 1898.

Postal Office is, yet there are several Anomalies. matters that really ought to be looked into, because the injustice of some of the charges is so clear, that one might think that directing the attention of the authorities to the unequal burdens borne by members of the same trade would have had the desired result. But although the inequality, and we may add gross unfairness in the postal charges on publications have been pointed out to the postal authorities hundreds of times, the powers that be are so wedded to a faulty system,

that nothing short of an upheaval of the public will produce any alteration.

Why one publisher should pay a half-penny for the postage of his paper or journal, whether the weight thereof is half an ounce or one pound and another a halfpenny for every two ounces does not seem quite clear to us, yet such is the case. How illogical this preference of some papers over others is, can be seen best when compared with the present postal rate on letters. Under it newspapers are treated on a par with letters, an absurd idea, which does not exist and would not exist long in any other civilised country. Why some papers have to pay the same postage for the same weight for being delivered ten miles from the publishing office or 10,000 miles is a puzzle which we leave to the postal authorities to solve.

It is quite evident that some alteration is needed and we hope the public will support us in our endeavour to prevent a flourishing industry in this country strangled by the red tape of officialdom.

This month we introduce to our readers a new feature which we hope will meet with their approval.

Some years ago Mr. Wears compiled a list of articles, that had appeared in the philatelic press. This list we published in this journal in 1891 and '92, but since then no further lists have appeared. For the philatelist, however, it is of the greatest importance to know where and when good articles have appeared, and it has always been a matter of regret to us that the list by Mr. Wears was not continued.

This year, however, we begin to publish the first instalment of our compendium, which we hope to keep up year by year, publishing each year the best philatelic articles that have appeared in the various journals during the past year. Of course we schedule only the best journals of those, of which copies have been sent us. When editors do not send us any exchange copies we can, of course, not index them and must perforce come to the conclusion there are none to index or that they themselves do not consider their journals worth mentioning, and of this they must be the best judges themselves.

Our readers may rest assured, that we have only taken the pick of the journals and also the pick of the articles. The Roman figures denote the number of the volume, the Arabic figures the page.

In conclusion we beg all publishers and editors who want their publications to appear in this compendium to be good enough to send their exchange copies regularly.

Serbia.

By GEO. B. DUERST.

Continued from Page 26.

II Printing. Delivered 20 May, 1866.

Same as last in all respects, but the lines of the background are now dotted, no doubt, caused by the wearing of the leaden clichés. Two papers, however, have been used, one is coloured throughout, the other only surface coloured. Imperforate.

- 1 para dark green on violet paper
- 1 " " " rose " back white
- 2 pare copper colour " lilac "
- 2 " chocolate " " "

The error is said to be only a proof, from official sources I have learnt, that it was never used. These stamps were in use until about the middle of the year 1867, therefore only about 14 months.

Of this second printing I have been fortunate enough to see a few sheets as well as some large blocks and on examination I find that the stamps are printed from one plate as the varieties mentioned later on occupy always the same place on the sheets. As I said before the stamps were printed with leaden clichés, and give in consequence of the soft metal a very imperfect impression. The stamps of the first printing show the identical varieties, but whether they occur in the same places on the sheets I am unable to say, but I am fully convinced that this is the case in some instances from pairs that I have examined.

My readers will remember I stated this issue to be printed in sheets of 12 stamps in 3 rows of 4 stamps. These I shall number as follows :

1		3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

1 Para.

1. There is a small dot between the figure of value in the lower left corner and the frame.
2. No absolutely distinctive mark, therefore normal.
3. The left hand top corner is rounded off.
4. The thick outer line at the top is very irregular towards the right-hand corner ; the inner line is missing, and the circle does not touch the frame.
5. The line forming the frame in the top right-hand corner is broken about ½ mm. from the top.
6. The thick line forming the frame on the left-hand side is broken 2 mm. from the top.
7. The two downstrokes of the P of PARA are connected by a curved line.
8. There are two coloured dots in the left-hand top corner.
9. Normal variety, at least I cannot discover any marked variation repeated on the same stamp of other sheets.
10. There is a small coloured dot under the head of R of PARA, thus P, and one pearl in the pearl circle is missing on the right.
11. The three lines between the figures of value and the P of PARA are much thicker.
12. The figure of value in the lower right-hand corner is joined to the frame and no upstroke is visible.

2 Pare.

1. There is a dot between the TSCH and the T of POTSCHTA and the lower right-hand corner is broken.
2. There is a dot under the TSCH of POTSCHTA.
3. The upper portion of the first A of PARA is quite closed.

4. There are two dots, one on either side of the upper half of the A.
5. The centre pearl in the lower bend of the circle has no dot.
6. All the pearls have coloured dots, and there is a dot before the P of POTSCHTA.
7. There is a pearl missing on the upper left-hand side of the circle.
8. There is a break in the lines of the upper left-hand corner.

Of this value I have only seen the upper portions of several blocks, I cannot therefore give the exact distinguishing marks nor their rotation. I trust, however, that some readers will help me in my endeavour to complete the list.

N.B.—The writer is making further researches regarding this issue, which when complete will be published. Meanwhile, every reader is requested to forward any information which may lead to clear up the still doubtful points, and of these there are many, to the Editor.

Issue of 1 July, 1866.

Meanwhile the stamps ordered from Vienna had arrived, but as stamps of the values of 1 and 2 para had been manufactured and were still on hand the order for these two values was cancelled, the order for the clichés and plates however was executed, and these were sent to Belgrad together with the plates of the higher values.

Profile of Prince Michael Obrenowitsch III. to the left on a horizontally lined background in a circle composed of 77 pearls, surmounted by a scroll bearing the inscription in Russian : K SRBSKA POTSCHTA (Princely Servian Post), below in a straight label there is the figure of value and the word PARA. All the inscriptions are in colour on white ground. The four corners contain the figures of value in white on coloured ground. Printed in Vienna on medium white wove paper in colours. Perf 12.

- 10 para, yellow, orange.
- 20 „ rose, light rose.
- 40 „ blue, dull blue.

Most of these stamps are obliterated with the old cancellation “naplatscheno,” meaning paid or franked. This no doubt is the reason for the statement that they *had* not to be obliterated with a date cancellation, but whether such an order was issued is unknown to me.

Of this printing only very small quantities had been sent to Belgrad, I have seen some figures stated, but whether they come from official sources or not, they appear very doubtful to me, so I prefer to leave them out.

At the same time, that the stamps were sent from Vienna to Belgrad, the printing plates and other material were also forwarded. The stamps of the present issue being nearly exhausted, a fresh supply was ordered and printed at Belgrad.

Issue end of 1866.

Identical in all respects to last issue, but printed on medium thick white or yellowish and on very thin white wove paper and perforated 9½.

- A : On medium thick white paper.
 - 10 para, yellow, orange.
 - 20 „ rose, carmine.
 - 40 „ ultramarine.
- B : On medium thick yellowish paper.
 - 20 para, carmine.
- C : On medium thick yellow paper.
 - 20 para, carmine.
- D : On very thin white wove paper.
 - 10 para, yellow, orange.
 - 20 „ pale rose, carmine, deep carmine.
 - 40 „ milky blue, ultramarine.

MINOR VARIETIES.

- 20 paras, a. There is a small coloured dot under the beginning of the horizontal stroke of the figure 2 in the lower label.
- b. There is a small coloured dot under the end of the horizontal stroke of the figure 2 in the lower label.
- c. With both these dots.

- 40 paras. There is a small coloured dot over the horizontal stroke of the figure 4 in the lower label ; thus 4.

One of the clichés on the plate of the 20 paras was damaged and the figure of value in the lower right hand corner looks like e.

To be Continued.

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Philatelic Press in 1898.**
COMPILED BY G. B. DUERST.

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Auction Reports.

- The following have held auctions since last report :-
 Messrs. LUTTICK & SIMPSON, Feb. 7th and 8th.
 ,, CHEVELEY & CO., 140th Sale, Feb. 13th.
 ,, BUHL & CO., 63rd Sale, Feb. 14th & 15th.
 ,, VENTOM, BULL, and COOPER, 123rd Sale,
 Feb. 16th and 17th.
 Mr. R. S. GRAY, 16th Sale, Feb. 18th (Glasgow).

- Mr. HADLOW, 145th Sale, Feb. 27th.
 Messrs. BUHL & CO., 64th Sale, Feb. 28th.
 ,, VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, 124th Sale,
 March 2nd and 3rd.
 ,, PUTTICK & SIMPSON, March 7th and 8th.



MARCH, 1899. 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 following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—

THOMAS EDWARD LAURENSEN, Romsey, Hants.

NEW MEMBER.

STANLEY BARRATT, Maida Vale, London, W.

RESIGNATIONS.

A. Bruck, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. J. Kirkwood, Hong Kong. J. Milson, Ealing.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks The Philatelic Record, Feb., from Messrs. Bihl & Co. The Stamp Collectors' Journal, Feb., from Messrs. Nunn, Graves & Co. Any Donations to the Library gladly received and duly acknowledged.

NOTICES.

The fifth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, on Feb. 15, there being present Messrs C. F. Forbes, H. Thompson, L. W. Fulcher, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. Forbes concluded his display of Persia which was duly appreciated by those present. Regret was expressed at the small attendance, and Mr. Forbes expressed his willingness to show again on another occasion. The next meeting will be held on March 15, at Essex Hall, at 8 p.m., when the President will give a display of Servia. Members are again urged to attend these meetings and support the Committee in making them a success.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
March 3rd, 1899.



EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, on the evening of the 9th of January.

Present: Mr. R. S. Richardson, and latterly Mr. Adam Smail, vice-president, in the chair, Dr. Ballantyne, and Messrs. Fleming, Kerr, Hobbs, Innes, Henderson and Fish.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted, Mr. J. G. Smithson (Hull) was elected a member.

Messrs. Henderson and Kerr were chosen to audit the accounts for the past year.

The election of office bearers for the present year resulted as follows:—Honorary president, Adam Smail; honorary vice-president, R. S. Richardson; committee, J. W. Ballantyne, M.D., A. Henderson, R. Kerr, R. Stewart,

S.S.C., the Hon. President, vice-President, and Secretary *ex officio*; honorary secretary and treasurer, William Fish, M.A.

The Secretary then handed over to Mr. Hobbs the librarian, a copy of the A.B.C. Catalogue, 3rd edition, kindly presented to the society by Messrs. Bright and Son, Bournemouth.

Mr. Kerr then exhibited his collection of British stamps unused, and it met with much admiration. Mr. Richardson displayed several sheets of very neatly mounted copies of British adhesives, Mulready envelopes and wrappers, and immaculate copies of the 2d. blue and 1d. red, and contemporary envelopes, of 1843 sent as specimens to the postmasters throughout the country.

Mr. Henderson showed a most interesting collection in Skipton's album.

Mr. Hobbs showed a copy of the Xmas Canada 2 cent. stamp, the first issued under the extended Penny Postage System; and Dr. Ballantyne showed an envelope recovered from the train that was wrecked in the Tay Bridge disaster of December 29th, 1879; and also an envelope bearing the curious error of a postmark dated "Selkirk, 1981."

23rd of January. A special meeting of the society was held at 24, Melville Street, at the invitation of Dr. Ballantyne, to view his collection of stamps of the British Empire.

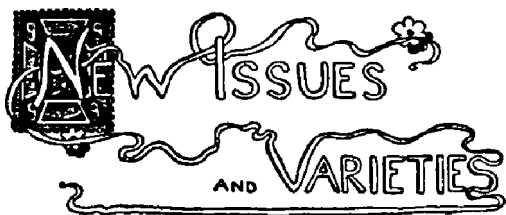
The following members were present: Mr. Adam Smail, the president, and Messrs. Fish, Fleming, Henderson, Hobbs, Innes, Macintyre, and Miller.

After being most kindly received and most hospitably entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Ballantyne, the company settled down to a philatelic treat of the highest order. The collection was laid out alphabetically, so that each member could at once turn to his favourite country. The quantity of the treasures displayed, and the neatness and care in arrangement, were both a revelation and a delight. There were many gems, too many to enumerate. In the examination of these a most pleasant evening was passed; and one and all thanked Dr. Ballantyne most heartily for the agreeable and instructive inspection they had so kindly been permitted to make of his collection.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
18, Montpelier Terrace.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The usual meeting of this Society was held last evening at Bird's Restaurant, when Mr. G. Bramah read an interesting paper on the stamps of British South Africa, illustrating the same by means of complete panes or sheets of the various issues. During the course of the evening, the President (Mr. Pease) showed specimens of the new Cuban stamps, from a historical and political point of view these were highly interesting, as they are the current U.S. postage stamps, surcharged with the Cuban currency for use in that island. The meeting then adjourned until 1st March, when an exhibition of the stamps of Spain and Colonies will be held.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The *London Philatelist* mentioned a curious variety of the 1d. of 1841, namely, watermarked with a double crown, one of the crowns being upside down. We have since seen the copy referred to and find it is evidently from one of the later printings. The colour is a rich deep plum, and the letters in the lower corners (S D) are not those of the earliest shape that were used nor are they the latest large size. The postmark is of the type introduced in 1844. On examining the watermark, we think that it is double, one being inverted and very faint compared to the one in the normal position. The lower parts of the crown is common to both watermarks. On examining the stamp with benzine the normal watermark comes out very distinct, but there is no trace of the inverted one. On the evaporation of the benzine the second watermark again appears and is seen when the stamp is held to the light either dry or damped. Several to whom I have shown it, simply asking them to look at the watermark without mentioning anything more, asked, after looking at it, if it was a double watermark. The puzzle is how this could have occurred in the process of paper-making.

The *Monthly Journal* notes that both the stamped and the unstamped Telegraph Forms (ordinary and Stock Exchange) have had some alterations made in the formulæ.

British Guiana. The *M.J.* has received copies of the 5c. Envelopes of 1894 surcharged 'TWO CENTS' with and without a stop. They also mention that the envelopes exist in two qualities, thin white tough wove and also azure wove with blue granite inside.

- E. 5c. grey-blue on azure, size 135 x 106mm.
- 2c. in black on 5c. grey-blue on white.
- 5c. " " azure.

Canada. The colour of the sea in the last copies of the 2c. Imperial Stamps we have seen is bright blue.

A 2c. Envelope has been issued with stamp of of the type of 3c. issued last year. The colour first used was purple and some of this colour were sent out to Post Offices, but before many had been sold they were recalled and envelopes with the stamp in red were supplied. It is presumed that the 2c. violet will be rare.

We have also seen the old 3c. envelope and last year's 3c. surcharged with a large '2c.' in black.

- E. 2c. in black on 3c. red (old type).
- 2c. " " 3c. "
- 2c. purple on white wove, size 150 x 87 mm.
- 2c. red " " "

India. The permanent ½a. stamp has been received. It has the frame of the obsolete 9 pies but the head is similar to the 2, 3 and 5r. stamps. Usual watermark and perforation.

3 pies rose.

Dhar. The *M.J.* notes a 1a. similar in type and paper to the ½a. we mentioned in November. The stamps in each row are slightly different and are repeated ten times to form the sheet.

1a. purple, pin perf. 11½.

Sirmoor. We have seen copies of four new values of the current type (Elephant in centre).

- 3a. yellow-green.
- 4a. dark green.
- 8a. dark blue.
- 1r. vermilion.

Malta. Four new values have been issued here. The first copy being received from Mr. T. C. Reed. The 4½d. has in centre a Maltese boat with two large triangular sails. The 5d. has a representation of an old Maltese galley with sails and oars. The 2/6 has a standing armed female and the 10/- a picture of St. Paul and serpent with the shipwreck in the background. The two lower values are small size while the higher values are of large size.

- 4½d. grey, wmk. Crown C.A.
- 5d. vermilion, wmk.
- 2/6 greenish-grey, wmk. Crown C.C.
- 10/- dark blue.

Mauritius. It is reported that the 36c. Jubilee stamp is to be perforated down the centre, so that each half can be used as 18c.

It is also reported that there is to be a Labourdonnais Commemoration soon with special stamps.

New South Wales. The 6d. has appeared in a new colour.

6d. orange.

Queensland. The 2½d. has appeared on the blue paper with the value in all four corners as mentioned by us in December as proposed to be issued. The blue of the paper makes the carmine of the impression appear violet.

The wrapper also appears with the ½d. stamp of the new type.

- 2½d. carmine on blue.
- W. 4d. green on manilla (new type).

South Australia. The *M.J.* gives information that in 1890 and 1891 a few of the large rectangular 2/6 and 5/- were surcharged 'O.S.' and a few copies were used for postage. None of the 2/6 were however issued.

June, 1890. 5/-, 'O.S.' thick type, 20 surcharged.

(3 or 4 used for postage).

May, 1891. 2/6, 'O.S.' thin type. 60 surcharged.

(none issued).

5/- 'O.S.' thin type. 60 surcharged.

(10 issued and 1 used for postage).

Straits Settlements. The 5c. brown has been surcharged '4'—'cents' in two lines for the Imperial 1d. rate.

4c. in black on 5c. brown.

Pahang. The *M.J.* notes some provisionais on entire postmarked 'Ulu Pahang, 20 Sep., 97.' They consist of the 1891 5c. divided diagonally, the upper is surcharged in MS. '3c.' and initialed, while the lower half is surcharged '2c.' and also initialed.

2c. in red on ½ 5c. blue.

3c. " " ½ 5c. "

Perak. A 3\$. of the large oblong type has been issued

½\$ green and ochre.

Sudan. Mr. G. Aphonides, of Cairo, informs us that a new issue of Postage Dues is being prepared, also Cards, Envelopes, etc., with stamps of the current type.

Tasmania. Several German papers chronicle a Letter Card with stamp of the current 2d. adhesive type (not the bicolor type but that first issued in 1870)

L.C. 2d. green on greenish, size 143 x 81 mm.

Virgin Isles. Messrs. Cameron inform us that a new issue has appeared for these islands. The central design is a figure of the Virgin with lily in what may be called an ecclesiastical frame with name above and value and the words 'POSTAGE' 'REVENUE' below.

- 3d. green.
- 1d. red.
- 2jd. ultramarine.
- 4d. brown.
- 6d. purple.
- 7d. dark green.
- 1/- orange-brown.
- 5/- indigo.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Brazil. The following Journal Stamps of 1889 and 1890-4 have appeared surcharged with fresh value.

- 500 in blue on 300r. crimson.
- 500 in black on 300r. "
- 700 in green on 500r. orange.
- 700 in black on 500r. green
- 1000 in red on 700r. blue.
- 20r. in black on 10r. grey-blue (1890-94)
- 50r. in blue on 20r. blue-green "
- 100r. in red on 50r. yellow-green "

China. *Wei-Hai-Wei.* A stamp has been issued here for the payment of letters sent to Chefoo. The design consists of a double lined circle with 'C. & Co.' (Cornabe and Co., the contractors) above, 'W H W' (Wei-Hai-Wei) below, and a star at each side. In the centre is the firm's Chinese trade mark. In the upper corners are the figures of value '2c.' and in the bottom corners 'C'—'P.' (Courier Post).

2c. red on black.

Colombia. The *Courier de Timbres-Poste* chronicles a copy of the current 20c. on white paper instead of blue. There were certificates with the copy that a few sheets were printed on white in error.

20c. brown on white.

Egypt. Mr. G. Aphonides, of Cairo, informs us that the rate for foreign Post Cards has been reduced to 4m. single and 8m. reply. The current 5 and 5 + 5m. Cards will be surcharged.

France. The 5c. has appeared printed in emerald-green the same as the Tunis stamp mentioned a short time ago.

5c. emerald.

Guatemala. The *M.J.* note a copy of the 2c. surcharged '1898'—'6'—'centavos' in error.

6c. in black on 2c. brown.

Honduras. Post Cards with stamp of the locomotive type have appeared.

P.C. 2c. yellow on yellowish.

2 + 2c. " "

Japan. We have seen copies of the new issue with the usual chrysanthemum in centre but without any English inscription except the value. A Reply Card similar to the single card mentioned last month has been issued.

2s. yellow-green, perf. 12.

4s. carmine, "

10s. dark blue, "

P.S. 1 + 1c. brown-red.

Orange Free State. The *Record* has received a copy of the 1/- printed in the colour of the ½d. It was used on a newspaper evidently as a ½d.

1/- brown (error ?).

Portugal. *Macao.* Two fresh cards have been issued according to the *M.J.* They are the un-stamped cards with formula in blue of 1892 with the words 'E TIMOR' crossed out in red.

The single card is formed from the reply half of the double card with 'REPOSTA' and 'Réponse' barred out. The stamps are the current 1a. orange.

P.C. 1a. orange, blue formula.

1 + 1a. "

Russia. The Charity Letter Sheet exists in a number of minor varieties. Some have a zig-zag roulette and some simply dots to represent perforation, in both cases either in blue or red. There have been some 20 series already issued.

Finland. It is said that this country is to be incorporated into the Empire and will cease to have separate stamps.

S. Marino. Two new stamps have been issued for internal use with a standing figure in centre, inscribed 'POSTALE' at top 'FRANCO BOLLO' at left 'PER L' INTERIOR' at right and name at bottom. The value is in two squares below 'c' '2 (5)', watermark crown, perforated.

2c. brown.

5c. orange-brown.

Salvador. *Mekeel's Weekly* announces the 189d 1 and 2c. envelopes surcharged 'SERVICIO NACIONAL Y LOCAL' on the 1c. and 'SERVICIO DEL EXTERIOR' on the 2c.

E. 1c. rose, surch. in rose.

2c. green, surch. in green.

South African Republic. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have supplied Registered Envelopes for use here. There are inscriptions in Dutch on the front, and the stamp is embossed on the flap which fastens down on the back.

R.E. 4d. olive-green, formula blue, sizes F, G, H, H2, K.

Spain. *Cuba.* The following is a list from the *A.J.P.* of the Cuba stamps surcharged with new value at Puerto Principe. There are two sizes of the figure '5' in the surcharge.

1c. in black on 1m. orange-brown.

2c. " 2m. "

3c. " 1m. blue-green.

3c. " 2m. "

3c. " 3m. "

3c. " 4m. "

3c. " 8m. "

3c. " 3m. orange-brown.

3c. " 1c. dark-violet.

5c. " 4m. blue-green.

5c. " 1m. "

5c. " 2m. "

5c. " 3m. "

5c. " 4m. "

5c. " 5m. "

5c. " 1m. orange brown

5c. " 1c. dark-violet.

10c. " 1c. "

Porto Rico. The following have been seen with surcharge 'Habilitado'—'PARA'—'1898 y 99.'

1c. carmine, surch. in rose.

4m. blue-green, surch. inverted.

5c. brown,

Fernando Po. Another value has been surcharged with the 50c. de p. surcharge.

50c. in black on 12½c. sepia.

Switzerland. The 5c. has been issued in green to conform to the Postal Union colour.

5c. green.

United States. The current 2c. has appeared in a more vermilion shade than formerly.

2c. red.

The new Envelopes have a special watermark with the date "99." One size has, however, been found with the old watermark "94." Of the new Envelopes there are to be the following:

1c. 5 sizes and 11 varieties.

2c. 11 " 33 "

4c. 3 " 6 "

5c. 2 " 4 "

The wrapper has been issued with stamp of the new type, but 1894 watermark.

W. 1c. green on buff, new type, old wmk.

Cuba. A variety is mentioned namely one copy on the sheet, with 'CUPA' on the 5c. and on the 1c. one copy without stop. The 2c. and 2½c. exist on both the old carmine shade and also the new red shade.

Uruguay. The *Der Philatelist* notes with 'OFICIAL' the following.

Off. 10c. black and red.
20c. " rose-violet and black,
25c. " pink and blue.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Canada. It appears that there are two sizes of the perforation on the stamps of 1868 and subsequent issues, namely 11½ × 12 and 12. All values occur with the 11½ × 12, and most with the 12.

Gibraltar. *Morocco.* The 1 peseta has also been found with the surcharge in deep blue.

Sudan. A correspondent of the *M.J.* has an envelope posted at Atbara in August franked with ½ of 2 pi. camel type cut diagonally. By the side of the stamp is written, 'On Service; No 1 piastre available.' A week later the correspondent tried to use the other half but a supply of 1 pi. stamps had arrived and the letter was treated as unpaid.

Haiti. Mr. Bernstein informs us he has copies of the 1896 1 and 2c. imperforate vertically and the *M.J.* mentions the 5 and 20c. in the same condition.

Nicaragua. The *A.J.P.* notes the 1897, 1c. and 1p. imperforate vertically.

Transvaal. Mr. Nankivell has a variety not chronicled namely the 3d. lilac on green of 1867 surcharged with Roman 'V.R.' inverted.

NATAL.

The following we take from some introductory remarks to an article on the stamps of Natal, which we think will interest our readers.

In 1850, the two principal places in Natal were Pietermaritzburg and D'Ushan. The population of both towns was so small, and the correspondence so little, that the want of postage stamps had not yet been felt. Every three or four months, however, a sailing vessel, laden with the mails from England and the Continent called at the colonial port and there delivered the welcome missives to the eager inhabitants. A return mail was forwarded by means of ships bound for the old country. The captains of these sailing vessels, however, did not put them-

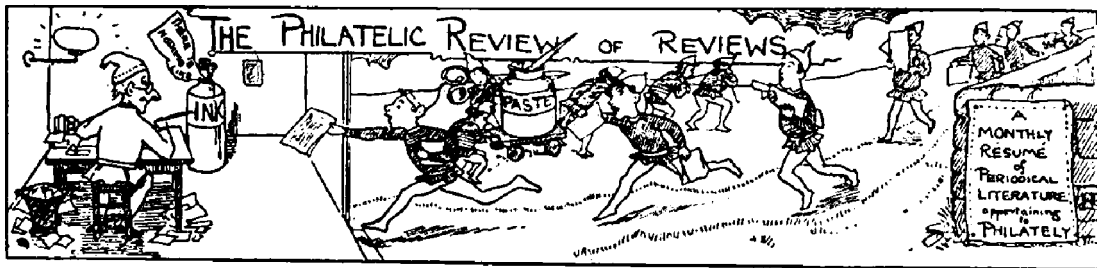
selves out to make a direct passage, in fact they generally touched at India or Mauritius for trading purposes, and so much time was consumed in the voyage that six months, or even a year, sometimes elapsed before a reply was received from England.

In process of time the postal business in Natal began to assume such proportions that it was deemed necessary to have a regular official in D'Ushan, and the first postmaster was known in the early days as "Indigo Wilson." What the explanation of this peculiar nickname is, —whether Mr. Wilson possessed a complexion of bluish cast or an uncommon shade of black, —the writer is unable to say. Perhaps it was indicative of enterprise, for the first postmaster of Natal looked well after his affairs and organised a postal service of native carriers. These carriers ran between the two principal towns and handled both foreign and domestic letters. There were three changes of twenty miles each along the road, and the whole journey was covered within twenty-four hours.

This method of conveying mails continued in vogue for a number of years until an enterprising person by the name of John Welch started a post cart. Since this innovation the mail service has gradually improved and become more regular. For the first year or two, these post carts ran only once a week, but as the population of the two towns increased daily trips were systematically made until 1880, when the railway was completed. At the present time three mails are delivered every day in both Pietermaritzburg and D'Ushan, and one in nearly all places in Natal. The English mail is received and despatched once a week. Thus do the wheels of time and progress carry with them great changes and improvements.

Before postage stamps came into use, all letters received for transmission were marked with the word "Prepaid" in bold letters within an oblong frame. The rate at this time was 8 pence, or 13 cents per 2 ounce, and no parcel was forwarded unless the postage had been paid. While this method of franking letters was quite satisfactory, it was not long before the necessity of stamps became apparent.

[D'Ushan in the above is, do doubt, a printers mistake for D'Urban.—Ed. P.J.G.B.]



MARCH 10, 1899.

Philately at Home.

THE 1876 ISSUE OF SPAIN.

By M. P. CASTLE.

From the London Philatelist.

A somewhat fallacious opinion is often held in Philatelic circles that the interest and rarities in the Spanish stamps are limited to the first issues—1850 to 1854, inclusive. This is, however, not so. The issues of 1855-57 will be found to embrace many scarce colours, including the error 2 reales, blue; those of 1865, besides the 12c. inverted frames, contain many interesting and (unused) scarce stamps. In 1867 the 25 mills., with frame inverted, and the 10c. tête-bêche, will be held rare enough to please even the most difficult Philatelist, and the succeeding issue, down to those of 1876, and subsequent thereto, will be found to embrace a wide variety of shades and printings that appeal readily to the true instinct of a collector. It is also pleasing to note that, with the exception of the "HABILITADO," which overprint practically only denotes that the then Government would allow their continued use, and is hence of but slender Philatelic interest, Spain is entirely innocent of a surcharged stamp. It is therefore, in my opinion, an excellent and sound country to "take up," and my object in making these few general remarks is to accentuate the statement that there are many issues of the Spanish stamps that will repay for conscientious study, beyond and beside those I am especially referring to on the present occasion.

These stamps, whose design consists of the three-quarter-face of Alphonso XII., were issued on the 1st June, 1876, and withdrawn from circulation on the 1st July, 1878. They are printed on white wove paper, varying in substance, watermarked with an upright tower (being a portion of the Arms of Aragon), and are machine-perforated 14. M. Moens, in his monumental work on the Spanish stamps, makes the following statement, which I may corroborate from enquiries that I have made in this country: "A syndicate or company was formed in Madrid early in 1876, who had acquired from

the Spanish Government the right of sale of stamps generally, in consideration of an annual subsidy. This company, fearing (with good reason!) that the native productions were liable to be imitated, resolved to have the stamps specially engraved and printed in London."

This work was entrusted to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Limited, of Farringdon Road, London, who may be congratulated upon the design adopted, as showing that these—the only Spanish stamps printed in London—compare very favourably with any of those printed in Spain.

The information regarding this issue contained in the catalogues of Stanley Gibbons, Scott Stamp Co., and Senf Brothers is limited to the mention of two types of the 1 peseta, with a footnote in the last-named that some values are found on thinner paper. In M. Moens' work, *Les Timbres-Poste d'Espagne*, 1891, he correctly says that all the values, except the 20 and 40c., exist on a thinner and less surfaced paper, with the shades varying and the engraving worn. He also says that the second variety of the 1 peseta with thinner figures and thicker letters (in "peseta") is doubtless the result of a retouch. In the excellent work on the stamps of Spain written by Herr R. Friedrich in 1894, the two varieties of paper are given, and it is stated that the plates have been "worked up," recognisable especially in the inscriptions. This constitutes the whole of the information to date as regards these stamps (as far as I am aware), and it remains to be seen whether our knowledge of them can be held to be advanced by the observations that I have to make.

In mounting my Spanish stamps (a year or two since) I was struck by the remarkable variations in the figures "1" and the labels that contain them on the 1 peseta, and made the note that further examination was required before final arrangement of the specimens. I have recently procured other stamps of this issue, and have found that there were several points inviting consideration. I may here say that, as is well known, these stamps have always been fairly plentiful in unused condition, owing to a remainder having been sold about 1880 (probably by the company forenamed, after supersession of the issue). They seem, however, to have become absorbed, and I have vainly

applied in many quarters for unsevered blocks, etc.

The result of considerable study of these stamps has led me to the following conclusions:

(1) That there were two separate plates for most of the values.

(2) That the 5c. of both plates, the 10 and 25 cents. of Plate II., were slightly, and the 1 peseta of Plate II. materially, retouched.

(3) That Plate I. is principally found on the thicker surfaced paper, and Plate II. mainly on that of thinner substance.

Taking the last point first, as being of minor consequence, I may say that its interest to the specialist principally lies in helping to denote the order of the two plates, as, except in the case of the 5 and 10c., which are found on both, all the fresh plates come on the thinner paper of later issue. The paper, however, will be found by the specialist to differ materially. The thin quality, besides its absence of surface or glaze, shows the granulation clearly on the reverse side, and being thus more porous produces a better and sharper impression. A notable instance of this is to be seen in the case of the 10 pesetas. I have drawn up a synopsis showing what values are found on each of these papers, and need, therefore, say no more on this point.

The design of these stamps is too well known to require description; but in order to illustrate my points I must briefly draw attention to one of two prominent features thereof. The portrait of the King is contained in an oval medallion, surrounded by an ornate fancy frame, square in shape, but with projecting ornaments on all four sides. The word "COMUNICACIONES" occurs above the oval on a white band, with a shortened triangular projection at either end. Beneath is "CS PESETA," or "PESETAS," on a similar band which is, however, somewhat shortened by two framed blocks of solid colour containing the numeral of value. These two white labels and the medallion are fitted in by a solid background of colour, and it is in this feature that the principal differences will be found constituted. If this background is carefully examined in any value, except the 10 pesetas, the following constant markings will be found, although more plainly visible in some colours and printings than in others.

PLATE I.*

(a) The shortened triangle to left of upper inscription has a thick stroke beneath.

(b) The background in the left upper corner shows a number of diagonal lines.

(c) The background in the lower right angle shows coarse crude lines, notably one in the right-hand border, which it irregularly divides.

(d) The numerals are small and irregular, notably in the top-stroke of the figures, while the "E" and "T" of "PESETA" or "PESETAS" are distinctly apart. The appearance generally will be found inferior, in comparison with the

*The stamps themselves will show the difference far more plainly than the illustrations.

recent plate, and there are other minor points; but I think it will be simpler if I keep within these lines. I should add that all values, except the 10 pesetas, were printed from this plate.

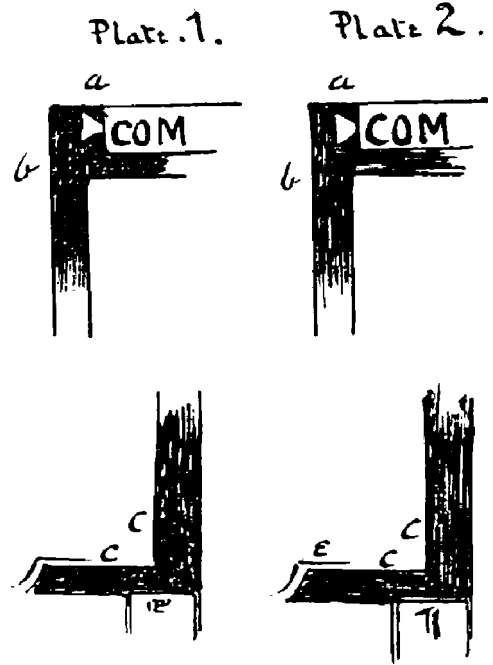


PLATE II.

The 10 pesetas was printed only from this plate, but the 20 and 40 cents. and the 4 pesetas are found only in Plate I. Taking the different sections of the design in the same order as that followed in Plate I., the following variations will be noted:—

(a) The shortened triangle to left of "COMUNICACIONES" has no thick line beneath it.

(b) In the background in left upper angle the diagonal strokes are absent.

(c) The background in the lower angle is not marked by the thick lines and blotchy appearance, but is composed of fine evenly-drawn parallel lines, practically contiguous.

(d) The numerals are somewhat bolder and are better drawn, the top stroke of the figures "5" being noticeably larger, and the "E" and "T" of "PESETA" almost touch each other.

(e) To the right of the bottom scroll, and immediately above the "A" of "PESETA," will be found three or four diagonal strokes, apparently added after the fine lines composing the background. An exception to this occurs in the 10c., which has in lieu of these three or four horizontal strokes on each side of the scroll. The general appearance of Plate II., notably on the thin paper, is sharper, brighter, and of superior finish, so much so that I was at first inclined to think they were London printings as distinguished from Spanish.

THE RETOUCHE DIES.

The only value on which I have found evidences of retouch as regards Plate I. is the 5c. I may say here that by the expression "retouch"

I mean some variation that is not common to all stamps on the sheet irrespective of the time at which such alteration was effected—a question that I will touch later on.

The only deviation from the normal stamp as regards those on the thicker surfaced paper consists in the apparent addition of a horizontal line below the left-hand numeral on the 5 cents., which in some cases transects the lower portion of the figure. In a block of thirty-six stamps now shown, consisting of nine rows of four, Nos. 3, 5, 8, 12, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, and 31 show this peculiarity, and in another block of three rows of four the like as to Nos. 3, 7, 9, and 12.

Two of these 5c. values on the thinner paper are also shown, the diagnosis of which has caused me much philatelic perturbation of mind. They are both clearly from Plate I., but have the numerals of Plate II. in the angles, i.e., bolder and with a larger top to the "5." One specimen (marked a) has, in addition, the following characteristics. Following the outer edge of the shortened triangle to the left, already alluded to, will be seen a distinct vertical line, extending to the inner angle of the fancy frame to left of the head, and diverging somewhat from a similar line that has been added to the extreme left edge of the background. The left side of the label with "COMUNICACIONES" has also another distinct vertical line and a horizontal line just below. The outer line of colour surrounding the stamp seems also to have been tampered with. The impression of both stamps is paler and clearer, showing clean, distinct lettering, and appears in any case to emanate from another printing.

The 1 peseta presents also some variations that I think are not strictly retouches, but that I will merely allude to here. The letters of the word "PESETA" are distinctly larger than on any other value, are indifferently drawn, and the horizontal lines of the label containing the word bulge outwards in the centre, so as in some cases to impinge on and alter the appearance of the ornament immediately above it.

As regards Plate II. there is only one retouch of importance, but I will first mention the others without for the moment staying to ask how or when they were made.

The 10c. The variations here consist of added and thicker vertical lines superimposed on the fine-lined background. These additional strokes will be found in the upper right and left angles, and vary materially in their composition.

The 25c. The additions here are similar to the last, but seem less frequent, and there are occasionally horizontal strokes of a like nature to be found below the upper label.

The most important retouch of all is the 1 peseta, the examination of which first led me to extend my study to the other values. As is well known, the salient points of difference between the stamp and its predecessor is the numeral. In Plate II. this is much thinner and better formed. I have, however, found that it varies both in thickness and in shape of its foot, while the label of colour on which it stands is occasionally imperfectly filled in by the vertical lines of which it is generally composed. The word "PESETA" is notably thicker, and the label on which it is inscribed is regularly drawn.



The principal feature of departure from any other value will be found on the background of colour that, as I have before said, is in Plate II. constituted by finely drawn lines, practically contiguous. It will be seen that other thick and irregular strokes have been engraved in this background. The most prominent variations of these retouches will be found in the upper portion of the stamp, to the right, left, and just below the label bearing "COMUNICACIONES." These will be found sometimes diagonal, leaning to left and to right, sometimes extending nearly half down the stamp, sometimes horizontally in parallel lines, and occasionally so grouped as to make almost a solid block of colour. These strokes are only occasionally to be met with in the lower portion of the stamp, but the labels containing the figure of value have been evidently touched, in various ways, as will be seen on close examination. I mean in addition to the re-engraving (from the matrix with value) previously mentioned in this 1 peseta.

Having arrived at this point in my investigations, I had naturally formed certain theories as to the *raison d'être* of these numerous varieties, which I was anxious to test by the light of practical experience. I placed myself, therefore in communication with Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Limited the engravers of this issue—stating that I had discovered that certain retouches had been executed, and seeking information. In a courteous reply hereto from the engravers they expressed their readiness to give me all available information, but stated that they were unable to see how a retouch could have been executed, as the plates were and had always been in their strong room under seal of the Spanish Government. I subsequently had an interview with Mr. C. T. Wallis, the managing director, and also the secretary of the firm, at their offices, and I must here testify my cordial appreciation of the courtesy exhibited to me by those gentlemen in devoting considerable time to the explanation of the processes of printing and engraving of these stamps, and in granting me inspection of their specimen or record books of these various stamps and bank-notes that have been executed by them. I noted among many others specimen sheets of Falkland Islands by every printing and value, Transvaal with the Queen's head, British East and South Africa, Bolivia, Chili, and Formosa—the latter being the well-known green and rose "stamps" bearing the numeral "20" with no indication of what the "20" represented and with whose actual purport Messrs. Bradbury and Co. seem scarcely more acquainted than are philatelists! The specimens of engraving, notable on many of the banknotes, executed by this firm are superb, and it is to be hoped that many future issues of stamps will also bear the evidence of the splendid work executed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co.

The stamps under consideration were all represented by entire sheets, some being imper-

forate, in the record book of the firm, all being from Plate I. The only specimens of Plate II.—technically termed reprints, *i.e.*, fresh printings—were blocks of 10 and 25 cents. I carefully examined the sheet of 5c., but failed to find any evidence of a retouch. The sheet consists of twelve rows of twenty stamps and one row of ten above, the spaces left blank by the absence of the ten stamps, being occupied by the inscriptions, in large fancy lettering, "SELLOS DE COMUNICACIONES" to the left, and the respective value in full to the right.

There was only one printing of the 20 and 40c. (as evidenced by the stamps themselves); of the 10 pesetas there were three printings (two only of which I have so far diagnosed), and of all the remaining values four printings, extending from* August, 1876, to April, 1898. These were the only impressions taken from the plates none having been made in Spain.

I pointed out to the firm the characteristics of the two plates, and on referring, it was found that two plates are known to exist of the 5, 10, 50c., and 4 pesetas, "and possibly others," but only one of the 10 pesetas, as I fully expected. The design was first engraved on steel in the usual manner, but this matrix bore no indication of value below. From this matrix were made further matrices, one for each denomination, bearing their respective values. These several matrices were then reproduced, or transferred on to a roller or cylinder of soft metal, to the number of 250, which was, as usual, subsequently hardened and put to press, and producing in due course the specimens of Plate I. The same process would be gone through in preparing Plate II., but it seems evident that in preparing the matrices with value expressed the background was recut, and where occasion demanded the figures of value were modified in shape.

The broad differences between the two plates which are common to all the stamps on each respective plate, seem, therefore, to be readily accounted for in the preparation of the new plates.

The maker of the steel plates, technically known as the transferrer, has, it is thought, been dead for many years, and no record of his labours exists, but Mr. Wallis explained that no retouch of the reduplicated dies on the cylinder would be possible *after it was hardened.*†

*The order was completed in August, but partial deliveries were made before that time.

†In order to feel fully assured on this point, since the above was written I addressed a letter to the printers asking if it were not possible that slight repairs might have been executed on the cylinder after hardening (which would not be so hard as the matrix), in reply to which Messrs. Bradbury, Wilk' son & Co. kindly write:—

"We are in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and regret that we omitted to answer your question on the point you mention. The reply is that it is quite impossible to retouch a hardened steel plate, the surface of which is so hard that no tool will cut it."

It is usual, however, after the impressions have all been transferred on to the cylinder, to make a trial impression *before hardening*, and it was at this period that the retouches would probably have been effected. Mr. Wallis suggested that the transferrer, finding that the original matrices had suffered somewhat during the preparation of the early impressions, proceeded to strengthen the deep parts of the reduplicated dies by the addition of certain lines and strokes after inspection of the trial printings from the soft metal plates, i.e., before hardening.

I rather incline to the belief that the transferrer, who would doubtless have been a skilled and capable engraver, seeing that the impressions made from the original matrix left much to be desired (notably as regards certain colours) in relation to the background, first proceeded, as already related, to recut this portion, but was not even then satisfied with the result, therefore doctored up each cylinder, as in his judgment seemed requisite, before hardening and putting to press.

I have mentioned the three or four slight diagonal strokes that occur to right (and also to left in the 10c.) of the scroll at the base of the portrait on all values of the second plate. It will be found on close examination that these all vary from each other. This clearly indicates that in every case the transferrer was not satisfied with the first imprint from the second plate, which merely relined the background, and from minute improvements proceeded to the other more marked alterations. The additions to the 1 peseta, Plate II., are so palpable, and evidently so deeply cut into the metal, that I feel some doubt in fitting them into the theory. If, however, but two plates were made, and no repairs could be executed on the hardened plates, there seems no alternative suggestion.

I cannot at present account for the slight retouches of the 5c. of Plate I. As stated, these two specimens are undoubtedly from Plate I. and are on the thin paper of the later printings; but the sheet of the 5c., Plate I., in Messrs. Bradbury's record book, shows no retouch.

I have been unable, after an extended search through stocks and collections, to find any more of these varieties, and therefore hardly think they can be attributed to a third plate (that might have escaped Mr. Wallis' memory for the moment). I have not been able to see an entire sheet of Plate II. of the 5c., and it may be the transferrer commenced making up his fresh plate from the previous matrix with value, and then, finding it unsatisfactory, proceeded to recut a fresh matrix with value, and finished the reduplications therewith. This is but a surmise, and requires the evidence of entire sheets to be verified.

These stamps are only of lowly degree, having been within the reach of every collector; but I trust that I have shown there is a philatelic interest to be derived even from issues with which long familiarity has almost bred contempt.

SYNOPSIS.

PLATE I.

Thick Paper.

- 5 cents., chestnut-brown.
- 5 cents., yellow-brown.
- 5 cents., chestnut-brown (retouch).
- 10 cents., dull blue.
- 10 cents., deep blue.
- 20 cents., bronze-green.
- 25 cents., reddish brown.
- 25 cents., brown.
- 40 cents., black-brown.
- 50 cents., dark blue-green.
- 50 cents., green.
- 1 peseta, dark blue, dull blue.
- 4 pesetas, dark puce.

Thin Paper.

- 5 cents., yellow-brown (retouch)
- 25 cents., brown.
- 50 cents., green.
- 50 cents., yellowish green.
- 1 peseta, dark blue, dull blue.
- 1 peseta, dark blue, bright blue.
- 4 pesetas, pale puce.

PLATE II.

Thick Paper.

- 5 cents., yellow-brown.
- 10 cents., deep blue.
- 25 cents., brown.
- 10 pesetas, vermilion.

Thin Paper.

- 5 cents., yellow-brown.
- 10 cents., deep blue (retouch).
- 50 cents., green, varying (retouch).
- 1 peseta, dark blue.
- 10 pesetas, vermilion.

Philately on the Continent.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.—Amiens.

FRANCE.

Several times already we have drawn the attention of specialists of French stamps, that the background of the different heads consists of either vertical or horizontal lines. In one of the last numbers of the above journal we find a very good list of these stamps and as the same may interest and also induce our readers to try and enlarge and if possible to complete it we give it in full.

Vertical lines.	Horizontal lines.
	1849. Head of Liberty.
10 cent.	15 cent.
	25 "
	40 "
	1 franc.
	1852. Presidency.
25 cent.	10 cent.
	1853. Empire, imperf.
1 cent.	1 cent.
5 "	
10 "	10 cent. bistre
	10 " yellow-bistre
20 " blue	20 " blue
20 " dark blue	
25 " blue	

40 cent.		
80 ,,	rose	
20 ,,	on bluish paper	20 cent. on bluish paper
20 ,,	greenish ,,	
	1862. Empire, perf.	
1 cent.		5 cent.
5 ,,		10 ,,
10 ,,		20 ,,
20 ,,		40 ,,
	1863. Empire, laureated, perf.	
1 cent.		
2 ,,		2 cent.
4 ,,		4 ,,
10 ,,		
20 ,,		
30 ,,		30 cent.
40 ,,		
80 ,,		80 cent.
	1870. Head of Liberty.	
		10 cent.
20 cent.		
40 ,,		40 cent.
		40 ,, (II. type).
	1872. Head of Liberty.	
1 cent.		1 cent.
2 ,,		2 ,,
		4 ,,
5 ,,		5 ,,
10 ,,	brown on rose, small figures	10 ,, brown on rose, small figures
		10 ,, brown on rose, large figures
15 cent.	brown on rose, large figures	
15 ,,	bistre on white, small figures	15 cent. bistre on white, small figures
15 ,,	bistre on white, large figures	15 ,, bistre on white, large figures
25 ,,		25 ,,
30 ,,		30 ,,
		80 ,,
	Colonies.	
	Empire.	
		30 cent.
5 cent.		80 ,,
	Head of Liberty.	
		1 cent.
		4 ,,
		5 ,,
5 cent.		10 ,, brown on rose, large figures
10 ,,	bistre on white	30 ,, brown

The lined background of the stamps of the 1840-1852 issue and even of that of 1853 is less clear than in the more recent issues, although sufficiently visible that any other proof is not necessary. The nearer one gets to the 1872 issue the thicker the lines of the background appear.

Besides the horizontal and vertical lines specimens although very rarely, can be found, which have a background of oblique lines or crossed lines (quadrillé.) Of the first kind the 10 cent. 1853 exists, of the second the 5 cent. of 1853 and the same value in the 1862 issue.

In the light brown 30 cent. Head of Liberty issue the horizontal lines are clearly visible, the vertical lines hardly, but in the 30 cent. dark brown the reverse is the case.

Le Philatéliste Français—Paris.

FRENCH POST OFFICES
in other countries.

The following list of French Post Offices outside France will no doubt interest many of our readers, as French stamps obliterated in other countries have like our own a great fascination for collectors and we trust this list will to a certain extent clear up some doubtful points, especially as to the time, when some of the offices ceased to exist.

Offices in the Levant (Syria, Egypt, Turkey).
Offices that have ceased to exist.

Galatz	suppressed in	1875
Gallipoli	" "	1872
Ibraïla	" "	1875
Ineboli	" "	1876
Metelin	" "	1872
Rhodes	" "	1887
Sinope	" "	1869
Sulina	" "	1879
Tulshca	" "	1879
Varna	" "	1876
Volo	" "	1883
Cairo	" "	1877
Enos	" "	1876
Kustendje	" "	1879
Ordon	" "	1876
Rodosto	" "	1876
Suez	" "	1888

Still existing.

Alexandrette
Alexandria
Beyrouth
Cavalle
Constantinople
Constantinople—Galata
Constantinople—Stamboul
Dardanelles
Dédéagh
Jaffa
Kerassunde
Latakia
Mersina
Port Lagos
Port Said
Saloniki
Samsun
Smyrna
Trebizond
Tripoli-Vathy

Offices in other places.

	Suppressed	
Bâle	suppressed in	1866
Monaco	" "	1885
Yokohama	" "	1880
La Golette	" "	1888

Beja	} All in Tunis and suppressed upon the appearance of Tunisian stamps in 1888.
Bardo	
Gabes	
Bizerta	
Dzerba	
Le Kef	
Mehdie	
Monastir	
Sfax	
Sousse	
Monte Carlo (Monaco)	suppressed in 1888
Majunga	} In Madagascar suppressed in 1896.
Tamatave	
Antananarivo	
} Still in existence.	

Shanghai	} in Morocco.
Tangiers	
Tunis	
Zanzibar	
Tientsin	
Casablanca	
El Ksar el Kbir	
Fez	
Laroche	
Mazagan	
Mogador	
Rabat	
Safi	

The Stamps of Holland.

Translated from the Timbre-Poste.

(Continued from page 38).

By a cabinet order of the King, dated June 26th, 1851. No. 53 the proposals of the Minister of Finance concerning the arrangements for the printing of the stamps were accepted. The Mint at Utrecht made a contract with the government to be renewed from year to year, by which the latter has to provide the matrices, plates, presses, etc., in fact, all the materials necessary for the printing of the stamps, which is provisionally entrusted to the supervision of the authorities of the mint.

Taking a hint from Belgium the government wrote to Jacques Wiener, of Bruxelles the eminent engraver and ordered from him the matrices for the first stamps. He made the first plates, which were at once sent to the Mint at Utrecht, which proceeded immediately to print. The stamps were ready in time to be issued on the 1st of January, 1852, as decreed.

Issue of 1st January, 1852.

Printed at Utrecht.

Profile of King William III. to the right in an oval on horizontally lined background, at the top on the left POST and on the right ZEGEL, below on the left the figure of value and on the right the letter C.

Engraved in *taille-douce* by Jacques Wiener, of Brussels and printed in colour on white paper having as watermark a post horn suspended by

a cord on thick white paper, sometimes medium thick.

Yellowish gum.

5 cent., indigo.
10 cent., dark red, red.
15 cent., yellow orange, dark yellow orange.

The gum is much whiter, but still yellowish.
5 cent., dark blue, blue, pale blue.
10 cent., dark red, red, pale red, rose.
15 cent., yellow orange, dark and pale.

The gum is brown and imparts this shade to the paper.

5 cent., blue, pale blue.
10 cent., red.

The colour of the 5 cent. generally tints the paper, that of the 10 cent. rarely.

The sheets were composed of four panes of 25 stamps in five rows, the whole being surrounded by four lines having the word POST ZEGELS once on each side in the centre, thus:

POST ZEGELS

An official notice No. 70, dated 15 June, 1852, recommends to obliterate the blue stamps heavily on account of the dark colour, on which the obliteration does not show well. The same notice announces that the next printing of this value will be much lighter. This lighter shade does not owe its origin therefore to a whim of the printer, but was ordered by the government.

By a royal decree, dated 28th January, 1853, an inspector was appointed to control the manufacture of the stamps, which up to the present time had been entirely in the hands of the Mint authorities. The accommodation at the Mint was also found insufficient and another building next to the mint was taken and since 1860 all stamps have been printed there.

By royal decree, dated 10th October, 1879 (see further on) the stamps of this issue could not be used any more from the 1st November following.

Joh. A. Moesman, a printer at Utrecht, had the plate of the 10 cent., and made in 1893, some impressions of the same in pale blue, pale brown, yellow, red, and pale green. The plate was much worn, the execution is not good, and they cannot be confounded with the originals. The majority of them has been destroyed. They are neither interesting as reprints nor as essays.

After having been in use for twelve years it was decided to replace this issue by a new type, the execution of which was given to a Dutch engraver. At the same time the government bought a perforation machine and decided that the sheets were to contain 200 stamps divided into two equal portions side by side.

(To be Continued).



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

VOL. 9.

APRIL 10, 1899.

[PRICE 3D.] No. 100.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST

APRIL 10th, 1899.

During the absence of the editor last month it was omitted to mention that the plates illustrating the article on the Spanish stamps in our last number were kindly lent us by Mr. M. P. Castle, the author of the article in question and we hope he will accept our thanks even if late.

The new Mexican stamps are being printed in England.

The current envelopes of the United States have the following new watermark "U.S.—POD—'99."

Stampmonger Lane seems to have an irresistible power of attraction for the trade. The new comers are Messrs. Bright and Son, who have taken a shop at 164, Strand, to be opened in April and we hope their new venture will meet with the success they expect.

The remainders of the Guatemala Exhibition issue have been sold to a dealer, but they do not contain any 18, 75 and 150 centavos.

The German Post Office intends issuing stamps of the value of 30 and 80 pf and of 2 and 5 mark.

M. Bernichon has bought an entire sheet of the 1 real blue, Spain, 1855 issue, containing the error 2 reales. The price paid is £300.

Franklin, N.C. is the last discovered Confederate Local. Collectors of these interesting historical stamps must really be broken-hearted. As soon as they imagine to be complete another place is found to have issued stamps.

The Co-operative Stamp Co. of Sydenham has been amalgamated with the firm of C. H. Nunn, Graves and Co., of Bury St. Edmunds.

Further Brazilian Surcharges :

100 reis on 500 reis yellow,	1889	issue
1000 reis on 700 reis yellow,	1889	issue
700 reis on 500 reis green,	1890	issue
20 reis on 10 reis blue,	1891-3	issue
50 reis on 20 reis green,	1891-3	issue
100 reis on 50 reis buff,	1891-3	issue

All entries for the forth-coming International Philatelic Exhibition, Manchester, 1899, will close on the 1st of May.

Mr. J. M. Bartels states that all plates of the Omaha series have now been destroyed.

John Siewert of Moscow died on the 10th of January. We regret his decease very much; he was a true philatelist in every sense of the word, beloved by all who knew him and will be greatly missed by his numerous friends and correspondents. He was an all round collector with a special liking for British Colonials.

One of the oldest and best known collections of the United States has just been sold by auction. The mystery of the ownership has also been solved. Various names were mentioned but on the title page of the catalogue we find the owner announced as J. V. Painter, a name well known also in great Britain. Henry Chapman is also selling his splendid collection of United States. We do not think we are exaggerating when we say that his collection is in the front rank and contains more unique specimens than any we know.

On Shrove Tuesday M. Lemaire threw about 300 lbs. of stamps out of the windows on the Avenue de l'Opéra instead of confetti. This novelty proved to be a great success and led to some interesting scrambles.

La Société Française de Timbrologie has proposed to the Ministre of Post and Telegraphs, in order to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of postage stamps in France, that the stamps of the 1849 issue be reprinted and put into circulation during a period of six months. So far, no official reply has come to hand.

Mekeel's Weekly is quite right in saying that it is a sign of the times to see so thoroughly a philatelic allusion in a post office order, as the following paragraph in the instructions regarding the sale of newspaper and periodical stamps:

"The Department, however, cannot require postmasters to segregate for the accommodation of purchasers marginal strips of stamps bearing plate numbers; nor can any guarantee be given that the stamps shall be perfectly centred."

From the Herald Exchange we take the following interesting extract from a lecture delivered by Dr. W. H. Mitchell of the Brooklyn Institute on the History of the United States Local Posts:

The first Post in America was operated by a woman among the outposts along Ohio River "Mad Ann" Bailey being her nick-name.

First recorded post was that operated from Jamaica, Long Island was a stage owned by John Van Nostrand. The price charged for each letter was 3 pence, and the notice in connection with the announcement of the Stage Post states that "No letter will be forwarded by the stage unless the money is left with the letter."

The lecturer stated that privat post stamps were more varied than any other class of stamps issued. The Doctor is one of the best versed collectors on Local Post Stamps in this country and it was a great pleasure to listen to his earnest and pleasing lecture.

A discovery has been made in Buda-Pest of an extensive theft of postage stamps, which has been going on for some time past. Sheets of stamps from the State printing office which had been ordered to be destroyed, had fallen into unauthorised hands, several persons being implicated. The ringleader is M.

Szecssoedy, a former member of the Diet, who at one time possessed some property, which he was obliged to sell in order to pay his election expenses. M. Szecssoedy, imagining that he had been unfairly treated, attempted some years ago to kill the purchaser of his estate by means of a bomb. He was consequently declared insane and sent to a lunatic asylum. Eventually he was discharged as cured, and obtained an appointment in the ministry of finance as controller of accounts. In 1897, M. Szecssoedy began to get possession of sheets of stamps which had been sent to the Drache Brick Works to be destroyed. He offered the stoker a large bribe not to throw the rolls of stamps into the furnace until after the fire was extinguished. M. Szecssoedy entrusted several persons with the sale of the stamps. Nothing definite is known concerning the amount of the stamps put into circulation, but in any case their value is believed to reach many thousand florins. The discovery of the affair was brought about by a young woman, who informed the police.—Reuter.

The 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars newspaper and periodical stamps of the United States have been reprinted by order of the Government in order to make up full sets to be sold to collectors. We wonder whether this is the reason of the delay in putting these stamps on the market.

SALE OF NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

The following is taken from the Daily Bulletin issued by the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., Saturday, February 4th, and as this information is positively official, the advance news of our Washington correspondent is confirmed.—Editor.

Post Office Department,
Office of Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l.,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1899.

Announcement is hereby made that, in compliance with numerous requests made to the Postmaster General by collectors and others, enough of the newspaper and periodical stamps lately in use by postmasters to make up 50,000 complete sets have been reserved by the Department for sale, and that on and after the 15th instant they may be had of postmasters at first-class post offices, or upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, at the rate of 5 dollars a set—the set consisting of one each of the following twelve denominations: One, two, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and two, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars. When applications are made by mail, the money to pay for the stamps must accompany the order, with ten cents additional to pay for postage and registry fee on the returned packet.

Not less than a full set will in any case be sold; but as many more whole sets as may be wanted can be bought. When two sets or more are desired, any or all of the several denominations

may be had in an unsevered condition, that is to say, in strips not exceeding ten stamps each, or in blocks of four or more. The Department, however, cannot require postmasters to segregate, for the accomodation of purchasers, marginal strips of stamps bearing plate numbers; nor can any guarantee be given that the stamps shall be perfectly "centred." It must also be understood that the stamps are not good for postage, and that after their purchase they cannot be redeemed or exchanged for others by the Government.

The sale of these stamps will continue up to the 31st of December next, unless the stock is sooner disposed of; but no more than the 50,000 sets will be sold, and no more will hereafter be printed. In fact, the working plates from which the stamps were printed will shortly be destroyed.

From *Mekeel's Weekly*.

South Sea Island Philately.

The following extracts are taken from a book "Brown Men and women," by Edward Reeves and show a non-philatelist's opinion on stamp matters.

TONGA.

"South Sea Island Governments make a considerable revenue out of the stamp collector. Their postage stamps are frequently changed, and large quantities are printed for them cheaply at the Government printing offices at Wellington, New Zealand. So long as a bale of paper and a printing press are left the philatelist need not despair of South Sea Island stamps. To catch his wildly scattered gold Samoan stamps are manufactured wholesale, and even Tongan stamps have been changed more than once. The native Tongan rulers must not be blamed for this disreputable expedient. The official Englishman who succeeded Mr. Baker—not as "prime minister," for King George Tubou persistently refused to acknowledge him as such, but more as a sort of counsellor forced upon the king by Sir John Thurston—boasts that he was the first to apply it to Tonga. Even before his time, however, there is very little doubt that another European official carried on this game for years, but he did so sub rosa and pocketed all the proceeds, to the tune of £5000. In 1894 the total number of letters despatched represented a money value of £146, yet the revenue received for postage stamps sold was £586. Only £440, or 300 per cent of the legitimate revenue, got from the stamp collector. Surely it is about time the stamps were again altered."

SAMOA.

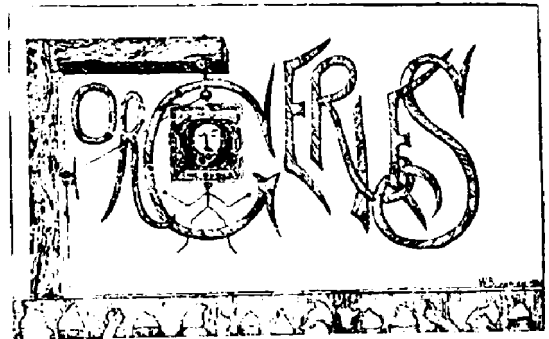
"Of course, the first steps of our philatelists on landing were in the bee line to the post office. Samoan stamps are most unblushingly articles of commerce. The post office is farmed out, and little assorted packets at 2s., and 6s. are neatly made up, and lie in piles awaiting the collecting greenhorns. You can have "clean" packets for so much, and packets impressed by

date stamps, and so cross marked with any date you choose, for so much "out of date" superseded stamps are "rising in price and getting scarce" says the merchant, who not only sells but creates his own stock. However, I have no space here for a crusade against philately."

STATISTICS OF THE STAMPS USED IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

	1872	1896
3 pf.	60 millions	325 millions
5 "	42 "	352 "
10 "	286 "	740 "
20 "	54 "	169 "
25, 50 pf. and 2 mk.	8 "	127 "
Envelopes, money orders, wrappers, etc.	26 "	306 "
Postcards, ordinary	118 "	272 "
" foreign		
in 1880 under	1 "	5 "

Vossische Zeitung.



TURKEY.—1865, 25 piastres.

According to the *Echo*, forgeries of this high value have lately been seen in Constantinople. The colour of the forgeries (they exist used and unused) is dull, the paper too thin, and the perforation too rough, whereas the colour of the originals is bright orange or vermilion, the paper medium thick and the perforation regular. The inscriptions on the forgeries are, however well imitated and can easily mislead.

The Montreal Find.

The find of rare British Guiana stamps which was purchased by the Editor of the Montreal Philatelist and described in that paper with such a flourish of trumpets turns out to be a mare's nest. The illustration published was of a 2c. circular on original. At the request of a St. Louis, Mo., Collector the were sent to him on approval and turn out to be very poor forgeries. If the Editor of the M.P. was not decided, he can be credited with a pretty smart bit of advertising.

P. J. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates

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**The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,
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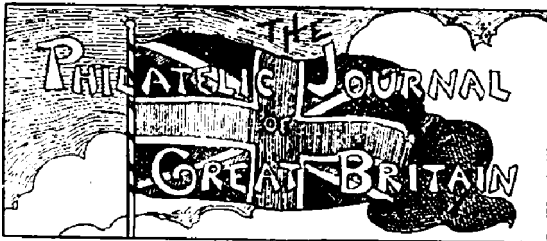
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Par an	Fcs 3.15 franco.
„ numéro	„ 0.30 "

Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier. "

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



APRIL 10th, 1898.

Our leader on this subject in our Postal last number has brought us Anomalies. several replies, one of which we give in full under Correspondence in this number. That this matter is of the very greatest interest to the public cannot be denied, that reforms and some very drastic ones are necessary everybody is convinced. The question is only what ought to be improved. Our cor for one penny is too much weight for the price and advocates a rate of one penny for every two ounces. With this we do not agree, because the cheap letter rate we are enjoying at present principally benefits the commercial classes, which according to one speaker at the recent meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, provide solely the profit the Post

Office makes at the present time. Private letters rarely weigh four ounces, the great majority are under one ounce. We furthermore do not agree with our correspondent that the rate for parcels is cheap enough. When the German Post Office can forward parcels weighing eleven pounds for sixpence from one end of the country to the other surely Great Britain could do the same instead of charging one shilling for the same weight.

We quite agree with him in regard to newspapers and postcards. The latter should be sold at face value and for the former a regular scale of charges should be established say one half-penny for every six ounces. This rate would at once make all newspapers and journals "second-class mail matter," which would be forwarded in separate bags and sorted after the "first-class mail matter," i.e. letters had been dealt with.

But there are other matters besides newspapers and parcels that ought to be reformed. We now refer to the postal orders. For instance when the holder has mutilated, defaced, or wrongfully filled in some of the spaces on an order, it is *perhaps* only fair that he should be compelled to suffer for his ignorance; but when the Post Office point blank refuses to pay in consequence of the errors of its own servants, its action may be suspected of arbitrariness and injustice. Let a case in point be quoted. It is, according to the superintendent of a branch post office, quite a common practice for busy postal clerks to issue orders without stamping them with the date and name of the office; and when these orders are presented, although they may be correctly filled up by the sender and receiver the Post Office regulations prevent them being cashed. The Post Office servants have made the blunder, but the Department refuses to be responsible for the mistakes of its employes, and flatly declines to discharge its own admitted liabilities to a bona-fide holder for value. One would have thought that the Post Office would have paid the holder—who must have come by the order honestly—and visited its displeasure upon the careless clerk, whom it could easily discover by means of the registered number of the document. To add to the red tapeish arrogance of the business, although the Post Office will not pay an unstamped order to a private holder, it will cash it at once if it be presented by a bank. This is adding insult to injury, as even Post Office rule-makers must know that people who transact their financial affairs by means of small orders seldom own the luxury of a current account at an established bank. Could not the Postmaster-General supplement the warning to examine change before leaving the counter with a caution to see that postal orders are stamped? In this direction, at least, he might admit what everybody knows—the fallibility of the Department.

Whatever blunder is made by the officials the public has the trouble and the annoyance if not serious loss, as the following items will show.

Recently a clothier despatched an order by telegraph to a wholesale clothing firm at Nantwich, but when the goods were received it was found that instead of a mourning suit a coloured one had been made. Inquiries elicited the fact that in the course of transmission the figures representing the number of the cloth had been altered, with the result that the articles were practically useless. The attention of the Postmaster-General having been drawn to the matter, he admitted that an error had been made but repudiated responsibility for any loss which ensued in consequence thereof. Mr. Henniker Heaton's attention was called to the case, and he writes:—"The Postmaster-General is protected in a way that is extended to no private trader and incurs no liability. Last session I presented a case in which a loss of £5000 was incurred through the gross carelessness of a telegraph clerk. The Mandarins of St. Martin's-le-Grand enjoy a monopoly and are accountable to no one. My resolution, when carried, for a permanent consultative committee of leading business men to advise the Postmaster-General and sit with him in the interests of the public will have the effect of stripping the mandarins of their yellow jackets and peacocks feathers. They will no longer be the masters but the servants of the public.

All these facts, and we could supplement them ad infinitum, show clearly that the Post Office must be reformed. We have not the slightest wish to diminish the profits of the Post Office in the slightest degree, we are rather proud our Post Office makes more profit annually than the Post Office of any other country, but we do hope that necessary reforms will be carried out and the sooner that is done the better we shall be pleased.

We draw the attention of our **Manchester** readers to the article on the **Philatelic** forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition in Manchester in this number and we hope that all collectors intending to exhibit will soon send in their entries.

The selection of the Judges seems to us to be very carefully done and is a certain proof of the fairness of the Manchester Exhibition Committee, the names of everyone of them is known wherever there are stamp collectors and this in itself is a guarantee of the strict impartiality which will be shown in judging the exhibits. A better or more comprehensive selection could hardly be made.

Medals are provided in abundance, 150 in all. The competition will no doubt be keen, but nobody need be afraid. every exhibit will be shown well and we have no doubt that the medals will fall to those that deserve them.

We were, however, sorry to hear that an application for space was made from a certain quarter and under the condition that a bronze medal would be promised and the ingenious exhibitor even went so far as to say he would increase the space *i.e.* the sum paid for the same, if a

silver medal would be guaranteed. We repeat we were sorry to hear of such an insinuation having been made and we applaud the action of the Exhibition Committee of not even replying to this application. Men like the applicant in this case are the cancers of philately and should be put up to public derision by the publication of their names. We really should like to see the faces of the Judges when the Committee calmly informed them of the bargains that had been made in this manner.

But let us hasten away from such disgraceful applications and turn to matters more congenial. We are glad to hear of good exhibits being entered and can only recommend the fairness of the Committee in pointing out where the weak spots of the Exhibition are. German States, English Colonies, specially West Indies and North America, are not yet well represented and we trust pointing these countries out will have the desired result.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER, 1899.

The design of the medals has been chosen and a proof received from the makers, a photo of which is herewith*



*It gives us great pleasure that we are permitted by courtesy of the Exhibition Committee to place a photo of this medal before our readers and believe they will all share our opinion, that the design is chaste and beautiful.—*The Editor.*

The medals will be $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter and the gold ones will be 18 carat. The successful exhibitor's name and the class in which the particular medal is awarded will be engraved on the rim similar to the English Crown pieces.

Exhibition stamps have been issued which are intended to make the exhibition widely known and keep the date of the opening fresh in the memory of the Public.

At the Executive meeting held on March 15th, the following well-known Philatelists were appointed to act as judges.

Mr. E. D. Bacon, London.
 Mr. J. Bernichon, Paris.
 Mr. F. Breitfuss, St. Petersburg.
 Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Brighton.
 Dr. E. Diena, Rome.
 Major Evans, R.A., London.
 Dr. M. Vedel, Copenhagen.

The Committee feel that they are exceptionally fortunate in having the consent of these eminent Philatelists to act as Judges; they form a body international in character and are in the highest sense individually representative of the best traditions of Philately in their respective countries:

Tickets for the Exhibition are now ready. They take the form of a souvenir card and are as follows:

Subscriber's ticket (not transferable), one guinea entitling holder, in addition to admission to the Exhibition to attend all ceremonies (including the dinner subject to paying therefore). The list of subscribers will be printed in the catalogue.

Season tickets (not transferable), which carry with them five single ticket admissions, entitle holder and lady to admission and to attend all ceremonies (except the dinner). The holders of these tickets will not be considered to be subscribers and their names will not appear as such in the official Catalogue.

Single admission tickets: One shilling each.

All these three classes entitle the holder on admission to one official catalogue free of charge.

The Advertising Committee desire to call the attention of intending advertisers to the circular already issued the terms of which will be strictly adhered to. Practically all space facing reading matter is already bespoken.

In view of the number of promises of support in the nature of exhibits (for which the Committee desire to express their thanks) it has been found advisable, having regard to the further calls for space in this direction which the Committee anticipate being made before May 1st to approach the Council of the City Art Gallery for the use of another gallery in addition to the four already arranged for.

As a result another room 77 feet by 29 feet has been secured.

The Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that although the success of the Exhibition so far as exhibits of the highest degree of excellence are concerned, has for some time now

been an assured fact, yet they desire to receive as many more exhibits as possible in view of the large number (about 150) medals offered for competition.

The competition in Europeans (except German States, more exhibits of which are required) and South America promises to be keen and extremely interesting. Having regard to the number of medals offered for Colonials (especially West Indies) and North America, the competition requires strengthening. The time to expire between now and May 1st together with this note, will, it is trusted, remedy all this.

This being perhaps the last available opportunity I wish to call renewed attention to the special facilities offered in the Prospectus to Collectors of showing certain countries omitting the earlier and usually rarer stamps. This is entirely a new experiment in Exhibitions and I trust collectors will not let the opportunity which is thus offered to them, slip.

All entries close on May 1st, 1899.

The following additional Special Medals have been offered to and accepted by the Committee since the last report:

Bradford Philatelic Society.—One silver and one bronze medal for the best exhibits from a resident in Yorkshire.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.—One silver and one bronze medal for the best exhibits from Liverpool and district (*i.e.* within a radius of fifteen miles).

Plymouth Philatelic Society.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of uncatalogued varieties shown in Class II., consisting of stamps issued up to the end of 1896 and not catalogued by Stanley Gibbons or Scott.

Messrs. Bright and Son.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of Holland in Class II.

Messrs. Winch Bros. One bronze medal for the best and most accurate colour chart, consisting of genuine government postal issues with colours named—Seebecks, reprints, locals and forgeries being excluded.

The Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars, Amsterdam.—One silver medal for the best exhibit shown by a native of Holland.

The Societa Filatelica Lombarda, Milan.—One silver medal for the most meritorious exhibit of Italian States in Class II.

The Société Française de Timbrologie, Paris.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of the stamps of France or French Colonies.

Mr. Ernst Stock.—One gold and one silver medal for the two best exhibits of unused German States regard being paid to the pristine beauty of the specimens exhibited as well as to their rarity.

Messrs. Butler Brothers.—One bronze medal for the best collection of not less than 2000 varieties shown by a boy or girl under 16 and attending school.

G. FRED. H. GIBSON.

Hon. Sec. to the Exhibition.

POSTAL RATE ANOMALIES.

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

Sir,

The ways of the Post Office authorities are past finding out, as many students thereof have discovered. In 1870 when the ½d. rate was introduced for postcards and newspapers, it was found that a 4oz. limit would not include *The Times*, and to avoid its thunders at being excluded, six ounces was proposed, but as it was not supposed a heavier paper would be issued, no limit of weight was fixed. Some of the large trade journals as well as the illustrated weeklies quickly proved that by issuing special supplements they could increase their weight ad lib, and so make a small fortune out of the doubled or trebled advertisements, while the public paid the cost of their delivery which ought to be charged for as parcels.

In the matter of letters, the authorities have created a big difficulty for themselves and for the public that ought to have the first consideration. They suddenly increased the weight that might be sent as a letter to the same as for books, with the result that real letters are constantly delayed. The handling of these bulky packets delays the sorting and despatch of the postmen on their rounds. Many men who have to reach their business by 9 or 9.30 a.m. cannot get their private letters before leaving home now, and some serious consequences result in cases of urgency or illness of relatives. Even if the postmen left sorting offices five minutes later, they are 10 to 20 minutes longer on their rounds owing to increased weight and mixing up of small letters and large packages.

But there is no intelligible method of charging these rates. Letter-carrying being a monopoly of the Post Office ought to be specially considered, and to ensure rapid delivery the weight should be reduced. Newspapers and books are "second-class matter," and could go by a second delivery by separate men following the letter-carriers. Parcel-carrying being purely competitive with Railway Cos. ought to be limited. The following is a simple and intelligible method of rating and fair allround.

Letters.—½d. per ounce, commencing at present with a minimum of 2oz.

Newspapers and periodicals of all kinds sent singly and open at the ends.—½d. per 6 oz. up to 2d. for 24oz., or possibly a maximum of 2lbs. for 3d. There is no reason why single books should not be included.

There will still be the anomaly of halfpenny papers weighing under 2oz. costing as much for postage as a 6d. paper at 6oz., so I would propose a farthing rate for such papers and for circulars under 2oz. in open covers delivered at Post Offices in packets of 120 as a minimum.

Parcels are cheap enough at present rates.

Post and letter-cards to be sold a face value like adhesives. Better quality cards and envelopes to be charged more, like any ordinary stationery.

We cannot go back to the pre-Rowland Hill days and charge differently for distance. The United Kingdom must be one postal district at uniform rates.

Your Obedient Servant,
B. W. WARHURST.

15 March, 1899.
Chelsea.

HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIRES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVES.

(Continued from Vol. VIII., Page 113).

On January 1st, 1876, important alterations having been introduced into the tariffs in force with France, and especially the reduction to 15c. of the rate on letters circulating within a radius of 30 kilometers on either side of the Franco-Belgian frontier, the Belgian Postal Administration was under the necessity of increasing the stocks of the offices by an additional supply of postage stamps and, especially, of postal cards, in order to meet the changed conditions. On the other hand, the entrance of France into the Postal Union had a marked influence on the sale of postage stamps and correspondence cards of the 10c value in all the post offices. We have already seen that, whereas 126,094 single 10c cards were sold during the second half of 1875, the number increased to 520,937 cards for 1876, or more than double for the six months. This considerable increase, which could hardly be expected, compelled the Belgian Postal Administration to hurry forward another extensive printing of the correspondence cards of the second type, green on sky-blue. The first printing of 100,000 cards had been made on March 1st, 1875, on unglazed card. The same paper was used for the second printing, which was of 1,400,000 cards, but for the third printing, which took place on May 20th, 1878, and comprised 900,000 cards, a half-glazed paper was employed. As to the shades of paper, these varied in the second and third printings from sky-blue to gray blue. Also here and there certain defects in the impression were discovered, arising, it appears, from the wearing of the plates, and thus far they have not been well defined.

On February 1st, 1877, the single 5c. correspondence card appeared without frame, but still with the stamp of the same type. Between that date and May 15th, 1879, the period during which the Belgian post offices were supplied with this value, there were four different printings of these, comprising the following quantities: 1st printing, February 10th, 1877, 6,000,000 cards, violet shade, supplied March 20th, 1877; 2nd printing, October 15th, 1877, 9,000,000 cards, violet rose shade, supplied November 25th, 1877;

3rd printing, May 20th, 1878, 5,000,000 cards, mauve shade, supplied June 25th, 1878;

4th printing, December 5th, 1878, 9,000,000 cards, very pale violet shade, supplied December 15th, 1878.

In the various printings of this value errors and differences in the impression were discovered. These defects have been carefully searched out by several Belgian collectors, beginning in 1877, and we give them here:

First printing:

- 1) Omission of the hyphen between the word 'card' and 'correspondence.'
- 2) Complete absence of the T in the word 'CENTIMES' on the stamp.
- 3) Absence of the period after the word 'adresse' in the notice.

Second printing:

- 1) Blur in the crown surmounting the coat of arms.
- 2) No dots over the Flemish word 'zijde' in the notice.

Third printing:

1) A period after 'Carte-Correspondence..' This period does not exist in any copy of the other printings.

2) 'Belgioue' instead of 'Belgique,' on the stamp.

3) Absence of the final period after the Flemish word 'gebruiken' in the notice.

4) Complete blurring of the coat of arms.

Fourth printing:

1) Distance of 2 mm. between the final E of the word 'Correspondence' and the postage stamp of the card; in the other cards the distance is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

2) The letter M of the notice is 13 mm. from the edge of the card; in the other cards this letter is 11 mm. from the edge.

3) Blurring of the coat of arms, which is slightly inclined to the left.

4) Absence of the s in the word 'Centimes' on the stamp.

These errors and differences of impression appeared on a few cards in a pretty large number of packets of 100 each, sold at certain offices only, which leads to the supposition that they occurred at certain places on the plate used for the impression after printing had commenced in the manufactory and that they escaped notice even after the sheets were cut up and the cards packed in bundles. It is known that the cards are printed in sheets and then cut apart, to be afterwards done up in packets of 100 cards each. Each packet is placed under a band bearing the initials of the person who makes it up, and this person is therefore responsible to the factory manager for the quantity that the packet ought to contain. In the course of his work, he should count the cards and throw out those which show bad printing, a tear or any other defect, and should deface them so as to make them useless.

Beginning with October 1st, 1877, a ministerial decision authorized the delivery of entire sheets of postal cards intended for the printing of advertisements. This method of delivery was subject to the condition that the quantity of cards ordered should not be less than twenty sheets and that the cards should bear the name

and address of the printer in addition to the advertisements printed thereon. This obligation was imposed in accordance with the treaty of Berne of 1874.

On October 10th, 1877, instructions were given to the postal staff for orders for cards in sheets, to be executed as promptly as possible, although the Administration did not fix any particular time. The authorities reserved to themselves the right to execute them within such period as the circumstances and (particularly) the quantity ordered might require.

The special orders to be given in these cases were to specify the quantities, giving the number of sheets as well as the number of cards and their value, each sheet being composed of thirty single cards and fifteen double cards (with reply).

The public took but little advantage of this decision, for apart from the four printings mentioned in the period between February 10th, 1877, and December 15th, 1878, there was no special printing. But the quantity of cards supplied in sheets for the printing of advertisements during this period may be estimated at 84,000. This number may be divided as follows:

7,500 double cards, or 500 sheets,

76,500 single cards, or 2550 sheets.

As it was not possible, so far as we know, to make, on the cards delivered in sheets, the same search for errors which we have remarked concerning the cards in packets, the number of defective copies could not be determined, even approximately, nor the place which they would occupy in each sheet.

There is one point to which it is of importance to draw attention, and that is the quality of the paper which was used for making the cards of the second and third types (buff card without allegorical figure; second type with frame, third type without frame). An attentive examination of these values will show that, whereas the card of the first type was made with smooth paper, half glazed, for those of the second and third types use was made of a paper more or less rough, the glazing of which left much to be desired. In the cards of the third type, without frame, the paper used was of a yellowish gray tint for the first printing, and at the second printing the yellow shade was stronger and the paper rough. And it was only at the third printing that recourse was had again to the smooth, half glazed paper of the first type; as to the colour, that remained the same as in the second printing.

This change in the quality of the paper, although not made the subject of a public announcement by the Postal Administration coincides with the issue of the second type of stamped envelopes.

Although the treaty of Berne, of October 24th, 1874, instituting the International Postal Union admitted to circulation in all the countries of the Union the 10c. correspondence card which was placed on sale on July 1st, 1875, it did not authorize in a general way the dispatch of correspondence cards with reply prepaid. Only special arrangement authorized the exchange

of these cards on payment of a rate double that of letters. The first was the subject of a convention dated May 1st, 1875, signed at Hague by the plenipotentiaries of Belgium and of the Netherlands. This convention has the following in Art. 7: "In the relations between Belgium and the Netherlands, use may be made of correspondence cards with reply prepaid, issued by the Administration of the country of origin. The reply card will be sent back, if required, without charge. The double form used in the interior will be employed, on condition of applying on each half additional stamp to the amount of 5c. Cards insufficiently prepaid will not be forwarded."

The same arrangement was made between Belgium and Germany, by a convention signed at Berlin on May 25th, 1875, then between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, by a convention dated June 22nd, 1875, and finally between Belgium and Great Britain following a treaty dated February 17th, 1876.

In Belgium, in addition to the 10c. correspondence cards, the public was authorized to use for the Postal Union the correspondence cards, of 5c on condition of completing the rate by means of adhesive postage stamps. The correspondence cards with reply prepaid, created for the interior, served also for abroad, on condition of the prepayment being completed up to 10c for each half of the double form.

These details, to which it is important to call the attention of philatelists, will give them the explanation of a fact frequently observed during the past few years and which has been wrongly attributed to inexplicable errors. That is the existence on certain postage stamps of one country of a cancellation by post offices of another country. This circumstance is explained by the use of adhesive postage stamps for the prepayment of postal cards with reply. It must, however, be observed that this peculiarity is found only on the stamps of 10c. and under and those of an equivalent value in foreign money, for the privilege of prepaying a reply card in postage stamps of the country of origin applies only to the ordinary postage. If the cards, on its return, is to be registered or sent by special messenger, the special rates for these are to be paid in stamps of the country from which the reply card is returned.

From the *American Journal of Philately*.
(To be continued).

International Philatelic Union.

AIRIL, 1899. 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. REEL, 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. MAXX, 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.

THOMAS EDWARD LAURENSEN, Romsey, Hants.

NOTICES.

The sixth Meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, present: The President, Mr. H. R. Oldfield in the chair, and Messrs. L. W. Fulcher, H. Thompson, W. Hadlow, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. Oldfield displayed his collection of Servia, which, together with his remarks therein afforded much interest and pleasure to those present. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 19, at 8 p.m., at Essex Hall, when Mr. H. Thompson, will give a display of Fiscals.

MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

June 29 to July 5 next Members are reminded that application for space must be sent in not later than May 1st. There are a large number of awards to be made both for Medium as well as Advanced Collectors. All information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, 2, Cooper Street, Manchester. I.P.U. Members will it is hoped exhibit and do their best to carry off some of the prizes.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee for 1899-1900 will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, May 17th, at 8 o'clock. All Members who can do so are urgently requested to attend. A proposed alteration of rules to provide for Life Membership will be brought before this Meeting. Members unable to attend and wishing to propose Candidates for office or make any suggestions are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
April 5th, 1899.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckton. The seventh meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on December 16th, 1898. There were eleven members present. Mr. Petri occupying the chair, owing to the absence of the President through illness.

Mr. J. Stelfox Gee was elected a member of the society.

Mr. Grunewald read a paper on the stamps of France since 1870.

The annual dinner took place on January 6th, 1899. As the President was unable to be present through illness, Mr. Petri presided. After dinner a lantern exhibition of views in the Rellowstone Park was given by Mr. Buxton, the lantern being provided and manipulated by Mr. Abbott. Songs and recitations were also contributed by members and friends.

At the eighth meeting on Friday, January 13th there were thirteen members present. Mr. J. G. Smithson was elected a corresponding member. The President took the chair and read a paper on "The Stamps of Venezuela from 1874." He claimed a discovery in the 1880 issue for exterior use of secret marks, consisting of a small dot on each side of the head on the oval surrounding it. All the values are from the same matrix. On the 1 bolivar the word "cents" being deleted and "bolivar" inserted.

There was a large attendance at the ninth meeting on January 27th, when the President took the chair and Mr. Vernon Roberts read a short paper on "The Triangular stamps of the Cape." In the portion of his fine collection which he showed consisting of about 800 unused and a large number used, were blocks and pairs of all the stamps unused including several

blocks of 32, 179½ wood blocks, amongst them being 4 1d. unused and a pair of the 4d. unused. There were also 4 1d. errors, one of them having the 4d. se tenant, and 3 copies of the 4d. with white lines in corner, one being in a pair of the rare green blue shade.

The President occupied the chair at the meeting on February 10th, when 9 other members and one visitor were present. Only formal business was transacted.

The eleventh meeting took place on February 24th when the President was supported by 11 members. Mr. H. J. Bryceson was elected a member of the Society. Mr. H. R. Oldfield (President I.P.U.) read a paper on the stamps of Bolivia and gave a display of a practically complete collection of specimens of all the various issues. He dealt at length with the 5c. green 1867-8 showing that although only one plate was used there are clear evidences of six retouches, which form for specialist purposes, seven plates. Of these Nos. 4 and 7 are the rarest and the two sheets handed round for inspection are probably unique. After describing and illustrating the principal varieties on each sheet he showed the 1894 issue on both thick and thin paper, and reconstructed sheets of the high values of the first issue, the whole paper and display evidencing the care and minuteness with which Mr. Oldfield has conducted his investigations in connection with this little known country.

The twelfth meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, March 10th, the President being in the chair supported by 11 members. The Librarian reported several gifts to the Library including unbound volumes of La Revue Philatelique Belge, Der Philatelist and Le Timbre Poste for 1898, Messrs. Bright and Son's A.B.C. catalogue, the back numbers of the London Philatelist necessary to complete volumes from Mr. Castle, the American Journal of Philately, the Monthly Journal, the P.J.G.B., the Record and La Revue Postale. Mr. North read a paper on "The Seamy side of Philately," dealing with the work of the forger, wrong surcharges, chemical changelings and other varieties, followed by reference to reprints, stamp changers and commemorative stamps.

At the thirteenth meeting on March 24th the President took the chair and there were also present 11 other members.

Signor G. L. Arduin was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The Librarian reported that Mr. E. D. Bacon had presented to the society a copy of "The Stamp Collector" by Messrs. Hardy and Bacon, and on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Munn it was resolved that the best thanks of the society be given to Mr. Bacon for his gift.

Mr. Petri read a paper on "The Italian States" giving an account of the circumstances attendant upon the issue and withdrawal of the various stamps.

G. FRED H. GIBSON,

Hon. Sec.

Kersal, Manchester.

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB. September packets have come back and accounts duly rendered for that month. Sales were as follows:—

September A1 £104 14s. 3d.
September A2 £87 4s. 11d.
September B1 £50 2s. 6d.
September B2 £27 7s. 6d.

October packets are expected back shortly. 187 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £1914 15s. 2d., were made up into four packets and despatched on the February circuit in good time. Stamps were priced so reasonably that good sales should be the result. During the past month two resignations were accepted and the following were duly elected as members: J. Collingridge (Brentwood), W. B. Kirkpatrick (Bournemouth), A. H. Dugwall (Bath), C. Piens (Aldershot), C. E. Fagan (London), T. N. Rayward (Sidcup), Dr. Chambers (London), J. E. Sparrow (Aberystwyth), C. T. Long (Dover), and G. H. Evans (Manchester). Non-contributors wishing to see packets should advise the secretary to that effect. Club sheets should be used, and a proposal for a packet for entires only is under consideration. Supporters of this scheme should send their names in without delay. Applications for membership should be accompanied by references. Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

October packets have come back from circulation, and accounts have been promptly rendered and settled. Sales were as follows:—

October A1 packet £123 4s. 7d.
October A2 packet £114 3s. 1d.
October B1 packet £77 0s. 11d.
October B2 packet £59 19s. 2d.

November packets are expected back within the next fortnight. For the March circuit, 171 sheets valued in the aggregate at £2,002 5s. 4d. were made up into four packets and despatched on their rounds on the 25th. Many members sent some of their best duplicates at reasonable prices so a good percentage of sales is anticipated. The issues of the various African Companies were specially strong, with Continentals a good second. Six applications for membership were received during the past month, four of which were accepted. Members of the principal foreign clubs are invited to send selec-

tions, while British buyers, sending good references, will always be welcomed. For copy of rules and full information, apply to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A general meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel on March 7, at 7 p.m. Present: Harold J. White (Hon. President), Gordon Smith, M.A., Capt. E. Stokes Roberts, W. A. Bois, L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, G. Gaffe, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, E. A. Mardon, E. Pemberton, J. W. Jones, E. P. Dry, E. Bounds, and S. J. Anderson, H. A. Slade, and H. Sidebotham.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The recommendations of the Committee that Messrs. Bradbury, Cool and Haynes be appointed to form a Finance Committee, and that the April meeting be postponed till the 11th on account of Easter were carried *non con.*

W. Dyson Perrins, E. Bounds, C. S. Milner, and M. Z. Kuttner were proposed and elected members of the society.

Business being concluded, the Hon. President gave a display of his famous collection of English stamps of Gold Medal notoriety. A special vote of thanks to Mr. Harold White for his interesting and instructive entertainment was carried with acclamation and brought the proceedings to a termination at 9.30 p.m.

The February packet of the Society contained 30 sheets valued at £433 11s. 6½d. November and December sales realised £27 s4. 2d. and £39 2s. 9d. respectively.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Ingleside, St. Albans.

New Issues and Varieties.

Owing to the Easter Holidays and the absence of the compiler the list is held over this month.

The Governor has given notice that on April 1st Malta will join the Imperial Postal Union and all letters to and from other portions of the Empire that have agreed to the 1d. Imperial rate.



APRIL 10, 1899.

Philately at Home.

Stanley Gibbon's Monthly.—London.

THE ICELAND PROVISIONALS OF 1897.

As we see by some of the German papers that the Iceland Provisionals issued in August, 1897, of which we have sold a good few, were stated to be swindling products, we have taken some pains in investigating their history, and have much pleasure in publishing herewith two documents, one signed by the Governor of the Island, and the other by the leading Consuls, proving the absolute authenticity of these stamps, whose merits we do not think can be called in question any further.

(Translation).

"THE GERMAN CONSULATE IN ICELAND.

"REYKJAVIK,
February 7th, 1899.

"THE GOVERNOR OF ICELAND,

"In your favour of Feb. 1st you begged a-e, Mr. Consul, to give you a declaration upon the newspaper article then enclosed, which is said to have appeared in the philatelic journal *Vertrauliches Correspondenzblatt*, in Dresden, No. 12, 1898, wherein it is maintained that the overprinted 3 aur Iceland stamps, upon the stamps of 5 aur, are a 'swindling production,' which an Icelandic post office official is said to have brought about without permission, in spite of the fact that a sufficient supply of the ordinary stamps of 2 aur were on hand, and further, that this post office official has himself taken over the supply of the stamps overprinted in this manner.

"With regard to the above statement, and remarking that it is entirely false from beginning to end, the following is to be reported:

"Shortly after the present postmaster, Briem, who took over the post office at Reykjavik on August 1st, 1897 had taken over the postal business, it was discovered that the supplies of the ordinary 10 aur and 2 aur stamps were almost used up. The want of 10 aur stamps could be supplied by stamps of 5 aur, of which a considerable quantity were on hand. As, however, the rate for printed matter is 3r per 10 Kvint, the

ordinary stamps of 3 aur could not be dispensed with. Soon afterwards I ordered from Copenhagen a new supply of the ordinary stamps of 10 aur and 3 aur. At the end of October in the same year the yellow 3 aur stamps were quite used up before the new supply had arrived from Copenhagen. As in this way there were no more 3 aur letter stamps for use, I caused 86 and 50 sheets of the 5 aur letter stamps to be overprinted with the word 'þrjú' (three) in black colour. The first 86 sheets were at first overprinted with the '3' in red but in consequence of representations made thereon by the postmaster all the 136 sheets were overprinted with the word 'þrjú' in black colour. Of the 136 sheets thus overprinted, 126 sheets were handed over to the postmaster for use instead of the ordinary 3 aur.

"The greater part of the overprinted and delivered stamps were sold here in Reykjavik at the beginning of November of the same year and were all used up as a new supply arrived towards the end of the month. That anyone whatsoever of the Icelandic postal authorities has made use of the above-mentioned overprinting for purposes of speculation, or that he has made use of the same in order to enrich himself through the sale of the overprinted stamps, which is forbidden by law, is a perfectly baseless incrimination.

Signed, MAGNUS STEVENSON.

"The genuineness of the translation is hereby attested.

"REYKJAVIK, February 9th, 1899.

"The German Consul, D. THOMSEN."

The official imprint of the Imperial Locus sigilli. perial German Consulate at Reykjavik is affixed, as above.

(Translation).

"THE GERMAN CONSULATE IN ICELAND.

"The undersigned Consuls and townsmen of Reykjavik on demand make the following declaration herewith with regard to the revilings that have been published in the German philatelic journals concerning the Icelandic Postal System:—

"The stamps of 3 aur overprinted on the green stamps of 5 aur are certainly no 'swindling productions.' The stamps were overprinted on the

order issued by the Governor, as being the chief postal authority, in order to supply an actual failure of the stamps of 3 aur. The stamps have been sold at the post office here, as also at other places in the country where the stamps of 3 aur were lacking, and have been used everywhere for franking letters sent by the post.

"It is also an unlawful statement that an Icelandic postal official has bought or taken over a large part of the overprinted stamps, or that any post office official whatsoever has in any way a pecuniary interest in the overprinting here referred to.

Signed by

"D. THOMSEN, Consul for Germany.

"C. ZIMSEN, French Consular Agent.

"J. THORVALDSSON, British Consul.

"GUDBRANDUR FINNBOGASON, Vice-Consul
Sweden and Norway.

"REYKJAVIK, February 9th, 1899.

"The accuracy of the translation is hereby attested.

"Signed, D. THOMSEN, German Consul.

"REYKJAVIK, February 10th, 1899."

COREA.

We have received the following information from a correspondent in Japan, who promises us copies of the Decrees and Notices relative to the stamps which we chronicled, with considerable reserve, in November, 1895. We are sorry that there is no hope of finding any of the stamps which were not used upon the letters of several hundred years ago, when the system appears to have been a primitive one, but eminently satisfactory to the postal officials; but it seems likely that the stamps which may have been issued in 1895 are at least as worthy of collection as those that were not issued in 1885!

"For many years Corea has, I believe, had a kind of postal system, under which anyone wishing to send a letter took it to an office and paid a certain sum. Such a system was in force here for several hundred years, probably, before the present postal system was introduced. The letters used to be kept until a sufficient number had accumulated, and then a special messenger would be sent with them. Often, however, they were never sent off at all. The people who received the money would simply pocket it and destroy the letters. This happened very often in Corea, where bribery and corruption is worse even than in China. To stop this the Korean Government attempted, in 1885, to introduce the use of stamps, and actually had a series prepared either in England or America. Unfortunately, however, for the success of the plan, they bore the Chinese characters meaning 'Great Corea.' Seeing this the Chinese representative in Seoul at once sent a strong remonstrance, saying that Corea was tributary to China and that Country would certainly not allow such stamps to be used by any of her dependencies. So effectual was this remonstrance that the stamps were withdrawn at once. It is said, however, that the

King did not wish to give the real reason for the withdrawal, but when he found that the Government had to pay—

(1) For making the stamps,

"(2) Salaries to those who sold them at various offices,

"(3) Salaries to those who obliterated them.

he was quite disgusted, and said, 'Why, it is pay, pay, pay all the time. The old plan is the best. We will not have any stamps.' However this may be, the stamps were withdrawn, and the old and extremely unsatisfactory system continued.

"When, however, the Japanese went to war with China they did so with the object of putting an end to the Chinese supremacy in Corea and freeing the peninsula from Chinese conservative influences. Naturally, therefore, one of the first things they did was to induce the Korean Government to reform their postal system, and issue proper stamps. The present series was, I believe, printed at the Japanese Government Printing Office at Tokio. They were issued, if I remember right, in 1895, and have been regularly used ever since on all letters sent from one part of Corea to another. I heard that at a meeting held in Washington last autumn Corea was admitted as a member of the Postal Union; but so far this does not seem to have gone into effect, and the Korean stamps are, I believe, still used only on inland letters."

Since writing the above we have received copies of the following circulars, issued by the United States Consulate:—

"(Copy).

"KOREAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

"In 1884, a Post Office was opened in Seoul, the capital of Korea. Postage stamps were issued, but before a single mail had been sent out or received a Revolution occurred, in which the new Post Office was looted and destroyed.

"The supply of stamps in the office was taken, and some natives used them as wall paper. Formerly foreigners could buy these, but the supply seems now to be exhausted.

"The large Government supply was bought up in bulk by a German firm, and must now be on the market.

"No Korean stamps are to be had here now. None were ever genuinely cancelled.

"Japanese and Chinese stamps are used entirely for foreign mails.

"It will be seen, therefore, that it is impossible for this Legation to supply the continual requests of collectors for Korean stamps.

"(Signed) H. N. ALLEN.

"Chargé d' Affaires.

"U.S. Legation, Seoul, Korea,
Jan. 2nd, 1894.

"(Copy).

"NEW KOREAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

"A Korean Domestic Postal System was started in 1895 by the Korean Government,

with the intention of extending it to include foreign mail at some future time.

"The stamps used at present were printed in America

"They are of four denominations—

5 Poon equal 1 cent, Green.
10 " " 2 " Blue.
25 " " 5 " Brown.
50 " " 10 " Purple.

"At present there are no printed covers, postal cards, or other stamped postal paper.

"The stamps are all alike except (*sic*) in colour and denomination.

"The characters at the top are ancient Chinese, and mean Chosen (Korea) Postage Stamp. Those at the bottom are Korean, and have the same meaning as the row at the top.

"The characters at the right are Korean, 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 Re 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, or the completed whole.

"The four characters at the corners of the centre piece are taken from the 'original alphabet of all language,' and represent the four spirits that stand at the corners of the earth and support it on their shoulders.

"(Signed) H. N. ALLEN.

Vice and Deputy-Consul General.

"U.S. Consulate General.

Seoul, Korea, 1896."

Philately on the Continent.

Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal—Leipzig.

The "*Deutsche Warte*" had, a short time ago, some very interesting remarks concerning the inventor of the Local Post at Paris, M. de Chamousset. This nobleman interested himself in all things that would improve morally as well as materially the situation of those people that by some reason or other were forced to come to Paris. There exist numerous writings from his pen concerning found children, beggars, asylum for old people, chimney sweeps, etc. Most of his ideas have been realised in the present century, his principal and greatest work, however, was the institution of the so-called "Little Post." We read about the origin of this institution in the *Journal de Barbier*. Formerly all those that had no footmen employed the little Savoyards, running about the streets to write to one another. The charge for a letter within Paris was only 2 sous. De Chamousset memorialized the King Louis XIV. and received a license in 1758 to institute a "little post" for letters in the lower city of Paris and the sub-

urbs in order to effect the correspondence of the citizens. Paris was divided into nine quarters and each quarter had a head office. The delivery of each letter within Paris was 2 sols (10 centimes) and within the banlieue 3 sols (15 centimes.) There were two deliveries daily, one early in the morning and one after the supper. The undertaking was such a success that very soon two hundred letter carriers had to be employed. De Chamousset had a net profit of £2,000 the first year, which in those times was a considerable sum. This success created much jealousy and the courtiers could easily persuade the king who was always in need of money for his ladies to pocket the gain himself and thus rob the inventor of his trouble and consequent profit. The "little post" was taken away from Dr. Chamousset and after vegetating a few years ceased altogether. At present some excavations have been instituted in the church of St. Nicolas de Chardonnel at Paris in order to find the remains of the worthy inventor of the "*petite post*."

Philately in the States.

The Metropolitan Philatelist—New York.

CANADA.

The recent reduction of the postal rates in this country caused a shortage of the 1 and 2c. stamps in several places, and 3c. stamps were cut up and used to supply the deficiency. They were used in some cases without further alteration, one-third as a 1c. and two thirds as a 2c. stamp, but in others they were surcharged, the figure "2" being printed in purple over the "3" of the larger portion, and the word "One" in green upon the smaller piece.

Provisional stamps.

1 cent, red, vertical $\frac{1}{3}$ of 3c. stamp.

1 cent, red, vertical $\frac{1}{3}$ of 3c. stamp, green surcharge.

2 cents, red, vertical $\frac{2}{3}$ of 3c. stamp.

2 cents, red, vertical $\frac{2}{3}$ of 3c. stamp, purple surcharge.

Stamps, etc., Sold at Auction at San Juan, P.R., Oct, 15, 1898.

PUERTO RICO STAMPS.

	1894	1896	1898
	Issue.	Issue.	Issue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ milesima,	919,485	478,747	
1 " "	335,464	65,867	58
2 milesimas,	620,667	128,137	490,537
3 " "			156,314
4 " "	140,093	40,892	67,997
5 " "			187,225
1 centavo,	183,955	52,554	287,913
2 centavos,	43,488	160,028	404,552
3 " "	62,613	6,200	2,217,360
4 " "	149,217	19,482	94,294
5 " "	35,585	7,644	351,593
6 " "	754,775	333,618	574,737

8	87,601	7,016	87,206
10	"	"	33,851
15	"	"	79,343
20	219,739	7,697	52,200
40	33,892	3,559	53,345
60	"	"	22,563
80	"	1,548	21,843
1 peso,			7,402
2 pesos,			3,167
PUERTO RICO POSTAL CARDS.			
Single.	1894	1896	1898
5 milesimas,			7,320
1 centavo,			15,473
2 centavos,	46,928	15,168	2,000
3 "	22,024	6,300	715
Double.			
1 centavo,			3,308
2 centavos,			3,449
4 "			1,310
6 "			1,451

J. M. ANDREINI.

The Virginia Philatelist—Richmond.

CONFEDERATE STATES.
FRANKLIN, N.C.

Right into the midst of an animated discussion on the claims of certain Confederate local envelopes, now indulged in by philatelic writers both North and South, comes a new aspirant for recognition.

It is Franklin, North Carolina, local envelope.

This stamp was sent to Richmond by a well-known collector of North Carolina, and purchased by a gentleman of this city.

A thorough search into its history has been instituted, the result of which will subsequently appear in these columns. In the meantime a minute description of this envelope will interest our readers particularly those whose means permit them to indulge in this speciality.

It is singularly strange that the very evidence sought for most Confederate local envelopes, and upon which seems to depend their fate, should be indubitably impressed upon the face of this Franklin local envelope, confirmed, as it were, by the cancelling postmark of the North Carolina post-office.

There is absolutely no room for doubt regarding the method of use of this envelope. The stamp is *type-set* and printed on a printing-press—the impression showing that clearness and evenness of inking which distinguishes a press-print from a hand-stamp print.

Crude though the typography may appear to the printer of to-day, at the time of its issue it was quite an effort—evidently the work of a compositor with an artistic bend; and, considering the limited stock of type styles and brass rules at the printer's command, nearly forty years ago, I may justly assert that the Franklin stamp is one of the most artistic type-set provisionals extant.

The envelope upon which the impression is made is of buff wove paper.

The stamp design consists of a square frame size 1 in. x 1 in. and set up with printers brass rule similar to this (~~~~~). Within this frame are two circles, likewise formed of rule of the "wavy" pattern, similar to this (~~~~~). Within this double circle appear the words, L. F. SILER, P. M. at the top, and FRANKLIN, N. C. below. The centre contains the words PAID and 5 divided by a dash. The whole is printed in poor quality blue ink in the right-hand upper corner.

The cancellation is the usual hand-stamp in black, bearing the words FRANKLIN N. C. and "Jan. 2-," the latter written with pen and ink.

The entire envelope is in a comparatively good state of preservation and as the party to whom it was addressed is still living, further facts regarding the method of its issue will probably be obtained in the near future.

In the matter of Confederate local envelopes, it seems to be generally conceded by authorities that the requisite fact to establish the claim of a local envelope to recognition, consists in the proof that such envelope was held in stock by the postmaster, ready printed, and sold to the public on demand. This Franklin envelope bears upon its face the most conclusive evidence of this fact—it being printed and not hand-stamped, and there is no reasonable argument that can be advanced against this evidence.

The International Philatelist—St. Joseph.

RETURN LETTER STAMPS.

The following article on the return letter stamps may be of interest to some of our readers, especially to those specialising the stamps of the various countries issuing them, yet we do not attach any value to such stamps and consider them more in the light of official notifications than of stamps. However, as every collector is perfectly free to collect what he pleases some of our readers may find some information in the following not known before.

Up to within a short time Scott's catalogue has listed under the heading of Return Letter Stamps, several varieties of these stamps for Bavaria, but they were dropped. These stamps are a great deal more interesting than our own Officially Sealed Stamps. They are used to pay postage on letters returned to the writer.—(? the Editor).

I append here with a list of such stamps, with a description of the same:

Bavaria, 1865-9, Arms in the centre of white oval, with *Commission für Ret ourbrief* and name of city surrounding arms. There are various varieties of type and also of background outside of oval. Printed in black, with names of following cities:

- Augsburg,
- Bamberg,
- München,
- Nürnberg,
- Speyer,

Würzburg.

1870-1884. A number of type set stamps with names of the above cities were in use. There are probably 500 varieties in all.

Chili—1886 stamp about same size and general appearance as our officially sealed stamps with inscription in three lines *Administracion de Correos, Cierro Oficial Valparaiso, Chile*. Perforated. Colour, vermilion.

Denmark—1878. Stamp about size of our officially sealed stamps. Inscription in four lines, *Postvaesenets Overbestvrelse, Kontoret for Behandling af Ubesorgede Postsager Kjobenhavn*, post horns in corner. Colour, brown and blue.

1890.—Stamp about same size with following inscription in four lines "General Direktoratet, For Postvaesenet" in large letters and *Kontoret for Behandling af Ubesorgede Postsager* in small letters. Crown in centre, post horns in corners. Perforated. Colour, bistre.

Germany, Thurn and Taxis, North—Inscription in circle, *Commission Für Die Rebut Briefe*, etc, printed in black, with name of town. Issued for following cities:

Cassel,
Detmold,
Eisenach,
Hamburg,

Germany, Thurn and Taxis, South—Same design, etc. Issued for:

Darmstadt,
Frankfort-on-Main,
Giessen,
Mayence.

German Empire—1872. Round label in shape of rosette with coat of arms in centre, *Zur Ermittlung des Absenders* above and *Amtlich Eröffnet Durch die Kais. Ober-Postdirection*, and name of town below. Embossed. Printed in ultramarine blue for use in the following cities:

Aachen,
Arnsberg,
Bremen,
Bromberg,
Berlin,
Breslau,
Brunswick,
Carlsruhe,
Coblenz,
Constance,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Cöslin,
Darmstadt,
Düsseldorf,
Danzig,
Dresden,
Elberfeld,
Erfurt,
Frankfort-on-Main,
Frankfort-on-Oder,
Gumbinnen,
Halle,
Hanover,
Hamburg,
Kiel,

Koenigsberg.

Liegnitz,
Leipsic,
Magdeburg,
Metz,
Minden,
Münster,
Oppeln,
Oldenburg,
Posen,
Potsdam,
Stettin,
Schwerin,
Strasburg,
Treves.

In 1888 the above stamps for the following cities were printed in black:

Aachen,
Cologne,
Hamburg,
Leipsic,
Metz,
Minden,
Potsdam.

Norway—1872 stamp with inscription, *Sum Uindlost Aabnet af Post Departementet* perforated and printed in green. Also same stamp with *Ubesorget* instead of *Uindlost*. Printed in red, also in rose lilac. Perforated.

Spain—1875, square stamp, with large coat of arms in centre with the following inscription around circle surrounding coat of arms: *Correos, Devolucion de Correspondencia Sobrante*. Colour blue.

Württemberg—1857. Design similar to Bavaria, arms in centre, *Commission für Retourbrief* around same. Printed in black also in greyish black. Appears both imperforate and rouletted. 1875. Arms in oblong, *Amtlich Eröffnet* above and *Durch die K. u. Postdirection* below. Printed in black. Appears both rouletted and perforated.

1883. Large oval label, with arms in centre and two lines of inscription around arms. Embossed. Colour, vermilion.

Canada, Japan, and Mexico, have officially sealed stamps which probably become under this heading also. (Hong Kong also.—Ed., P.J.G.B.)

The Stamps of Holland.

Translated from the *Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from Page 58.)

This circular reads as follows:—

The Hague, 13th May, 1864.

Art 1.—The officials are notified that a new type of stamps has been prepared in order to be issued as soon as the stock of old stamps still on hand is exhausted. The new stamps are of the same values as the old ones, viz., 5, 10, and 15 cents. They bear the portrait of the King according to a new engraving, and the inscription *Postzegels* (1) in place of the value.

The paper on which they are printed is no longer provided with a watermark; in future each sheet will contain 200 stamps instead of 100 as heretofore.

Besides the above alterations there will be on the sheets throughout the length and width as many perforated lines as will be necessary, that every stamp can easily be separated by hand without having to use any cutting instrument. During this month in order to cope with the demand, stamps of 10 cents of the new type will be sent to all offices; some have already been issued in error, as no information had been given to the officials.

As the stock of the old 5 cent. stamps is not sufficient to be sent to all offices, some of them will on this occasion receive the new ones. The new stamps of 15 cents will probably be put in circulation towards the month of October. The postmasters will not sell any new stamps until the stock of the old type on hand at the offices is exhausted.

Issue of 12th May, 1864-65.

Printed at Utrecht.

Portrait of the King William III. to the right in military costume in an oval frame, the background of which is lined by horizontal and vertical lines, the frame is rectangular, the upper left hand corner contains the figure of value, the upper right hand corner the letter *C*; below the oval is the word: *POSTZEGEL*. Engraved in *taille-douce* by J. W. Kaiser, of Amsterdam, and printed in colour on white wove paper, perforated 12 vertically and 12½ horizontally.

July, 1864. 5 cent., blue, pale blue, bright blue
12th May, 1864. 10 cent., rose, dark red, carmine, lilac rose.

1st January, 1865. 15 cent., yellow orange, pale to dark.

The gum was at first white, later yellowish; it became brown for the 10 cent., the only value found by us.

The paper shows sometimes fine ribs, similar to the preceding issue but is of little interest; it is also slightly bluish and then generally thin:

5 cent., blue, bright blue.

10 cent., carmine.

15 cent., yellow orange.

The sheets are divided into two panes each containing 100 stamps in 10 rows.

The perforation machine was not set well; the needles are sometimes zigzag and produce thereby an irregular perforation. The sheets were, however, perforated at one operation.

The use of the stamps of this issue ceased on the 1st November, 1879, although the royal decree of 10th October, 1879, does not say so.

* * * *

The Government having recognised the inconvenience of having the stamps printed at Utrecht in rooms which became more and more insufficient commenced negotiations with Joh. Enschede and Sons, of Harlem, who had for a long time made the Dutch banknotes. They made with this firm on October 1st, 1866, a con-

tact for the manufacture of stamps and of all postal values.

Under this contract the manufacture takes place under the control of the state. An office has been made at Harlem for the governmental inspector, who controls not only the manufacture of the stamps, but also the manufacture of all the materials.

The paper is furnished by the state. It is stamped with a seal containing the letters *P.Z.* (*Post Zegel*), in black in various types; the colours are furnished by the printers.

The Postmaster-General visits the works monthly. In his presence every three months all the waste sheets are burned after being verified.

While waiting for the expiration of their contract with the Mint at Utrecht, the government charged Messrs. Enschede and Sons to make a new design. They applied to J. Vurtheim, of Rotterdam, and in February, 1866, three new types were delivered.

The first contained the coat of arms of Holland and was intended for printed matter.

The second contained the head of the king *en face*.

The third showed the head of the king to the right and was intended for the Dutch Colonies.

They were all three printed together on thick white paper and submitted to the King, who, however, did not approve of them. Other types were submitted by Ch. Derriey, of Paris; O. Berger-Levrault, of Nancy; and J. M. van Kentpen and fils of the Hague. Fresh designs submitted by J. Vurtheim, of Rotterdam were at last approved of by the King, and were very similar to the stamps issued in 1869.

Issue of 29th December, 1866.

Printed at Harlem.

The stamps are identical with those of May, 1864, but the paper is thinner, slightly bluish.
29th December, 1866, 5 cent., bright blue.

10 cent., carmine.

27th March, 1867, 15 cent., olive yellow.

Apart from the brighter colours the 5 and 10 cent. can be distinguished by the colour, which has tinted the paper; the colour of the 15 cent. is very distinct. Otherwise we cannot find any distinctive points between the Harlem and Utrecht prints. Only one printing exists of them. The sheets contain 200 stamps in 2 panes of 100 and are perforated as before 12 by 12½.

Similar to the stamps of 1864 they were withdrawn from use on November 1st, 1879.

J. Nusser, of Düsseldorf, submitted in November, 1866, two more designs containing the coat of arms in the centre. They were engraved in *taille-douce* and as the government had decided to print the stamps typographically they could not be used, although the designs were adopted. The authorities charged E. Vermorcken, of Brussels to engrave them on wood and they were delivered in July 1867.

On the 4th September, 1867, the royal decree appeared announcing the appearance of a new issue of stamps.

Art 1.—A new type has been made for postage stamps used for the franking of letters from and for the interior of the country as well as for those intended for the colonies and foreign countries.

Art 2.—They bear our portrait and the inscription *Nederland* as well as the value.

Art 3.—Six kinds of stamps of various values will be issued in the new type, namely of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 cents.

Art 4.—Each value will be printed in colours as follows:

Blue the stamps of 5 cents.

Red the stamps of 10 cents.

Ochre the stamps of 15 cents.

Green the stamps of 20 cents.

Violet the stamps of 25 cents.

Golden the stamps of 50 cents.

Art 5.—The meaning of the last paragraph of Art 13 of our decree of 12th November, 1851, does not apply any more to insufficiently stamped letters addressed to foreign countries. They will in future be surcharged according to the agreements made with the administrations of the various countries.

Art 6.—The stamps of the new issue of 5 and 10 and 15 cents will be sold as soon as the present stock is cleared.

Art 7.—The stamps of 20, 25 and 50 cents will be put into use from the 1st October, 1867.

Art 8.—Articles 3, 4, 5, and 14 of our decree of 12th November, 1851 (*Staatsblad* No. 113) are repealed by the present decree.

The other articles of the above decree remain in force, in as much as they run concurrently with the present decree.

Our Minister of Finances is charged with the execution of the present decree, a copy of which will be sent to the Account Office and will be published in the *Staatsblad* as well as in the *Staatscourant*.

The Hague, 4th September, 1867.

WILHELM.

The Minister of Finances,

R. J. Schimmelpenninck.

The plates for the new issue were ready and as announced by the decree the 20, 25 and 50 cents alone appeared, because the 5, 10 and 15 cent of the 1864-6 issue were not yet sold out. The entire issue, however, was shown in the Paris Exhibition in July, 1867.

This issue can be divided into two series, which differ only in the figures.

The first series was most probably printed with the plates delivered by the engraver; the second most likely with plates provided by the printers, because either the figures were not inserted by the engraver or had been damaged in the printing.

The differences in the two series are as follows:

Type I.

The 5 cent. has the figure badly formed; the lower part is out of proportion to the upper part and hangs too much over to the left.

The 1 of 10 cent. has a small upstroke, the bottom stroke of this figure is continued far under the O, which is round and has a broad shading extending from the top on the right hand side round to the left.

The 15 cent. has the 1 from the 10 and the 5 from the 5 cent. and the two figures are wider apart than in the second series.

The 20 cent. has the figure 2 very thin at the top and in the middle; the O is nearly round and the shading comes up on the left hand side.

The 25 cent. has the 2 of the 20 cent. and the 5 resembles the 5 of the 5 cent., the two figures are quite apart from one another especially in the upper portion.

The 50 cent. has the 5 of the 5 cent. and the O of the 20 cent.

Type II.

The 5 of the 5 cent. is humpbacked; the centre is much thinner and the lower part less pronounced.

The 1 of the 10 cent. is larger than the O and the upstroke is more pronounced and larger than in the first series; the vertical bottom stroke is thicker and further away from the O.

The 1 of the 15 cent. is quite upright, strongly shaded and has a long upstroke; the 5 has a narrow head and a smaller lower portion than the one of the first series.

The 2 of the 20 cent. is open and the O oval and lower than the 2; the shading just reaches the left-hand side of the O.

The 2 of the 25 cent. is larger, and is heavily shaded, is very near to the 5, which has a narrow head.

The 5 of the 50 cent. has a large head, but is otherwise thin and not well formed in the lower portion, the O is nearly oval and the shading on the right hand side starts nearly in the middle.

After the two series have been classified a further difficulty arises in the perforation. To facilitate our task we have applied to the Postmaster-General, but it seems we have raised a very important question as we did not get any answer. The printers also, no doubt obeying orders have not sent us any reply.

The 1867 stamps (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 cent.) were delivered to the postal authorities in two batches. They were all of Type I. and were perforated 12 by 12½. Two supplementary deliveries of the six values were made after 1st October, 1867 in the first type and perforation.

From a letter dated 27th July, 1868, and franked with a 5 cent. of the II. type we can see that the second type was already in use on that date. It is therefore to be supposed that this value being most in demand was issued long before the others and was part of a printing of 4th July, 1868, as follows:

II. Type 5, 10, 20 cent., perf. 12 x 12½.

I. Type 15, 25, 50 cent., perf. 12 x 12½.

The three last values are identical in all points with the first printings of 1867.

(To be continued).



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union
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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST

MAY 10th, 1899.

Several values of the 1896 Commemorative Issue of Greece are at last sold out. The 1, 5 and 20 lepta values have been reprinted in the second type of head issue and have appeared perforated and imperforate.

The one florin Holland 1898 issue will shortly be on sale again. Thus the coronation stamp has been withdrawn only to facilitate the sale of the stamp of the same value of 1896.

The new issue of Hayti has been found faulty and the next supply will show the correction. The first E of Republique should have an accent and the first I of Hayti a trema. If these errors be intentional then the Postmaster General of Hayti must be considered a public benefactor and a genius in the art of raising the wind.

The Collectors' Club in New York has enlarged its billiard room!

On June 30th Finland will cease having special stamps. From that date Russian stamps will be used in the Grand Duchy.

The Transvaal Collectors' Quarterly is a new philatelic publication edited by E. J. Nankivell. We heartily congratulate our old friend and wish him every success in his new undertaking and we hope the valuable hints and precise information given will induce many to take up the stamps of Transvaal.

In the present issue of Roumania exist two errors of 25 bani on every complete sheet of the 5 bani blue one on the left pane, the eighth stamp of the third row and one on the right pane, the first stamp of the eighth row.

In connection with the Van Dyck Tercentenary, which is to be celebrated at Antwerp in August next, 1,000,000 special postage stamps will be issued which will bear a portrait of the great painter from a drawing by Gerard Postielje.

The Philatelic Exhibition at Ratisbon will take place from the 6—11 May. Ten gold and fifteen silver medals will be given, also fifteen diplomas. Every exhibitor gaining a medal will also receive a diploma.

In the Paris Philatelic Exhibition of 1900 dealers are not allowed to compete with amateurs and special classes will be open to them.

The Kingston correspondent of the "Times" states that Jamaica has decided to join in the Imperial penny postage arrangement, and will become a member of the Union on the Queen's birthday. The new stamps will bear a view of Jamaican scenery. It is estimated that there will be a loss for the first year of about £1,500.

Nobel Postcards.

A suggestion was made a short time ago in some newspaper that use should be made of carrier-pigeons by ocean-going steamers. It is contended that by such means disabled vessels would be able to indicate their whereabouts with a fair amount of precision. It appears that the Compagnie Transatlantique has already organised such a service of communication, and that passengers are allowed to make use of it for purposes of correspondence. But the latest development reads like a fairy-tale of science. Instead of the thin paper hitherto written upon and sent direct, a post-card will be used, upon which the name of the steamer, the date, and the hour must be indicated. Upon ten ruled lines Romeo is asked to write his message to Juliet as legibly as possible. The card is then placed before a photographic reducing apparatus with twelve lenses, which gives twelve copies. If necessary, as many as fifty-four different post-cards can be photographed simultaneously upon each of the twelve copies. Each copy or proof is a film only an inch and a half square, yet large enough to contain the whole of the messages photographed. Twelve carrier-pigeons are then selected, and each has one of the proofs attached to it. Upon arrival of the first pigeon the proof is photographically enlarged on special postcards, and these are forwarded to the addressees, enclosed in envelopes. By the use of twelve pigeons the risk of failure is almost nullified, and as one bird can carry fifty-four messages such a service should both be popular and cheap. At present the service has only been arranged for the line between Havre and New York, but as it was announced in Paris on Monday that the first despatch under the new service had safely arrived, it is probable that the scheme will be adapted to other routes, and by the long-distance English and German lines. Collectors of curios have long valued postcards written and despatched from strange places, and the new apparatus promises to supply another novelty for "the picker-up of unconsidered trifles." On the other hand, the fact that the correspondence is open to the gaze of the photographer, will tend to make the most ardent lover write with the directness and brevity of a telegram.

Postmasters Salaries of the Present Day.

WHAT THEY WERE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Of all the national public services (says the "Newcastle Chronicle") that of the Post Office is the one with which the general

body of the people is most familiar. By the latest development under the present Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk, "the postman's knock" is or may be heard in every house in the kingdom. Everything, therefore, connected with the Post Office is of universal interest. The presentation to Parliament of the estimates for the administration and working of the postal service for the next financial year has been made the occasion for making generally known some facts regarding the salaries paid to the postmasters of several of the large cities and towns in England. As an instructive object lesson in the growth of some of these towns, and the work of their post-offices, a statement of the salaries paid to their postmasters about one hundred years ago may be stated by way of contrast with the present ones:—

	1899	1792.
Liverpool	£1000	£100
Manchester	1000	100
Birmingham	900	100
Newcastle	800	80
Bristol	800	140
Leeds	800	80
Nottingham	700	30
Sheffield	700	60
Brighton	650	30
Southampton	650	20
Leicester	650	25
Plymouth	650	80
Exeter	600	80
Gloucester	600	40
Bath	600	150
Derby	600	40
York	600	80
Chester	560	100
Carlisle	540	40

It will thus be seen that one hundred and seven years ago the salary of the postmaster at Bath, £150, was the largest in the country, and that Bristol came next with £140. "In 1792, with the exception of a single letter carrier, the whole Post Office business in Manchester was conducted by an aged widow, assisted by her daughter." One hundred years later, in 1892, 1,400 persons were employed in connection with the Manchester office. The postmasters at Newcastle and Leeds are surveyors as well as postmasters.

Correspondence.

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

REPRINT OR OFFICIAL FALSIFICATION.

Dear Sir,—Only 3 months have passed since the 12th November last, that the General Administration of the Brazilian Post announced the issue of surcharged stamps of 100 reis and 300 reis to which purpose the obsolete journal stamps of 50 and 200 reis respectively were used, when the Postal Administration already conceived the idea of a new issue. It may therefore interest your readers to be informed on

the projected issue and I herewith take the liberty to submit to you the translation of the respective decree of the 15th February last and the result of my investigations. The following is the text of the decree:

"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, 1896, the public is informed that in accordance with the notice of the Minister dated 17th May under No. 164 the newspaper stamps of 50 reis declared to be obsolete, will be again sold but surcharged.

"This stamp, which was used for franking newspapers and issued in 1890 is of a bistre colour, it bears the words "Correio" at the top, "Brazil" at the bottom, "Jornaes" in the centre, and also the words "50" and "reis."

"The surcharge of 100 reis will be in light violet ink, the original value will be effaced and the word "Jornaes" will also be replaced by the figure of the year 1898, also in light violet ink, this surcharge being made with a handstamp.

"This stamp can be used for any kind of correspondence.

Given in the Capital, 15th February, 1899.

"Manoel de Jesus Valdetaro."

On making a comparison between this decree and the one of 12th of November last and taking into consideration that nearly the whole stock of the bistre 100 reis stamp issued last year has been purchased by a stamp dealer of this city, it is evident, that the new stamp will merely be a reprint. This appears to be in fact the intention of the Postal Administration, otherwise the surcharge 1898 on a stamp issued in 1899 (!) would have no sense.

I may add that the original surcharge is executed in lithography, whilst the new one shall be made by a handstamp, according to the declaration of the Post Administrator.

In conclusion I would further call your attention to the difference in the colours. As the decree says, the surcharge on the reprint shall be of a light violet colour, whilst the original was of a dark violet colour.

The only purpose of this subsequent 2nd issue is according to the confession of the Postal Administrator, to help his collecting friends, to get this rarity.

This is so far the result of my investigations. Now I cannot but express my astonishment at the ingenuousness of our Postal Administration. Certainly it cannot be aware of its error.

In my opinion the case is absolutely identical with the Luxemburg S.P. surcharged stamps of 1882 which are nothing but reprints, or to use a better term "Official falsifications" and the stamp to be issued during the next days is not worth another name.

Thus all philatelic friends, who esteem their collections, may be warned against this kind of stamp.

Perhaps this information will be of some interest to the S. S. S.

ALPHA.

We thank our correspondent for this information which we have much pleasure to put before our readers in order to put them on their guard not to pay too much. At the same time we do not see how they can avoid collecting this stamp bases its origin on an official decree, which in a good many instances of authenticated stamps seeing that it has been sold over the counter and cannot be found. There is however another explanation, that there were found in the office a number of loose stamps and broken sheets of this value which could not be surcharged like the entire sheets by the printing press and to use them up they were surcharged singly by a handstamp.—
THE EDITOR.

Answers to Correspondents.

A.W.D.—Newton. We do not care one iota, who holds the stock, and if publishers on your side pay for the books they review they had better clear out of the business and start something else. Our advertising rates are to be found in every number, so you had better hustle your ad. along before the late war is forgotten, and the *complete* stock you hold is left on your hands.

W.K.—Ipswich. You will see the notice this month. Could not be inserted last month on account of pressure of important matter.

Decrees.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

"Sydney, 1st December, 1898.

"It is hereby notified that His Excellency, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in accordance with the provisions of the 16th section of the Postage Act, 31 Vict. No. 4, been pleased to approve of the alteration of the existing Half-penny and Two Pence Half-penny Postage Stamps from gray and royal purple to green and dark blue respectively, in accordance with a resolution of the Postal Congress held at Washington expressing the desirability of adopting uniformity in colour throughout all Postal Union Administrations with regard to such stamps as are mostly in use in the International Service—to date from the 1st January, 1899.

"VARNEY PARKES."

From the *Australian Philatelist*.

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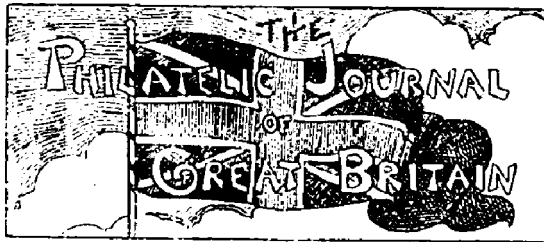
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MAY 10TH, 1899.

Still they come, and soon Catalogues we shall have arrived at the and Albums for point, when collectors will have Beginners. to dispose of their collections in order to obtain the means of buying catalogues to keep in touch with their hobby.

The latest addition to the long array of catalogues now published, the Universal Standard Catalogue comes to us to supply a long-felt want. It is called a catalogue for beginners, and as such no doubt it will be valuable. All

the finer variations of watermarks, papers and perforations have been left out, and the compilation is a step in the right direction, although in some instances it comes dangerously near the olden days of philately, when such variations were considered too trifling, in fact when its votaries were openly ridiculed.

Although we can and do congratulate the author and the publishers on the manner in which they have carried out the idea, we do not think they have gone far enough. Beginners, as a rule, schoolboys cannot afford to buy Moldavions, Sandwich Islands 1st issues, early British Guianas, Swiss Cantonals, even at the low prices stated in this catalogue. Therefore why put them in? Our present day albums suffer from the same defect. The lower priced the album is, the more spaces in proportion are provided for the rarest stamps. A catalogue as well as an album for beginners should neither schedule nor leave room for any stamps of a value higher than five shillings at the very most. Schoolboys cannot afford often even one shilling for one stamp and the days, when such an event takes place will always be red-letter days for them. Therefore we repeat why include rare and dear stamps in a catalogue for beginners or leave spaces, mostly adorned with a more or less crude representation of the real article? There is nothing in the world that disgusts a beginner more, than to see blank spaces on pages otherwise nicely filled. There is not an album, we may go down to the very cheapest, that does not depict the rarest stamps, which take up the room of the common varieties and crowd out those stamps that will form the first collection of all beginners. Is it to be wondered at, when young collectors buy facsimiles? Vacant spaces in a beginner's album are the greatest trouble to him, and when he cannot fill them it is as often as not the primary cause of his giving up collecting altogether.

The price of the Album should govern the illustrations and the spaces provided for stamps; a cheap album should only contain spaces for cheap stamps, the illustration of such stamps being of course a valuable adjunct and help. All of such stamps being more easily obtainable the young collector will see page after page filled, and from small beginnings the work will gradually grow upon him, and lead him on to become in time an enthusiastic collector and philatelist. But tell him at the beginning that he cannot fill half the spaces provided for stamps, let him find it out for himself when he enquires the prices of such rarities, and he will be disgusted to such an extent that philately will certainly lose him.

Surely there is a publisher bold enough to undertake the work of providing an album for beginners, we are certain it would pay him for his outlay and at the same time be of more use to philately than all the cheap literature and catalogues the philatelic press so prolifically provides at present.

The Stamps of the Italian States.

By ERNEST PETRI.

Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society.

In the wide field open to the philatelist no more interesting group of stamps could be selected for collection and study than the issues of the Italian States, involving as they do an intimate acquaintance with some of the most stirring and exciting events that led to the formation of the present Kingdom of Italy, besides affording considerable scope for philatelic research and discovery.

Why then are these stamps comparatively so unpopular, or rather unfashionable, as compared with a country like Roumania, or with remote and brand-new dependencies in Southern and equatorial Africa? How comes it that the renowned President of this Society, with the finest general and specialist collection in the North of England, can only show an incomplete (and to put it mildly) very meagre range of the obsolete Italians, whilst the majority of our members possess none at all worthy of mention? Of course I do not overlook the fatal defect (in some eyes) of there being no compound perforations, so dear to the heart of the collector of Roumania, or the entire absence of surcharges, which doubtless lend such fascination to the mushroom African issues, but even allowing for these serious blemishes, I still fail to find any satisfactory explanation or answer to my questions.

The period when postage stamps first made their appearance in the Peninsular Italy, to quote the apt and well-known saying of the Austrian minister, Prince Metternich, was literally a "geographical expression." The large and fertile provinces of Lombardy and Venetia formed part of the Austrian Empire; the dominions of Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia, being limited to the island of that name and the provinces of Piedmont, Nice and Savoy. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Modena and Reggio, and Parma and Piacenza were independent states, ruled over by Austrian Archdukes or their near descendants. The temporal power of the Roman Pontiffs extended over a wide tract of country, comprising the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna and Forli in addition to Rome and the Marches. The Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, commonly called the Two Sicilies, founded by the son of Philip V. of Spain, was still misruled by a Bourbon, the list being completed by the miniature Republic of San Marino, which alone at the present day retains a tolerated independence.

It will thus be seen that the country was split up into no less than eight separate governments each of which issued distinctive series of postage labels, a dual issue appearing in 1850 for the two Sicilies. The pioneer in the matter of postal reforms was Austria, whose first issue appeared in 1850, the year following the disas-

trous invasion of Lombardy by Carlo Alberto, who was hopelessly outnumbered and defeated by the Austrian Marshal Radetzky at Novara, where he abdicated on the eve after the battle in favour of his son Victor Emanuel, Duke of Savoy. Although of identically the same design, with exception of the value being in centesimi instead of kreuzer, as the concurrent issue of Austria, under which heading they are usually classified, it appears to me that these Lombardo-Venetian stamps ought really to be included in the group of Italian States, as having been used in territory, that in every respect, except that of government, was purely Italian. Here then at the very outset we have an exceptionally attractive series of stamps, with their handsome and old-world coat of arms, well within the reach of the collector of small means, and presenting infinite possibilities of study in the way of paper, varieties of type, etc., though, alas! devoid of compound perforations. At the Turin exhibition one of the features of the display was a block of these stamps printed on both sides, one of those on the reverse side being a tête-bêche, a variety hitherto quite unknown. Surely this in itself should constitute a powerful incentive to their collection, with the possibility of picking up such a treasure, which would probably command a fabulous price from some of the philatelic lunatics that are permitted by an indulgent social system to remain at large.

In 1851 appeared the first stamps of Sardinia, bearing the portrait of Victor Emanuel, lithographed on yellowish-white wove paper, which, comparatively speaking, have always been rare, owing partly to the short period they were in use, but principally no doubt to the fact that the prepayment of correspondence was not compulsory in the Sardinian Kingdom, and hence the bulk of the letters were posted unpaid and paid for on delivery. Italian friends tell me that they have examined enormous quantities of letters dating from 1851 to 1854, without ever finding a single stamp on the envelopes or covers. The preceding remarks, therefore, apply more or less to each of the first three issues of that country.

The year 1851 also witnessed the appearance of the famous lion series of Tuscany, which have long been considered the stamps "par excellence" of the Italian States. The excellence of the design, and the vast range of beautiful colours to be found in these stamps are worthy of the best traditions of Tuscan art, and should alone suffice to ensure their popularity, even though the acquisition of such rarities as the 2 soldi and the 60 crazie be difficult of attainment for the medium collector.

It was owing to the initiative of Austria, and the conclusion of a postal convention between Lombardy-Venetia and Modena and Parma, that the two latter states issued postage stamps in the year 1852, both series being typographed on coloured wove paper, with the exception respectively of the 1 lira and 10 centesimi, which are on white paper. Although as yet practically

a terra incognita, in point of philatelic interest and extreme difficulty of collection, the stamps of Modena far transcend those of all the other Italian States, owing to the great number of typographic errors and varieties, many of which are almost impossible of attainment, and can only be acquired after years of diligent and patient research. To the collector of mettle, therefore, eager to surmount difficulties that are not to be removed by the ordinary bankers cheque, however large, here is a grand opportunity for the display of any superabundant zeal and energy.

Next in geographical order come the stamps of the Roman or Papal States, which appeared in 1852, typographed on white and coloured wove papers. With the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. and the 7 bajocchi, which were printed tête-bêche, these Papal issues present few features of special interest, as far as is known, though I believe as yet no serious study has been made of these stamps. On the other hand the collector of philatelic curiosities can gratify his taste to the full in the acquisition of fractions of stamps, issued at various times by the Papal post-offices. It is evident that the supplies of labels on several occasions ran short at the provincial offices, the postmasters being driven to the expedient of cutting the stamps of the higher values into halves, thirds, or quarters, as required, the result being some very curious fractional combinations.

It was significant of the apathy and aversion to all manner of reforms of the Bourbon regime that postage stamps for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies were only issued in 1858, viz: seven years after the system had been adopted by the States of Sardinia and Tuscany. The first Neapolitan issue, which served both for the mainland and the island of Sicily, was the well-known Trinacria series, so called from the three-legged device on the right of the design, that so curiously resembles the Manx coat-of-arms. In the following year, 1859, a separate series was issued for Sicily, bearing a finely executed portrait of King "Bomba" engraved in *taille douce*. I have already alluded on a previous occasion to the repugnance of that monarch to having his features defaced in effigy, and to the preparation of a special postal obliteration, designed with the object of leaving his portrait intact.

During these years events had been gradually ripening for the final effort that culminated in the liberation of the greater part of Italian territory from the yoke of the foreigner. After the defeat of Novara, Victor Emanuel, who clearly foresaw the impending struggle, immediately set to work to re-organise his kingdom, devoting all his energy to the augmentation and better equipment of the Piedmontese army. His efforts were ably seconded by his celebrated minister Count Cavour, who at an interview in the summer of 1858 with Napoleon III., at the watering place of Plombières, formed the secret alliance, that was shortly to result in the redemption of Italy. The year 1859 opened with

a general feeling throughout the country that hostilities could not long be delayed, and the words of Victor Emanuel on opening the sub-alpine Parliament—"whilst respecting treaties, I am not insensible to the cry of anguish that is raised to me from so many parts of Italy"—created a profound sensation. The gauntlet being thus thrown down, Austria demanded the disarmament of Piedmont, the answer of Victor Emanuel being a patriotic refusal. At these signs of approaching war the youth of Italy flocked from all parts into Piedmont, thousands enrolling themselves under the banner of Garibaldi, who formed the corps of the "*Cacciatori delle Alpi*" (chasseurs des Alpes), and 50 millions were voted by Parliament for the expenses of the army. Austria immediately increased the garrisons of her fortresses and as soon as her army was on a war footing, Marshal Giulya crossed the Ticino at the head of 150,000 men and invaded Piedmont, his progress being considerably impeded by the inhabitants, who broke the dykes of numerous canals, flooding the country far and wide. Meantime four French corps were hastening to the assistance of the Piedmontese, who at first remained on the defensive. The first hostilities occurred on the 20th May at Montebello, resulting in the complete defeat of the Austrians. A further success was gained by Victor Emanuel 10 days later at Palestro. On the 3rd June the allied armies crossed the Ticino into Lombardy, and the following day fought the sanguinary battle of Magenta where Marshal Macmahon and Napoleon inflicted a crushing defeat on the Austrians, who lost over 20,000 men. The next day Milan was free, and on the 7th June, 1859 Napoleon and Victor Emanuel made their triumphal entry into the city amidst a scene of frantic enthusiasm. Needless to say that the last had now been seen in Lombardy of the Austrian stamps, which were promptly replaced by the embossed issue of Victor Emanuel. A last effort was made at Melegnano by the Austrians, who were again defeated with heavy loss, and thereupon hastened to evacuate Lombardy. As a consequence of these victories, Parma, Piacenza and Bologna promptly proclaimed the dictatorship of Victor Emanuel, their example being speedily followed by the Papal Provinces and Modena. The reigning princes or archdukes at once took refuge in flight and Provisional Governments were appointed pending the adoption of a definite solution of affairs. Hence resulted the issue of the short-lived and rare provisional stamps of Modena, Parma and the Romagne, which appeared in the Autumn of 1859 and remained in use until the following March. During the interval that elapsed between the withdrawal of the old Ducal issues and the preparation of the new provisional series, the embossed stamps of Sardinia were used temporarily in Parma and at Massa-Carrara in Modena, such stamps of course being only distinguishable by the names and dates of the post-marks. In the month of

March, 1860 the Emilian Provinces and Tuscany finally proclaimed by a general plebiscite their annexation to the dominions of Victor Emanuel, thus leading the way to the formation of the Kingdom of Italy. A heavy price had, however, to be paid for the assistance of France in the cession to the latter country of the two rich Italian provinces of Nice and Savoy.

About the same time the Sicilian exile, Francesco Crispi, well-known to the present generation as a recent prime minister of King Humbert and one of the founders of the triple alliance, had returned to Palermo with the object of inciting the population to insurrection. In continual communication with Garibaldi, he urged the latter to attempt the invasion of Sicily. It was on the 5th May, 1860, that Garibaldi, after having miraculously eluded the numerous Neapolitan cruisers, landed at Marsala with his famous thousand volunteers. His rapid conquest of the island, passage of the straits and march on Naples are events too well known to require recapitulation. At his approach to the capital, the King Francesco II., retreated without a struggle to the fortress of Gaëta, and on the 7th September, Garibaldi entered Naples in triumph. A provisional government was forthwith established, one of whose first acts was the removal and defacement of all the insignia and arms of the detested Bourbons. By a special decree Garibaldi himself ordered the matrix or die used for printing the old $\frac{1}{2}$ grano stamps to be altered and adapted to the new order of things. In the first instance the colour was simply changed from rose to blue, and a T printed over the G, altering the value from $\frac{1}{2}$ grano to $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, this being the rare so-called "Trinacria." The arms in the centre of the design were then apparently hastily erased and replaced by the Savoy cross. As the erasure was imperfectly executed, faint traces of the original arms are always more or less visible in the cross, and render it easy to detect genuine specimens. Both these stamps in addition to the merit of great rarity, possess, therefore, very considerable historic interest.

The unification of Italy was now complete, with exception of the province of Venetia and the city of Rome. By the terms of the treaty of Villafranca, arranged the 12th July, 1859 (the month following the battle of Magenta) between Napoleon III. and the Emperor of Austria, Venetia, to the intense surprise and indignation of the Italians, was left with Austria. Italy's opportunity however came on the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, one of the results of the Austrian defeat at Sadowa being the cession of Venetia to Victor Emanuel.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 put the finishing touches to the labours of Victor Emanuel Garibaldi and Cavour. The French garrison which had hitherto maintained the temporal independence of the Pope was recalled, and on the 20th September, 1870, the Italian troops entered Rome through the breach made in the walls of the "Porta Pia." The dream of every

patriotic Italian of "Italy one and indivisible" was at last an accomplished fact, and the stamps of the old Italian States were now entirely things of the past!

I ought perhaps not to conclude without a brief reference to the Republic of San Marino. For many years the infinitesimal correspondence of this diminutive state was franked with the current Italian stamps, which may be distinguished by the postmark San Marino, and it was only in the year 1877 that the Republic commenced to use a separate series. These stamps and the later issues which were designed more with a view to raising revenue by sales to collectors than for actual use, are of no philatelic interest.

HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIRES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVEZ.

(Continued from page 67).

OFFICIAL CARDS.

In a treatise on the Belgian postal entires, a history of the official cards issued by this administration naturally finds its place; moreover, their position in collections of entires is clearly marked, for being used for certain communications between officials and the public, the various developments and changes which they have undergone are not without interest to philately.

By a royal order of May 24th, 1873, reproduced below, the departments of the government enjoying postal franking privileges were authorized to issue official correspondence cards.

"Postal franking. Leopold II., King of the Belgians,

"To all present and to come—Greeting.

"Considering Art. 7 of the royal order of October 30th, 1854, regulating the form under which administrative correspondence, circulating without paying postage, is to be presented;

"Considering Art. 15 of the same order which prescribes their presentation in general at the post offices in order to enjoy immunity from payments of postage;

"(On the proposition of our Minister of Public Works,

"We have ordered and do order:

"Art. 1. Ordinary administrative correspondence circulating under wrappers may be sent in the form of postal cards on condition that these cards be of the size and thickness of the ordinary postal cards and that one of the sides be reserved exclusively for the address and the counter-signature.

"Art. 2. Administrative correspondence cards may be deposited in letter boxes.

Art. 3. The provisions of the above mentioned order of October 30th, 1854, which are not contrary to the present one, and which are materially applicable to administrative correspondence cards, are extended to them.

"Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present order.

"Given at Brussels this 24th day of March, 1876.

"LEOPOLD.

"By the King,

"The Minister of Public Works,
"A. Beernaert."

In consequence of this order, the Minister of Public Works, with a view to simplifying certain relations, by an order dated February 16th, 1877, created for the use of the Postal and Telegraph Departments an official single correspondence card (Series A, No. 4) and an official double postal card (Series A, No. 4bis) and had all the offices supplied with them.

These cards, intended exclusively for administrative correspondence from the postal and telegraph departments, were to be used only for brief communications which were not at all of a confidential nature and the open circulation of which would not be attended with any inconvenience. It was forbidden to attach anything to them and, to avoid abuses in the use of them, it was recommended that they should not be substituted for the notes which the offices exchanged among themselves. Finally, their use outside the administrative relations was strictly prohibited; these relations might be extended to the public when the franking regulations authorized this.

The first official correspondence cards measured 90 x 130 mm.

They were printed at the stamp factory at Malines, in sheets comprising 30 single cards or 15 double cards (reply); the impression was in black on white paper.

In addition to the arms of the kingdom, the address and the counter-signature, the obverse of the card might bear in its upper right corner a reference number under which the correspondence is entered in the indicator or memorandum. Also, in places reserved for the purpose, impressions of the departure and arrival date stamps were to be applied. As in the ordinary correspondence cards the reverse was reserved exclusively for the communication. In the diagonal inscription along the right border of the reply card, we find, in addition to the No. 4bis (without which the card is not available), the number of the order which authorized the printing of it, as well as the year of issue. By means of these points and the statistical information which has been collected year by year it has been possible to determine approximately the number of printings or issues of official postal cards.

From 1877 to 1897, that is to say, during a period of twenty years, there were ten different issues made by the Postal and Telegraph Administration. The alterations made in each of these printings are for the most part unimportant. Three only, those made in the printings of 1884, 1885, and 1889, deserve special mention, for in a certain way they mark the dates of important decisions arrived at by these departments.

Issue of 1884.

This issue differs from the first in that the words "Carte postale" are substituted for "Carte correspondance." The two circles intended for the date stamps are enlarged by one mm.; furthermore, on the right border, after the series number, the words "Poste et Telegraphes" have new type could be employed by both these departments in their official communications.

been added in parenthesis, to show that the

Issue of 1885.

The size of this type has been enlarged, having been increased from 128 x 88 mm. to 137 x 95 mm. For the thick letters of the heading "Carte postale de service" thinner and smaller letters have been substituted. It will be observed moreover, that in consequence of the change made in the title of the ministerial department the inscription to the left of the heading has also been changed to read "Ministere des Chemins de fer, Postes et Telegraphes," instead of "Ministere des Travaux Publics," which appeared on the card of the preceding issue.

Issue of 1889.

The Postal and Telegraph Administrations having formed into two distinct services, the cards were used only by the former. Consequently, the inscription "Postes et Telegraphes," printed on the right hand border, was suppressed and the remaining inscriptions were transferred to the left. Moreover, for the inscription "Administration des Postes et Telegraphes" in the heading, that of "Administration des Postes" was substituted, and under it there was placed a bracket, instead of a straight line. It was also on the creation of the issue of 1889 that the white satin-finished paper, watermarked with the large Belgian coat of arms, was definitely adopted for the printing of the official postal cards; therefore, on each card if this and the following issues some fragment of this watermark will be found.

The official postal cards of the Belgian service having sometimes been sent to persons outside of the administration by officials of the postal and telegraph services, with communications of but little importance, it is easy to understand that collectors have got hold of them and have given them a place in their albums. We will say, however, that these entire, especially those of the first issues, are pretty rare at the present time. As most catalogues do not mention them, we give in the following table the prices at which they can be purchased in Belgium at most large stamp dealers:

Date of issue	Unused cards.	Cancelled cards.
1877	Fr. 2.00	Fr. 3.50
1884	1.50	2.25
1885	1.00	1.50
1887	0.75	1.00
1889	1.50	2.25
1891	0.50	0.75
1893	0.25	0.40
18 4	0.40	0.60
1895	0.25	0.50
1897	0.25	0.50

Following the example of the postal administration, the railway administration, on September 1st, 1877, adopted for the use of its various services a special correspondence card.

This card, also printed in black on white paper with the coat of arms watermark, bears in the upper right corner of the obverse the printed stamp of the administration. Its use is limited to communications concerning the railway service which do not go by mail. However, the circulation of this card by mail is authorised within the limits of the rules fixed by the tables of franking privileges, on condition that they be regularly countersigned and that the official sending the communication have the right to correspond with the addressee without payment of postage.

Two years later, all the other public departments adopted the single and double postal cards for their communications; they also were printed in black on white paper without watermark, except those of the Savings Bank, for which yellow paper was used.

On July 24th, 1893, a short time after the creation of the Sunday postage stamps, the Minister of Posts came to a decision by which correspondence cards sent free, with or without counter-signature, should not be delivered on Sundays and legal holidays, unless they were prepaid with the special delivery rate. They might, however, be called for at the post offices by the addressees, during the hours in which the offices are open to the public.

To this rule, in order to satisfy the requirements of certain services, a few exceptions were allowed, but they were not extended to the postal cards sent to private individuals by the administrations. For these it was necessary to have recourse to prepayment of the fixed rate of 25 centimes for special delivery. In most cases public officials made use of the 25 centimes blue of the current issue, after having torn off the Sunday slip. Sometimes, however, cards were seen with the green telegraph stamp of 25 centimes, the use of which had just been authorized for special delivery shipments deposited in the letter boxes.

The circulation of official special delivery cards is of little importance. The table below gives the approximate number since the ministerial order just mentioned was put in force.

Number of Official Special Delivery Postal Cards distributed.

Year.	Ordinary Postal Cards.		Postal Cards with reply paid.	
	Prepaid with 25c. Postage stamp	Prepaid with Telegraph Stamp	Prepaid with 25c. Postage stamp	Prepaid with Telegraph stamp
1893	846	75	240	36
1894	1750	112	370	70
1895	1975	84	415	95
1896	2010	142	518	86
1897	2812	169	593	105
Totals	9393	582	2046	392

From the *American Journal of Philately*.



MAY, 1899. REPORT.

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Hon. Solicitors—

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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.

NOTICES.

The Seventh Meeting of the Season took place at Essex Hall, on April 19. Present, Dr. E. F. Marx in the chair, and Messrs. H. Thompson, J. E. Joselin, L. W. Fulcher, and one visitor, Mr. W. Schwartacher. Mr. H. Thompson gave a display of Fiscals, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Members are referred to Notice given in last monthly report, and are again reminded that the Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers will take place on Wednesday evening, May 17th, at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, at 8 p.m. After the formal business Mr. Joselin will give a display of his collection, and any other Members who can do so are invited to bring their collections for comparison. A GOOD ATTENDANCE IS REQUESTED.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
May 5th, 1899.



SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The usual meeting of this society was held on March 1st in Bird's Restaurant, and was devoted to an exhibition by the members of the stamps of Spain.

Mr. Peace (the President) showed a fine collection, whilst Mr. Hunt's collection was practically complete, and was specially noticeable for the rare stamps it contained of the earlier issues. Mr. Chapman, who also read a paper on the varieties and errors of Spanish stamps, showed a very complete collection, including a number of Patriotic War stamps, which were voluntarily bought during the late war by the patriotic Spaniards to increase the War fund. After spending a very pleasant evening the meeting adjourned. Mr. Sneath promising at the following meeting to read a paper on "Forgeries."

The usual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening in their Rooms at Bird's Restaurant, the President (Mr. J. F. Peace) occupied the chair.

There was a good muster of members to hear the Hon. Exchange Secretary (Mr. R. Sneath) read a paper on "Forgeries of Postage Stamps."

In the course of his paper, Mr. Sneath explained the difference between some of the genuine and forged stamps, showing for comparison specimens of each kind. He said the forger always made some deviation from the original, whilst in many cases the kind of paper used in the manufacture of the stamps, and the cancelling post mark, were certain and sure guides for the detection of the forgery. Nearly all old collections contain a great many forgeries, but now that the forging of stamps is liable to such heavy penalties, and further due no doubt that the study of philately or stamp collecting has made great progress of late years, it is difficult to impose upon well informed collectors. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sneath for his paper.

It was decided to devote the next meeting to an exchange of stamps.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A general meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel on Tuesday, April 11th, at 7 p.m. Present: Messrs. H. R. Oldfield, W. A. Bois, E. Airlie Dry, L. E. Bradbury, G. Gaffe, E. Bounds, C. Forbes, J. W. Jones, M. Z. Kuttner, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, F. A. Wickhart, E. J. Nankivell (visitor) and H. A. Slade.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, the following were proposed and duly elected members of the society:—Mrs. Edgar Watkin, S. J. Anderson, Hubert Warren. It was determined that the close of a successful season be celebrated by a dinner at headquarters on May 2nd.

At the conclusion of business Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield gave a display of his magnificent collection of Swiss stamps accompanied by lucid and interesting explanations of the various issues. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Oldfield for his entertainment brought an enjoyable evening to a close at 9.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Ingleside, St. Albans.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The eighth session of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, which will shortly close as far as active winter work is concerned, has been a most successful one. Nineteen new members have joined since October, 1898, and fourteen ordinary meetings have been held, at which papers have been read in conjunction with alternative evenings for discussion and exchange. The following have contributed to the readings: Major G. W. Stockdale (president), twice on the issues of France, Rev. E. A. Donaldson, and Mr. H. W. Mayne on the "Collecting of Entires," Rev. E. T. Fyffe, R.N., on "Auction Prices and Catalogue Values," and Mr. W. A. Walker on "Breakers Ahead," on the 14th of January, 1899, an exhibition of stamps was held, which proved a most gratifying success, and the Exchange Branch of the Society shows a very marked development, its monthly packets averaging over £100 in value. A silver medal has also been contributed to the forthcoming Manchester Philatelic Exhibition. The present session will end shortly with a lecture on philately, to be contributed by the Rev. E. Bell, of Saltash.

W. A. WALKER, Esq.,
Hon. Sec., and Treasurer.

Dr. C. E. RUSSEL RENDLE,
Hon. Sec. Exchange Branch.

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. T. W. Peck, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughan, Mr. W. F. Wadams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., official address: 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

March 2nd. The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. S. G. Vlastos, C. P. W. Andreae, and G. Avyerinos.

Mr. Pimm gave a very interesting paper on the stamps of New Zealand illustrated by his own fine collection of that country, and also by those of Messrs. W. T. Wilson and T. W. Peck, the former showing all varieties in ranges of shades, used and unused, and the latter fine blocks of imperfs in mint condition, and other rarities in exceptionally fine condition.

The paper was interspersed and followed by remarks and discussion as to the various shades in use at certain dates, and a good number of copies with dated postmarks and stamps on original, including some of the rare watermarks roulettes, etc., materially helped the discussion.

April 20th. The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. W. Nathan, J. Venn, W. Morgan, C. E. Price and A. N. Hayne.

Mr. R. Hollick then showed his collections of New South Wales and Tasmania, carefully explaining to any who required it, the numerous varieties and retouches of the plates in the early issues of the former colony. Many very fine copies and shades of these early issues were shown and this was the cause of a subsequent

discussion on catalogue values and discounts, from which it appeared that most of the members would only be glad to get satisfactory copies at full catalogue rates or even more, but such copies are a steadily decreasing quantity and for them there is always a good demand, which is gauged to a very small extent by quotations of auctions or catalogues.

Kindly send sheets this month by 27th inst., or they are likely to be omitted from packets.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY. The usual meeting of this society was held last evening at Bird's Restaurant, the President (Mr. J. F. Peace) occupied the chair.

The evening was devoted to the sale and exchange of stamps. A number of stamps changed hands including several of the rare type written stamps of Uganda, Canada 6d. purple, imperforate, U.S. 5 dollars, etc. Very good prices were realised and showed that the hobby is still in a flourishing condition.

The meeting was then adjourned until the 19th April when Mr. Sutton promised to read a paper on "Some pleasures of Stamp Collecting."

A meeting of this Society was held on April 19, at Bird's Restaurant, the vice-President (Mr. J. S. Beckitt) occupied the chair.

Mr. Sutton read an interesting paper on "Some of the pleasures of stamp collecting." In the course of his essay he showed that the study of colours and designs of the stamps caused the collector to appreciate art, whilst the study of the stamps themselves improved the collector's knowledge of history, geography, zoology and other kindred sciences.

The meeting was afterwards adjourned until the 3rd May, when the members will hold an Exhibit of the stamps of France and her Colonies.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckton. The fourteenth meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday April 7th. The President took the chair, and there were 9 other members present.

Mr. David Benjamin was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The Librarian announced the receipt of the London Philatelist, P.J.G.B., Record, Monthly Journal, Stamp Collectors' Journal, American Journal of Philately, Revue Philatelique Française, and Messrs. Nunn, Graves and Co's Directory of Stamp Dealers of Great Britain. Mr. Beckton gave his latest researches regarding the second issue of Moldavia, illustrated by photographs. He pointed out the differences in the various printings, some of which were considered as originals, but which in his opinion were only reprints done by someone having access to the dies. A full resumé will be published later.

Eleven members were present at the fifteenth meeting on April 24th, when the President again took the chair.

The nomination papers for officers for next season was laid on the table.

The annual meeting was fixed for Monday, May 15th. Mr. Gillett read a paper on "Philately as an Education." He claimed that it demands and encourages accurate observation, neatness, order, and carefulness and perseverance besides inspiring a desire for finality and increased knowledge. It cultivates artistic perception, and teaches the history, monetary systems and forms of government of various countries, besides giving information as to their geography. In conclusion, Mr. Gillett illustrated how the political and social history of countries and the natures of their inhabitants may be traced by a study of the designs of the postal issues.

G. FRED. H. GIBSON, Hon. Sec.
Kersal, Manchester.

New Leaves to Cut.

The UNIVERSAL STANDARD CATALOGUE*—Whitfield King and Co. 317 pp. Price 1s. 3d. net.

This the latest of English catalogues comes in a very handy form and at a price well within the limit of every beginner and for such it is specially written. We agree with the writer of it when he says that.—

The literature bearing upon Philately embraces all aspects of the hobby, from the scientific to the elementary. Among these works none occupy a more important position than the modern catalogue, illustrated and priced; for in the preparatory or the advanced schools of stamp collecting the acquisition of a catalogue is a *sine qua non*. These catalogues have in the progress of Philatelic research developed into catalogues prepared by advanced collectors for advanced collectors, with a deplorable result—their contents are of such a complex nature that the young or junior collector is discouraged and eventually relinquishes the pastime in despair of ever being able to form a presentable collection where so large a number of minor varieties have to be considered. This is very serious, and it is with the hope of counteracting the "decline in stamp collecting" on the part of the beginner, that the Universal Standard Stamp Catalogue is published.

Given are the following: Imperforate, perforated, rouletted, watermarks (Star, Crown and CC and CA in British Colonies, the most important ones only in other countries). Excluded are all varieties of type, perforation, surcharges and of papers. Especially the latter is, we consider hardly justifiable, if a stamp be printed on white and in a few years afterwards on coloured paper we hold it to be not a minor variety, but a distinct new issue, and if such issue be omitted, then the catalogue compiler goes too far by leaving it out. But if only the watermark be altered or the perforation or the

gum, then we agree with the compiler that by omitting them from a beginner's catalogue a useful purpose is served, as they appear to the onlooker to be identically the same stamp.

In some cases more information could have been added without making the catalogue any bulkier and yet helping the beginner in his researches.

All stamps without exception are priced, the rarer stamps as a rule at hope-to-get-them-at prices.

The illustrations, although reduced in size, are clearer than we are used to see them in works of this description, the printing is clear and large, the size handy and the paper good and white, the latter being essential for easy reading. The price is so low that we trust to find the catalogue in the hands of every collector whether advanced or not and we recommend the same to the attention of every one of our readers.

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF EUROPE.—W. A. S. Westoby. Parts VIII. and IX. Price 1s. each.

Parts VIII. and IX. of this admirable work comprising Luxemburg (continuation) to Komagna have just been issued and are worthy successors to those parts that have appeared before.

They are full of useful information for the beginner as well as for the specialist, the author deals with the stamps of every country in his usual meritorious manner that omits nothing that is really important but without mentioning every little trifle which make most handbooks of this description so dull to the general collector.

We are certain the work when completed will mark an event in the history of Philately and will form a guide and friend to young and old collectors alike.

STANLEY GIBBONS' PRICED CATALOGUE, Part II., Stamps of Foreign Countries*

Part II. of this the 12th edition of the Standard English catalogue has at last appeared. Like Part I. it is printed on thinner paper than the 11th edition, and owing to the omission of the Locals it forms a much smaller and handier volume though there are still some 350 pages.

With regard to the omission of the Local stamps we grant that it is very difficult to draw the line as to what should be omitted or retained. At the same time such stamps as those of Shanghai, Danube Steam Navigation Co., and the U.S. Carrier stamps we think are purely local. When it comes to things like Chinese up to 1895, Constantinople (cheir), and several others there is perhaps a little more doubt, still we think they are Locals. Then again, though we are not sure if we are right, we fancy that

* Omitted from our last number on account of pressure of matter.—THE EDITOR.

* Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391, Strand London, price 2/3 post free.

some of the Colombian States stamps cannot frank a letter beyond the State and if it is to be sent abroad Colombian stamps must be used. Afghanistan stamps again we imagine are locals and possibly a good many others. Though some are taken and some are left, the collector has the remedy in his own hands if he thinks the stamps of any country are locals, there is nothing to compel him to collect them. The arrangements though similar to the last edition, have in some instances been altered. In the case of Germany, the small states Baden and Wurtemberg, including an old title resuscitated namely, Thurn and Taxis, come first, then in order N. German Confederation, Alsace and German Empire. Cuba though conquered by the U.S., and having stamps supplied by the U.S. Government still figures under Spain, it is true that there is a significant footnote after Cuba to the effect that "The bodily transposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines under United States is reserved for a future edition." We think the Spanish issued stamps should remain under Spain and only the U.S. issued stamps be put under United States. We are much amused by the note in the preface to the effect that Norway and Sweden are now placed under Sweden and not Norway (as previously) as Sweden is the "predominant partner." Why, therefore, put Norway first under "S"? Are the publishers afraid of perpetrating another "injustice to Oireland"? With regard to new features in the cataloguing we may notice that more attention has been paid to perforations in many instances, especially in the case of Austria, Hungary, and Bosnia, though in the former case the lists are incomplete, and are in our opinion badly separated. In the 1890 issue of Austria perfs. 10, 10½, and 11½ are those most frequently met with, 9 and 9½ are scarcer whilst 12 to 13½ are rarer still, though they appear to come oftener now than previously. We know it is difficult in these cases to be concise and at the same time give a list of all perfs., still we do not know why the 9 and 9½ perfs should be omitted from the Levant, 1890 issue; as they certainly exist. It seems to us that the newly listed perforations are always priced much above their value, for they nearly always have a drop in the next edition.

In Bosnia the 2 types of the 15kr are now catalogued and illustrated. These two types we discovered and chronicled in these columns some long time ago. We are glad to see that these have at last been deemed worthy of notice. Type A, however, is ten times as scarce as type B, why is it the same price? We have just discovered that there are three types of the ½kr. How much longer has the second type of the Hungary journal tax stamps 1kr blue to remain unnoticed? The Belgium parcel post stamps are now included in the catalogue, and illustrated. The most prominent error of the 1893 issue of Belgium, viz., in the 5c. inverted 1 instead of i has been omitted, why? In China, the 3c. olive yellow error of colour has been

forgotten. Ecuador now occupies about 13 columns. There are many copious notes to most of the countries, which will, we feel sure, be found very useful. In Holland the types of the 1867 issue are now illustrated and priced for the first time. We very much regret to see that the two sets of Liberia of the 1885 type are now amalgamated. Stamps of the early issue perf. are very much scarcer than those perf. which are comparatively modern and were practically a re-issue in 1891, with the 8c. blue (No. 53). We are glad to see that Mexico has been considerably abridged from the former edition and reduced to workable dimensions!! Portugal on the other hand has been to our mind inordinately lengthened with papers, and perforations and types galore. In Roumania, issues 1885—89 are now divided into two issues instead of 3 as formerly, a very sensible arrangement and much easier for identification. We miss Russian locals like a turnpike gate. There is now no further need to glue a lot of useless pages together!

As regards prices:—

In many cases, chiefly in the cases of countries that are not very popular, prices have been lowered, but in other cases and these we think are in the majority the prices have been raised, and justly so in our opinion. There is, however, no all round increase of prices, in many cases the dearest stamps of former editions have been reduced in price and the medium class raised. In Germany notable reductions have been made, such as Prussia 1861 2 sgr. Prussian blue unused from 175s to 75s.

We are glad to see that there has not been such a wholesale slaughter of the innocents as was the case in the British Empire Catalogue, many of the reductions in prices, being, in that volume, (especially in the cheaper varieties of used stamps) utterly uncalled for.

We have criticised it rather fully, but we hope not unduly. It is probably because it has interested us more than the former volume did. We have pointed out a few faults—hardly that—but what we have are venial rather of omission than of commission. The catalogue as a whole is a marvellous piece of work at the price. Immense care and attention has evidently been bestowed on its compilation, and it reflects the greatest credit on its compilers, and publishers. It will be a great addition to the philatelic literature of the day, and its publishers are evidently fully determined that it shall still be as it always has been in the past *The Standard English Catalogue*.

New Issues and Varieties.

BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Bechuanaland. The current Cape of Good Hope Registration Envelope has been surcharged over the stamp with a surcharge similar to the current surcharge on the British stamps.

R.E. 4d. black and blue, size G.

British Guiana. We have received copies of two of the picture stamps surcharged "TWO CENTS." in block letters. On each sheet is a variety without the stop, and also one with the word "CENTS." spelt "GENTS."

The *M.J.* notes the envelope with the surcharge in red instead of black.

- 2c. in black on 10c. black and red.
- 2c. in black on 15c. brown and blue.
- E. 2c. in red on 5c. grey-blue on azure.

Canada. It appears that the stamps divided and surcharged mentioned in February were only used in one post office, and were quite unauthorised.

The surcharge '2c.' on the envelopes, etc., appears in two types the 'c' being either a capital (a) or a lower case letter (b), but are both of the same size. The surcharge was hand stamped, and anyone having the 3c. envelopes or letter cards could take them to the office and have them reduced in value. The following varieties have been seen.

- E. 2c. in black on 3c. red (1877), size 137 x 77 mm. (a)
- 2c. in black on 3c. red (1877), size 150 x 85 mm. (a)
- 2c. in black on 3c. red (1898), size 148 x 87 mm. (a)
- 2c. in black on 3c. red (1898), size 148 x 87 mm. (b)
- L.C. 2c. in black on 3c. red on blue (1893) (a)
- 2c. in black on 3c. red on blue (1893) (b)
- 2c. in black on 3c. red on blue (1897) (b)

The 2c. figures in lower corners, comes now in a redder shade of purple.

Gibraltar. *Morocco.* The 40c. and 1p. have been seen with the surcharge in dark blue.

The stamps have now been surcharged in London at the printers, and the shape of the letters differs from that employed in the local surcharge. Envelopes, wrappers and cards are also reported as having the London surcharge.

- 40c. deep blue on orange-brown, local surcharge.
- 1p. " " bistre and blue, "
- 5c. black and green, "
- 10c. " " carmine.
- 20c. " " olive.
- 25c. " " blue.
- 50c. " " violet.
- 1p. " " bistre and blue.

Hong Kong.—According to the *Month Journal* the postage stamps with the surcharge 'S O' or 'S D' were converted by these letters into fiscal stamps. At the same time the postal officials did not consider that the overprint took away the postal power of the stamps so allowed them to be used. The letters 'S O' stood for Stamp Office and 'S D' for Stamp Duty.

We have received copies of the 1\$ on 96c. black without the Chinese surcharge.

- 1\$ in black on 96c. black, no Chinese surch.

India. The 3 pies has according to the *P.J.* of *India*, appeared with the 'On H.M.S.' surcharge.

- Off. 3p. black and carmine

Nabha: The current 1r. has received the surcharge 'SERVICE.'

- Off. 1r. black, green and carmine.

Nepaul. A new value has been issued here for use on letters between the capital and the Maharaja's camp when he is on tour. The design in a central oval consists of a couple of Ghoorka knives with a bow and arrow above, with name on a label at top of stamp and value on a similar label at bottom. The stamps are printed in sheets of 64 (8 rows of 8) with a Jubilee line round, and are imperforate.

It appears that there was a provisional of this value used for two days only before the above was ready.

There has also been a fresh printing of the current stamps with a line round the pane and an inscription on top of the sheet. The 1a. and 4a.

are in sheets of 64 (8 rows of 8) with eleven and one tête bêche stamps respectively, while the 2a. is in sheets of 56 (7 rows of 8) with similar line and inscription, but no tête-bêche varieties.

- 1a. black on brownish native paper, imperf.
- 1a. blue on native paper, pin perf.
- 2a. purple " "
- 4a. green. " "

Poonch. The *M.J.* chronicles and illustrates a stamp which is probably the first issue. It is similar to the design of the latter 2a. stamp but larger, and the value is 6 pies (½a.). It is dated 1933 (1876 A.D.).

- 6p. red on white wove (1876).

Sirmoor. In addition to the four values mentioned in February of the Elephant type, there is also a set with portrait of the new Rajah similar to the old low values.

- 3a. yellow-green, head type.
- 4a. dark green, " "
- 8a. deep blue, " "
- 1r. vermilion, " "

New Zealand. *Great Barrier Island.* Messrs. Whitfield King send us copies of these stamps which are used for prepaying messages sent by pigeons to Auckland. The pigeons are taken to the Island as occasion offers, and when a message has to be sent it is written, stamped, the stamps obliterated and fastened to the pigeon which is then let go and flies off home to Auckland. The message is then put in an envelope, addressed and posted. The 1s. carries the message to any place in New Zealand. Of the first issue only 1,800 were printed, and the second issue has now appeared.

The design has a pigeon with a letter in its bill with name on a ribbon above and 'SPECIAL POST' on a tablet below, on either side is the value inwards, all in a oblong frame.

- 1s. deep blue, perf. 12½
- 1s. greenish blue.

Queensland. When the printers were trying the new rouletting arrangement they set up the rules and inked them, so as to see if they fell properly between the stamps. Where they fell on the stamps the positions were adjusted and fresh trials made until at last all were properly adjusted to rouletted the stamps properly. The sheets that were used for trial with the rouletted in black were issued for use.

The rouletting does not seem to have been a success, so a number of the sheets were perforated as well.

- 1d. red, zig-zag roul. in black.
- 1d. " " " " and perf.
- 1d. " " " " (plain) and perf.

Sierra Leone. A 1d Envelope has been issued.

- E. 1d. carmine on white laid, size 120 x 95 and 140 x 78 mm.

Strait Settlements. The 5c. blue and the 8c. blue have been surcharged '4'—'cents' like the 5c. brown, and the 5c. printed in carmine has been surcharged 'FOUR CENTS' in block capitals. The 3c. is reported to have been issued in brown instead of carmine, and the *Announce Timbrologique* says the 1c. green has been surcharged '3 cents'

- 3c. in black on 1c. green
- 3c. brown.
- 4c. in black on 5c. blue.
- 4c. " " 8c. blue
- 4c. " " 5c. carmine.

Negri Sembilan. The 8c. has been surcharged 'Four cents.'

- 4c. in black on 8c. lilac and blue.

Tasmania. It is reported that this country intends to have a picture issue of Adhesive, cards, etc., similar to New Zealand.

Western Australia. The 1d. and 2d. in the new colour have been printed on the new paper.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. Stationery for the Pneumatic Post has been issued for Prague similar to that in use in Vienna.

P.E. 15k. lilac on pale rose.

P.P.C. 10k. blue on blue.
10 + 10k.

P.L.C. 15k. lilac on pale rose.

Belgium. A charitable society 'Société des Enfants Martyrs' has prepared a letter sheet similar to that issued by a Russian charity and mentioned in our chronicle several times. The sheet is stamped with a 10c. in brown-orange and is sold for 5c.

Brazil. The 50r. dull orange Journal stamp we are informed by Mr. Bruck has been surcharged with a handstamp. The surcharge is similar to that used to surcharge the stamp last year, but the colour of the ink is paler. The *T.P.* notes a similar re-issue of the 500 on 300r.

The *T.P.* chronicles the 200 on 100r. in blue.
100 in pale violet on 50r. dull orange.
500 in black on 300r. rose.
200 in blue on 100r. magenta.

China. *Wei-Hai-Wei.* There is another value of this local namely

5c. black on red

Ching Kiang. We have seen copies of the second issue (with clouds) surcharged 'POSTAGE' — 'DUE' similar to the first issue.

P.D. 2c. black and brown, 2nd issue.

Colombia. Two more values of the design of the lately issued 1c. have appeared, and the 50c. has been redrawn, showing slight minor differences.

5c. orange on buff, perf. 1 3/4.

10c. brown on pink

50c. violet on mauve, redrawn.

Santander. A stamp of a new design has appeared here. Arms in centre surrounded by inscription 'CORREOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO' — 'SANTANDER' with figure of value in oval below. 'COLOMBIA' at top of stamp, and 'CENTAVOS' at bottom.

5c. black on rose, perf. 10.

Egypt. Mr Aphonides informs us that the 5 mil. cards have been surcharged '4, MILLIEMES 4' and an Arabic inscription below diagonally across the stamp.

P.C. 4m. in black on 5m. carmine on buff.

4 + 4m. " 5 + 5m. "

France. *Tunis.* The post card is reported with the stamp in the new shade of green.

P.C. 5c. emerald.

Guatemala. A fresh surcharge has appeared. The tall narrow rectangular 1c. fiscal has been surcharged '1898' — 'Correos' — 'Nacionales' in small letters.

1c. black surcharge on rose-lilac

Champerico. A provisional has been issued in this town, a port in the north. It is hand-stamped on white paper, and consists of three lines of rather large type 'Champerico' — 'Provisional' — 'Vale 10 (20) cent' all in a single line frame.

10c. violet on white.

20c. "

Haiti. Continental papers, chronicle, some types which are probably essays. There are two designs, one with a head, and the other with arms in centre. The stamps are printed in two colours, and are surcharged with thick figures of value in lower centre.

Hawaii. The current stamps have appeared in new colours, there being no less than three shades of 2c.

1c. green.
2c. rose-red, pink, salmon.
5c. blue,
10c. brown.

Mexico. Two fresh cards are described with a fresh ornament between the lines in the heading.

P.C. 1c. green inscriptions blue, SERVICIO URBANO.
2c. red, " brown, SERVICIO INTERIOR.

Nicaragua. The 1899 set has appeared in the same design as the 1894, but with date altered to (899).

1c. grey-green. 15c. chocolate.
2c. bistre. 20c. dark green.
4c. lake. 50c. carmine.
5c. dark blue. 1p. red-orange.
10c. brown-yellow. 2p. violet.

Off. Same values surcharged.

P.C. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c. carmine.

Paraguay. The 15c. has been surcharged '10' — 'centavos' in two lines.

10c. in black on 15c. orange.

Persia. The *M.J.* informs us that some of the values of the issue of last year have been overprinted by an undecipherable device in violet, which is intended to distinguish the stamps supplied by the present administration.

2c. brown, violet surch.

16c. green, "

1k. blue, "

2k. yellow. "

Peru. The 2c. has been changed in colour.

5c. red.

Portugal. The 5r. is reported to exist with the design in rose instead of orange, and is said to be an error

Lowenco-Marques. Some provisionals have been formed from the large fiscal stamps which have been surcharged 'CORREIO' — 'de' — 'LOURENCO MARQUES' — ' — ' — '5 (25) (50) reis.' Each stamp is surcharged twice with a line between the stamps. The stamps were then cut in half.

5r. in black on 10r. green.

25r. " 10r. "

50r. " 30r. "

50r. " 300r. "

Mozambique Company. The 75c. has been surcharged '25' — 'PROVISORIO' and a bar over the figures of value.

25r. in black on 75r. rose and black.

St. Thomas and Prince. The 2 1/2c. of 1893 has been surcharged 'PROVISORIO' to make it available for use.

2 1/2r. brown, surch in blue.

Russia. *China.* A set of the current stamps will shortly be issued surcharged with the word 'CHINA.' in Russian.

Salvador. The 1899 series is out. The design shows a standing female figure in centre, and the stamps are dated. According to the *M.J.* the stamps at present received are on obsolete envelopes and are over printed with a wheel in violet. The values are

1c. brown, perf. 12, on E. 1c. carmine, 1897.

2c. green, " on E. 2c. red, 1897.

3c. blue, "

5c. orange, " on E. 2c. green, 1897.

12c. dark green, " on E. 15c. black, 1897.

13c. carmine, " on E. 15c. " "

Samoa. The 1d. has been overprinted 'Surcharge' — '2 1/2d.' The 5d. is said to have been redrawn with minor differences of type.

2 1/2d. in red on 1d. green.

5d. deep red, redrawn.

Siam. The 12a. has been surcharged 'I Att.', and the usual Siamese equivalent.

Spain. *Philippines.* It is reported that the 1898 issue has been surcharged diagonally '1898' — 'RE-

SELLADO—'1899,' and the letters 'C' in top left, 'T' in bottom right corner. We do not know by what authority these are surcharged or by whom used.

Fernando P'o. The 20c. blue has been surcharged '5 cent' in red, and a complete set similar to the 1898-99 Cuba, but dated '1899,' have been supplied.

5c. in red on 20c. blue.

1m. chestnut.

2m. "

3m. "

4m. "

5m. "

1c. purple.

2c. blue-green.

3c. brown.

4c. orange.

5c. rose.

P.C. 5m. carmine on buff.

5 + 5m. "

1c. green "

1 + 1c. "

2c. purple "

2 + 2c. "

3c. orange-brown on buff.

3 + 3c.

6c. blue.

8c. grey-brown.

10c. vermilion.

15c. olive.

20c. "

40c. lilac.

60c. black.

80c. chocolate.

1p. yellow-green.

2p. indigo.

United States. *Lockport, N.Y.* A Postmaster's Stamp is reported by the *A.J.P.* to have been discovered. It consists of the name in a double lined oval, with the word 'PAID' also stamped, and with the value '5' written in with pen and black ink.

5c. red and black on buff.

The same paper also announces the discovery of a new variety of Cummings City Express Post 2c. black on vermilion surfaced paper

Confederate States. *Franklin, N.C.* A new Provisional has also been discovered here. 'PAID' '5' with an ornament between in a double-lined circle inscribed 'L.F.SILER, P.M.' at top, and 'FRANKLIN, N.C.' below.

5c. blue.

Cuba. The Post Cards have been issued, surcharged with name and '1 (2) c.—' de Peso'

P.C. 1c. black on black.

2c. " blue.

Porto Rico. The current U.S. stamps have been surcharged with name diagonally for use here.

1c. black and yellow-green

2c. " red.

5c. " blue.

10c. " yellow-brown

The recently issued Envelope dies do not seem to have given satisfaction. There are two dies of the 2c., and it is probable that new dies will be made before long.

Uruguay. The 5m. has changed colour and is now

5m. violet

Venezuela. Mr. Harwood informs us that this country is in the midst of a Revolution, but has found time to have a new issue of stamps which will be put in use as the old values are exhausted. So far he sends the following, including the 25c. for Registered letters which is larger than the other values.

5c. green.

10c. vermilion.

25c. blue.

Reg. 25c. brown.

MINOR VARIETIES.

British South Africa. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 4d. Cape stamp surcharged in 1897 without the third line of surcharge.

Canada. The current 1 + 1c. Card has been seen with the reply on the back of the first half, and no impression on the second half.

New South Wales. The surcharge 'NINEPENCE' on the 10d. brown now measures 13 instead of 14½m.m.

Victoria. The *M.J.* records a copy of the 1s. blue on blue with the words 'STAMP' 'DUTY' surcharged in blue instead of black.

Virgin Isles. The first stamp of the last row of the sheet of the newly issued ½d. has a broken 'E' in 'PENNY' looking like an 'F,' and another stamp on the sheet has a broken 'F' in 'HALF' looking like a reversed 'L.'

Brazil. The *M.J.* notes the following varieties of perforation of the Adhesives and Postage Due Stamps

20r. blue and orange, perf. 5½.

200r. black and orange, imperf. x 13½.

200r. " " perf. 7.

200r. " " " 5½.

300r. " green, " 6½.

P.D. 100r. brick, perf. 11.

China. We have seen the 10 cents. (small figures) on 12 cand. orange, in an imperforate condition.

Guatemala. The following are known with the surcharges inverted.

6c. in black on 10c. red, (postage)

6c. " 20c. orange, (fiscal)

2c. " 1c. lilac-rose, (fiscal)

1895—1—CENTAVO in red on 5c. purple.

Honduras. The *A.J.P.* notes a horizontal pair of the 1894, 40c. imperforate between.

Persia. A copy of the 10c. black, buff and orange, with the surcharge 'OFFICIEL' has been seen which had first the value '12,' and was afterwards overprinted '18.'

Servia. The Postage Due, 20p. appears perf. 11½, instead of 13 x 13½.

Auction Reports.

The following have held sales since last report :

Messrs. BUHL & Co., 63rd sale, February 14th and 15th.

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 12th and 13th sale, February 23rd and 24th.

Mr. HADLOW, 145th Sale, February 27th.

Messrs. BUHL & Co., 64th Sale, February 28th.

" VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 124th sale, March 2nd and 3rd.

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, March 7th and 8th.

Mr. HADLOW, 146th and 147th, Sale, March 9th and 10th.

Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 141st Sale, March 13th.

" PLUMRIDGE, 14th and 15th Sales, March 14th and 15th.

Messrs. BUHL & Co., 65th sale, March 15th.

" VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 125th sale, March 16th and 17th.

CENTRAL PHILATELIC CLUB, 3rd sale, March 20th.

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, March 21st and 22nd.

Messrs. OSTARA and DARLOW, 7th sale, March 22nd (Manchester).

Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 142nd sale, March 23rd and 24th.

Mr. HADLOW, 148th, March 27th.

Messrs. BUHL & Co., 66th sale, March 29th.

" VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 126th sale, April 6th and 7th.



MAY 10, 1899.

Philately in India.

The Philatelic Journal of India.—Calcutta.

KASHMIR. DIE I.

IS IT A FORGERY?

Mr. D. P. Masson, one of the vice-Presidents of the Philatelic Society of India writes as follows:—

I have carefully examined both a "used" and an "unused" copy of the half-anna stamp of "Die I," and I no longer hesitate to express my conviction that it is not a genuine stamp of Kashmir. I have not seen a copy of the one-anna stamp, but the illustration in Stanley Gibbons' new catalogue shows it to be a new relative of the half-anna one.

I place side by side the illustrations of Die I, from the catalogue, and impressions from the genuine die of 1866, known as "Die II." On examination the first thing that strikes one is that the characters in either case occupy exactly similar positions on each die. This fact is in itself suspicious, because, if two successive sets of dies were cut, what necessity was there for a flourish following in the second set of the exact position, and (as far as possible) the exact shape of each character on the previous die? This to my mind is the first proof that "Die I" is simply a forgery, cut to represent Die II.

The next striking difference between the dies is the extreme roughness of the cutting of Die I as compared with Die II. On well printed copies of the latter all the finer lines and curves of the Persian characters are printed with air clearness, while in the former there are neither fine lines nor curves. I am not able to read the vernacular myself, but I am assured by competent authority that the Persian on "Die I" is a rude imitation, and could never have been cut by a literate Indian, that it is in fact a series of "shots" at reproducing the characters on Die II. To show how wide of the mark these "shots" are, I need only refer to the characters representing the word "Kashmir," which lie between the date (1923) and the central sun, on

the die, occupying the space between 3 and 6 o'clock on the dial. It is utterly impossible that any person who knew what he was doing could have converted these characters into the Noah's ark toy animals shewn in Die I, the vowel dots being converted into legs. The Nagri letters (occupying the position between 1 and 3 o'clock) being boldly cut on the original, are naturally reproduced more faithfully.

The roughness of the engraving is admitted by the supporters of the stamps, and is ever used as a proof of their genuineness and rarity; the theory is that being so roughly cut the dies were immediately superseded by superior ones. I venture to assert that it is simply impossible such dies could for one hour have been used, for Government or other purposes, in a country where, at the time, seal-cutting had attained the excellence of a fine art. I am informed by Major Evans that the Die I stamps were obtained in Europe from Kashmir; I venture to doubt this fact even on so high an authority. The dies appear to have been cut in Europe, from poor or heavily obliterated copies of "Die II," or from photographs. The photograph theory might account for the slight difference in size between the genuine and forged dies.

The Editor will do me the justice to say I have privately expressed these views, on my firm conviction, ever since I first studied the circular stamps in Kashmir last July. I was deterred from publicly expressing them only because I had seen used copies advertised in old catalogues. Through the courtesy of Major Evans, I have now seen such a copy, and I have no hesitation in stating that the obliteration, like the stamp, is a forgery. It is meant to represent the brick obliteration of the Srinagar Post Office but whereas all genuine obliterations are impressions or "dabs" from the well known small circular seal, in this case the colour is smudged lightly over the greater part of the face of the stamp.

I am confident that "Die I" must disappear from the catalogues.

But what about authorities like T. K. Taping and Gilbert Harrison, who firmly believed in the existence of "Die I."—The Editor.

Philately on the Continent.

La Revue Postale.—Geneva.

SWITZERLAND.

Essays have always had a fascination for specialists and the following list of Swiss essays will no doubt be found very interesting reading. The names of the compilers M. M. Kirchhofer and Chenevard are a guarantee for the work done.

Cantonal issues.

Bale 1843. Green and red.

Geneva 1845. Black on rose, large eagle.

Federal issues.

1850. Type as adopted, printed in two colours on white. Cross outlined.

5 rappen yellow, shield red

10 rappen yellow, shield red

1854 On white paper without silkthread.

5 rappen brown, gummed.

5 rappen brown, not gummed.

On much thicker white paper than the one adopted for the stamps and without silk thread. Not gummed.

10 rappen light yellow, dull yellow.

10 rappen red brown, light brown.

10 rappen red orange, orange.

10 rappen light grey, grey

On paper as adopted, but without silk thread.

10 rappen, light yellow.

10 rappen orange

10 rappen brown orange

On the same paper, but with green threads.

5 rappen light blue

10 rappen yellowish brown

10 rappen dark brown

On the same paper, but with blue threads.

10 rappen light yellow

10 rappen orange

On the same paper, but with two green threads.

10 rappen yellowish brown

On the same paper, but with two blue threads.

10 rappen, light yellow

10 rappen, yellowish brown.

10 rappen orange

On thin paper, red thread, not gummed

20 rappen orange

On thin paper, two red threads.

20 rappen orange.

On thin paper, without silk threads.

20 rappen, lemon

20 rappen, lemon, centre light blue

On paper quadrille red and blue, without silk thread.

20 rappen rose

On white thick paper without silk threads not gummed

20 rappen, dull rose, dark rose

20 rappen, red, lilac red, violet red

20 rappen, reddish violet, light violet.

20 rappen, violet, dull violet.

20 rappen, light lilac, lilac, dark lilac

20 rappen, steel grey

20 rappen, golden

On white paper, without gum, and silk thread

but with watermark 3 (8 mm.).

1 franc, steel grey

1 franc, blue grey

1863. On thick white paper, without gum and watermark.

2c., black

30c black

5c., black

40c., black

10c., black

60c., black

20c., black

1 fr., black

On thin white paper.

2c., light grey, dark grey

2c., lemon

2c., straw, dark straw

2c., yellow orange, orange, red orange, dark orange

2c., flesh colour

2c., light rose

2c., light red brown, dull red brown

2c., light steel blue, dark steel blue

2c., dark violet, very dark violet.

2c., rose lilac

5c., straw

5c., yellowish brown

5c., dull brown

5c., dark brown

5c., light golden

5c., rose, dull rose

5c., light blue, dark blue

20c., bronze

20c., black

On tinted paper.

2c., rose

2c., dark blue

3c., straw

3c., light buff

3c., red

3c., violet grey

The Stamps of Holland.

Translated from the *Timbre-Poste*.

• (Continued from page 76).

Le Timbre-Poste—Brussels.

In September, 1869, the *Timbre-Poste* announced as new the issue of a 10 cent stamp perf. 10 x 10½. But it seems that the 5 cent had already been issued if we believe the report of M. Breitfuss, who has proved to us that he has this value obliterated, July 22nd, 1869. Other values 15 and 20 cent, less used, appeared later; all four belong to the same printing, Oct. 31, 1868.

And although the stamps of 25 and 50 cent were only printed in March 1872, after July 1868 we have, however, seen these two values announced by several contemporaries as perforated 10 x 10½. It is quite true that they later on found and rightly that the specimens they had seen had a bad perforation. It could not be otherwise, as this perforation was only employed once for the stamps of 5, 10, 15 and 20 cent on 31 October 1868 and was completed for the 5 and 10 cent several weeks later, 23 December.

M. de Kinschot, to whom we owe most of the information and who has always shown himself very obliging on our behalf, has shown us a 10 cent of the I. type which has a little disturbed us, as all the 10 cent which we have seen are of the II. type. We have been told that only 2 or 3 specimens are known. On account of this rarity we must suppose that one sheet of a former printing escaped being perforated. We do not see any other way of explaining the existence of this stamp and its rarity.

The new perforation did not please the people. They complained that it was too difficult to separate the stamps without tearing them. The printers were asked not to use a machine any longer that gave such bad results. It seems they have done so, as no more stamps have appeared since with this perforation.

In 1869 the 5 and 10 cent appeared in the new perforation $13\frac{1}{2}$, as seen on stamps obliterated March, July and September, 1869. Besides this machine the printers M. M. Enschede and fils bought one gauging 14. This machine was first used for the stamps of the Dutch Indies of January, 1870. Since that time it was also used for the Dutch stamps printed during the same year for six printings of the 5 cent, three of the 10 and one of the 15 and 20 cent.

Having been asked by two of our customers, which application we could not very well refuse, for imperforate stamps, we asked the Head Administrator of the Post for such stamps and our request was granted. The printers were authorized to give us a sheet of 100 stamps of the different values. This application had to be renewed with every new printing. This transaction could not, therefore, be done in a more regular way in spite of what has been written about it. If these stamps instead of being put into collections, had been used on letters, they would certainly have been allowed for franking correspondence.

The first stamps, which we obtained imperforate of the 1867 issue are the 5 and 10 cent. They belong to the printing of 25 June, 1870; the 15 and 20 cent were given us under the same circumstances in December, 1870; all were of the II. type of figure, of which there existed since 1868 the 5, 10 and 20 cent. The II. type of the 15 cent, which then appeared for the first time was not put into circulation until later (1871) perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.

From January to May 1871, there were eleven deliveries of the 5 cent and one of the 10 cent. this proves the exceptional demand for the smallest value. From June to December of the same year there were again three printings of the 5 cent, four of the 10, two of the 15 and one of the 20 cent. All these stamps were printed, we suppose, on the azure white paper as announced in the *Timbre-Poste* for November 1871. They were perforated 14, commenced in January 1870 for the Dutch Indies, as we have said before. This azure tint is also found on the stamps of Curacao and Suriname, which

appeared in June, 1873, although the dies were made in September 1871, and the printing in January 1873.

Although new stamps were announced a last printing took place, nevertheless, in March 1872. It was at this time that the 25 and 50 cent of the II type appeared.

According to our researches concerning this last printing consisted of the 5, 10, 15 and 20 cent perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ and 14×14 ; the 25 and 50 cent are always perforated 12 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ although the 25 cent can be found 14×14 .

The following machines were employed for the perforation of the stamps of the 1867 issue:

- A. Perforating the sheets both ways at once:
- 1) 12 vertically and $12\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally (1864).
 - 2) 10 " and $10\frac{1}{2}$ " (1868).
- B. Perforating the sheets one way only:
- 1) $13\frac{1}{2}$ (1869).
 - 2) 14 (1869).
 - 3) 13 (1870?).

Having two machines perforating sheets one way only, one was set to the size of the vertical rows and the other to the size of the horizontal rows. The advantage was therefore that both machines could be used at once, the second finishing the work of the first without having to alter the same machine twice. If one of the two machines could not be used, then this change had to be made, which can be seen in the same perforation both horizontal and vertical. It is in consequence of these different causes, that such a variety of perforations exist which are of no interest. The printers only intended to supply the public with stamps that could easily be separated and if various perforations exist they were only caused by force of circumstances, which forced the printers to use different machines. It is in consequence of these various combinations of machines, that we have:

Single perforation (one operation).

$12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ $10 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$

Double perforation (two operations).

$13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$

$13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ 14×13

$14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ 14×14

We do not see the use of following up all these perforations. They do not have any importance in the history of the stamps.

Issue of 1 October, 1867.

Profile of King William III. to the left in a chain circle on a horizontally and vertically lined background, which is partly covered by oblique lines. Rectangular frame with Greek borders at both sides. At the top "NEDERLAND," at the bottom value on white ground and ornaments in the corners.

Engraved in *taille-douce* by M. J. Nusser of Dusseldorf (Germany) and printed in colours on white paper. Perforation varying.

N.B.—The 15, 20 and 25 cent of the I. type; the 5, 10, 15 and 25 cent of the II type have a white dot over the second figure (where there are two) most likely a point of support for the placing of the figure on the cliché.

It is to be noted that the Maltese crosses in the upper angles are not perfect, the one on the left is badly formed and the one on the right has the upper part not connected with the rest.

I. Type.—Perf. 12 x 12½.

28 Dec. 1867, 5 cent, milky blue, light, bright, dull.

29 Dec., 1867, 10 cent, carmine red, light, bright, dark.

27 June, 1868, 15 cent red, deep bright, light.

1 Oct., 1867, 20 cent dark green, green, very dark green.

1 Oct., 1867, 25 cent, dark violet, violet.

1 Oct., 1867, 50 cent golden, dark golden, dark yellow.

The 10 cent is also found on slightly azure paper.

There is and can only be one perforation, because only one machine existed, perforating both ways at once.

The earliest cancellation date of the II type is July 27, 1868, found on a 5 cent stamp; the 10 and 20 cent have probably appeared a few months later (the earliest date of the 10 cent, we have seen, is November, 1868).

II. Type.—Perf. 12 x 12½.

27 July 1868, 5 cent ultramarine, bright, very bright, pale.

November, 1868, 10 cent carmine red.

? 20 ,, dark green, green.

There exists also a 15 cent II. type with this perforation, but not having been printed until March, 1872 (see later on) it does not belong to this issue.

The deliveries of 31 October, and 23 December, 1868, contain only four values having a new perforation; they appeared at different times as follows:

I. and II. Types.—Perforated 10 x 10½.

22 July, 1869, ? II. type, 5 cent ultramarine, bright.

September, 1869, II. type 10 cent carmine red, pale, bright

I. type 10 cent pale red.

End of 1869, ? I. type, 15 cent red brown.

End of 1869, ? II. type, 20 cent dark green.

The machine producing the perforation 10 was finally superseded in the next printing (27 March, 1869) by one gauging 13½, a similar machine gauging 14 was bought by the printers in the same year, both machines perforating the sheets in one operation. The following combinations can be formed:

a) Perf, 13½ x 13½.

b) ,, 14 x 13.

c) ,, 14 x 13½.

d) ,, 14 x 14.

e) ,, 13½ x 13.

March, 1869.—Perf. a. b. c. and d.

II. type 5 cent, dull blue ultramarine, bright, pale.

30 December, 1870, 15 cent, red-brown.

II. type, 10 cent, carmine red, pale, bright.

I. type, 5 cent, bright ultramarine.

II. Type.—Imperforate.

25 June, 1870, 5 cent, ultramarine.

25 June, 1870, 10 cent, carmine red.

30 December, 1870, 20 cent, dark green.

March, ?, 1871.

II. Type, 15 cent, red-brown, pale, bright, perf.

a. b. c. d.

II. Type, 20 cent, green, dark green, perf.

a. b. c. d.

I. Type, 15 cent, red-brown, perf, c. e.

The re-appearance in 1869 of the I. type at least for the 5 cent must not be judged an error. It was found that one or more plates which had been already sent to the archives were in a better state than the plates of the II. type in use. Waiting the production of new plates preference was given to the old plates.

During the year 1869 there were four printings of the 5 cent, when the I. type could have been employed several times. Of the 15 cent there was only one printing delivered 30 December, 1870 and on account of the rarity of this stamp probably both plates were used.

In November, 1871, the *Timbre-Poste* announced the appearance of the stamps of azure tinted paper, perforated 14. These were the printings of June (5, 10 and 15 cent, 30 September (5, 10 and 20 cent), 7 November (10c.), and 29 December 1871 (5, 10 and 15 cent).

II. Type.—Azure tinted paper.

November, 1871, 5 cent ultramarine, bright, perf. d.

November 1871, 10 cent carmine rose, pale, perf. a. d.

November, 1871, 15 cent, red-brown, pale, perf. d.

November, 1871, 20 cent green, dark green, perf. d.

In March, 1872, we have the last printing of all the values, when the 25 and 50 cent, II. type, appear for the first time. This printing was not large, as the July, 1872, issue was close at hand; this explains the rarity of the 25 and the 50 cent.

II. Type.—White paper.

March, 1872, 15 cent, dark red-brown, perf. 12 x 12½.

March, 1872, 25 cent, dark violet, perf. 12 x 12½.

March, 1872, 50 cent, golden, perf. 12 x 12½.

March, 1872, 25 cent, dark violet, perf. 14 x 14.

March, 1872, 25 cent, dark violet, imperf.

March, 1872, 50 cent, golden, imperf.

The other values of this printing the 5, 10 and 20 cent, have been perforated 13½ or 14, they are therefore like the stamps of the 1869 and 1871 issues.

(To be continued).



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VOL. 9.

JUNE 10th, 1899.

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NO. 102.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

JUNE 10th, 1899.

Many thousand sheets of the stamps of New Brunswick have lately been found. A syndicate has bought the entire lot at 15 pence the set of 6 values.

The Post Office Department has ordered the street letter-boxes in New York to be coated with luminous paint, thus making them conspicuous at a long distance on the darkest nights. The plan has been successfully tested in other cities.

A provincial paper lately had a scientific article on the new English obliterating dye, consisting of the well-known V.R. and lines. We trust the postal authorities will not put too much dye on the stamps.

The Editor of the Philatelic Journal of India is aggrieved that the P.J.I. is not mentioned in our compendium published in March. We are extremely glad that we have been able to touch him and can only say that he would have

found his journal mentioned if we had received it in exchange for ours. Not having received it once in 1898 he will see our utter impossibility to deal with it and we trust he will make the necessary correction in his next number.

Party (at the Post Office): A 2 cent. stamp please.

(Clerk hands over a 2c. Imperial.)

Party (indigantly): Here, I say! I asked for a postage stamp, I don't want an atlas.

In our Review of Messrs. Whitfield King's new Catalogue we made an important error which we hasten to correct. We assumed that in eliminating varieties of paper, reference was made to different colours of paper. Such is very far from being the case, one minute's perusal of the catalogue will convince anyone. For instance Guadaluajara or the 1866-71 issue of Dominican Republic, and any other similar cases the varieties of colour of paper are given. Different coloured papers are as distinct varieties as different coloured inks, and they have been so treated by them in the catalogue. It is the different qualities of paper that are considered to be minor varieties, such as thick and thin, native and European (as in Nepal and Kashmir), wove, laid, quadrillé, pelure, &c.

We are pleased to state that during the Manchester Exhibition, Mr. W. Brown or his partner Mr. S. C. Skipton will be in Manchester at the Grand Hotel and will be pleased to see anyone either collector or dealer. Mr. Brown will have with him a good selection of medium stamps and samples.

Serbia.

BY GEO. B. DUERST.

(Continued from page 44.)

In answer to my request to allow me to see complete sheets of the first issue of Serbia, I have to thank Mrs. C. A. Baynes and Mr. H. J. Abbott for acceding to my wishes. Both have been kind enough to put their stamps at my disposal, and I have very great pleasure in giving my further researches to my readers.

Not having seen a full sheet of twelve stamps of the 2 Pare value I was unable to give the twelve varieties in order to reconstruct sheets. Now that I am in a position to do so I will give a description of all the varieties for this value.

As will be remembered this issue was printed in sheets of twelve stamps in 3 rows of 4 stamps as follows :—

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

1. There is a dot between the TSCH and the T POTSCHTA, the lower right hand corner is broken, and the figure of value in right hand bottom corner touches the frame at the bottom.
2. There is a dot under the TSCH of POTSCHTA.
3. The upper portion of the first PA of PARA is much smaller than the corresponding portion of the second A and is generally blotched.
4. There are two dots, one on either side of the upper half of the A.
5. The upper left hand corner curves slightly downwards.
6. There is a small dot before the P of POTSCHTA, and all the pearls of the circle have dots.
7. No great variety can be found to distinguish this stamp from the rest of the plate, although in some of the sheets I have seen one pearl is missing in the upper left hand side of the circle.
8. There is a break in the line forming the frame in the upper left hand corner.
9. There is one pearl missing in the lower right hand side of the circle, and the figures of value touch the frame.
10. No distinctive variety can be traced.
11. The P and A of PARE are united by a dash or blotch.
12. The two lines of the inner circle are connected by a coloured line under the O of POTSCHTA.

The provisional stamps of the first issue becoming exhausted, and the Viennese plates for the values of 1 and 2 paras being ready the Government gave an order for stamps of these two values to be prepared.

Issue of March, 1867.

Identical with the stamps of the last issue and printed on medium thick white wove paper. Perf. 9½.

1 para, olive green, slight shades.

Variety.

With a coloured dot and a short coloured line underneath, between the word PARA in the lower label and the corner.

2 pare, pale brown to dark brown, chocolate brown.

Varieties.

a. With a full stop after the figure 2 in the lower label.

b. The figure 2 in the lower right-hand corner resembles a latin e, no doubt caused by a damaged cliché.

c. The last letter of the word PARE is without the lower horizontal line, thus making an F, careful examination will, however, generally reveal parts of the missing line.

Issue of August, 1868.

Identical with the last issue, but imperforate. Printed at Belgrade on medium thick white wove paper.

1 para, green, dark green, olive green, bottle green.

Varieties.

a. With a coloured dot and a short coloured line underneath, after the word PARA in the lower tablet.

b. With 2 coloured dots one above the other in the lower label before the figure of value in the right-hand corner.

2 pare, brown, yellow-brown.

Varieties.

a. With a full stop after the figure 2 in lower label.

b. The last letter of the word PARE looks like an F. Unless the damage to the plate has been mended (the Latin e instead of the figure 2 in the corner) the third variety must also exist, but so far I have not found it.

These stamps were also never intended to be cancelled as they were not sold to the public, but affixed by officials to newspapers. These stamps were therefore of no use for franking mail matter by the public. I have heard of a few cases where these stamps have been used for franking letters, but such cases, if genuine, were contrary to the regulations. Great care ought to be taken in the acquisition of such envelopes, in my opinion they are either bad or if genuine done by favour.

The foregoing issues have been forged in larger quantities and for a longer period than any other stamp. Forgeries of the various values must have appeared at least 25 years ago, and although described over and over again are still found in the majority of collections. A short time ago thousands of them were confiscated by the German police.

Issue of July, 1869.

Head of Prince Milan IV. to the left on solid back-ground in a circle, at the top "POTSCHTA" and at the bottom "PARA" in Russian, in the four corners figures of value. Coloured impression on white wove paper. Printed at Belgrade in sheets of 100 stamps, in 10 rows of 10 stamps.

Perforation varying. The paper is medium thick, to thin and transparent. The gum is white or yellowish.

Two settings up exist of this issue, which in pairs can easily be distinguished by the distances between the stamps. In single stamps it is more difficult to do so, but if the stamps have rather large margins on 3 sides it is always a certain indication that it belongs to the second setting up. Remains of this issue are very common, especially those showing a blurred and hazy impression. Large quantities of this printing must have been made at the time when the next issue was in contemplation or even later than that, because used stamps showing this peculiar impression are rather scarce.

The distance between the stamps of the first setting-up is 2 mm, and of the second setting-up 3-3½ mm.

A setting-up.

1 para yellow, lemon, perf. 12, 9½ x 12, 12½ x 11½, 11½ x 12½.

10 pare brown, lbrown, perf. 9½, 12, 9½ x 12.

10 " orange (1880) " 12.

15 " orange-yellow " 9½, 9½ x 12.

20 " blue, ultramarine " 9½, 12.

25 " rose, carmine " 12 x 9½.

35 " light green " 9½ x 12, 12, 9½ and imperf.

40 " violet " 12, 9½ x 12, 12½ x 12.

50 " dark green " 9½, 9½ x 12, 12.

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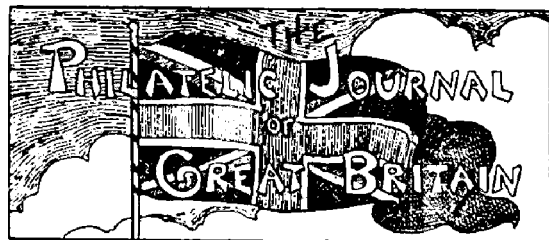
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JUNE 10TH, 1899.

What is that indescribable charm which is attached to Philately? What are the reasons why its pupils are devotees and not merely transient collectors as in so many other pursuits?

These questions have often occurred to the writer, but without a complete and satisfactory answer. That such is the case cannot, we venture to say, be contradicted. Cases are known, and several instances occur to the writer at the moment, where Philatelists have given up and sold their collection only to return again after the lapse of a few years keener than ever. When such happens, it is almost invariably the case that the wandering sheep never again strays out of the fold. Similar instances will

doubtless come into the minds of our readers. Then if this is so, what accounts for it?

Probably there are divers reasons, different considerations influencing each, but all with the same result. The diversity of charms surrounding our hobby gives rise to different considerations. What acts upon one has no effect upon another, and so vice versa. What matters it when the result is so satisfactory. The corollary of all this is, however, both material and comforting. When those wishing to look into the future have propounded questions doubting the vitality of Philately, they cannot have appreciated what we have attempted to point out, or having been aware of it, they have most grievously misread the stars.

When there are no new collectors, when no stray sheep return to the fold, when the Philatelic Journalist has not another to cavil at, and when the present generation of Philatelists are a memory of the past, then, and not until then, will Philately be dead—let its ashes rest in peace, and the voice of the croaker ever be still.

Best congratulations, to the **Many Happy Reue Philatelique Francaise Returns.** to the tenth anniversary, and many happy returns.

In order to celebrate this happy event, which in Philatelic literature is unfortunately not a frequent occurrence, a jubilee number was issued, which contained the photographs of the various editors and of the publisher since the time of the creation of the journal, in 1890, as follows:—M. Victor Robert, 1890-91; M. Ambrose, 1892; M. Tillot, 1893; M. Geo. Grignoud, 1893-97; M. A. Coyette, 1898-99; Messrs. E. Malie, M. Langlois, and M. E. Vervelle, who has been the publisher since 1890.

The contents of this number are novel and interesting, as the editor, Mr. Coyette, had asked a number of well-known Philatelists to let him have their answers to two questions which he propounded. The first was, "What has to be done to keep up the interest in stamp collecting"; and the second, "Which was most pleasing event in your career as Philatelist, or which is the most amusing anecdote you remember"?

To the second of these two questions very indifferent answers have been given. The majority of the writers seem to think that instead of pleasurable events very many disagreeable facts have occurred, which are best forgotten.

But in regard to the first question, the opinion seems to prevail, in fact it is nearly unanimous, that a stop should be put to all speculation, and that the junior collector should be better informed or educated by his advanced brethren. This, of course, only coincides with the ideas we have expressed in the columns of this journal for years, and we are glad to hear our oft-repeated warnings and counsels under this heading are at last bearing fruit.

A Tiny Letter and the Reverse.

"The smallest letter during the war," explained a clerk in the dead letter office to a *Star* reporter, "was written on the back of a postage stamp. It was a very handsome piece of work as far as the work was concerned, and was written by a soldier in an Ohio regiment. The person addressed could not be found, and so it reached the dead letter office. Unfortunately for the writer he did not give his name, and so it cannot be returned to him. Though the stamp is less than an inch square, by the aid of a magnifying glass over three hundred words can be read. It gives a brief description of Santiago and of the climate, and tells of the anxiety that prevailed among the soldier boys to get a good chance at the Spaniards in the open, so that they could make a lasting impression on them.

"The writer evidently got the idea from the engraving of the Lord's Prayer on the back of a five-cent silver piece, and he made a fine job of it. The longest soldier letter that has reached the dead letter office is twenty-seven yards long by actual measurement. It was written on a roll of paper telegraph tape, such as is used by the stock tickers. Strangely enough it is a description of Santiago, and the writer expresses a similar idea as to the desire to give the Spaniards battle on their own land and conditions provided by them. The indications are that it must have taken several days to complete the letter, which is very nicely written, evidently by a German.

"The handwriting is so small that three lines are written on the tape, which is about three-quarters of an inch wide. In this case, however, every word can be read without the aid of a magnifying glass. The writer gives an excuse for the use of the lengthy strip by saying that no other paper is obtainable at the time, and that he got the roll of telegraph paper from a signal corps man. In the latter case the writer contented himself by simply signing his name Heinrich. It was written to a young lady, for whom it appears Heinrich had a very high regard. In his anxiety in getting his unique letter off he forgot to give the name of the State the young lady resided in, as well as his own name or anything else that would indicate who the writer was."—From the *Post Office*.

Discoveries.

Luxemburg, 1852 issue. The 10c. black of 1852 (A.B.C. Catalogue No. 1) has been found by Mr. J. Selwick with watermark W inverted. As it is of course impossible for one stamp to exist in this manner, a whole sheet must have been put into the printing press the wrong way. It behoves, therefore, all our readers to examine the stamps of this value in their possession.

Canada, 1868-1893 issues. It seems two perforations can be collected in the stamps of Canada. A correspondent has sent the following list to

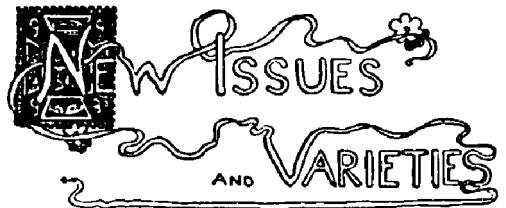
the *Monthly Journal*:—
 1868.—Large stamps. Perf. 11½ x 12; 2, 3, 6, 12½ and 15 cent. Perf. 12 all round, 2,3,6 and 15 cent.
 1868-76.—Small Stamps.,Perf. 11½ x 12; ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10 cent. The 5 cent. also large. Perf. 12 all round, ½, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 10 cent.
 And in both perforations the ½c. of 1882 and the 3c. of 1893.



Sardinia, 1854 issue. Of this issue we have lately seen some excellent forgeries. The imitation is very good, even the embossing is not omitted. The colours, however, are too vivid and cannot deceive the collector. They are always neatly obliterated, generally 'Napoli' and the circle of the obliteration measures nearly 23mm.

Correspondence.

P.M.M., Edinburgh.—Thanks for cutting, which will no doubt interest the readers.
 J.S.G., M.—Tit-Bits very good; sure to please.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

- Barbados.** A 2d. stamp has been issued in the 1892 type. The 10d. and the 2/6 values are to be withdrawn.
 2d. blue-black and orange
- British Bechuanaland.** A Belgium paper chronicles the ½d. Great Britain surcharged B B (a letter L V in each corner) in black and a triangle with '1d.' repeated three times in red.
- Canada.** The *Monthly Journal* notes another variety of the surcharge '2c.' on the entires. This is a thicker figure and letter and may be called type c.
 L.C. 2c. in violet on 3c. red on blue (1893) (b)
 2c. in black on 3c. .. (1897) (c)

there are five varieties, we give the full list with the values on which the varieties are found.

- 1c. grey, violet surch., Type 1.
- 2c. brown, Type 2
- 3c. violet, " "
- 4c. vermilion, " Type 3.
- 5c. yellow, " "
- 8c. orange, " Type 4.
- 10c. blue, " "
- 12c. rose, " "
- 16c. green, " "
- 1k. blue, " Type 5.
- 2k. rose, " Type 6.
- 3k. yellow, " ?
- 4k. grey, " Type 7.
- 5k. emerald " "
- 10k. orange, " Type 8.
- 50k. violet, " "

Peru. The high values of the ordinary and the Postage Due stamps announced some time ago have appeared. The ordinary stamps are similar in design to the 1895 Jubilee stamps while the postage dues are similar to the 1c.

- 55. orange-red.
- 105. blue-green
- P.D. 55. yellow-green.
- 105. brown violet.

Portugal. *Lourenço Marques.* The fiscal stamps surcharged for postage mentioned last month have the original value in black on the 10r., in red on the 30r. and in brown on the 800r. not 300 as mentioned.

Timor. The 30r. + 30r. card has had the stamps surcharged with new value '5 avos.' This makes the third surcharge on these 300r. stamps of Macau.

P.C. 5 + 5a. on 30 + 30r. orange, red inscriptions, black surcharges.

Roumania. The *Echo* reports that from June 1st the colours of the following values will be changed and the new colours will be—

- 5b. green.
- 20b. rose.
- 15b. violet.
- 25b. blue.

Salvador. A full set without the wheel surcharge is reported. There are also Official Stamps, Postage Due Stamps and Post cards.

There are also some additions to the 'wheel' set and a stamp of the 1898 set surcharged in two lines vertically reading downwards 'Transito' — 'Territorial.'

- 5c. blue-green (1898), Transito Territorial
- 10c. blue (1898) with wheel.
- 13c. brown-lake (1898) "
- 10c. chocolate (1890) "
- 1c. brown
- 2c. green.
- 3c. blue
- 5c. orange.
- 10c. chocolate.
- 12c. dark green.

- 13c. carmine.
- 24c. light blue.
- 26c. rose.
- 50c. orange-red.
- 100c. violet.

Off. Same values surch.

- P.D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50c. brown-yellow.
- P.C. 1c. olive-green on salmon.
- 2c. brown on green.

- 2 + 2c. " "
- 3c. dark-blue on blue
- 3 + 3c. " "

Samoa. The 1/- has been overprinted 'Surcharged' — '2 1/2 d.' in red.

2 1/2 d. in red on 1c. carmine.

Spain. *Fernando Poo.* The colour of the 2c. is reported to be maroon.

Philippines. The *Madrid Filatelico* illustrates a sheet of the 1897 surcharges. The sheet is 20c. brown of 1890 and is surcharged as follows. All the varieties being mixed up.

- 58 stamps surcharged 20c.
- 12 " " 20c. inverted.
- 10 " " 15c.
- 10 " " 5c.
- 10 " telegraph surcharge.

Switzerland. The 25c. is reported to have appeared in blue.

25c. blue.

Transvaal. We are promised a new set with portrait of President Kruger and in future stamps are to be printed in the country. In the meanwhile four wrappers have appeared.

- W. 3d. green, size 115 x 300 mm.
- 1d. " and carmine "
- 2d. " brown, size 160 x 300 mm.
- 3d. " purple "

United States. *Cuba.* The Special Delivery stamp has been surcharged in red and the 2c. Envelope has been surcharged in the island 'CUBA' above '2c. DE PESO' below the stamp.

An error is reported among the Puerto Principe surcharges on the old Spanish Cuba stamps. Wrappers and the 1c. envelope are also reported as going to be surcharged. The new permanent set is being got ready in the States and should appear soon.

- 3c. on 2m. green, error 'cents.'
- S.D. 10c. blue. surch. in red.
- F. 2c. green, surch in black, '94' wmk. on white and on amber.

Guam. This Pacific Island has had the current U.S. stamps surcharged with name in black and sent off.

- 1c. black and green.
- 2c. " carmine.
- 5c. " blue.

Philippines. Here again the current U.S. have been surcharged and sent to Manilla.

- 1c. black and green.
- 2c. " carmine.
- 3c. " violet.
- 5c. " blue.
- 10c. " brown.

Uruguay. The 5m. mauve is perf. 11 1/2 and the permanent stamp has also appeared printed by Waterlow according to the *M.J.* The design has a monument of a distinguished citizen in centre.

The 50c. is reported with surcharge 'OFICIAL' and the 5c. is reported in blue.

- 5m. grey-blue.
- 5c. blue.
- Off. 50c. black on green and brown.

Venezuela. The 25c. Miranda is reported to exist tête bêche. Another value of the new set is mentioned.

15c. blue.

ERRORS & MINOR VARIETIES.

British Guiana. The following is a list of the various minor varieties of the lately issued 2c. surcharges with the number printed of each.

- 2c. on 10c. inverted surcharge 60
- small 'E' in 'CENTS' 500
- No stop and narrow 'C' 1600
- 'GENTS' and no stop 500
- 2c. on 15c. Comma between 'T' and 'S' 2000
- Dash between 'TWO' and 'CENTS' 2000
- Comma between 'N' and 'T' 1800
- Double surcharge. 50
- No stop. 2100

The 2c. Jubilee issue is also known with the background of the shield containing '2c.' in light instead of dark blue.

Hong Kong. The earlier impressions of the 28 fiscal stamp are perforated 15 1/4 x 15 while the later ones are perforated 14.

New Zealand. The *Australian Philatelist* reports an entire sheet of the 2d. imperforate vertically and in the hands of the Postal Authorities are two sheets of the 3d. printed on both sides.

Seychelles. The *M.J.* notes on an envelope post-marked Jan. 27, 1897 a strip of three of the '18 CENTS' on 45c. with double surcharge.

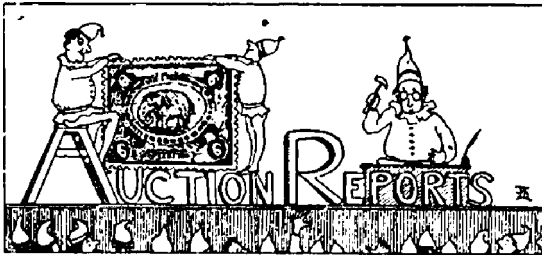
Costa Rica. The 2c. carmine of 1883 has been seen surcharged with the error 'OFICAL.'

Nicaragua. The *A.J.P.* notes a sheet of the 1893 2c. Official without the surcharge.

Norway. The *M.J.* notes a sheet of the 1s. of 1872 with a block of four in the centre of the sheet without the horizontal perforation in the centre of the block.

Persia. The *M.J.* contains the following list of various errors of the 1886 surcharges.

- ' 8' horizontally on 5s. (No. 91)
 - ' 12' " " 5s. "
 - ' 18' " " 5s. "
 - ' 12' vertically on 5s. "
 - ' 8' diagonally on 5s. (No. 92)
 - ' 8' horizontally on 10s. (No. 93)
 - ' 12' " " 10s. "
 - ' 8' " " 5s. (No. 91) inverted.
- 1889, 5c. horizontal pair, perf 11 all round imperf. between.



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| „ Clergymen.— | States of the Church. |
| „ Cripples.— | Curaçao (cure us oh). |
| „ Drapers.— | Cashmir. |
| | Angola. |
| | Saxony. |
| „ Imperialists.— | Monaco. |
| | Queensland. |
| „ Parents.— | Parma. |
| | Pa-na-ma. |
| „ Separatists.— | Reunion. |
| „ Bookbinders.— | Russia. |
| | Morocco. |
| „ Bankrupts.— | Levant. |
| „ Misers.— | Guinea. |
| „ Scorchers.— | Iceland. |
| | Chili. |
| „ Epicures.— | Hungary, Turkey,
Hamburg, Tonga,
Sardinia, Cooks and
Sandwich Isles. |
| „ Topers.— | Poonch, Madeira,
Holland, Liberia,
Malta and Montserrat. |
| „ Nuns.— | Virgin Islands. |
| „ Doctors.— | German States. |

The following have held sales since last report :

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, April 11th and 12th.

Mr. HADLOW, 149th sale, April 13th.

Messrs. CHEVELEY & CO., 143rd sale, April 14th.

„ PLUMRIDGE & CO., 16th and 17th sales, April 17th and 18th.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 127th sale, April 20th and 21st.

Messrs. BUHL & CO., 67th sale, April 27th and 28th.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 128th sale, May 4th and 5th.

Messrs. OSTARA and DARLOW, 8th sale, April 26th (Manchester).

Messrs. BUHL & CO., 67th sale, April 27th and 28th.

Messrs. CHEVELEY & CO., 144th Sale, May 8th.

Messrs. BUHL & CO., 68th Sale, May 8th

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, May 9th and 10th.

Mr. HADLOW, 150th Sale, May 11th.

Mr. R. S. GRAY, 17th sale, May 13th (Glasgow).

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 129th sale, May 25th and 26th.

Mr. HADLOW, 151st Sale, May 29th.

Messrs. CHEVELEY & CO., 145th sale, June 5th.

„ PLUMRIDGE, & Co. 18th and 19th Sales, June 5th and 6th.

Mr. HADLOW, 152nd sale, June 7th.

Messrs. OSTARA & DARLOW, 9th sale, June 7th (Manchester).

„ VENTOM, BULL & COOPER 130th sale, June 9th.



JUNE, 1899, 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. REEL, London.

H. THOMPSON, London.
 B. W. WARHURST, London.
 L. W. FULCHER, 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 death of Mrs. Mann, who has been a member of the Society since 1895, is notified with much regret. Membership of the Society will be continued by her son, Mr. A. H. Mann, 88, Rensiter Rd., Balham, S.W.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks Foreign Stamp Collectors Journal, April and May, from Mr. Nunn. Melita Philatelic Chronicle, May, from Mr. Muscat, Malta. A set of the London Philatelist vols. 3 to 7, from the Philatelic Society, London. As the I.P.U. already possesses vol. 2, the Library now only requires vol. 1 to complete the set.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting and election of Officers and Committee for the year 1898-99 took place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday, May 17th. Present: H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), W. G. Hawkins, E. Marx, C. T. Reed, L. W. Fulcher, and the Hon. Sec. The Report and Balance Sheet read by the Hon. Sec., showing 121 members on the roll and balance of £1 2s. 10d. in hand on Jan. 1st, 1899, was received and adopted subject to audit, Dr. E. F. Marx and F. Marx, Esq., being appointed auditors. Dr. Marx then submitted his report on the working of the Exchange Packets, which was received, and the thanks of the meeting unanimously accorded to him for his services in connection therewith. A letter from the Hon. Librarian, who was unable to attend, having been read, the President, Officers and Committee were re-elected for the ensuing year, and on the proposal of the President, seconded by the Hon. Sec., Mr. L. W. Fulcher, London, was unanimously elected as a member of the committee. The proposed alteration of the rules

to provide for Life Membership, as per notice given in April, was then considered by the meeting, and it was unanimously resolved to empower the committee to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a subscription of two guineas. It was decided to continue the monthly meetings during next season from October to May, and the committee will meet in September next to make arrangements accordingly. Mr. Joselin being unable to attend and give a display, as had been arranged, the Hon. Sec. showed his collection of used and unused stamps of Great Britain, which concluded the business of the meeting. Below is appended the Annual Balance Sheet and Exchange Superintendent's report for the year.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
 5, Paultons Square,
 Chelsea, London, S.W.
 June 5th, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET.

January—December, 1898.

1899.		RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st,	Balance in hand	...	2	6	0
	Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	...	32	2	6
	Received from late Secretary	...	0	12	3
			£35	0	9

1899.		EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Jan.—Dec.	Official Organ 12 months	...	14	1	6
	Stationery and Printing	...	2	2	0
	Statutes, Rules, etc.	...	4	19	0
	Postages, Hon. Sec.	...	2	6	1
	Clerical assistance and Expenses Hon. Sec.	...	6	0	0
	Postages, Stationery—Exchange Superintendent	...	3	6	10
	Rent—Essex Hall	...	1	2	6
			33	2	11
			1	2	10
			£35	0	9

Examined, compared with vouchers, and found correct.

E. F. MARX, }
 F. S. MARX, } Auditors.

June 5th, 1899.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1898.

Value of stamps contributed to the Packets, Jan. to Dec., 1898, £3367 11s. 3d.

Amount of Sales, £178 5s. 9d.

Number of members participating, 47.

E. F. MARX,
 Exchange Superintendent.

Ealing, June 5th, 1899.



HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The close of the season for 1898-99 was celebrated by a dinner at Anderton's Hotel, on Tuesday, May 2, 1899. Present: Messrs. F. A. Wickhart, W. G. Cool, M. Z. Kuttner, C. R. Sutherland, C. Forbes, E. Bounds, J. C. Sidebotham, L. E. Bradbury, G. Haynes, H. Warren, E. F. Lawrence, E. P. Airlie Dry, F. Henderson, G. Gaffe, H. Haynes, P. L. Pemberton, M. P. Castle, and H. A. Slade.

Material needs being satisfied, the chairman (G. Haynes) gave the toasts of "The Queen" and "Success to the Herts Philatelic Society," and referred in felicitous terms to the prospects and prosperity of the Society. He stated that the H.P.S. was started early in 1898 by five philatelists, at St. Albans, and that the original intention was to confine membership to collectors residing in the county. But its growth being unexpectedly rapid, it was resolved to move headquarters to London, and to cater for the needs of collectors living in or near the metropolis who do not care to brave the expenses and technicalities of the premier Society. He went on to state that the number of members had increased from 5 to 79, that there was a balance in hand of nearly £10, and that the library and exchange departments were in a flourishing condition. He deprecated any intention of competition, and asserted that the H.P.S. had come to stay, and was filling a great want.

Mr. Castle then afforded the members an opportunity of inspecting his famous collection of unused Spanish stamps, practically complete, and abounding in varieties seldom heard of by the ordinary collector. In response to a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks for his courtesy, Mr. Castle thanked the members for his reception, and expressed his readiness at all times to further the cult of Philately. He congratulated the Society on its management and future prospects, and intimated his willingness to attend again next season. A pleasant evening terminated at 10 p.m. The annual report will be published and forwarded to members in September, and the first meeting of the 1899-1900 season will be held on the first Tuesday in October next. Exchange packets will be circulated throughout the summer if sufficient sheets be received.

Applications for membership should be accompanied by two references.

H. A. SLADE,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Ingleside, St. Albans, May 4, 1899.

BEDFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, April 11th, at Messrs. Gordon and Co.'s offices, when Mr. H. W. Atkinson, of Peebles, N.B., gave a very interesting paper on the stamps of Cuba and Porto Rico, and on account of the information it contained about these interesting countries it was decided to have it typed and a copy circulated in the May exchange packet.

The Exchange Secretary (Mr. W. E. White) reports that he despatched an excellent packet on May 1st, containing a grand selection of Colonials at easy prices, and as this is the last of the season he anticipates some heavy purchases.

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—The November packets have come back from circulation, and accounts were duly submitted and settled within four days. Sales for the month were as follows:—

Nov. A 1.—£117 4s. 2d.

Nov. A 2.—£94 13s. 11d.

Nov. B 1.—£57 7s. 4d.

Nov. B 2.—£39 15s. 6d.

December packets have nearly finished their rounds, and sheets will be returned as soon as possible.

197 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £2,014 3s. 7d., were made up into four packets and despatched on the April circuit on the 24th inst. Good selections at moderate quotations were sent in, and members will have an opportunity of acquiring perfect specimens of rare stamps at a very reasonable figure. Africans were more strongly represented than other sections, but Europeans and Australians ran them a good second. The following have lately been elected as members:—Dr. Atkinson (Ashton), Capt. Stokes Roberts and Maj. Nathan (Waltham Abbey), E. W. Shackell (Cardiff), Pryce Curson (London), J. Wilcox (Dunedin), and F. C. Pigot (London). Three applications were held over. Collectors living abroad are invited to send selections regularly, and non-contributors can see as many packets as they like, though their names are placed last on the list. Club sheets should always be used, and will be supplied on demand. Applications for membership should be accompanied by references to prevent delay. Rules, etc., from the Hon. Sec., H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Monday, May 15th, the President being in the chair, and twelve other members present.

The Hon. Secretary, in his report, had again to congratulate the Society on an increase in the number of members, which is now 72, as against 66 at the close of last season. He referred to the satisfactory way in which the syllabus had been carried out, and to the generous response of the members to the appeal for a guarantee fund for the forthcoming exhibition, for which between £400 and £500 had been raised.

The Hon. Treasurer reported a balance in hand of £13 18s. 9d., and the Hon. Librarian stated that a number of books had been added to the library during the past year.

The Exchange Packet.—Hon. Secretary reported that 8 packets, amounting to £703 nett, had been despatched, and that the sales had been £66, or 8½ per cent.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the coming season:—President, W. Dorning Beckton; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Abbott, Ernest Petri; Hon. Secretary, G. Fred. H. Gibson; Assistant Hon. Secretary, C. H. Coote; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst; Hon. Librarian, J. C. North; Exchange Packet Hon. Secretary, W. Grunewald; Committee, A. Buxton, Oswald Gillett, W. W. Munn, S. D. Garson, Thomas Oxley.

Mr. North proposed "That for the future the Exchange Packet Hon. Secretary have the first choice of stamps from the sheets."

This was seconded by Mr. Oxley and carried.

G. FRED H. GIBSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Kersal, Manchester.

THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, May 10th, under the auspices of the Plymouth Society, a most enjoyable lecture was delivered at the Athenæum by the Rev. F. Bell, M.A. (of St. Stephen's, Saltash), on the educational value of Philately. Premising that the hobby was a scientific pursuit, the lecturer dwelt on the threefold division of philatelic humanity into the ignoramus, the timbromaniac, and the philatelist proper or collector who found in stamps an intelligent interest and a valuable training. With this introduction the political histories of France and Spain, and the unification of Italy, were ably traced through the postal issues of these countries, lantern and screen combining most effectively to illustrate the points of the lecture. From Southern Europe, Mr. Bell passed to South Africa, and reviewed the vicissitude of our politics in the Transvaal, shewing how marked an object lesson was to be found in the issues of that Republic. Equally impressive, but more pleasing, was the lesson to be learned from the stamps of Fiji, where British rule had kept and not relinquished its hold. The diagrams that followed on the screen were now of varied type, and illustrative of different phases of philatelic interest, æsthetic bearing, or educational value. Thus on one striking group the heads of five sovereign monarchs were depicted, four of whom had met with the bitterest reverses of fortune. The effigies of our own Queen in varying stages of her rule were also represented, and colonial enterprise and sentiment fitly illustrated in the symbolisms of New South Wales, Cape Colony, and Canada. Finally, after a series of plates that typified the debt of Philately to the natural world in its designs of bird, animal, reptile, and fish, the lecturer made an eloquent appeal on the behalf of the hobby of stamp collecting with its æsthetic and edu-

cational training in contrast to the destructive and wanton enthusiasms of the ornithologist and entomologist.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bell for his lucid, interesting, and most suggestive address was then proposed by Mr. R. T. Stevens, seconded by Mr. H. W. Mayne, and unanimously accorded by all present.

W. A. WALKER,
Hon. Sec.

May 16, 1899.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY, 13TH OF MARCH.—The usual monthly meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8 p.m. Present: Dr. J. W. Ballantyne, in the chair, and Messrs. Baxter, Miller, Hobbs, Fleming, Henderson, Innes, Richardson and Fish.

The minutes of meetings on the 9th and 23rd of January were read and approved of. There was no formal business at the meeting on 13th of February.

Messrs. Henderson and Kerr, as auditors, reported having examined the accounts of the Society for the year ending December, 1898, and having found them correct and properly vouched. The balance in favour of the Society at the close of the year was £2 19s. 6d.

Dr. A. S. Cumming (Edinburgh), Dr. D. Wilson (Killearn), and Dr. C. E. Russel Rendle (Plymouth), were elected as members.

Mr. Richardson agreed to exhibit his collection of Ceylon stamps at next meeting.

The Secretary reported that the Exchange Packet for March contained stamps to the value of over £100 nett.

Dr. Ballantyne exhibited a beautiful collection of Roumanian post cards, unused, and neatly mounted in an album. He also showed the surcharged U.S.A. stamps for Cuba, and a recent surcharge for Ceylon, 6c. on 15c. olive green.

10th of April.—The monthly meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. Adam Smail, President, in the chair, and Messrs. Baxter, Fleming, Henderson, Innes, Kerr, Richardson, and Fish.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. J. R. F. Turner (Oxford) was elected a member.

Mr. Richardson, not quite having finished his re-arrangement of Ceylon stamps, agreed to show them at next meeting.

At the request of the Secretary for members to bring any exhibits of Philatelic interest, there was a most interesting display of work being carried on by the Society. Mr. Smail showed a general collection of well-selected and carefully-mounted stamps. Mr. Henderson's collection of Americans, in a handsome album of his own designing, was much admired. Mr. Richardson brought two volumes of very interesting stamps, as well as a number of Russian locals. Mr. Fish showed special collections of Canada and of British South Africa. An

examination of these various exhibits enabled the members to pass a very pleasant evening.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,
Hon. Sec.

18, Montpelier Terrace.

THE SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—December packets have come back from their rounds, and sheets have returned and accounts settled. The total sales amounted to £159 4s. 2d.

Three good packets have been made up and despatched on the May circuits. Total value of sheets, £1,733 15s. 11d. Many good stamps were priced at less than 50 per cent. off catalogue quotations. New members that have joined during the past month include A. Barker (Cambridge), J. J. Bingham (Deal), T. C. Chaloner (London), and J. K. Morrison (London). January packets are expected back within seven days. Rules sent to responsible collectors. Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY EXCHANGE SECTION.—The February and March packets have been returned and accounts duly settled. Gross sales were £39 19s. 4d. and £51 13s. 7d. respectively. Packets will be circulated throughout the summer if sufficient number of sheets are received. May packets were despatched on the 26th instant.—H. A. Slade, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Ingleside, St. Albans.

New Leaves to Cut.

THE BRITISH STAMP DIRECTORY.

By the Philatelic Publishing Co., Handsworth, Birmingham. 3rd Edition, price 1s. post free.

The compilers of this address-book may be congratulated on the work just issued, and when they say that it is a *comprehensive* list of British Philatelists, we quite agree with them, though we doubt whether all addresses have been verified through the Post Office.

The names are arranged alphabetically, and though this, of course, entails a great labour on the part of the compilers, it is of the highest advantage to everyone consulting the work. To give the names of all collectors is obviously impossible, and although we miss a good many names, yet we have no hesitation of pronouncing the work the best yet published in England.

The work is divided into 2 parts as follows:—

Part I.—Addresses of Collectors.

Part II.—Exchange Clubs and Philatelic Societies.

The print is clear and the whole arrangement admirable. We can strongly recommend to all our readers the purchase of this book; they will be amply repaid by the time gained when consulting it instead of hunting for a mislaid address. The only addition we might suggest is an alphabetical list of dealers' addresses; such a list would only fill a few pages, but would make the book an "enquire within in the true sense of the word.

wards at the Philatelic Exhibition at Ratisbon.

CLASS I.

COLLECTIONS OF THURN AND TAXIS.

- Gold Medal and Special Prize.—A. E. Glacwald, Gosswitz.
Silver Medal.—Dr. jur. Berchelmann, Darmstadt, Ph. K. Schauff, Mayence.
Diplomas.—J. A. Anheiser, Cologne.
G. v. Hessling, Ratisbon.

CLASS II.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Gold Medal.—G. Hartmann, Prufening, President of the Phil. Society at Ratisbon, for his great services in connection with the Exhibition.

A. Chelius, Munich, for Baden and Alsace.

J. J. Lindau, Heidelberg, for old German stamps.

Dr. J. Lange, Magdeburg, for German envelopes.

A. Markl, Kornnienburg, for Greece.
Th. Lemaire, Paris, for France.

Silver Medal.—G. v. Hessling, Ratisbon, for general collection.

E. Paulus, Markneukirchen, for general collection.

E. Spitz, Wisbaden, for German stamps.

M. Boscher, Brunswick, for Brunswick.

Th. Gunther, Chemnitz, for Greece.

Comte d'Assche, Neuilly, for Belgium.

Lieutenant Ohrt, Charlottenburg, for photographs.

Diploma.—J. Greger, Ratisbon

A. Heil, Ratisbon

J. Buchtart, Ratisbon

Ph. Geiger, Ratisbon

A. Gortz, Ratisbon

J. Munker, Ratisbon

Mrs. A. Larisch, Munich, for post cards.

Major Hinsching, Ratisbon, for Bavarian entires.

A. Fleischmann, Esslingen, for Wurtemberg.

C. Dieckmann, Munster, for German Colonials, etc.

C. Weidenhagen, Hamburg, for Greece.

J. Lossau, Hamburg, for Hamburg.

Hugo Griebert, London, for essays.

J. Frendenstein, Frankfurt, for Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg.

Ch. E. Hoffmann, H. Imier, for Swiss Revenues.

CLASS III.

ALBUMS, LITERATURE, ETC.

- Gold Medal.—Hugo Krotzsch, Leipzig, for publications, etc.
 Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, for publications, etc.
 Leon Brummer, Munich, for "Das Postwertzeichen."
- Silver Medal.—F. C. Luecke, Leipzig, for albums.
 A. E. Glasewald, Gossnitz, for studies on Baden and Thurn and Taxis.
 Austria-Philatelist, Prague, for book on obliterations of Austria, etc.
 The Lemaire, Paris, for publications.
 F. B. Mehler, Ratisbon, for his historical treatise on the Princes of Thurn and Taxis.
 Dr. J. Rubsam, Ratisbon.
- The Judges for Classes I. and II. were:—
 Leon Brummer, Munich.
 Hugo Virotsch, Leipzig.
 Ernest Stock, Berlin.
- The Judges for Class III. were:—
 Ernest Stock, Berlin.
 E. Heydorn, Ratisbon.
 G. Gall, Ratisbon.

Philatelic Conundrums.

1. When does the 'Philatelic shark' resemble a ship?—When he 'forges a head.'
2. Why is an enthusiastic collector like a yachtsman?—Because he watches the 'sales.'
3. What is the difference between the early stamps of Portugal and the discovery of minor varieties?—One is 'head to the left,' and the other 'left to the head.'
4. Why is the Philatelist said to 'ride his hobby'?—Because of the 'mounts' he requires.
5. Why are postage stamps popular with the fair sex?—Because they are attached to the males (mails).
6. Which colony's stamps give the best description of life?—The Sydney Views, because they are sometimes 'with clouds' and sometimes without.
7. Which colony's stamps are most suitable for a birthday present?—Natal.
8. Why is a young collector like a cyclist?—Because the 'perforations' often collapse the tyre(s).
9. Why do British Colonial stamps resemble ships?—Because they show the watermark, sometimes have an anchor, and are often attached to a 'cable.'

Andorra.

The Philatelic Monthly and World.—New York.

All the world knows of the little Republic of Andorra situated in the midst of the mountain fastnesses of the Pyrenees, wedged between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain. It is nevertheless one of the oldest commonwealths of Europe, which has preserved its absolute independence for more than eleven centuries, although nominally it is to-day under the double suzerainty of the Spanish bishop of Urgel and of the French Government. Practically the 6,000 inhabitants of the little realm know no rulers except those chosen by themselves as elders.

It will perhaps surprise our philatelic friends to learn that Andorra, the only country of Europe that has no postage stamps, has a well organised postal and telegraph service, although there is not even a wagon road in the entire little land, the only means of communication being hardy mountain ponies and mules.

Letters from Andorra to points in France are centralized in the city of Andorra, the capital, until 10 o'clock of the evening; next morning at five a messenger takes the package and carries it across the mountains to Soldeu, the last Andorran settlement, where he meets toward eleven o'clock in the morning the French mail-carrier coming alternately from l'Hospitalet or Porte the nearest French post offices. At Soldeu they exchange their mail sacks, and each courier returns to his starting point. At Andorra the mail coming from France is distributed daily between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. French postage stamps are used, for which the Andorran messenger pays in cash according to the number of letters he hands to the French courier. These stamps are affixed by the agent in the French post office from which they are practically mailed.

Letters intended for Spain are carried by messenger to the Spanish post office at Seo-de-Urgel (See of Urgel), Spanish postage stamps being attached by the Andorra carrier. They do not, however, pay the war-tax on letters coming from Andorra, and no attempt has so far been made to compel them to do so.

The most interesting part of the Andorran postal service, however, is that between the various settlements and townships of the little realm. This internal service is absolutely gratuitous; it is sufficient to place an envelope containing a letter, or even a small package in care of the village postman, without using a stamp or paying anything. It will arrive at the address given that same evening or the next morning. This service is performed entirely by young boys, who run along the mountain paths, probably the most primitive kind of regular postal service in the whole world.

Lately the French government has established a telegraph line from Porte to the old city of Andorra by way of Soldeu. There is no telegraphic line connecting Andorra with

Spain, and if a telegraphic message is to be sent to Seo-de-Urgel, it must be sent around France and by way of Perpignan to Barcelona. The entire postal and telegraphic service of Andorra has been organised by an enthusiastic philatelist, Mr. Charles Romeu, and probably he, more than anybody else, suffers under the obstinate refusal of the Andorran elders to grant authority for the issuing of a set of postage stamps. This refusal is caused by their being perfectly satisfied at paying no postage whatever within their own country as much as on account of their being opposed to a change in their customs.—From "*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*."

Decreets.

JAPAN.

Mr. H. B. Haskell, of Yohohama, sends us the following "Notification No. 71" over the signature of the Minister of Communications:

"As the rates of postage are to be changed in April next, the department has determined to issue new stamps of different colours to those now in use. The new 3 sen stamp, according to a proclamation just issued, will be of light chestnut colour, the 1 sen stamp will be brown, while the ½ sen stamp will be of the same colour as it is now. The new stamps will be sold from the 1st of April next, but those of the same denomination heretofore in use will be accepted for the present by the post and telegraph offices."

The same correspondent has also forwarded a previous notification (No. 66) covering the changes in rates which are responsible for the colour alterations noted above. The principal sections, relating to single and double postal cards, ordinary letters and stamped envelopes, are given herewith:

1. The cost of postal cards being changed to one and a half sen per card, a five rin stamp shall be pasted below the part of the face of the existing one sen card where the cost of the card and seal are stamped.

2. The cost of return postal cards being changed to three sen per card, two five rin stamps shall be pasted one each below the part of the face of each leaf of existing two sen return postal cards and seal are stamped.

3. No. 1 postal matter—that is to say, mails—shall require the postage fee of three sen per four momme (for mails under four momme the same fee will be charged). For mails under four momme a three sen stamp or stamps of equal value should be pasted, no matter how much the weight may be. For mails above four momme and up to eight momme, six sen will be required; above eight momme and up to twelve momme, a three sen stamp should be added for any increase not exceeding four momme.

4. When the existing two sen postal envelopes are used, additional stamps shall be pasted at the foregoing rate according to the weight of mails. Such stamps shall be pasted as much

as possible below the part of the face of the envelope where the cost and seal are printed. For example, for mails weighing four momme and under, a one sen stamp shall be pasted, and for mails weighing more than four momme and up to eight momme, stamps having a value of two sen shall be added.

Note.—One momme is equal to 2.12 drams.

From *Meekel's Weekly*.

An Interesting Letter.

The following letter, written by F. W. Wurtele, of Montreal, appeared in *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News*, of St. Louis, of March 23. It is of sufficient interest to others besides stamp collectors to entitle it to a place in our page.

The Two-Cent Canada Envelope Purple.

As this envelope has been dominated "fraud," and the cry of a "swindle" has been raised in regard to its issue, a few words of explanation on the matter will be of interest to the Philatelist. It has also been stated that this envelope was printed in error, that it has been recalled by the Post Office department, and that it has been speculated in by Post Office officials. All such assertions are incorrect.

The envelope was issued for a perfectly legitimate reason; it was placed on sale in the usual manner at the post offices where it could be legitimately sold, and its sale, while it lasted, was absolutely unrestricted. As a matter of fact, purple was the only legitimate colour in which it could have been printed for the purposes for which it was issued.

To understand the position clearly, it is necessary to explain the objects, past and present, of a two-cent envelope in Canada. The rate for postage on letters, for local delivery in the place where they are mailed, in the majority of Canadian towns, is one cent, while in the larger cities, where there is delivery by carrier, this local rate, technically known as the "drop letter rate," is two cents. Hence, a two-cent envelope was only intended for use for drop letters, in the larger Canadian cities, and it was only supplied to postmasters in those places, unless specially asked for by postmasters in those towns where the envelope could only be used by the addition of an adhesive stamp, as long as the domestic rate for the letters beyond the limits of the town remained at three cents.

Towards the end of December, 1898, the supply of the old 2-cent green envelope was practically exhausted at the department at Ottawa, and in order to be prepared for any demand, from city postmasters, for more envelopes of this rate, a small supply was printed in the then proper colour of the two-cent stamp, that is, purple. Although it had not been given out to the public, it had been decided by the Government that commencing January 1st the postal rate to all parts of Canada and the United States should be reduced from three to two cents. According to

the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, the stamp representing the domestic rate of postage must be printed in red, and knowing that, according to this arrangement, in a very short time the two-cent would have to appear in the latter colour, the authorities decided to print only the small quantity that might be required for drop letters in purple.

I had been trying for a long time to obtain at the Montreal post office some of the one-cent green envelopes for my correspondents, but I was always met with the answer "We can't sell you any until the blues are cleared out." One evening, on again inquiring for one-cent green, the obliging lady, who is in charge here, informed me that only 100 or so of the blues remained, and if I would buy them out, I could have my long-sought one-cent green on the following morning. She also told me that she had only about the same quantity of the two-cent green, she would get me the new issue of the two-cent also. This was the first I had heard that a new two-cent was contemplated, so I bought up all that remained of the old 1c and 2c envelopes, and sure enough, the next day obtained a supply of 1-cent and 2-cent purple. I could have then secured about 1,000 2-cent purple, which was the entire stock sent to the Montreal post office, but not anticipating the change of colour, I purchased only what I thought was enough for ordinary wants. In the meantime the postal rate for the whole of Canada had been reduced from three to two cents, necessitating a much larger supply than formerly, of two-cent envelopes, and also necessitating that they should be printed in red; these were issued within a day or two of the two-cent purple, thus originating the report that the latter had been recalled or withdrawn. There was absolutely no restriction as to its sale, no error and no recall. That those who were fortunate enough to purchase them during the few days they were current should be dubbed frauds or speculators is unjust. In nearly every case they were bought in the ordinary course of business without any knowledge that the colour was to be changed to red. That the envelope will be a rarity I have no doubt, for I am officially informed by the department that no more are to be issued in purple, and I doubt whether they could be legally issued in that colour, seeing that the agreement with the Universal Postal Union is now in force. According to the usual mode of computing the value of a stamp in proportion to the quantity in existence this envelope should be worth at least \$5 or \$6, and those collectors who purchase them at what I consider the low price they are now being offered at, that is, from \$1 to \$1.50, will have no reason to regret their investment in the future.

It is unjust to accuse officials of the post office department, who are courteous and obliging gentlemen, of using their official knowledge of the interior workings of the department to speculate for their personal gain. They are sworn to guard the secrets of their

office and can give no secret information to officials of other departments or to the public, except by the violation of their oath of office, and at the risk of instant dismissal. It is natural that at Ottawa, where the stamps are first issued, the news of the limited extent of the issue should be first known, consequently it is to be expected that the public there, be they officials or others, should be able to first buy up the stock in the local post office, but this is not in any way illegitimate and can furnish no reason for calling the issue a gigantic swindle.

The Stamps of Holland.

Translated from the TIMBRE POSTE.

(Continued from page 96).

We do not know the quantities printed of these stamps, only the dates and the number of printings and this is sufficient to establish the degree of rarity of each of the values. We make it as follows:

I. Type.					
	Perf.	12	10	13/14	
		Number of printings			
50 "		1			
5 cent		4		1	
5 cent	1	2	24	1	
10 "	1	2	13	1	
10 "		3	1		
15 "		4	1	1	
20 "		3			
25 "		4			
II. Type.					
	Perf.	12	10	12/14	Imperf.
		Number of Printings.			
15 "	1		2		1
20 "	1	1	3		1
25 "	1				1
50 "	1				1

As in 1864 and 1866 the sheets contain 200 stamps in 2 pages of 100 in ten horizontal rows. Most likely the rows were numbered, as we have seen some with latin figures.

By Royal Decree of 10 October, 1870, these stamps were withdrawn from circulation to date from the 1st of November, 1870.

Essays existed of all the foregoing on various papers, cardboard, etc., and printed in different colours including black.

Decree for the Newspaper Stamps.

No. 149: Royal decree of December 3rd, concerning the issue of postage stamps of 1 and 2 cents.

Art. 1). From the 1st of January, 1869, there will be issued stamps of 1 and 2 cents, principally intended to frank newspapers, and other printed matter.

Art. 2). The bear, the arms of the kingdom, the inscription NEDERLAND and also the value.

Each of the two new kinds will be printed in one colour as follows:

Black, the stamps of one cent.

Yellow-green, the stamps of two cents.

Art. 3). Printed matter franked with stamps by the senders can be put by them or for them into the postal boxes, which are provided by our Finance Minister for franked printed matter notwithstanding the next article.

Art. 4). Printed matter, which either by the quantity or the size of the volume is not considered suitable for the boxes mentioned in the last article, must be taken by the senders or their people, although franked, to the post offices and delivered into the hands of the officers of the administration of the post.

Art. 5). The payment of the postage of printed matter in cash at the post offices continues to be permitted. Our Finance Minister will see that stamps be affixed to printed matter thus treated by the postal officials.

Art. 6). If the value of the postage stamps affixed by the senders be less than the sum due then such sendings are to be treated like ordinary letters to be paid by the addressees.

Letter rate is also charged on sendings of printed matter which are not posted, although franked in the boxes specified in Art. 3.

Art. 7). The provisions of Art. 2, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15 of our decree of the 12 November, 1851, are applicable to the stamps of one and two cents.

Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, of which a copy will be sent to the *Chambre generale des Comptes* and will be published in the *Staatsblad* as well as in the *Staatscourant*.

Loo, 3rd December, 1868.

The Finance Minister,
Van Bosse.

WILLIAM.

Issue of 1st of January 1869. . . .

Coat of arms of Holland on a shield surmounted by a royal crown, the whole in a pearl circle, on plain ground. At the top *NEDERLAND* outlining the circle, at the bottom the value; the frame is rectangular, and the background is covered with horizontal lines.

Engraved on wood by Virey frères of Paris from the design made by J. Nusser and printed typographically in colours on white paper, variously perforated.

A. On white thick paper. Perf. 14 x 14.

1 cent., black, greyish black

2 cents., yellow, light and dark yellow

Variety:

With dot after cent.

1 cent. black

This variety we have not found in the essays. There are other minute varieties, which are of too little importance to be noticed.

1870.

B. On common white paper. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
2cent, yellow, light yellow

Variety:

March, 1874. Imperforate.

2 cent. yellow

Only hundred specimens exist imperforate of the two values 1 and 2 cent.

November, 1871.

C. On white paper, slightly bluish. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

2 cent., dark yellow

The sheets of these two values contain 200 stamps in horizontal rows of 10.

They were withdrawn from circulation on the 1st of November, 1879, (see royal decree of 10th of October, 1879, below).

The Royal decree No. 176. advises the issue of two new values, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents as follows:

* * * * *

Art. 1. There will also be issued postage stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents and of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Art. 2. Our Minister of Finance is authorized to fix the colour of the above postage stamps as well as the date of issue.

Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, a copy of which will be sent to the "Chambre Générale des Comptes" and which will be published in the *Staatsblad* and in the *Staatscourant*.

Loo, November 11, 1870.

WILLIAM.

The Minister of Finance,
Van Bosse.

Following this royal decree we find the ministerial decision as under:—

The Hague, 19 Nov. 1870.

Art. 2. In consequence of the above royal decree of the 11th of this month (*Staatsblad* No. 176), there will be issued postage stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent and of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent., permitting the Minister to fix the date of issue as well as the colour of the stamps.

The following has been decided:

Art. 1. Postage stamps of the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents in mauve colour will be delivered to all offices at once to be put into circulation on receipt.

Art. 2. Postage stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent printed in red-brown will be put into circulation on the 1st of January, 1871.

Art. 3. The sheets of these new postage stamps will contain 200 stamps.

(To be continued).



JUNE 10, 1899.

Philately in the Colonies.

The Philatelic Journal of India.—Calcutta.

SOME NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIAN ITALY.

The non-specialist on perusing the average catalogue would be led to suppose that Austria was a country which gave but little field for research, and I have been told on several occasions by novices that Austria was a good country—just so many issues and none of those minor varieties. The following notes may, I think, dispel this idea if still held by any collectors:—

The first two issues present by far the greatest difficulty. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue gives 33 varieties and a footnote that the last 9 exist in two types.

Catalogues for advanced collectors more than double this number, but a systematic examination of many thousands of these stamps will reveal many decided varieties not listed in any catalogue.

This is usually described as existing on thick and thin paper and one or two varieties on ribbed paper.

An examination of great numbers of these stamps, however, reveals the fact that although it is easy to make up a set on very thick and another set on very thin paper answering to the catalogued varieties, yet the majority do not answer to either description, as they graduate from thick to thin imperceptibly, and if the owner wishes to arrange a series of shades he will find that certain shades are never met with on very thick nor very thin, and consequently he must exclude these shades from either series and place them in a third class.

It is necessary before studying the paper to remove the gum (from used copies only, of course).

These stamps arranged according to paper in the stock books of dealers usually have the gum still on them. This gum varies more than the paper both in colour and thickness and composition. Some is soluble in cold water—some in hot and some not at all—but has to be soaked and then sliced off the back in a thick glutinous mass. It is this last variety which fre-

quently gives rise to thin papers with this gum being placed in the above-mentioned stock books among those on thick paper.

In arranging my collection of over 3,800 varieties of Austrian stamps, I first tried to group this issue according to paper, a page for very thick, another for medium, and another for thin, and this answered to some extent; but on procuring a great number of 1 kr. and 5 centes stamps I found that, although great variation of thickness occurred, yet few of them quite agreed with the papers of other values. I was then led to the assumption that the same papers do not run through all the values, so re-arranged this issue according to values, 2 pages or so for each value and a line of shades (8) for each thickness.

The following is my list of papers according to values. I may say, however, that the smooth paper runs through all except the 1 kr. buff orange.

- 1 kr. bright yellow—shades.
 - (1) on thickest smooth paper
 - (2) on thinner " "
- 1 kr. buff orange and orange shades.
 - (1) on medium hard rough paper.
 - (2) on thin
 - (3) on very thin
 - (4) on very thin with a trace of horizontal ribbing.

The orange variety may be met with printed on both sides and is very rare unused in this condition with gum.

- 2 kr. black and grey black.
 - (1) Smooth paper not varying much in thickness.
 - (2) Medium rough paper.
 - (3) Thin hard rough paper.

This stamp varies less than any other of the issue.

- 3 kr. red.
 - (1) On excessively thick paper almost like thin card, smooth.
 - (2) On medium smooth.
 - (3) On thin, very white smooth paper.
 - * (4) On thick very rough paper.
 - (5) On thick hard paper.
 - (6) On medium rough paper.
 - (7) On thin rough paper.
 - (8) On semi-pelure hard paper.

(9) Vertically ribbed.

(10) Horizontally ribbed.

The shades are innumerable, the conditions of print also, as they depend on condition of the plate, and also on the quality of the paper and the thickness of the ink.

6 kr.

Same papers as the 3 kr. except No. 1. Shades and conditions of print as in 3 kr.

9 kr.

Same papers as 3 kr. shades and conditions also.

I have one copy on paper of the consistency of ordinary blotting paper, but this may be due to chemical treatment.

I have arranged my centes values of this issue (Austrian-Italy) on exactly the same plan, and I have no doubt that exactly the same papers may be met with all through.

There is, however, one great difference in the 5 centes. There is no yellow stamp as generally listed; it is distinctly buff, and there are two very distinct colours neither of which quite agree with the normal shades of the 1 kr., though one may be considered the same as the darker colour of the 1 kr., but the other is totally different to the smooth paper shade of that stamp.

I have 2 copies which are on medium smooth paper and both are buff.

This 5 centes stamp in really fine condition is much under-priced in catalogues. During the last 12 years I have purchased every really good copy for sale which I have met with and frequently paid full catalogue prices and over, and would be pleased to meet with others, as I have never had a duplicate of a good specimen—mine being all on different papers, or different shades or prints.

All the first issue of Austria and Austrian-Italy are good stamps in mint condition unused, but with the exception of the 5 centes are very common used on ordinary paper. Ribbed paper, card paper, and semi-pelure are fairly good. Reprints are on smooth paper, bright colours and white or pale yellow green very easily distinguished and need be no danger.

In consequence of the wearing of the dies, roughness of paper or deficiency of ink? the inscription K. K. Post Stempel at the top is frequently found reading K. F. Post or Stempfl.

In the case of the 15 centes stamps this K. F. variety is found in conjunction with a straight inscription of value, the normal K. K. being found with the figures 15 sloping upwards.

I have, however, two copies of K. F. with the upward sloping 15.

There are two types of the 45 centes also, but the difference is not so clear. Mr. S. C. Skipton, of Salisbury, told me he had a copy of the 9 kr. with the 9 misplaced.

The papers on which this issue was printed was watermarked in the middle, consequently stamps from the central portion of the sheet show portions of curved lines.

I do not know whether all the different papers were watermarked.

Some years ago I heard of 2 or 3 of these stamps perforated 16, possibly trials. I have not seen them, but they are very likely to exist, as the fiscals issued in the same year have this perforation (one of many).

Forgeries of one or more values were made to deceive the post office and specimens are decidedly scarce. These differ from the genuine in the wreaths at the side.

(N.B.—A copy of the 5c. is known, printed on both sides. The impression on the back shows parts of four stamps, one being tete-beche. This tete-beche must therefore exist on the plate. Pairs being very rare, it has so far never been seen.—Ed. P.J.G.B.)

(To be continued.)

Philately on the Continent.

La Revue Postale.—Geneva.

SWITZERLAND.

Below we have much pleasure in continuing the translation of a very good and complete article on the essays of Switzerland, commenced in our last number.

1863.—On tinted paper, perforated.

- 3c. Lemon.
- 3c. Dark Buff.
- 3c. Greyish violet.
- 3c. Dark blue.

On silver paper.

5c. Carmine.

On tinted paper, with watermark, but not gummed.

10c. Blue.

On white paper.

- 5c. Light gold.
- 5c. Reddish gold.
- 10c. Blue.
- 30c. Dark gold.
- 30c. Reddish gold.
- 40c. Dark green.
- 60c. Lemon.
- 1fr. Carmine.

On greyish laid paper, not watermarked or gummed, but perforated.

5c. Gold.

On light-blue paper, watermarked and gummed, but not perforated.

10c. Dark blue.

On white watermarked paper, gummed and perforated.

30c. Bright red.

On white paper, gummed and perforated, but not watermarked.

40c. Vermilion.

On blue chemically prepared paper, which is changed when the stamp is obliterated.

10c. Silver.

1878.—At this time, when the colours of the 1863 issue were changed new colour trials were made, but in order to simplify matters the

same type and only the values of 2 and 20 centimes were taken. The paper is thicker than that used for the stamps, the essays are not watermarked and not gummed.

Imperforate.

- 2c. Pale rose.
- 2c. Red.
- 2c. Red brown.
- 2c. Brown.
- 2c. Green.
- 2c. Dark green.
- 2c. Light blue .
- 20c. Ultramarine.
- 20c. Dark blue.
- 20c. Grey.

Perforated.

- 2c. Pale rose.
- 2c. Red.
- 2c. Red brown.
- 2c. Brown.
- 2c. Green.
- 2c. Dark green.
- 2c. Light blue .
- 20c. Ultramarine.
- 20c. Dark blue.
- 20c. Grey.

1881-1882.—Type as adopted, on thick, white, watermarked paper.

- 2c. Olive.
- 5c. Light brown.
- 10c. Pale rose.
- 15c. Lemon.
- 20c. Orange.
- 25c. Green.
- 50c. Navy.

We have also to chronicle here three designs which had been proposed by a firm in Berne to the postal administration and representing the Rutli, the chapel of William Tell and the oath of the three Swiss, also stamps with the head of liberty, in which only the centre was changed, the remainder of the stamps of 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1 and 3 francs remaining.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

We only know of essays in the adopted type, printed in the same colour, but not watermark, and gummed and imperforate.

- 1c. Blue.
- 2c. "
- 3c. "
- 5c. "
- 20c. "
- 50c. "
- 100c. "
- 500c. "

ENVELOPES.

Three essays dating from the year 1866 are known. They were not adopted, and on the specimen we have seen marks are found, which lead us to believe that only a very small number were printed, and that Hurter of Berne tried to make some alterations on them. Two were printed on cardboard in blue rest carmine, and the last in dark violet on light buff paper.

POST CARDS.

We only know of one essay. It was probably printed in 1869, on white cardboard measuring 121mm. by 86mm. The lithographic impression was defective, and the details of the drawing smeared. The colour is dull mauve. The heading was

Carte-correspondence, in thick letters measuring 4 and 6½mm., below on three lines in ordinary characters (2-3mm.), a direction in three languages (German, French, and Italian). Below this Adresse-Indirizzo. Then three dotted lines for the address, the first beginning with a large A; the border is 111mm. by 75mm.

LETTER CARDS.

Switzerland not having adopted letter cards no official essay can of course exist, but a design for such a letter card was proposed by the Lausanne Philatelic Society to be used at the fourth centenary of the Confederation.

MONEY ORDERS.

The money order system was introduced in Switzerland in 1867, and two essays were made with exactly the same inscription and stamps as adopted, but without voucher and without figures of value. The colours were violet and red, which were used for the values of 50 and 60 centimes.

In 1877 an essay appeared in black of the value of 30 centimes.

Philately in America.

The American Journal of Philately.—New York. HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIERES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVEZ.

The convention of Paris, held June 1st, 1878, for the purpose of revising the agreement signed at Berne, October 9th, 1874, and forming the International Postal Union, was the cause of important innovations and modifications in the Belgian postal issues.

Let us here take note that the convention mentioned, substituted, in Belgium as in the other countries of the Union, the term "postal card" for "correspondence card," which had theretofore been in use. It further decided:

1. That the articles might not exceed the following dimensions:—Length 14 cm., width 9 cm.

2. That, as far as possible, the cards issued specially for use in the Union should bear an imprinted stamp and the title "*Union Postale Universelle*," followed by the name of the country in which they originated; this title to be repeated in the language of the country in case such language should be other than French.

3. That in addition to the single postal cards, whose circulation throughout the Union was obligatory, double cards might, by special arrangement, be exchanged between the following countries:—Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Argentine Republic, Roumania, and Switzerland. This arrangement was made under the following conditions:—

1. The two parts composing the postal cards with prepaid answer are to pass, either one, for the postal rate applicable to single cards of the same origin;

2. The cards must each bear an imprinted or adhesive stamp for the amount of this rate, the postage paid all to belong to the issuing country;

3. They shall not be burdened with any charge to the profit of the other corresponding country;

4. In other respects, the postal cards with prepaid answer shall be governed by the rules established by the Convention of Paris.

It is to be noted that postal cards with prepaid answer could thus be forwarded by all the postal routes of the Union, even by way of the countries which did not participate in this special service. This peculiarity has given rise to some real postal curiosities by which certain philatelists, collectors of entires, have profited largely.

Aside from conditions relating to the rate, postal cards sent from Belgium were subject to the same regulations which governed the domestic circulation. Article 9 of the International Convention, however, provided that no postal cards should be circulated which did not fulfill the conditions of reduction of postage.

We must add that postal cards received in Belgium from foreign countries, were to be permitted to circulate without any hindrance except that those bearing immoral or seditious inscriptions were to be returned to the office of origin.

Pursuant to these regulations the new cards at 10 centimes and the cards with prepaid answer, of the value of 20 centimes, were issued, both with imprint in red. The 10 centimes cards of the preceding type and the single or double cards of the issue for domestic use continued, nevertheless, to be used in the Union, with additional payment where necessary to bring the postal rate to the required amount. This additional payment was always necessary when the cards were destined for the second zone (rate 15 centimes).

We reprint below the order which produced the new type of cards.

¶ The Minister of Public Works.

Pursuant to the Convention of Paris, revising the postal treaty of Berne, and the provisions of the royal orders of February 28th last, fixing, in pursuance of said convention, the rates of postage in Belgium, on correspondence transmitted by post:

Pursuant to the royal orders of 13th November, 1869, and 24th December, 1870, authorising the Minister of Public Works to regulate the colour and value of postage stamps as well as the form of correspondence cards:

Pursuant to the orders of 29th December, 1770, 30th November, 1872, and 7th June, 1875, relating to correspondence cards:

It is ordered,

Art. I. From and after May 19th next, there shall be placed at the disposal of the public international postal cards with prepaid reply.

Art. II. The colours of these cards shall be as follows:—

Single cards of 5 centimes and cards with paid reply of 10 centimes, green imprint and stamps on yellow paper.

Single cards of 10 centimes and cards with paid reply of 20 centimes, carmine imprint and stamps on bluish paper.

Art. III. The existing correspondence cards shall be provisionally continued in use and shall continue to be sold concurrently with the new ones, until the quantity manufactured shall be exhausted.

Brussels, 30th April, 1879.

(Signed) SAINCTELETTE.

The first supply of these cards was transmitted to all the post and telegraph offices in the kingdom on the 5th of May, 1879; these offices were, however, informed that none should be sold before the 5th of May, and that, thereafter, orders must be by packages of 50.

The first issue of these cards was printed on a slightly tinted paper, the colour for the 5 centimes card being buff, and for the 10 centimes, azure. Six months later, when the supplies were distributed, in November, 1879, cards on a dull, less tinted paper than that previously used, but otherwise unchanged in type, were placed on sale. It was not until November, 1880, after the introduction of the use of a fatty ink for the printing and the cancellation of the postage stamps, that a slight change was noted in the imprint of the cards as also in the tint of the paper.

From azure blue the colour of the 10 centimes card passed to a perfect pale blue, and that of the 5 centimes from buff to a pale yellow. It was also noted that the word "ZIJDE" in the notice printed on the 10 centimes card was printed "ZIJDE" on the 5 centimes card of the second edition. Besides the impression of the stamp on the latter was less clear, noticeably in the lines of the framework and the turn of the figure "5" where the second line has almost completely disappeared.

(To be continued).



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No. 103.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

JULY 10th, 1899.

The inland letter rate of Cuba has been reduced from 3 cents. to 2 cents.

At the sale of the Painter collection high prices have been obtained.

Besides the varying colour of the sea in the Canadian map stamp, several minor varieties have been found.

Russian stamps have been surcharged for use in Port Arthur.

In our May number we announced that special postage stamps in connection with the Van Dyck tercentenary would be issued. This is not correct. The labels issued are not used for postal purposes.

In Wellington 2,100 2d. stamps of 1865, and 300 stamps with large star, 1873, besides a large quantity on thin paper, watermarked N Z, have been found.

A quantity of the rare Denmark 2 sk 1870 issue perf. 12½ has also been found.

Madrid Filatelico published recently a sheet of surcharges on the 25c. brown of 1890, done in 1897. As a curiosity this sheet is difficult to be beaten.

58 stamps, with surcharge, 20 centavos.
12 stamps, with surcharge, 20 centavos, inverted.
10 stamps, with surcharge, 15 centavos.
10 stamps, with surcharge, 5 centavos.
10 stamps, with telegraph surcharge.

Several thousand sheets of the stamps of New Brunswick have been found and sold to a syndicate at the rate of 1s. 3d. the set of 6 stamps.

The 20 centimes orange, of the 1882 issue of Luxemburg, has been found with the triple surcharge S.P.

The best perforation gauge we have seen for some time is the one published by G. Hamilton-Smith and Co. It is small, yet complete, showing all perforations from 9½—16, the measurements being on the outside, making it very handy for gauging perforations without taking the stamps off the sheets.

The first philatelic newspaper, journal, or magazine was the *Monthly Intelligencer*, of Manchester, England, which appeared in September, 1862.

In January, 1863, Moens of Brussels, Belgium, issued *Le Timbre Poste*, which was the first paper in the French language, and it is still published. In May of the same year *Magazin fur Briefmarkensammler* appeared at

Leipzig. This was the first paper in the German language or in Germany. In February, 1864, S. Allan Taylor, well known to fame, issued the *Stamp Collectors' Record* in Montreal. He then removed to Albany, N.Y., and issued No. 1 of a new series of the same paper in December, 1864. This was the first paper in the United States.

Nordisk: Primaerkstidende, issued at Copenhagen, Denmark, in August, 1867, was the first in any of the northern countries of Europe.

De Timbrophilist, appearing in Amsterdam in July, 1869; *El Indicator de los Sellos*, at Madrid, Spain, in July, 1870; *La Posta Mondiale* at Leghorn, Italy, in August, 1873, were the first papers in their respective countries or in the languages of those countries.

From *Meekeel's Weekly*.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin writes:—Following the introduction of Imperial penny postage in England, the German Government has, since the beginning of this month, reduced the postage on letters to all the German colonies and protectorates as well as to all German warships at sea to the German inland rate. The reduction goes very much further than that effected in the British Empire, for not only do all letters up to 15 grammes go for 10 pfennig, or half an ounce for not quite 1¼d., but letters above that weight up to 250 grammes go for 20 pfennig, or in other words, at a rate of 2½d. for over half a pound. It is, therefore, now possible to send for 2½d. a letter from here to German New Guinea, which, even under the present reduced rates, would cost 1s. 4d. if sent from England to India. The sample post rate to the German colonies has also been reduced to 10 pfennig for 250 grammes. Of course there is no likelihood of these rates paying for a very long time to come. But the reforms show the great weight which the German Government assigns to German colonial development and to the desirability of binding German citizens more closely to the home country, and the rapidity, thoroughness, and uniformity with which that Government carries out any scheme on which it has decided.

We have just received from Messrs. Bright and Son another British Guiana provisional. The 5c. drab and green of 1897 has been surcharged 'TWO CENTS.' The second stamp in the seventh row has a comma instead of a full stop.

New Leaves to Cut.

Price, Catalogue Local Postage Stamps of the World.†

We have received Part III. of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue. It is uni-

†Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, post free 1/3.

form in size, etc., with Parts I. and II., but bound in pale buff, and runs to some 120 pages, with numerous illustrations. In going through the lists we are somewhat disappointed; certain countries show large numbers of omissions. The lists of the British Railway stamps, Russian and U.S. Locals, are the best, and as far as our judgment goes seem to be complete. The Morocco issues are also fully given for the first time. The lists of the China posts are the worst in the book. The following are omitted:—All the Amoy (Ordinary, surcharges, Postage Due and Service), Chetoo (15,20 and 25c.), Chinkiang (errors and Service), Chungking (Postage Due), Hankow (surcharges and 4th issue), Foochow (all), Kewkiang (surcharges and Postage Due), Nankin (all), Wuhu, only the first set is given. The first set surcharged Postage Due and the set with Chinese characters are omitted, the second set ordinary, Postage Due, and Chinese characters; and the same sets surcharged "P.P.C." are all omitted. These "P.P.C." sets we really think, for the sake of the humour, should have been inserted, and we would suggest that the name of the Postmaster might be mentioned, as he should be immortalised in Philatelic history. The idea of using the stamps to inform the world that the local post was going to be suppressed, and by this means making his "Congé" is distinctly brilliant.

Among the Danish Locals we also notice some omissions, and the whole of the German Posts (except one stamp of Berlin) are left severely alone. Shanghai is omitted, as it was placed in Vol. II.

With regard to the Russian Locals there are some notes as to the proper pronunciation of the various names, and the spelling has been altered in many cases. We think that the addition of a Russian alphabet would be most useful. At present, for a number of collectors, the only way of placing a stamp is to hunt through the illustrations. By this means undoubtedly the stamps can be named and placed, but it takes time, whereas if an alphabet was given the inscriptions might be translated. We hope to see the suggested addition in the next edition.

We know that possibly it may be said that the various sets, etc., omitted were unnecessary, and were only issued for Philatelic purposes, that even if they were used they are of little interest. Perhaps so, but the latter remark would probably be endorsed by all the leading lights of the London Society, and most collectors with regard to the whole book. For the sake of the enthusiasts who collect these interesting stamps, it is just as well to make the lists as good as possible. The German Locals are, many of them, got up for sale to collectors, but others are largely used, in fact of some of the varieties more have been used, and used legitimately than all the Russian Locals put together. Why should they be omitted?

A COLOUR DICTIONARY, by B. W. Warhurst, 44 pp.*

For a long time philatelists have been desiring some uniformity in the nomenclature of colours, and everything tending to obtain this result must be viewed with pleasure.

The above, just issued, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and would be more particularly so if catalogue compilers, generally the first and worst offenders as far as wrong colour descriptions are concerned, would only study and follow it.

The work contains 58 colours, and a diagram showing the various colour combinations and their names. This diagram is intended to convey to the reader the various grades which can be obtained by the mixing of the different colours.

An alphabetical list of colour names, with description of each shade, concludes the work and is not the least good feature. But why the author puts "Egyptian Blue" in the diagram and then omits the specific colour description, we cannot understand.

We hope the book will have the good sale it deserves and will fulfill the author's wish, and also that of all earnest philatelists, namely, to give to each colour one name. Let this name be what it is, either simple or compound or fancy, but when once settled let this name be used by all, and much annoyance and useless writing will be avoided.

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF EUROPE, by W. A. S. Westoby. Part X., 64pp.†

The tenth part of this work has just been issued, and contains Romagna (continuation), Roumania, Roumelia, Russia, Russian Levant, Livonia or Wenden, and San Marino (first part).

This part testifies, like all the preceding ones, to the great philatelic knowledge of the author, and although the work is more intended for the general collector than for the specialist, yet the latter will find many hints and points given which will be of very great use to him. In the first issue of Moldavia we find the author stating that they were printed in sheets of four rows of eight stamps. That the sheets were of this size was unknown to us, and we should be very thankful to the author if he would kindly give us his reasons. We also miss the statement that the stamps of the 1862 issue were used again during the interval between the deposition of Prince Couza and the accession of Prince Charles, i.e., from the end of February to the end of July, 1866.

On page 194 it should read: "The 10 bani yellow and the 15 bani, etc.," not 25 bani.

*Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391,, Strand, London, Price 2/6.

†Upcott Gill, 180, Strand, London, Price 1/-.

The seventh issue, the so-called "defective" issue, is, however, not so bad as made out. The early impressions are practically as well executed as the stamps of the same value of 1871; at least we have seen copies which were classified amongst and sold as the 1871 issue, whereas they belonged undoubtedly to the 1872 issue. Even the colour of these specimens is deep blue, not the washed out shade of the later impressions.

But apart from slight inaccuracies like the above, the work is exceedingly well done, and as a standard work should be found in every philatelic library. We have no hesitation in recommending it to all our readers.

REPRINTS OF POSTAL ADHESIVES, by E. D. Bacon.*

This is the latest, and without doubt the most complete, work on the subject of reprints that has ever appeared. The knowledge of the writer is so well known that readers of the work in question may be quite sure that the last word has been said on the subject up to the date of going to Press. The only omissions are those of the Confederate States and United States Private Posts. The necessary information, we are told in the preface, was not to hand, and it was deemed better to omit them altogether rather than give what might only turn out to be misleading particulars.

Reprints may be described as impressions of obsolete stamps from the same die, plate, block or stone as that used to produce the original, but when impressions are printed directly from the original engraved die, or from a new plate or stone made from that die, they are usually included under the same term. Where a new die has had to be made, owing to the loss or destruction of the original, the impressions have received the name "Official Forgeries." Some cases (United States) have occurred in which stamps have been specially printed during their issue for various purposes, and these are also considered as reprints, as they were never issued to the public for use.

Reprints may further be divided into Official or Private, the former being those printed by the Government issuing the stamps, and the latter by private parties, into whose hands, either legitimately or otherwise, the plates, etc., have fallen. The first are of most interest, and in the majority of cases are scarce, some are very scarce. The second are those which have given to reprints their bad name. Interested parties have printed thousands and thousands of copies, and they have been distributed broadcast. We can only hope that in the future dealers of repute at least will not lend themselves to this method of making money.

*Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, Price 4/3 Post free.

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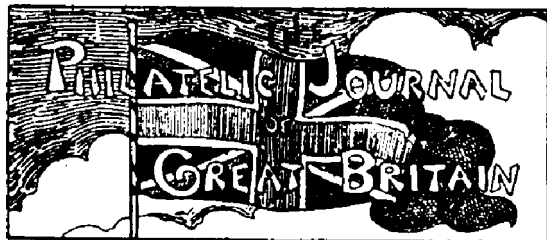
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JULY 10TH, 1899.

The Manchester Exhibition. Truly Manchester philatelists can be proud of their Exhibition. It is undoubtedly the finest ever held. The quantity and also the quality of the

stamps shown has never been surpassed, the arranging of the various classes has been excellent, the staging and hanging was uniform throughout, and the place simply perfect. Instead of having too much space our Manchester friends were at their wits' end to find space for the multitude of good exhibits sent in, and we understand of some, only portions, i.e., the best part of the exhibits, could be displayed.

The work of the Committee must have been very great, yet which true philatelist would not at any time be delighted to help and further our hobby? Without exception the visitors were unanimous in praising the Exhibition, and no doubt all of them have taken pleasant recollections home with them.

It is the ghost of Sir Rowland Hill that has wandered through the various galleries, it must have been struck with surprise, if not wonder at the development of the scheme he proposed only sixty-two years ago. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, successor to Sir Rowland Hill, in agitating for postal reforms and cheaper rates, opened the Exhibition, and although not personally a collector, yet had the greatest sympathy with our hobby.

The opening ceremony, as well as the other entertainments and the awards, will be found in another place; a description of the various exhibits will appear in our next number. The short time left at our disposal before our publishing date compels us to do so in order to enable us to do full justice to the collections.

Looking through the exhibits of the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition it is impossible that the question does not occur to the onlooker: "Do all these stamps

belong to the exhibitor?" This question undoubtedly will come to the fore, and in some instances very pertinently so. In some cases even the ownership of whole collections is a matter of doubt, a fact which is very hard to prove, but which nevertheless exists.

Let us take for instance the case of a young collector showing a very nice collection, containing rarities of the first rank; we mean stamps costing five pounds and upwards. Has he collected them, or has he had them given him by a loving father or uncle? And if so, should he have the credit? We know it is very difficult to draw the line in such cases, yet at the same time it is unfair competition. Then there is the class that borrow some of the stamps they are short of, in order to make a complete exhibit. Who but the parties concerned in such a transaction can or will tell? The worst of all is the man that exhibits a collection which does not belong to him at all, and even in such a flagrant case it is almost impossible to provide a decisive proof in the short time the judges have at their disposal before the list of awards is published.

If the trouble of ascertaining all such facts were thrown upon the judges, whose work is already one of love, we should not be able to find any that would undertake the already heavy enough task they have so ungrudgingly undertaken, a task which, in a good many cases, is thankless enough.

We trust such doubtful cases have not arisen at the Manchester Exhibition; but if there should be, they must be left to the consciences of their perpetrators.

A Post Office on Wheels.

The postal wagon has, according to the "Baltimore Sun," been introduced for the first time in the system of rural mail free delivery for Carroll County, which has been inaugurated by the Post Office Department. The experiment was eminently successful. The mail taken out by the wagon for delivery was large; there were 238 ordinary letters, six postal cards, 261 newspapers and circulars, and five packages. The wagon collected 36 letters, four postal cards, and two registry receipts, received one application for money order, two registered letters, and collected and delivered three letters along its route.

The plan will give to rural residents throughout the United States the same conveniences as to collections and deliveries of mails as city residents enjoy. The idea of such a service originated with Edwin W. Shriver, of Westminster, who submitted plans and estimates to the Government, with a design of the wagon to be used, known as the "travelling post office" or "post office on wheels."

The selection of Carroll County was made, first, because it was the home of the originator of the scheme, and second, for the more practical reason that the physical formation of Carroll County is such that if the experiment proved successful here, taking into consideration its hilly and rolling country, its population, etc., it would prove successful in any county or State of the Union.

The route was as follows:—Westminster to Warfieldsburg 4 miles, to Baile 2½ miles, to Donnings 2½ miles, to Long 1½ miles, to Crawford's Store 2 miles, to Taylorsville 1 mile, to Winfield 2 miles, to Gist 5 miles, to Klee's Mill 1 mile, to Bird Hill 2 miles, to Smallwood 2 miles, to Fenby 2 miles, to Westminster 2½ miles, making a total round trip of 30 miles.

This route takes in about 300 families, covering a territory of 20 square miles, seven miles broad at its widest point. The wagon received an ovation at a number of places, notably at Crawford's Store and at Winfield, where large crowds were congregated. The people everywhere showed great interest in the experiment. In some places along the route private mail boxes had already been erected, with the owners' names stamped on them in large letters. The wagon travelled over an earth road the entire distance.

More than half the trip was covered by eleven o'clock, when the wagon reached Gist Post Office. Here the party rested for an hour, the guests of Francis J. Albaugh, where they took dinner. Westminster was reached at 3.30 p.m., nearly two hours ahead of schedule time.

The postal wagon is a well-built covered conveyance, with side doors, fitted up inside with facilities for handling and distributing mails, and doing all the work of a well-equipped little

post office. The postal clerk inside the vehicle may do his work while riding along quite as comfortably as one in a postal car on a railroad.

Correspondence.

The Editor of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

Sir,—A great deal has been written on the subject of approval consignments of stamps sent to India by post being charged customs duty on the full value, but we venture to think our experience in one particular case puts in the shade anything else yet recorded.

On October 27th, 1898, we sent a small book of stamps, value £22 12s. 8d., by registered letter addressed to a collector in India. The letter was opened in India by the customs officers, and our customer was informed he could have it on payment of 17 rupees (£1 2s. 8d.) for duty.

He declined to pay unless he could first see the contents of the letter, whereupon he was told that he would have to sign the receipt for the letter before he could be allowed to inspect its contents. This he did, and after examination, finding he would not be likely to buy enough to justify payment of duty on all, he refused to pay, and handed the letter and contents intact back to the postman.

Some time subsequently, our customer, to his surprise, received a letter from the postal authorities informing him that as he had signed the receipt, it was an acknowledgment of taking delivery of the cover, and that he must pay the £1 2s. 8d. duty, or they would proceed against him for it and stop all his letters until it was paid! The local postmaster advised him to pay under protest and leave the cover and contents with him, to be forwarded to the Postmaster-General. This was done, but no further communication was received by our customer up to the time of his leaving India in March. We then took the matter up, and wrote three times to the Postmaster-General of Bengal. The only replies we got were:—1st, a formal acknowledgment of receipt of our letter; and 2nd, a request for an exact copy of the receipt we obtained for the registered letter!

Finally, on May 27th, exactly seven months after the letter left here, the book was returned to the addressee, who was then in England, and who at once sent it on to us.

The duty paid under protest has not been repaid, notwithstanding the fact that the stamps never left the custody of the Post Office whilst in India, and no delivery took place.

The foregoing is a plain statement of facts, and needs no comment from us.

We no longer send approval consignments to India, except to customers who agree in writing to take all risks and to pay any duty that may be demanded.—Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING & CO.

Serbia.

By GEO. B. DUERST.

(Continued from page 99.)

B setting-up.

- 1 para yellow, lemon perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 12, 12 x imperf.
 10 pare brown, light-brown perf. 12.
 10 „ reddish-brown (1876) „ $9\frac{1}{2}$, 12.
 10 „ orange „ 12, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
 20 „ blue „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 12 x $9\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 12 x 11
 11 x 12, 11 x $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 11, 12.
 25 „ rose „ $9\frac{1}{2}$, 12, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 12 x $9\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, and imperf.
 40 „ violet „ 12, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
 50 „ dark green „ $9\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 12.

The above perforations have been found by me, the following list is taken from Gebr Senf, but as the two settings-up are not given, it is impossible for me to say in which setting-up they exist.

Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$,	pare 10, 20, 35
„ 9	„ 35
„ $9 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	„ 10, 15, 35
„ $9 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	„ 10, 25
„ 9×12	„ 1, 10, 25, 40
„ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9$	„ 50
„ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	„ 35
„ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$	„ 10, 15, 35, 50
„ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13$	„ 35
„ $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$	„ 20
„ $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$	„ 20
„ $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	„ 20, 25
„ 12×9	„ 10, 20
„ $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	„ 15, 40, 50
„ $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	„ 1, 20
„ $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$	„ 1, 20
„ $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$	„ 25
„ $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	„ 10
„ $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	„ 1, 50

B : on slightly yellowish paper.

(a) First setting-up.

- 10 paras brown perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
 15 „ orange-yellow „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
 20 „ blue „ 12
 25 „ carmine „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
 35 „ light green „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
 40 „ violet „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $9\frac{1}{2}$
 50 „ dark green „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $9\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Second setting-up.

- 35 paras light green perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
 40 „ violet „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 12 x $9\frac{1}{2}$
 50 „ dark green „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$

C : on very thin white wove paper, semi transparent.

(a) First setting-up.

- 25 paras carmine perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$
 40 „ violet „ 12
 50 „ dark green „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 12

(b) Second setting-up.

- 1 para yellow, lemon perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
 10 paras brown, dark brown „ $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 12
 20 „ blue, ultramarine „ 12, 11 x 12, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
 40 „ violet „ 12

The 1 para value was issued in 1872 imperforate.

A : on white wove paper.

- 1 para light yellow first setting up.
 1 „ „ „ second „ „

B : on toned wove paper.

- 1 para light yellow first setting up.

For newspaper a stamp of the value of 2 paras being required, a new die of a very similar design

was made, but the inscription at the top now reads: "K Srb. Potschta" instead of the word "POTSCHTA." Printed in colour on medium thick wove paper. Imperforate.

2 paras black, grey-black first setting up.

2 " " " second " "

B: on toned paper.

2 paras black first setting up.

2 " " " second " "

The second setting up of this value can always be recognised apart from the distance between the stamps by a white spot behind the ear, and that the letter T of Potschta is broken. It is said that the second setting up was never officially issued, and that the stamps showing the flaw were printed from a purloined die which was faulty, and therefore taken out of the plate. Genuinely used copies exist undoubtedly, but the majority of the specimens found are unused and are remainders.

This value is also found perforated, owing its origin to private enterprise and speculation.

VII. Issue: November, 1880.

Portrait of Prince Milan IV. in general's uniform en face to the left in an oval between branches of laurel and oak; at the top Serbia, and at the bottom Potschta, both in Servian, in the lower corners large figures of value. Coloured impression on white wove paper. Printed at Belgrad, and perforated $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

This issue is very badly printed, sometimes the impression is quite blurred.

5 Bani, light green, green, olive green, blue green.

10 " rose, carmine rose, aniline rose.

20 " yellow orange, dull yellow.

25 " light blue, blue, ultramarine, violet blue, prussian blue.

50 " brown, dark brown, brown violet.

1 Dinar, violet, mauve.

The 10 and 25 Bani exist imperforate.

VIII. Issue: March, 1890.

Portrait of King Alexander I. en face to the left in an ornamental frame, at the sides of which there are laurel and oak branches. At the top "Serbia," at the bottom "Bani" in Servian; in the lower corners large coloured figures. Printed at Berlin on white wove paper, and perforated $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 Bani, green, blue green, dark green.

10 " red, rose.

15 " violet, light to dark.

20 " yellow orange,

25 " blue, prussian blue.

50 " brown, dark brown.

1 Dinar, lilac.

The 20 Bani exists imperforate.

IX. Issue. November, 1894.

Portrait of King Alexander I. to the left in an oval, at the top Serbia, at the bottom value in figures and letters. Printed in Belgrad on granite paper. Perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 paras, green, dark green.

10 " rose, carmine.

15 " lilac.

20 " orange, yellow orange.

25 " blue, dark blue.

1 Dinar, dark blue, green.

1896.

Same design. Perforated $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. On coloured wove paper.

1 Dinar, red brown on pale blue.

1897.

Same design. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. On white wove paper.

1 para, brick red.

Also perforated $13 \times 13\frac{3}{4}$.

1 para, brick red.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Issue of 1st May, 1895.

Double-headed eagle with large figure of value in the centre.

Printed on granite paper and perforated $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$

5 paras lilac.

10 " blue

20 " red-brown

30 " green

50 " rose

Error—

5 paras rose

Eleven sheets of the 5 para value were printed in error in the colour of the 50 para value, but it is very doubtful whether these sheets were issued. All the copies I have seen so far were unused.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION, 1899.

The first international exhibition of stamps in the provinces was held at Manchester from the 29th of June to the 5th of July. It was organised by the Manchester Philatelic Society, which had formed a special committee for the purpose and also a guarantee fund to meet any contingencies. The total value of the exhibits is estimated at about £300,000.

A very large gathering of visitors were present at the opening ceremony, which was performed by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P. Mr. W. Dorning Beckton presided, and those on the platform included the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Postmaster, and Messrs. G. F. H. Gibson, Ernest Petri, and G. B. Duerst. Mr. Henniker Heaton, the champion of ocean penny postage, in celebration of which this Exhibition was held, was eminently fitted to perform such a ceremony, and the Committee must be congratulated in securing him for this purpose.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, in declaring the Exhibition open, expressed first of all his acknowledgments for the help he had received from Manchester in carrying out the reform to which he had devoted so much of his life. It had been wittily said of him that the task of his life had been that of sticking the British Empire together with a postage stamp. For that reason probably he had been honoured by the invitation to open this important Exhibition. They were well aware that the invention of the postage stamp made penny postage successful in England. Without this simple invention he trembled to think of the enormous difficulties there would be now, if every one of two thousand million letters posted in the United Kingdom annually had to be handed to the local postmaster with a penny coin for each.

Although naturally gratified at the honour conferred upon him in selecting him to open the Exhibition, he felt that he must not appear under false pretences. He had, it is true, devoted himself with more or less energy to pushing the general use and consumption of stamps, but his aim was less artistic or philatelic than utilitarian. And even if he incurred the pitying censure of those present, he would confess that a stamp which had been used and obliterated was more interesting to him than one of virgin bloom and freshness. Those little blurred and blackened scraps of gummed paper were the wings of thought; they represented the intercourse of mind with mind, of nation with nation. He supposed each collector had an ideal stamp before his mental eye, one of unequalled beauty and value. The most precious one in his collection (for he had one after all) was a post card which made the tour of the world in a little over ten weeks, and which was so covered with ringed impressions in a dozen languages that it looked like a target heavily scored upon. It might surprise them to hear that he had long been trying to

abolish, or at least largely supplant, the adhesive stamps. But they were not to be alarmed; it was a great convenience to be able to buy a stamp at any post office. It would be a greater boon still if we could stamp a letter, a card, or a newspaper "paid" at any pillar-box on the "penny-in-the-slot" principle.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, in concluding, offered some hints to collectors. He advised them not to buy damaged stamps or rare stamps advertised as cheap, because the latter were generally forgeries. Boys who collected stamps knew more about geography than those that did not. He congratulated them upon their hobby. A hobby, in his opinion, was essential to a well-constituted mind, and it was well that a hobby should be both harmless and instructive and enlarge the knowledge of the world.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Henniker Heaton, said that the saving to Manchester alone by the penny ocean postage was between £5,000 and £6,000 a year.

The Postmaster of Manchester, in seconding, observed that Mr. Henniker Heaton was popularly supposed to be the "bête noir" of the Post Office by the officials of that department. He wished, however, to disabuse him of that impression, and to assure him that they were only too anxious to second his most unselfish and patriotic efforts for the good of the British public, but it did not always follow that the excellent proposals he made would receive the sanction of the Treasury.

The vote of thanks was carried unanimously, and Mr. Henniker Heaton, in replying, said he always desired to treat with the Post Office in the conciliatory spirit indicated by the last orator. He believed before that day year it would be possible to telegraph throughout Europe for a penny a word, and to India and China for 6d. a word; and that next Christmas time they would have fifty thousand Christmas greetings by wire from relatives in all parts of the world.

On the evening of the opening day the Lord Mayor entertained Mr. Henniker Heaton to dinner in the Town Hall. A number of gentlemen were invited to meet him, including the seven judges, Baron de Worms, and Messrs. Beckton, Gibson, Petri, Abbott, and Duerst. In his speech, Mr. Henniker Heaton very strongly advocated the formation of a telegraph union. There was no doubt, he said, that a reduction in the charges for foreign telegrams would create an enormous increase. He thought it was absurd that people had to wait three weeks for a message to come from India. It had to be done, however, because the high fees for telegraphing would run away with all profit. He said that land telegraph communication was only a fifth of the cost of sea telegraphing, and a land line would carry five times the number of messages. If there were cheaper communication with Russia, that country and England would be better friends. He believed that the more correspondence

passed between two countries the stronger would be the ties of friendship.

The following night the judges and several members of the Manchester Society were again invited by the Lord Mayor to a conversazione at the Town Hall.

At the Exhibition dinner on Saturday night, which was well attended and a great success, the list of awards was read by Mr. Castle. Some of the awards gave rise to much surprise; others were hailed with loud applause. It was at an early hour when most of the guests left.

The conversazione, on Tuesday night, was a great success, being well attended. The philatelic sketch was followed attentively, and the various allusions to well-known philatelists were heartily applauded.

The Exhibition closed on Wednesday night.

Amongst the visitors we noticed Messrs. Lemaire (Paris), Philipps, Peckitt, Giwelb, Buhl (London), Baron de Worms (Brighton), W. Brown, S. C. Skipton (Salisbury), Stock, Kosack (Berlin), Beddig (Hanover), T. W. Wilson (Birmingham), Th. Ridpath (Liverpool), J. F. Peace (Sheffield), Halfpenny (Liverpool), etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

LIST OF AWARDS.

CLASS I.

Division 1.—Gold Medal, Harold J. White. Silver Medal, W. T. Willett. Bronze Medal, Edgar H. Selby.

Division 2.—No competition.

Division 3.—Silver Medal, J. E. Heginbottom. Bronze Medal, Wm. Brown and S. C. Skipton.

CLASS II.

Division 1, A.—Gold Medal, Baron A. de Worms, for Ceylon. Silver Medal, Harvey R. G. Clarke, for New South Wales. Silver Medal, H. J. Duveen, for British Guiana.

B.—Gold Medal, Vernon Roberts, for Cape of Good Hope. Silver Medal, H. J. Duveen, for Newfoundland. Silver Medal, C. Stewart Wilson, for India. Bronze Medal, F. Ransom, for Trinidad.

C.—Silver Medal, Edgar H. Selby, for Barbados. Silver Medal, W. T. Willett, for Nevis. Bronze Medal, H. M. Hepworth, for Barbados.

D.—Silver Medal, Leslie L. R. Hausberg, for Grenada. Bronze Medal, J. W. Mercer, for Grenada. Bronze Medal, J. C. North, for Cyprus.

E.—Silver Medal, Leslie L. R. Hausberg, for Jamaica and Hong Kong. Bronze Medal, Vernon Roberts, for Gambia and Gold Coast. Bronze Medal, Baron A. de Worms, for Lagos and Sierra Leone. Extra Bronze Medal, G. Fred. H. Gibson, for Gibraltar and Malta.

Division 2, A.—Gold Medal, W. Grunewald, for France and Monaco. Silver Medal, W. B. Avery, for Switzerland. Silver Medal, W. Dorning Beckton, for Roumania with Moldo-Wallachia. Bronze Medal, L. Einstein, for Switzerland. Extra Bronze Medal, Lieutenant

Georges Dumont, for France and Spain.

B.—Gold Medal, Ernest Petri, for Modena and Tuscany. Silver Medal, Oswald Gillett, for Modena and Tuscany.

C.—Silver Medal, J. H. Abbott, for Servia, Bulgaria, Southern Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia. Silver Medal, Herbert R. Oldfield, for Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro. Bronze Medal, G. B. Duerst, for Roumania.

D.—Silver Medal, Herbert Buckley, for Norway. Silver Medal, J. N. Marsden, for Portugal. Bronze Medal, A. H. Harrison, for Norway.

Division 3, A.—Gold Medal, T. Wickham Jones, for Japan. Silver Medal, Major Hancock, for Afghanistan. Extra Silver Medal, C. F. Larmour, for Portuguese Indies. Extra Silver Medal, Baron A. de Reuterskiold, for Philippine Islands. Extra Bronze Medal, Hyman Marks, for Transvaal.

B.—Silver Medal, J. N. Marsden, for Azores and Madeira. Bronze Medal, J. H. Abbott, for Egypt and Suez Canal.

C.—No award.

Division 4, A.—Gold Medal, Herbert R. Oldfield, for Colombian Republic and States. Silver Medal, R. Frenzel, for Mexico. Silver Medal, W. T. Wilson, for Mexico. Bronze Medal, Evan T. Roberts, for Brazil.

B.—Gold Medal, Stanley M. Castle, for United States. Silver Medal, W. B. Avery, for Confederate States.

C.—Silver Medal, T. W. Hall, for Argentine Confederation and Republic. Bronze Medal, Edw. S. Davidson, for Cuba and Porto Rico. Bronze Medal, T. W. Hall, for Corrientes and Cordova, Curacao and Surinam.

Division 5, A.—Bronze Medal, F. A. von Sobbe, for Greece, Germany, and Italy.

B.—Bronze Medal, F. J. Beazley, for Gambia, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone.

C.—Bronze Medal, J. E. Heginbottom, for Ceylon, Queensland, and Victoria.

D.—Bronze Medal, J. E. Heginbottom, for Barbados, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia.

Bronze Medal, D. M. de Heer, for Peru, Argentine, and Curacao.

CLASS III.

Division 1.—Gold Medal, Vernon Roberts. Silver Medal, Lachlan Gibb. Extra Silver Medal, Prince Doria Pamphilj. Extra Silver Medal, Ph. Kosack. Extra Silver Medal, A. S. Tomson.

Division 2.—Silver Medal, J. H. Abbott. Bronze Medal, F. W. Lake.

CLASS IV.

Division 1.—Gold Medal, A. H. Jefferis. Silver Medal, D. S. Garson.

Division 2.—Silver Medal, Franz Reichenheim. Bronze Medal, Lawrence M. Harris.

Division 3.—Bronze Medal, C. H. Coote. Bronze Medal, C. S. Milner.

Division 4.—Bronze Medal, C. F. Dendy Marshall.

Division 5.—Silver Medal, H. R. Oldfield, for Bolivia. Bronze Medal, W. B. Thornhill, for Shanghai.

Division 6.—No competition.

Division 7.—Silver Medal, W. Dorning Beckton, for West Indies. Extra Silver Medal, Mrs. Hetley, for Australia.

CLASS V.

Division 1.—Silver Medal, Oliver Firth, for Registration Envelopes of Great Britain.

Division 2.—No competition.

CLASS VI.

Division 1.—Silver Medal, T. Ridpath, for Belgium, Roumania, Mexico, Spain, and Colonies. Bronze Medal, W. Brown and S. C. Skipton, for Mexico and Belgium.

Division 2.—Bronze Medal, J. L. van Dielen, for Ceylon, Gibraltar, Turks Island, and Virgin Islands.

CLASS VII.

Silver Medal and Diploma, Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. Silver Medal and Diploma, Compania Sud Americana de Billetes de Banco.

CLASS VIII.

Division 1.—Bronze Medal and Diploma, Hugo Krötzch. Bronze Medal and Diploma, Société Française de Timbrologie.

Division 2.—Bronze Medal and Diploma, Berliner Philatelisten Club. Bronze Medal and Diploma, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Extra Bronze Medal, Bright and Son. Extra Bronze Medal, Philatelic Society of India. Extra Bronze Medal, Sociedad Filatelica Santiago, Chile.

CLASS IX.

Division 1.—Bronze Medal and Diploma, Richard Dalton. Bronze Medal and Diploma, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

Division 2.—Bronze Medal and Diploma, Paul Kohl. Bronze Medal and Diploma, W. T. Wilson.

CLASS X.

Diploma, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, London. Diploma, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

CLASS XI.

Bronze Medal, M. W. Jones. Bronze Medal, B. W. Warhurst.

The extra medals mentioned in the above list are given at the recommendation of the judges.

Special Gold Medal, being the grand prize of the Exhibition—Harold J. White, for Great Britain.

Manchester Philatelic Society. One Gold and one Silver Medal for the best two exhibits in Class II. shown by Philatelists resident out of the British Isles. Gold Medal, D. P. Masson, for Cashmere. Silver Medal, Baron A. de Reuterskiold, for Philippine Islands.

One Silver Medal to the Society whose members figure most numerously in the list of Exhibitors.—London Philatelic Society.

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. Baron A. de Worms, for Ceylon.

One Silver Medal for the best Special or General Collection shown by a lady. Mrs. Baynes, for Greece.

Philatelic Society of India.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit of Indian stamps, including the surcharged British Indian Issues used in Native States. C. Stewart Wilson.

Bradford Philatelic Society.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal for the best two exhibits from residents in Yorkshire. Silver Medal, T. K. Skipwith, for Seychelles and Uganda. Bronze Medal, Eugene Egly, for 50 Rare Stamps.

Herts. Philatelic Society.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit by a member of the Herts. Philatelic Society in Class II. H. R. Oldfield, for Colombia.

Leeds Philatelic Society.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit shown by a member of the Leeds Philatelic Society. H. M. Hepworth, for Barbados.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal for the best exhibits from Liverpool and District (i.e., within a radius of 15 miles). Silver Medal, F. A. von Sobbe, for Greece, Germany, and Italy. Bronze Medal, C. S. Milner, for collection under 5,000.

Plymouth Philatelic Society.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit of uncatalogued varieties shown in Class II., consisting of Stamps issued up to the end of 1896, and not catalogued by Stanley Gibbons or Scott. R. Frenzler.

Nederlandsche Vereeniging Van Postzegelverzamelaars, Amsterdam. On Silver Medal for the best exhibit by a native of Holland. H. M. de Heer, for 50 Rare Stamps.

Société Française de Timbrologie, Paris.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit of the Stamps of France or French Colonies. W. Grunewald.

Societa Filatelica Lombarda, Milan.—One Silver Medal for the most meritorious exhibit of Italian States in Class II. E. Petri, for Modena and Tuscany.

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. H. J. Duveen, for British Guiana.

One Silver Medal for the most meritorious exhibit amongst those who have gained a Bronze Medal in Class II. G. B. Duerst, for Roumania.

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. Oliver Firth, for Great Britain Registration Envelopes.

Mr. W. T. Wilson (President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society).—One Silver and one Bronze Medal for the best two exhibits shown by members of the Birmingham Philatelic Society. Silver Medal, Stanley M. Castle, for United States. Bronze Medal, W. Hadlow, for Queensland.

Mr. J. H. Abbott.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit from Scotland. R. S. Richardson, for Cape of Good Hope, Newfoundland, and Canada.

One Silver Medal for the best exhibit from Ireland. Hugh Higginson, for collection under 5,000.

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. John Cooper, for general collection

One Silver Medal for the best exhibit in Class II., Division 5. F. A. von Sobbe, for Greece, Germany and Italy.

M. Jules Bernichon.—One Gold Medal for the best collection of French *tête-bêche* shown either alone in Class III., or forming part of an exhibit of France in Class II. W. Grunewald.

Messrs. Bright and Son. One Silver Medal for the best exhibit of Holland in Class II. No competition.

Mr. William Brown.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal for the best two collections of stamps issued since 1890, and shown in Class IV., Division 3. Silver Medal, C. S. Milner. Bronze Medal, Hugh Higginson.

Messrs. Butler Bros. One Bronze Medal for the best collection of not less than 2,000 varieties shown by a boy or girl under 16 and attending school. J. S. Higgins, Junr.

Mr. George H. Callf.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit of Sydney views. Harvey R. G. Clarke.

Mr. G. B. Duerst.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal for the best two 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. Silver Medal, A. H. Jefferis. Bronze Medal, A. R. Stelling, for general collection.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd.—One Gold and one Silver Medal for the best two collections of Australian stamps. Gold Medal, Harvey, R. G. Clarke. Silver Medal, M. Z. Kuttner.

One Silver Medal for the best two collections shown by youths under 21 in Class IV., in an album of English manufacture. Silver Medal, J. S. Higgins, Junr. Bronze Medal, A. R. Stelling.

Mr. G. Fred. H. Gibson.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal for the best two exhibits in Classes I. or II., shown by members of a Provincial Philatelic Society (Manchester excluded). Silver Medal, Baron A. de Worms, for Ceylon. Bronze Medal, Stanley M. Castle, for United States.

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. Hubert Buckley.

Mr. J. E. Heginbottom.—One Gold Medal for the best exhibit of West Indies. W. Dorning Beckton.

One Silver Medal for the best exhibit in Class

IV., shown by an exhibitor under 21. J. S. Higgins, Junr.

M. D. Ostara.—One Silver Medal for the most meritorious exhibit of Adhesives on entire shown in Class IV. No competition.

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. Gold Medal, Vernon Roberts. Silver Medal, Lachlan Gibb.

One Gold and one Silver Medal for the two most meritorious exhibits in Class I.. Gold Medal, H. J. White. Silver Medal, W. T. Willett.

Mr. Ernest Petri.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal for the best two exhibits shown by a lady resident within a radius of 15 miles from the Manchester Royal Exchange. Silver Medal, Mrs. Harrison. Bronze Medal, Mrs. Vaudrey.

Mr. Vernon Roberts.—One Gold Medal for the best exhibit shown in Class II., Division 1. Baron A. de Worms, for Ceylon.

One Silver Medal for the best exhibit of St. Lucia. W. Pimm

One Silver Medal for the best exhibit from Wales. J. R. Jones.

Mr. Adolf Rosenbergh.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit shown by a German resident in Germany. L. Einstein.

Mr. Ernest Stock.—One Gold and one Silver Medal for the best two exhibits of unused German States, regard being paid to the pristine beauty of the specimens shown as well as to their rarity. Silver Medal, F. A. von Sobbe.

Messrs. Winch Bros.—One Bronze Medal for the best and most accurate Colour Chart, consisting of genuine government postal issues, with colours named—Seebecks, Reprints, Locals, and Forgeries being excluded. B. W. Warhurst.

The following four silver medals presented by the International Philatelic Society, Dresden, were adjudicated by Mr. F. Breitfuss, one of the Chairmen of this Society to Eugene Egly, Leslie L. R. Hausberg, J. N. Marsden, W. W. Munn.

Forgeries.

JAPAN.—1893 ISSUE.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* says that the 4 sen envelope stamp has been fraudulently perforated and sold for the rare adhesive stamp of this value and colour. The fraud can easily be detected by comparing the syllabic character. In the adhesive it is enclosed in a rectangle, and in the envelope in a hexagon.

Discoveries.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Two errors have been discovered on the ½d. stamp of the new issue. Both are found on the left hand pane of the sheet, the first being an "F" without crossbar in "HALF," the letter

looking somewhat like an inverted "L." The second is a distinct "F" in "PENNY," instead of E.

From the *American Journal*.

Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., Ltd.

The following is a cutting from the "St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat," of Friday morning, June 9, 1899:—

TWO DEEDS OF RELEASE.

Two deeds of release were filed in the Recorder's office yesterday, made by William B. Becktold and William A. Funk, trustees, on mortgages for \$13,000 and \$27,000 respectively, the same having been given by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company two years ago to secure creditors. The Union Trust Company, as trustee, recently released the mortgage securing an issue of bonds issued by the Mekeel company of the face value of \$150,000, with interest coupons, this issue having been bought up by stockbrokers and entirely cancelled for the benefit of the company. Judge Fisher discharged the receiver, approved his report, and ordered all assets turned back to the corporation. Such liabilities as were not liquidated out of the business done by the receiver were acquired by C. H. Mekeel individually and turned in for cancellation.

Default in interest on the bond issue and circumstances due to general depressed conditions of the times caused the assets of the company to pass into the hands of W. B. Becktold as receiver in May, 1897, since which time the business has been continued under the receivership. The end of the complication seems to have come with the filing of the deeds of release, and the company re-umes business, it is claimed, free from liabilities.

News Issues and Varieties.

Owing to Mr. Skipton's absence in Manchester the list is held over to next month.



JULY, 1899. 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.

L. W. FULCHER, 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.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks catalogue of Postage Stamps of the World from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Philatelic Record, April, May and June from Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd., Stamp Collectors Journal, June, from Mr. Nunn. Antverpia et Scaldis Philatelicque from Belgium. A Colour Dictionary from the author.

MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

Fifteen member of the I.P.U. exhibited of which eight were successful in obtaining awards, viz. 5 gold, 7 silver, and 6 bronze Medals as enumerated below:—

H. R. Oldfield (president)—1 gold and 3 silver medals.

W. Dorning Beckton (vice-president)—1 gold and 2 silver medals.

Vernon Roberts (hon. vice-president)—3 gold and 1 bronze medals.

L. R. Hansberg—2 silver medals.

W. Brown & S. C. Skipton—2 bronze medals.

B. W. Warhurst—2 bronze medals.

W. Hadlow—1 bronze medal.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscription for the current year to the Hon. Treasurer are requested to do so without delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
July 8th, 1899.

Reports of Other Societies.

EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting was held on the 8th of May, at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. R. S. Richardson, Vice-President, in the chair, and Messrs. Baxter, Miller, Smail, Fleming, and Fish.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Messrs. Wm. Bonnar (Edinburgh) and W. G. Bowden (Cardiff) were elected as members.

The Secretary laid on the table a copy of the monthly list, issued by Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., and read a letter from that firm promising to send the list regularly for the use of the Society. It was also intimated that Messrs. Buhl and Co. had promised to send the "Philatelic Record," and copies of the January, February, and March numbers were laid before the meeting. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the donors.

Mr. Richardson then showed his collection of Ceylon stamps, mounted on sheets, for competition at the Exhibition in Manchester. The collection is practically complete, many being unused; and the display was greatly admired. The members, one and all, thanked Mr. Richardson for the opportunity afforded them of inspecting such a valuable collection, and they hoped he would meet with much success at Manchester.

12th of June.—The usual monthly meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. Adam Smail, President, in the chair, and Messrs. Richardson, Baxter, Kerr, Fleming, and Fish.

Mr. William Macdonald (Cape Town) was elected a member.

Mr. Kerr showed a large number of splendid copies of old European and U.S. stamps, and, as part of the time was devoted to exchange, many of these changed hands.

Mr. Fish showed Argentine letter cards, with views officially printed on them, and also entire sheets of Argentine Fiscals.

The Secretary intimated that he had received from the London Philatelic Society a set of the "London Philatelist," from Vol. 3 to date, for the library of the Society. The members were much pleased with this mark of friendly recognition by the Premier Society in Britain; and the Secretary was directed to convey their heartiest thanks to them for their magnificent gift.

It was arranged that the President and the Secretary should see to the binding of these volumes before placing them in the library.

Mr. Smail made offer of a quantity of the "Philatelic Record," the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," etc., for three guineas, and the Secretary agreed to endeavour to get the consent of the Committee to purchase them.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on the 11th of September.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.

18, Montpelier Terrace. Hon. Sec.

THE SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.—Sufficient sheets were received to make up three June packets, valued in the aggregate at £1,564 13s. 11d. January sheets have been returned, and accounts duly settled. It should be borne in mind that medium stamps in really good condition find a ready sale at reasonable prices, and rare varieties in mint condition are snapped up, often at catalogue rates. Packets will be circulated throughout the holiday season, but members leaving home are requested to notify the Secretary of their absence to prevent delay. The following applications for membership have been accepted during the past month:—F. Lasham (Guildford), Mr. Heslop (London), F. B. Nicholson (London), Mrs. Dicksee (London), A. G. Cardew (Kirkhampton), A. V. Whitehead (Chesterfield), W. Laird Clowes (Davos Platz), Mrs. Bedingfield (Shoeburyness), and W. S. Webb (Halesworth). Rules and full information to be obtained on application to the Secretary. References indispensable.—H. A. Slade, Secretary, Ingleside, St. Albans.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The sixteenth and last general meeting of the session was held in the Society's Rooms on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th of May. The President, Mr. J. F. Peace, occupied the chair. The Exchange Secretary intimated that the exchange packets were increasing in value, the total of the first five of this year was very nearly £1,000. After the usual routine business, the Rev. A. van Roosmalen gave a very interesting lecture on "The Stamps of South Australia." Having for some years made a special study of these stamps, he was in a position to impart valuable information concerning all the varieties, even the most minute. He drew attention to some which, up to the present, he had not seen described in any of the current philatelic publications. He brought for exhibition and examination a large number of the stamps of this colony, which proved of great interest to the members. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer for his valuable contribution. The President said that the work of the session was now over. He thanked the members for the support they had given him, and especially for their having so generously contributed to the interest of each meeting. The year had been successful. He hoped the next one would be more so, and he knew no reason why it should not be.



JULY 10, 1899.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist.—London.

URUGUAY.

The following notes on the varieties of the 1866-1872 issues of this country will no doubt prove interesting to our readers. The ordinary catalogues only enumerate the most pronounced varieties, far too little for even the ordinary collector, so that the present list will be very acceptable. The name of the compiler, Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, is a guarantee that the work is done well.

The so-called large-figure issue of Uruguay of 1866-1872 has always commanded a fair amount of interest amongst collectors on account of the numerous shades to be found in these stamps, and also because the 5 cent. value affords a decently large field for the specialist in the way of varieties, or, if I may say so, errors. It will hardly be necessary to give a description of the design, which is familiar to all.

The stamps were designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and sent out by them with a duplicate printing stone and a supply of paper. Although one or perhaps two or three printings were in later years made locally at Montevideo, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. continued to print the greater portion of the supply, especially of the imperforate set. Details as to these various printings may be found in the excellent book on Uruguay stamps by Dr. Wonner. The series was issued to the public on the 1st of January, 1866, and consisted of four values, viz.:—

- 5 cent., blue.
- 10 cent., green.
- 15 cent., yellow.
- 20 cent., rose.

To these a fifth value, the 1 cent., black, was added on the 1st October of the same year. The stamps were issued imperforate on a rather hard white paper of medium thickness, which does not vary very much in the four lower values; the 20 cent., however, exists likewise on a much thicker paper.

During the latter part of 1866, the same stamps were issued to the public in a perforated state and apparently on quite different paper,

varying from medium thick to thin, in the case of the 5 cent. sometimes so thin that one might call it *pelure*; the 10 and 15 are likewise said to exist on this *pelure* paper.

The perforating machine is a so-called guillotine machine, gauging 12 to 13. The values 10, 15, and 20 cents. likewise exist perforated in a larger gauge, 10 x 10½, and are all rare.

All values, both in the imperforate and in the perforate state, show a good range of shades, especially in the case of the 5 cent., where the shades range from bright ultramarine, to a very deep Prussian blue; this value, however, imperforate, shows a far greater number of shades than the perforate one, while up to the present I have not been able to find the latter in ultramarine.

The paper has no watermark, that visible in some specimens being merely a manufacturer's mark and of no importance to collectors.

Within the last months I have been fortunate enough to acquire an entire sheet with margins of the 5 cent. value, and present for inspection likewise an entire sheet of the 10 cent. It is on these two values in particular that I wish to make a few observations, although there may be nothing new to convey to anyone who has studied these stamps.

The stamps are printed in sheets of 200 in 10 vertical rows of 20, and it is clear, as will be seen from the relative positions of the varieties, that the lithographic stone in the last stage is made up of two blocks of 100 stamps each, in 10 rows of 10. How the panes of 100 were made up it seems at present impossible to say.

A curious fact, however, with regard to the sheet of 5 cents. now exhibited is that it consists of only 190 stamps, with the sheet of paper showing enough empty space for the missing 10 stamps. It is, to my mind, evident that during the years the plate of this value was in use, something must have happened to the stone.

From marginal stamps of the right and left sides of the imperforate stamps of an early printing I have been able to find out that the first row is missing from my sheet, and as a matter of fact the empty space referred to above is on the left side, showing that sheets of paper large enough to take the 200 impressions were used, and that this first row must have been removed

from the lithographic stone. As a matter of interest it would be very desirable to know whether only the perforated stamps exist in sheets of 100, or whether the imperforated ones do likewise, or whether also full sheets of 200 are known of the perforated stamp. Perhaps somebody who possesses entire sheets may be able to settle the point.

Taking all the stamps on the first vertical rows to be missing, I feel justified in giving the numbers of the following list of the most prominent varieties as belonging to the full sheet of 200. They are as follows:—

(1) The head of the numeral "5" is unshaded (white).

Nos. 7 and 17 in the first row of the sheet (horizontal).

(2) The first "C" in "CENTECIMOS" is omitted.

Nos. 7 and 17 in the second row.

(3) The "S" in "CENTECIMOS" is smaller than the normal one and a fainter impression than the other letters, as if it had been added.

Nos. 5 and 15 in the third row.

(4) The "S" in "CENTECIMOS" is also smaller than the normal one, but farther away from the "O" than in the variety No. 3.

Nos. 3 and 13 in the fifth row.

(5) The "S," of normal size, is wide apart from the "O," with a full-stop after it.

Nos. 8 and 18 in the sixth row.

(6) The inner curved line of the "5" above "CENTECIMOS" is not finished.

Nos. 3 and 13 in the sixth row.

(7) The "S" in "CENTECIMOS" is omitted.

Nos. 2 and 12 in the seventh row.

(8) The "S" in "CENTECIMOS" is omitted, but there is a hyphen after the "O."

Nos. 4 and 14 in the seventh row.

(9) The "S" is larger than the normal one, wide apart from the "O," and nearly touches the outer line of the "5."

Nos. 5 and 15 in the tenth row.

(10) There is no shading in the quartering of the shield below the horse.

Nos. 2 and 12 in the tenth row.

(11) The inner curved line of the "5" above "CENTECIMOS" runs into the outer line.

Nos. 3 and 13 in the tenth row.

Besides the varieties mentioned above there are a number of minor ones, as, for instance, in stamps 2 and 12 in the third row, where the quartering of the shield under the horse is only partly shaded, but it would lead too far to enumerate all these minute variations, which are hardly worth collecting.

As to the sheet of the 10 cent., I find only one really prominent variety, and this is the stamp in which the "I" in the word "CENTECIMOS" is omitted. Of this variety there are three in the sheet viz., 4 and 14 in the third row, and 12 in the seventh.

A second variety which might be taken is the fourteenth stamp in the tenth row, with a very small "S" in "CENTECIMOS."

All the other variations, as stamps where the "I" looks like a "J" and the "E" in "DIEZ" resembles an "I" or a "Z" or a "B," are not worth mentioning.

With regard to the 10c., certain varieties may be discovered due to the irregular placing of the horizontal background, of "CENTESIMOS," etc., especially below the foot of the figure "1." In many cases two lines are visible below the shading of the foot of the figure; this, however, is not due to an irregularity in the position of the large figure itself, but entirely to the background. The varieties of letters in the background only partially printed, or in some cases apparently omitted, are due only to imperfection in taking the impression.

I know of no prominent varieties on the 15c. and 20c. values, but in these cases I am under the disadvantage of not having inspected sheets of these values.

A variety of the 1c. stamp is known with a small circle on the right of the figure 1, but as this variety does not exist on the sheets which have been seen, the inference is that this must have occurred only in the first printings and afterwards rectified, or that it must be an essay or proof. On the perforated 1c. it is not known. Proofs of this issue exist on cardboard in black and also in colours.

Continental Philately.

Le Philatéliste Français.—Paris.

BELGIUM.

Some of the little known varieties existing on the stamps of this country were lately given in the above-named paper, and will, no doubt, interest our Belgian specialists. We give them, therefore, in full.

1867. 2 cent. light blue, perforated twice.
 1870. 5 cent. without T in centimes.
 5 cent. modillion, broken under the I.
 10 cent. green, on ribbed paper.
 10 cent. green, with a dot between U and E of Belgique.
 10 cent. green, with "BELGIGUE."
 10 cent. green, with "BELGIQOE."
 10 cent. green, imperf. at top and left hand side.
 10 cent. green, BELGIQUE with different B.
 1870. 1 cent. green, imperforate.
 1 cent. green, with a dash after Belgique.
 1 cent. green, "centimi."
 2 cent. blue, with dash after Belgique.
 1873. 20 cent. blue, on ribbed paper.
 1875. 25 cent. bistre, "CEDIMES" on the right.
 25 cent. bistre, "CENIMES" on the left.
 1881. 1 cent. grey, "CENTIMI."
 1 cent. grey, with white dots round the figure 1.

- 1 cent. grey, with all the letters of Belgique underlined.
 5 cent. green, "CENTIMES."
 5 cent. green, vertically lined background.
 5 cent. green, imperforate.
 10 cent. rose, perforated twice.
1889. 1 cent. grey, the top stroke of the T is not straight.
 2 cent. brown, the letters of Belgique shaded.
1893. 2 cent. yellow, perforated twice.
 10 cent. reddish brown, with a small white circle in the upper right hand corner.
1894. 2 cent. violet brown, POSTERIEN without J.

Philately in the States.

The Eastern Philatelist.—Boston.

THE STAMPS OF THE PAPAL STATES.

Belonging to one of the at present unfashionable countries, the stamps are therefore cheap, and, as we know by experience, offer yet a wide field for research. We consequently hope that the following good article reprinted from the above paper will induce some of our readers to make these stamps their special study. We are certain their time will not be wasted, on the contrary, they will be amply repaid for their work.

Two countries there are especially whose various postal issues show the centralising tendency of our age: Germany and Italy, both exhibiting the issues of a number of minor states gradually being merged into those of the greater unit, until finally—at about the same time in both—complete union into the greater state wipes out all separate states with their issues. For this reason the early issues of these two countries, or rather groups of countries present a great deal of historical interest, and it is to be regretted that both of them are rather neglected in this country, more especially those of the old Italian states,—all the more as the latter can in large part be obtained fairly reasonably. In the following sketch I should like to draw the attention of my fellow-collectors to the issues of the state which was the last to hold out against the march of the national idea in Italy,—the Roman States, otherwise known as the States of the Church.

It is not necessary to describe in detail the processes by which the bishops of Rome became possessed of temporal power; sufficient for our purpose that in 1852, the year of the first issue of stamps, the Roman States comprised Rome proper and about 16,000 square miles of surrounding territory—that is, lying chiefly to the east and north, extending north as far as Ferrara and Bologna—containing an approximate population of 3,150,000. The larger part

of this, 11,400 square miles, was lost by the absorption of the Romagna into the Italian Kingdom, then the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1859, so that the papal states in 1867 had but 700,000 inhabitants on 4,600 square miles, Rome having about 200,000.

The decree ordering the first issue of postage stamps is dated Dec. 19, 1851, and provides for eight values. These were fixed upon to correspond with the rates established, the whole postal territory being divided into three zones with different rates according to distance, as follows:—

Printed matter, per sheet, $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco.
 Printed matter in general, per ounce, 1 bajocco.

Letters, locally, 1 bajocco.
 Letters from one district to an adjoining district, 2 bajocchi.

Letters from one district to another district of the same zone, not adjoining, 3 bajocchi.

Letters from the first zone to the second zone, 4 bajocchi.

Letters from the first zone to the third zone, 5 bajocchi.

The other values provided for registration fees and foreign rates.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1852.

Papal arms, two crossed keys with the triple crown over their intersection (details of keys and crown differing for each value), in various frames. The $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco in a pearled oval enclosed in a single-lined oval, inscribed between the two ovals above FRANCO BOLLO POSTALE, below BAJ MEZZO; the 1 bajocco in an oval of branches, enclosed in an oval indented at the ends, inscribed above as before, below BAJ 1, in larger letters; the 2 bajocchi in an oblong rectangle of a thick and a thin line with ornaments in the corners, inscribed above as before, below BAJ 2; the 3 bajocchi in an oval indented at the ends, inscribed above as before, below BAJ. 3; the 4 bajocchi in a single lined circle, enclosed in a double lined circle, inscribed between them above as before, below BAJ 4; the 5 bajocchi in an upright rectangle of a thick and a thin line, inscribed above as before, below BAJ. 5; the 6 bajocchi in a double-lined horizontal octagon, inscribed above as before, below BAJ. 6; the 7 bajocchi in an upright double-lined octagon, inscribed above as before, below BAJ. 7; typographed in black on various paper, imperforate.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco violet.
 - a. reddish violet.
 - b. brown violet.
 - c. dark violet.
 - d. violet gray.
 - e. bluish gray.
 - f. lilac.
 - g. gray lilac.
 - h. olive gray.
 - i. slate.
2. 1 bajocco green.
 - a. bluish green.

- b. sea green.
- c. grayish blue.
- 3. 2 bajocchi green.
 - a. light green.
 - b. yellowish green.
 - c. grayish green.
- 4. 3 bajocchi brown.
 - a. buff.
 - b. yellowish brown.
 - c. bright yellow.
- 5. 4 bajocchi yellow.
 - a. buff.
 - b. light brown.
 - c. grayish brown.
 - d. brown.
- 6. 5 bajocchi rose.
 - a. pale rose.
- 7. 6 bajocchi gray.
 - a. grayish green.
 - b. bluish gray.
 - c. gray lilac.
- 8. 7 bajocchi blue.
 - a. grayish blue.

Each impression of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 3, 4, bajocchi is surrounded by a double-lined rectangle, by way of separation from the next stamp.

The design of these stamps was furnished by a type-founder named Valagna, who also furnished the plates, which are said to have been of lead. It is surprising that Rome, the chief city of modern art, the Eldorado and haunts of artists, could not have furnished anything in the way of stamps more worthy of its artistic reputation. There can be no doubt that these stamps are the most primitive, nay, positively homely, stamps ever issued by a civilised government. The chief distinction of the designer is that he succeeded in giving a different shape to the handles of the keys on each value. I spoke of the *plates* of these stamps, but that is a misnomer, for the clichés were not definitely united into plates. The postal administration neglected to provide itself with a supply of the same paper as that of the first impressions, and never entered into a contract for its supply in definite colours and sizes, but bought what paper it needed in open market, without much regard to exact uniformity in colour and size. Accordingly, the separate clichés were made up into plates when the size of the sheets of paper in each new supply was known, so that sheets are known containing sixty-four impressions, eighty impressions, even one hundred and twenty. One might think such irregularity would be a disadvantage in keeping accounts, but the latter seem to have been kept very indifferently, as large quantities of the stamps leaked out during manufacture, so that even during the life of these stamps they were frequently sold below face value by the interested parties.

The carelessness in providing paper alluded to above, serves to explain the numerous shades of each value, of which the above is by no means an exhaustive list, as can be easily imagined, considering that this issue was

printed for fifteen years on hap-hazard supplies of paper. In general the papers were *wore*, but sets could be made on faintly *ribbed* paper. The brighter, more pronounced shades of each value seem to belong to the earlier impressions.

As the clichés were of lead, they deteriorated in time, and the impressions are often very indistinct, especially of the 1 bajocco. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco and the 7 bajocchi, tête-bêche impressions are known; the 6 bajocchi is also said to occur in this condition.

The postal administration permitted the use of split stamps, and numbers of these are found used on letters, etc. Such are the following:—

- Half of 1 bajocco used as $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco.
- Half of 2 bajocchi used as 1 bajocco.
- Third of 3 bajocchi used as 1 bajocco.
- Half of 3 bajocchi used as $1\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco.
- Half of 4 bajocchi used as 2 bajocchi.
- Half of 6 bajocchi used as 3 bajocchi.
- Half of 8 bajocchi used as 4 bajocchi.

Other combinations were possibly employed.

A postal treaty concluded with Austria made several new values necessary; an 8 bajocchi stamp for letters beyond a limit of eighty miles, 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo for insured letters and packages.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER, 1852.

Papal arms as before, on the 8 bajocchi in a curved octagon (enclosed in a double-lined rectangle), inscribed above FRANCO BOLLO POSTALE, below BAJ. 8; the 50 bajocchi of larger size in a fancifully ornamented frame inscribed above as before, below BAJ. 50; the 1 scudo also of larger size in an ornamental frame inscribed above as before, below SCUDDO 1; typographed on various papers, imperforate.

- 9. 8 bajocchi black on white.
- 10. 50 bajocchi dull blue on white.
 - a. sky blue.
 - b. ultramarine.
- 11. 1 scudo rose on white.
 - a. dull red.

These were also designed and printed by Valagna. The 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo were issued October 1, 1852; the 8 bajocchi October 3, 1852. All the remarks made above as to printing and paper apply here also, except that the white paper leaves less room for shades. Still I have the 1 scudo on a rich creamy paper, and the 50 bajocchi on paper that is far from pure white.

Old catalogues give two types of the 50 bajocchi, but their second type is nothing but a worn impression; it is printed in ultramarine (No. 10 b above, Scott's No. 20).

The 8 bajocchi has been found halved and used as 4 bajocchi; Cresto also gives the 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo thus used, but other lists do not show them. Their use is possible but not probable.

July 1st, 1866, the papal government introduced the new monetary system then introduced in the kingdom of Italy, the Lira (corresponding to the French franc) divided into 100

centesimi; but unprogressive as it was it delayed the issue of stamps in the new currency until late in the following year. The bajocchi stamps were retired October 10, 1867, after having been exchangeable for the new ones from September 21 until October 10.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

Designs similar to the former issue, as follows:—The 2 centesimi takes the design of the 2 bajocchi, the 3 centesimi that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco, the 5 centesimi that of the 3 bajocchi, the 10 centesimi that of the 8 bajocchi, the 20 centesimi that of the 4 bajocchi, the 40 centesimi that of the 6 bajocchi, the 80 centesimi that of the 1 bajocco: black typographic impression on glazed surface-tinted wove paper, imperforate.

12. 2 centesimi green.
 - a. yellow green.
13. 3 centesimi gray.
 - a. pearl gray.
 - b. reddish gray.
14. 5 centesimi blue.
 - a. light blue.
 - b. greenish blue.
15. 10 centesimi vermilion.
 - a. brick red.
16. 20 centesimi crimson.
 - a. reddish violet.
 - b. brown red.
 - c. brownish carmine.
17. 40 centesimi yellow.
 - a. chrome yellow.
18. 80 centesimi pink.
 - a. lilac rose.

The designs were furnished by M. Montarsola, who evidently did not lie awake at night about them, but merely changed the indications of value on the old types. The printing was done by the postal administration, but they have no great reason to be proud of it either, as the sheets are full of typographical errors. Here is a list of those I find noted; to be sure I have not seen all of them myself, and likewise there may be even others not listed here. The normal stamps show a period both after the figure of value and after the word Cent in each value, except the 2 centesimi, which has no period after the numeral.

Normal.	Varieties.
2 Cent.	2 Cent (no period after Cent). Cent (without any numeral at all).
5 Cent.	5 Cent. (no period after 5). 50 Cent. (a broken figure after 5).
10. Cent.	1.0. Cent. (period after 1). 10. Cent. (space between 1 and 0). 10 Cent (figures sideways).
20. Cent.	20 Cent. (no period after 20).
40. Cent.	40 Cent. (no period after 40). 40. Cent (no period after Cent).
80. Cent.	80: Cent (colon after 80).

The stamps were separated from each other on the sheets by double black lines, the number in each sheet varies as in the former issue.

Of the 3 Centesimi only 12 sheets are said to have been issued, but there were large remainders.

Early the next year the 10 and 20 centesimi appeared with perforations, the other values followed as the other supplies became exhausted at the offices.

ISSUE OF 1868 (MARCH AND LATER).

Same designs as last issue; same impression and paper, but perforated 13.

19. 2 centesimi green.
 - a. pale green.
 - b. yellowish green.
20. 3 centesimi gray.
 - a. bluish gray.
 - b. reddish gray.
21. 5 centesimi blue.
 - a. light blue.
 - b. greenish blue.
22. 10 centesimi vermilion.
 - a. brick red.
23. 20 centesimi crimson.
 - a. magenta.
 - b. red violet.
24. 40 centesimi yellow.
 - a. straw.
 - b. orange.
25. 80 centesimi rose.
 - a. dark rose.
 - b. lilac rose.

Several values exist on surface-coloured unglazed paper: the 10, 20, and 80; the supply of the 80 centesimi on unglazed lilac-rose paper (25b above), was never put into circulation. The same typographical errors as before occur in this issue also, with others in addition, as follows:—

Normal.	Varieties.
2. Cent.	2 Cent (no period after Cent).
5. Cent.	5 Cent. (no period after 5).
10. Cent.	1.0. Cent. (period after 1). 10 Cent (O larger than 1). 10 Cen (no period after 10, no t in Cent).
20. Cent.	20 Cent. (no period after 20).
40. Cent.	40 Cent. (no period after 40). 40. Cent (no period after Cent).
80. Cent.	80: Cent (colon after 80). 80 Cent. (no period after 80).

The outside stamps of the sheets were not perforated on the outer margin, so that such stamps are found imperforate on one, two, even three sides; but genuine pairs are known of the 80 centesimi perforated vertically, imperforate horizontally.

By the September Convention of 1864 Louis Napoleon of France had agreed to withdraw his troops (which since 1850 had alone maintained the pope's political independence) from Rome, provided Italy would respect the remaining papal territory. They were withdrawn in 1866, but in consequence of Garibaldi's raid the French garrison was re-established in 1867. When war broke out between Germany and France, the French troops were again with-

drawn; upon the fall of the French empire at Sedan, in September, 1870, Jules Favre declared the 1864 Convention annulled, and Victor Emanuel of Italy was free to occupy Rome, which he did on September 20, 1870, after a feeble resistance by the papal troops. That ended the existence of the papal temporal power. A decree dated October 19, 1870, united the papal postal administration with that of Italy, and the papal stamps were retired November 1, 1870, though they could be exchanged until December 1, 1870. The remainders passed into the hands of the Italian postal administration, which had some of them on hand as late as last year (1897), perhaps even now.

Of the 1852 issue there are no reprints, but of those of 1867 and 1868 they exist in vast numbers. Although they are seldom gummed, and usually differ slightly in shade from the genuine stamps, they are still very deceptive, all the more when they are marked with forged cancellations. The 5 bajocchi stamp was counterfeited to defraud the government; it is easily known by the S in POSTALE, which hangs to the right, and by the stamp being $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. smaller than the genuine either way. A similar forgery of the 8 bajocchi differs from the genuine in the letters of BAJ. and in the borders. The 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo have been counterfeited for the benefit of collectors; note especially the lettering of FRANCO and POSTALE. A $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco olive stamp listed by older catalogues has been exposed by Dr. Diena as an old forgery. It has a *single-lined* rectangle instead of the *double lines* of the originals, and the space around it is larger than between the genuine (—see *Le Timbre Poste XXX.*, p. 90)—for the purpose of detecting counterfeit cancellations and append some information as to the cancellations employed on the stamps of the Roman States. At first cancellation was very carelessly done; a uniform cancellation was not introduced at the larger offices until 1855, when the well-known rhomboid die was used. It usually measures 18 x 21 mm. and has six inside lines. This stamp is the most common one on all issues; but on the issue of 1852 various postmarks are found showing the office-name; also round dating stamps.

Stamps of the first issue are sometimes obliterated with a St. Andrew's cross.

This was formerly said to be a surcharge for the stamps used in the Romagna, but it has of late years conclusively been shown that it is a cancellation used at Ferrara and Pontelagoscuro.

The Faker.

A Philatelic Faker he,
Of the good old golden days;
He loved to have his little joke
On his brethren of the craze.

In merry guise he'd take a knife,
And eke a stamp would get,
Unused, imperf., with margins fair,
And make a "wide roulette."

By midnight oil he long would toil,
Until the hour was late,
And from a common stamp, imperf.,
Would produce a rare "serrate."

So, having made his little fakes,
He swapped them with a smile,
And hugged his ill-gained treasures, got
By artfulness and guile.

Oh! how he laughed within his sleeve
At each successful trade,
Until his shirts and coat sleeves too
Were out at elbows frayed!

But retribution overtook
This philatelic elf;
He made such clever fakes at last
He e'en deceived himself!

One summer's day he swapped away
(And laughed in mirthful glee)
A faked roulette, and took in 'change
Both stamps and £ s. d.

Alas! amongst the former lay
A "fine serrated fake":
His own! It *graced* his album, for
He failed to "spot" the make!

From the *Australian Philatelist*.

Philately in America.

HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIRES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVEZ.

(Continued from page 115).

If the postal convention of Paris, of June 1st, 1878, was the beginning of important modifications in the creation of new postal values in Belgium, the putting into effect on April 1st, 1886, of the resolutions of the Congress of Lisbon, brought about, in turn, new changes in the emission of postal entires.

Among the principal innovations effected upon this occasion, we find:—

1. The admission of postal cards with paid reply for all the countries of the Union.
2. The admission in the international service of single or double postal cards of private manufacture.

On the 1st of April, 1886, the domain of the Postal Union embraced all the countries of Europe and America; Asia, excepting China (whose more important places, however, were

provided with English, Japanese, or Russian post offices, entitled to the advantages of the Union); Africa, excepting the republics Orange Free State and Transvaal, and the colonies Cape of Good Hope and Natal, the islands Ascension and St. Helena, and several other establishments on the west coast; and finally Oceanica, excepting the Australian colonies. Although represented at the Postal Congress of Lisbon, these colonies believed it advisable, nevertheless, to defer their entry into the Union.

It is of interest to recall here that the labours of the Postal Congress held at Lisbon in 1885 have resulted in additional rules perfecting the work of the preceding conventions of Berne and of Paris, and which may be considered of capital importance. As far as postal cards are concerned, the convention signed by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting countries contains the following:—

“Art. 2. All contracting countries are not bound to issue “cards with paid reply,” but they assume the obligation of returning the reply-cards received from other countries of the Union.

“Art. 4. Reply postal cards in transit to the country of their origin shall be exempt from all charges on land or sea.

“Art. 5. The rate for the transmission of postal matter throughout the extent of the Union, including delivery at the domicile of the addressee in the countries of the Union where the free delivery service has been or may be established shall be as follows:—

For postal cards 10 centimes for each simple card or for each of the two parts of the card with paid reply.

“Art. 6. Postal cards originating in the countries of the Union shall be stamped by the receiving office with a cancellation stamp showing the date and place of their entry into that office. The imprint of this stamp may be applied upon the face or the back according to the domestic regulations of the receiving country.

“Art. 15. Postal cards must be transmitted open. The face shall be reserved for the address of the addressee; but the sender may add to this his name or address by means of a hand stamp, a rubber stamp, or any other typographical process. The name of the sender may be written on the face of a postal card, but the affixing of an address label is forbidden.

As far as possible, postal cards issued specially for circulation in the Postal Union shall bear on their face, in French, or with a sublinear

translation in the language of the issuing country, the following:—

CARTE POSTALE

Union postale universelle.

(*Côté réservé à l'adresse.*)

The postage stamp representing the prepayment shall appear at the upper right hand corner; this shall also apply to adhesive stamps, which it may be necessary to add. It is forbidden to attach to postal cards any object whatever excepting the stamps necessary for prepayment of postage.

As a general rule, postal cards with paid reply must bear on their face the imprint on the first half: “Carte postale avec reponse payee” on the second half: “Carte postale avec reponse,” both parts must comply with the other conditions prescribed for single postal cards; they shall be folded one over the other, and may not be closed in any manner whatever.

It shall be legal for the sender of a postal card with paid reply to inscribe his name and address upon the face of the reply card.

The reply card shall not be addressed to any country except that in which it originated; in the contrary case it shall not be forwarded.

Private postal cards, simple or with paid reply, shall be admitted to international circulation provided the laws of the country of origin permit it and they conform, at least in form and consistence of paper, with the postal cards issued by the post office of the country of origin.”

As may be imagined, these conclusions had the happy result of bringing about new extensions of the circulation of postal cards. For the edification of our readers on this point we deem it interesting to submit the following comparative table showing the circulation of these values in the different countries of the Union during the years 1875 and 1886. These will prove the great importance of the step and the immense services thereby rendered to the public. In a previous article, we have stated that the honour of the invention of the postal card belongs to Doctor Hermann, of Vienna. The postal administrations have not lost sight of the benefits conferred by this inventor, for on the occasion, recently, of the 30th anniversary of this creation, they addressed their congratulations and respects to the learned professor.

(To be continued.)



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NO. 104.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

AUGUST 10th, 1899.

Letters to and from the Cape of Good Hope will only cost 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce from September 1st. This important Colony will then join the ocean penny postage scheme, only Mauritius and the Australian Colonies are now standing out.

Great Britain has only issued four new stamps during the last six years, Portugal, however, seventy-four.

Where there is a will, there is a way. The post-office authorities at Washington refused to establish a post-office at Mountain View, because there is one at Oakdale, Md., only a mile and a half away. Such a refusal could not be brooked by the Mountain Viewers. So they went in a body to Oakdale, stole the post-office building and planted it in their own town. So says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The eleventh German Philatelic Congress meeting at Dresden from the 22 to 24 of July obtained from the German Post-office the privilege of having a special obliterating die used for their correspondence which will be an interesting memento to all collectors in future times. Strange that our own post-office cannot see its way to confer such a trifling privilege on our own philatelic brethren and on the hobby of stamp collecting, which contributes so largely to their revenue, how largely they perhaps do not know.

It is stated that only six thousand specimens of the Rs 2, 50 Ceylon on red paper were printed.

The request to reprint the first issue of the French stamps seems to be in a fair way of being granted, as the appointed member of the Postal Commission has sent a favourable report to the administration of the Post.

An individual going the rounds in France and pretending to be the son of a high official in the Turkish postal service is offering forged stamps of the value of 25 piastres.

Why, oh why, gives the Record, the old prospectus of the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition, again in the June number, errors and omissions included? We should have thought giving it once in the December number of last year would have been sufficient.

Philately in the Courts again. Mr. S. Friedl feels aggrieved at some remarks in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* and has commenced an action.

No development is more remarkable than that of the Post-office. In "Scribner's" some interesting facts are given about the growth of the European-American mails. In 1840 the foreign mails from England to the United States, carried on the Great Western, consisted of two sacks of mail. As late as 1873 a steamer from Europe with 20,000 letters on board was considered a record breaker. To-day the Cunard Steamers and other Transatlantic ships, carrying what is called a "full European mail," usually bring some 200,000 letters, and an average of 300 sacks of newspapers and printed matter, for New York City not to mention the 500 and odd sacks for Canada, Mexico, and Transpacific countries.

The collection of illustrated postcards is not unlikely to become as fashionable in England as it is upon the Continent now that the Queen is known to be an assiduous collector. Her Majesty took a very keen interest in the Nice exhibition, and, according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," she has commissioned the Dowager-Duchess Ernestine of Coburg to collect specimens for her on the Continent and send them to Windsor.

According to the *Francobollo* the oldest stamp journals are as follows:

- Le Timbre-Poste, 37 years.
- Illustrierts Briefmarken Journal, 25 years.
- Philatelic Record, 20 years.
- Der Philatelist, 19 years.
- Le Collectionneur des Timbres-Poste, 18 years.
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In my paper in the *Journal* last year, I did not like to say more than that "I hed ma doots" about "Die I," but I ventured to express my opinion somewhat more strongly about this "anna single die." I would have since expressed my doubts at length regarding the former, and I would now do the same regarding the latter.

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Suppose, on the other hand, that the die is a forgery; the forger, not knowing that there were well-recognised colours for each province, would proceed to print indiscriminately in the known colours of both provinces, but he would print sparingly, for he was a very astute person, and I should not be surprised to hear he knew a lot about "Die I." *Q.E.D.*

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Finally, granting that all the impossibilities mentioned in the last paragraph were possible, then the stamps are the veriest reprints—even the blacks, for we may be certain they also would have been reprinted—and the prices should be reduced from pounds to pence. But the impossibilities are not possible.

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Great Warren Island.

With regard to the remarks in the *London Philatelist* last month that these stamps were, like Caesar's wife, no better than they should be, we have received some correspondence from Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. As we read it, it quite bears out that firm's contention that the stamps in question are legitimately used, though they are undoubtedly only LOCALS. Among the papers shown us by Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. is a letter from one of the Post Office officials at Auckland admitting the use of the stamps. Among other things are two photos of the headquarters of the post in Auckland, showing the pigeons and also two original messages one stamped with a copy of the first issue and the other with a copy of the second issue, and both are duly obliterated.

The stamps are decidedly interesting, as pigeons are being regularly used for the first time to carry individual messages. At the siege of Paris in 1870 the messages the pigeons carried were placed on a screen and photographed into a small space, and it was the photograph of many messages the pigeon carried.

No development is more remarkable than that of the Post-office. In "Scribner's" some interesting facts are given about the growth of the European-American mails. In 1840 the foreign mails from England to the United States, carried on the Great Western, consisted of two sacks of mail. As late as 1873 a steamer from Europe with 20,000 letters on board was considered a record breaker. To-day the Cunard Steamers and other Transatlantic ships, carrying what is called a "full European mail," usually bring some 200,000 letters, and an average of 300 sacks of newspapers and printed matter, for New York City not to mention the 500 and odd sacks for Canada, Mexico, and Transpacific countries.

The collection of illustrated postcards is not unlikely to become as fashionable in England as it is upon the Continent now that the Queen is known to be an assiduous collector. Her Majesty took a very keen interest in the Nice exhibition, and, according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," she has commissioned the Dowager-Duchess Ernestine of Coburg to collect specimens for her on the Continent and send them to Windsor.

According to the *Francobollo* the oldest stamp journals are as follows:

- Le Timbre-Poste, 37 years.
- Illustrierts Briefmarken Journal, 25 years.
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P. J. G. B. Advertiser Advertising Rates.**PRICE PER INSERTION :—**

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No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a page.

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

BUSINESS CARDS 5/- for 12 INSERTIONS CASH IN ADVANCE.

**The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,
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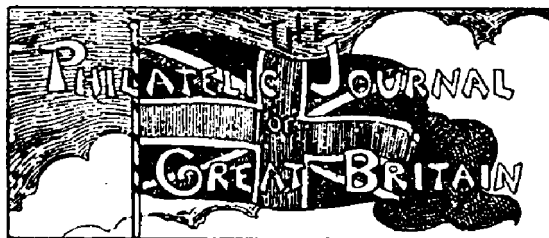
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Per Jahr	M. 2.50	post free
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AUGUST 10TH, 1899.

The New British Possession. Such a name we can undoubtedly give to Nigeria since the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the House of Commons the proposal to buy out the Royal Niger Company.

Although Nigeria as it is now called had been marked red on the maps for the last twenty years, indicating it to be a British possession, yet, we venture to say the British Government had very little to do with the country. A private company first exploited the regions and then obtained royal charters of administration which conferred sovereign powers upon it to negotiate with native chiefs or fight them, to fix and collect duties and act generally as an independent power, whether they had any reason to believe that the British Government would help them in case they got into trouble with France or Germany we

doubt very much and hence we say that the proposal to buy the administrative rights of the Company means the addition of a very large track of land in Africa to the British Empire.

Sooner or later no doubt, the Government was bound to assume responsibility over Nigeria and in any case it would have been a matter of £ s. d., only that in twenty years from now the price would have been considerably higher.

Nigeria is the interior table-land north of the strip of coast on the Gulf of Guinea, including the delta of the Niger, already governed by the Colonial Office. In shape it is a rough square; in extent about four times the size of the United Kingdom. On the north is French territory, with the great Chad Lake. On the South is German territory, and on the coast is more French territory. It is estimated that the population numbers thirty millions, whose chiefs are called sultans.

Special stamps for the whole district will shortly be issued and thus Nigeria will form one more page in our albums. Rhodesia will most likely be the next to follow in the same lines.

The ways of the Post-office authorities are sometimes beyond the understandings of ordinary mortals. We can only meditate and try to fathom their reasons, in some cases they are unfortunately so deeply hidden, that we have to give the solving of the puzzle up and abide by their decision, whether agreeable and common sense or not we leave to our readers.

The latest instruction issued by the authorities is, that the delivery of telegrams is forbidden, which do not give an address more than the name of the firm or person and the town in which they are to be found. Thus no matter how well-known locally the addressee of such a telegram may be, the message under the new order is to be returned to the sender with the legend "insufficiently addressed."

Strange to say such an order does not exist for letters or wrappers. On the contrary the postal officials go out of their way deciphering senseless addresses, trying their very best to find the owners of wrongly addressed letters, forwarding letters from place to place on account of changes in the address and all that for one penny, respectively for one half-penny, but for telegrams where the minimum charge is sixpence such work cannot be done even in the case of firms, not to speak of single individuals, because in such cases we believe very few telegrams are sent without an address of some sort. The few exceptions where telegrams are sent to private persons without some indication of the abode of the addressee simply prove the rule.

We trust such an anomaly will be brought under the notice of the House of Commons at an early date, because the order seems to us, to be an attempt to force all firms to register an abbreviated address or a special word, for which, of course, a fee of one guinea per annum is charged.

Notes on the Manchester Exhibition.

CLASS I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The highest admiration of every collector is undoubtedly due to Mr. H. J. White for his admirable collection of the stamps of our own country. We may say it is a complete collection and was never shown better before. Of the following full panes were shown:—2s. brown (two, one imperf.); 3d. plate 4 spray, plates 5, 6, 11, 18, 19 and 20; 4d. plate 15; 6d. plate 5, 12; 1s. plate 4 emblems, plate 4 spray; plate 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, and plate 14 crown; V.R. block of four showing the marginal letter A, and large number of 1d. black, including a block of 36 from the top of the sheet and printed from plate 11; 1½d. plate 1, error of lettering, in lilac-rose and rose-red; 2d. no lines, in addition to singles, two pairs, strip of three, and block of twelve; small crown perf. 14, a block of ten, a strip of four; large crown perf. 16, two pairs of plate 5 and a pair, and two singles of plate 6. Coming to the octagonals we find 6d. thirty, including four pairs and a block of six and a strip of three; 10d. twenty-six, including one without die number, two blocks of four and three; 1s. twenty-four, including three pairs and a block of eight; 4d. medium garter on bluish paper, strip of three and two singles, on white two strips of three; 6d. no letters, on the blue safety paper; 6d. buff, plate thirteen (used); 9d., plate 3 (used); 10d., wmk. heraldic emblems (used), and plate 2 (un-used); 5s. plate 4, block of four on bleuté, and two singles, also three on white; 10s. wmk. anchor, two; £1 one; £5 six, two being on bleuté. In addition to the above the following plate numbers of the 1d. in red are shown in entire sheets; 56, 87, 90, 100, 124, 130, 202.

Furthermore a block of nine of the 8d. error in lilac brown; 1d. on Dickenson paper block of four and two pairs; 1d. Archer roulette a pair; 6d. and 1s. green on safety paper imperf.; all the I.R. official and the Government Parcel stamps. In addition to the regular issues a full set of all values and plates from the imprimatur sheets, imperforate varieties, colour trials, die proofs in black and in colour, essays, and many interesting specimens of surcharged stamps proposed but not adopted. To mention all of them would serve no good purpose, as most of them cannot be obtained in the open market.

Three gold medals including the grand prize is a fair award and, no doubt, satisfactory to the owner.

The next best exhibit in this class is the one by Mr. W. T. Willett. Principally single specimens of the various values and plate numbers, except in a few instances, where shades to a limited extent are displayed, and pairs, strips and blocks of some of the scarcer varieties. The most important stamps include the V.R., a pair from the top of the sheet showing mar-

ginal inscription and two singles; the "Archer" roulette strip of three; 1855, die I., small crown perf. 14 four; die II., small crown perf. 16 seven; perf. 14 ten; the plate numbers complete, including a pair of plate 116 imperf.; the 2d. value is shown by a pair, a strip of three, and five singles without lines; die I., small crown perf. 14 four; large crown perf. 16, one of plate 5; a strip of three of plate 6; 1860 1½d. on bleuté. In the embossed issues we find numerous single specimens showing the die numbers and the following blocks; four and six of 1s; three and eight of the 10d., and eight of the 6d.; 4d. medium garter, a single and a strip of three on bleuté, and three singles on white; the various plate numbers in all the values are shown, and include two copies of the 5s. plate 4, on bleuté, 10s. "Anchor" two, and £1; the £5 on bleuté.

Mr. E. H. Selby, the winner of the bronze medal showed the 1d. black, V.R. the Archer roulette; block of four; 2d. no lines, block of six; small crown perf. 14 (pair); large crown perf. 16, plate 5. Octagonals: 6d. ten, including block of three and pair; 10d. fourteen, including block of eight, and 1s. three specimens; a pair of 3d. plate 3 with secret mark; 4d. small garter, two specimens; ditto medium garter, one specimen on bluish and seven on white, including block of four; 6d. emblems, plate 6, block of four and singles; 2s. blue, many shades and also in the brown; 5s. plate 4, anchor, three on bluish and one on white, and 10s. one specimen on bluish; 10s. Maltese Cross, (three), and £1 (two), watermarked cross. The oblong £1, several specimens. All later values are amply displayed, including the official stamps and control letters. Nearly all varieties are shown by at least five specimens, and in many cases in pairs and blocks.

The three prize-winners in this class are the same as in London.

2.

For this division containing the postal adhesive stamps of Great Britain unused but in single specimens no competitors entered.

3

For used stamps of Great Britain four competitors entered, two only being successful..

Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, who received the silver medal, had a very large number of each value showing in most cases English, Scotch and Irish obliterations in various inks.

Messrs. W. Brown and S.C. Skipton showed the stamps printed by Perkins, Bacon and Co. very fully with all the varieties of plate, watermark, and perforation, shown by the very slightest post-marked specimens obtainable; many would easily pass for unused. Also a number of minor varieties of die, hairline, perforation, etc., including a fine series showing different shapes of the corner letters (over 2,000 copies in all). The De la Rue series also shown, a single fine copy of each variety being present.

The same exhibitors showed, though in another class, two complete reconstructed sheets

of the 2d. value without lines, made up from pairs and strips. These two plates vary a little and can be distinguished by the variations in the positions of the letters in the angles. A bronze medal has been awarded them.

Telegraph and fiscal stamps were not admitted at this exhibition, although there were six competitors at London.

CLASS II.

Division I.—British Empire.

Section A.

Baron A. de Worms well deserved the gold medal he received for his Ceylons. A finer lot, in such good condition, we have seldom seen.

Among the many noticeable stamps in this exhibit are imperf. unused 1d. block of twelve, 2d. block of six, pairs of the 5d., 10d., and 1s. 9d., several copies of the ½d. and 6d., on blue and white papers. Four copies each of the 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s., and two each of the 4d., 8d., and 9d. with gum. Used, strips of the 5d., 6d., and 1s.; two 2d. rouletted, all the octagonal stamps, pairs of ½d., on blue paper, 1s. 9d. and 2s., and also the only known pair of the 4d. Perforated unused blocks of four of 1d., 2d., and 1s. Pairs of 6d., 10d., and 4d. dull rose and carmine; 8d. brown, and mustard, 9d. and 2s.; 9d. lilac (two), and several of 6d. and octagonals. Used pairs of 9d. in three shades, and 2s. No wmk. unused blocks of four 1d. and 6d., pair of 5d. and 1s., several 9d. and 1d. perf., 11½d. (thin), also 1s. imperf. Used pairs of 5d., 6d., and 1s. Crown and CC. unused block of fifty 1d., three each of 1d. perf. 11½ and 2d. yellow-green, several 5d. brown, two each of 5d. olive-green, 10d. vermilion, also most varieties in blocks, strips, and pairs. Some imperf. un-catalogued varieties are shown, as well as a representative lot of this issue used. Cents issue pair each of 16c., wmk. Crown and CA., and 24c. plum; 2r. 50c. perf. 12½ x 14 and 12½. One each of 14 x 12 5c. on 48c., 5c. on 96c., and specimens of all other surcharges, together with a block used containing two 20c. on 64c., with double surcharge.

Two more special gold and one silver medal marked the excellence of this exhibit.

Mr. H. R. G. Clarke's New South Wales received the silver medal in the open class, and a special silver medal for Sydney views. Principally the latter attracted visitors. We noticed, unused, Sydney Views 1d., plate 1, eight, plate 2, two on laid paper, two singles and a pair on wove, four on bluish, and the variety "no clouds" on laid; 2d. plate 1, four, showing stages of wear of the plate; plate 2, six, including variety, CREVIT omitted; plate 3, three, including variety fan with six segments; first retouch, six, including a vertical pair; second retouch, three; 3d. six. The used specimens of all the Sydney Views include many showing early stages of the plate. Amongst the unwatermarked laureated are fourteen copies of the 1d., and three on laid

paper; fifteen of the 2d., three of the 2d. with stars in corners; nine of the 3d. including error WACES; four of the 6d. plate 1, three of plate 2, and six of the 8d. Used, all the rarer varieties are shown. The unused, watermarked, laureated series contains, amongst others 3d. WACES. The 1855 issue, imperf. 8d., four; 1s. two; and a block of four of the 5s., showing bottom margin. The 1860 issue, perf. 12, two specimens at least of each value unused. The Registered include four imperf., and numerous of the perforated stamps are unused. The 8d. laureated are very fine indeed.

The Ceylons by the same exhibitor were also good, but did not come up to his New South Wales.

The various issues of this country are shown principally unused and include the 1d. on 6d. blue paper, and the following imperforate stamps, 4d., 8d.; 9d., 10d. (three), 1s. (two), 1s. 9d. (four), 2s. (two), are unused, whilst used of this issue are three specimens of each value. The 1861 and 1862 issues are fully represented unused, and in the issue wmk. crown CC., a block of four 5d. claret is to be noted in addition to blocks of the other values. The 2r. 50c. perf. 12½ x 14 and perf. 12½ is also in the exhibit, and of the 1883 issue wmk. crown and CA. 16 cents. (a pair), and single and the 24c. The surcharged issue of 1885 is complete, unused and used.

Mr. H. J. Duveen, the recipient of a silver medal in this class, showed British Guiana, of which the earlier issues were shown very well. Ceylon being such a very strong country to compete against, shown as it was, the judges could not award him the gold medal; they, however, awarded him the gold medal for the best exhibit, having received a silver medal in the open class. This is, of course, the grand prize of all the silver medals.

In this exhibit the rare stamps of the early issues are shown as follows:—"Circular" 2c. rose (pair on original), 4c., 8c. (together on original), and 4c. on pelure and 12c., both on entires; also 12c. (three specimens, including one on sugar paper), and 4c. and 8c. 1852 1c. and 4c., both unused, and used copies of 1c. (three), 4c. (four). 1853 1c. (two), and pairs of the 4c. 1856 issue 4c. magenta (four), 4c. blue (three, including one on sugar paper). 1867 perf. 15 6c. (four), 24c. (four). 1862 issue, provisionals, different frames unused 1c. (two), 2c., 4c., used 1c. (four), 2c. (six), 4c. (seven). Mention may also be made of the 1875 issue, wmk. C.C., 4c. perf. 12½ unused. The provisionals of the 1878 and 1881 issues are fully shown unused, amongst them the 24c. perf. 12 on thick paper.

Other exhibitors in this class were Mr. D. P. Masson (Cashmere). His is perhaps the finest exhibit in the exhibition, not the rarest or most valuable, but the philatelic knowledge displayed is remarkable, and the difficulty of obtaining the specimens would have been im-

possible to any collector out of India. He well deserved the special gold medal given him.

Specimens of die II. circulars only are shown, those of die I. being, in the opinion of the exhibitor, forgeries; one copy, however, of die I. is shown for comparison with die II. and the reprint. The circular issue is extensively displayed on original covers, those used in Serinagar being separated from those used in Jammu. The old rectangular Scrinagar issues include seven specimens $\frac{1}{2}$ a., single die on entire, complete sheets of the other values as well as a very large number used on entire and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. blue used on entire at Jammu, 1a. cut in two used as $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on entire, fancy reprints and missing die. The Jammu issue is also similarly shown, the red oil colour being represented by a whole sheet unused and numerous specimens on entire, and two of the reds used in Cashmere. The circular re-issue (1869-76) in shades unused, and also on entire, and the 1878 and subsequent issues in entire and reconstructed sheets.

The collection throughout is interspersed with copious notes, which materially assist the appreciation of the exhibit.

Mr. C. F. Larmour's exhibit of the stamps of the Native States of India is also very fine. In Chamba the errors and minor varieties are shown, whilst in Gwalior the first issue is complete in both lengths of Hindi surcharges. Jhind first issue $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., 2a., surcharge reversed. Set of the errors Jeend and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., 2a., 8a., 1r., error Jeind. Patiala, set of the errors Auttialla, and straight surcharge $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., 2a., Service inverted. The Auttialla errors are also shown with short A in State.

Some of the JEIND errors are just as scarce as the "POST OFFICE" Mauritius.

Mr. H. J. Duveen showed Victoria, Mauritius, and New Zealand, but not one of these could be considered complete. In the first-named country an attempt was made to show this, perhaps the most difficult, colony unused.

All the following are unused, unless otherwise stated:—1850 1d. (thirteen showing different printings), 2d. fine border coarse background and coarse background and border (six). 3d. (thirteen specimens in different printings) 3d. perf. (three), rouletted 1d. used, 3d. (two) used, 1852 issue engraved (four), lithographed (six), 1854 issue 6d. rouletted and serpentine perf., 1858 1s. imperf. and perf. 12 (two), 6d. black, 1856 issue 1d. (four pairs), the registered and too-late stamps, 1857-63 star imperf. 1d. (three) 4d. (five), rouletted 1d. (two), perf. 12 (one). No wmk. imperf. 1d., 2d. (two), 4d., rouletted 1d. (two), 2d., 4d., perf. 12 1d. (two), 4d. wmk. value in words, perf. 12 1d., 2d. (two), wmk. numeral 2d. (four), also 2d. wmk. "threepence." 1861 3d. on laid and 6d. orange, two used specimens of the latter are also shown, as well as 3d. mauve imperf., 1868 5s. blue on yellow (two unused and two used).

In Mauritius were shown the 1d. of 1848, by four unused specimens, several used, including

a reconstructed sheet; 2d. two unused, four used, and a reconstructed sheet (one missing), worn plate six of the 1d., unused, whilst of the 2d. three specimens are shown unused, one being from the plate in a very early state. Large fillet reconstructed sheet. 1859 issue 1d. (six), 2d. (three), and specimens used. The 4d. of 1854 is shown unused and used. 1876 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in red on 9d. (two), and the various stamps with values in cents.

His New Zealand stamps were perhaps the best of the lot.

The following were shown unused:—London Print, white paper the three values, bleuté paper 2d. and 1s. Colonial Print, blue paper 1d. (two), 2d. (three), 1s. (two), and a bisected 1s. used as 6d. on entire. 1856 issue no wmk. 1d. (four), 2d. (four), 6d. (eight), 1s. (four). Pelure paper, the four values imperf., the perforated pelures being shown used. The 1863 of the various values, including blocks, and the issue wmk. star imperf., a fine range of shades following values rouletted:—1d., 2d., 3d., 1s.; watermark NZ, four values imperf., and the 2d., 6d., and 1s. perf.; 1872 issue, wmk. NZ. 2d., wmk. lozenges, 2d.

Mr. Kuttner's South Australians deserve more than a passing remark, even if some of his surcharges are doubtful, yet the work he accomplished by collecting such an enormous quantity of, to the onlookers at least, uninteresting stamps, must be commended.

Among the unused are the following:—First issue London Print 1d., 6d., two and strip of five, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. violet (cancelled); Colonial print 2d. two pairs and block of six, and three singles; 6d. The rouletted issues include many shades of 1d., 2d. salmon, blocks of six and four; 6d. many shades, including the Prussian blue, 10d. blue surcharge, 1s. yellow; perf. and roul. 1d. (three), 6d. (two), 1s. (two), 10d. Early perforated 1d. (both shades), 6d. sky-blue (two), 6d. dark blue, 2d. second type wmk. Cr. and SA., perf. 10 x roul.; perf. 11½, strip of five; 10d. black surcharge perf. 11½, 1s. perf. 10 (four), 3d. red surcharge, pair and three singles, 3d. black surcharge, sky-blue (two), besides several blocks and pairs of 1d., later printings of various perfs.; 9d. first star block of six, strip of five and many singles; 3d. black surcharge, very many varieties of shade and perf., including pairs and blocks; 9d. second star printed both sides once sideways (pair); 1d. close SA. 11½ by 10, two panes of 60; 2½d. sheet of 120, showing compound perf.; ½d. on 1d. sheet of 120 and pane of 60, large blocks of small ½d., etc., etc. In the used general issues are: Imperf., 1d., several specimens of both London and Colonial printings, 1s. orange (pair and strip of three and several singles). Roul.: 2d. first type printed both sides; 6d. Prussian blue (several), 10d. black surcharge, two with inverted surcharge; perf. 11½ x roul. 4d. several; 10d. printed both sides; 2d. second type Cr. and SA. without departmental surcharge; perf. 11½; 2d.

first type, 10d. wmk. Cr. and SA. wmk. V. and Cr., 4d. several; perf. and roul.; 1d. two; 6d. two; 9d. several. Other stamps printed on both sides include 9d. several, including both types of watermark; 2s. perf., two pairs. Most varieties of the 10d. are shown in all six types, while almost every stamp is shown in a large range of shades. Among the OS. (some 1,100 to 1,200 specimens in all) are 4d. perf. 10 (one used), 2s. first star, unused, several varieties of 1d., first type, including a pair printed on both sides, 8d. and 9d., and a very great range of shades and perforations of all later issues, both used and unused.

A special silver medal has been awarded him.

Mr. W. Hadlow's Queensland only received a special bronze. He showed first issue imperf. 1d., block of four used and single specimen used and unused; 2d. strip of three unused and similar strip used; 6d. four copies used. The issue perf. 15-16 clean cut large star, likewise medium star, is represented by used copies. The rough perforations medium star by 1d. pair and block of four unused; 3d. pair and singles unused; 1s. two. Watermark script unused 1d. three, 2d. three; pairs and strips unused; 4d. no watermark, 13 shades unused, showing traces of the old 3d. plate from which this value was printed. A used vertical pair of the 5s imperf. between is also shown. Included in this exhibit are a number of shades of the several values. In the 1879 issue the 1d. error yellow, several of QO, and a used specimen of the imperf. 1d and 2d. The subsequent issues are fully displayed.

Section B.

In this class the first place must be given to Mr. Vernon Roberts for his Cape of Good Hope. His triangulars are magnificent, especially his seven blocks of thirty-two stamps each. His exhibit contains about 180 wood blocks (the acme of bloating), including a block of four and four single specimens of the 1d. and a pair and four singles of the 4d. unused. His errors consist of two and a pair set with the 4d., of the blue and one of the 4d. red, the latter not being extra fine. He showed about 600 triangulars unused including the above mentioned large blocks. The later issues are well represented by all values shaded and unused. A gold medal was the fitting award.

The second medal was awarded to Mr. H. J. Daven for the stamps of Newfoundland. The noticeable unused stamps in this collection are 1857 scarlet-vermilion, 2d (2); 4d. (2); 6d., 6½d., 8d., and 1s.; orange-vermilion 2d. two; 4d. two; 6d. two; 6½d.; 1s.; and 1s. on laid. Used specimens of all these values were also shown, including bisected copies of the 8d. and 1s., the former on entire.

He furthermore showed very fine collections of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Canada. New Brunswick unused 1851, 3d., six; 6d. yellow, seven; 1s. mauve, four; used 6d., five; 1s., four; and 3d., 6d. and 1s. with dotted postmark; the bisected 3d., three specimens, and 6d. on entire, are also

shown, also the Connell stamp. Nova Scotia unused, 1851, 1d., four; 3d., ten, including strip of five; 6d. light-green, strip of four and two singles; dark-green, four; 1s., five; used 1s., five; bisected 2c. and 10c.; also 3d., two; 6d. British Columbia unused, 1861, 2½d. imperf., two; 1865, imperf 5c. and 10c.; and used specimens of both 1862, one, and perf. 14 and 12½.

The Canadians were mostly unused. Prominent among them are 1851 laid paper, pair; 6d. pair and four singles; 12d. and a specimen used; 1851 wove paper, unused ½d., eight; 6d., four; 6d. green, four; 10d., seven; and a specimen of the 12d. black. The ½d. and 3d. are also shown on ribbed paper, and two specimens each of ½d., 3d., and 6d. perforated, as well as ½d., in like condition, on ribbed paper. The 5c., in a pair showing double line frame to the left of Canada. 1857 on laid paper 3d. pair, 6d. pair and four singles and the 12d. used.

The second silver medal was awarded to C. Stewart Wilson for his practically unused collection of India. A special feature of this exhibit is the large number of blocks showing marginal inscriptions and plate numbers. The first issue is represented by a pair of the ½a. red, 9½ arches, also by a pair of the ½a. red, 8 arches, three entire sheets of the ½a. blue, illustrating the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd transfers, and one entire sheet of the 1a. red and blocks of all values, the 1a. red, pin perforated, used on part of entire. A practically complete collection of the official stamps, including a block of four unused and ten used of the ½a. lilac, a pair 2a. lilac, black surcharge, and the 2a. lilac used and 4a. lilac unused. A large number of proofs, essays, reprints, colour trials, and oddities.

Mr. C. F. Lamour also had a fine exhibit of these stamps, but being mostly used could not get a prize.

Amongst the unused the following entire sheets of the first issue ½a., 1a., and 2a., also blocks showing corner margins of the same stamps. The ½a., 9½ arches, is represented by a single specimen. Amongst the used, first issue 1a. red perf. on part of entire, pairs of 4a. with and without dividing lines. The De la Rue issue 2a. green on part of entire, the various service stamps principally unused and containing amongst the long series the 4a. and a set of reprints.

Perhaps the most difficult country in this division, Trinidad, was well shown by Mr. F. Ransom, who was awarded a bronze medal. The first issue of 1851 is well represented, the special feature however, of this exhibit, it the lithographed issue of 1852, the various stages of the plate being shown in the thirty-one specimens of the blue, a block of fifty-four of the red, and three singles; 1859, 6d. imperf. (two); 1s. imperf. (five unused, one used). The rough perforations are shown principally used; amongst the clean cut perfs. is the 6d unused and a pair 1d. imperf. vertically. There are also three Lady Macleod.

Other exhibitors in this division were H. Love-ridge with Tasmania, who showed amongst other good stamps: First issue 1d. (7, one unused), re-constructed sheets of the 4d. plates B and C; the 1855 issue wmk. star, 1d. (3); 2d. (6); all used.

Mr. W. W. Harrison showed his unused South Australian Departmentals and Mr. E. S. Selby his Western Australians.

All issues are represented by used and unused stamps, amongst which may be noted 4d., first issue with inverted centre; 2d. imperf. on red, unused; 6d. sage green imperf., unused, and three copies of 2d., used; rough perf. pair of 2d., used; and 1s. green, unused; 4d. compound perf. three copies, unused. The later varieties show a good range of shades in blocks, pairs and singles.

Mr. R. S. Richardson had a fair collection of Cape of Good Hope, New Foundland and Canada, and well deserved the special silver medal.

His Capes contained two wood blocks; his New Foundland the 2d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. orange-vermilion; and his Canadians the 6d. on laid paper (2), on wove (3); 6d. green, 10d. blue (2), and the ½d., 3d., 6d., perf.

Section C.

Mr. W. T. Willett with his magnificent collection of Nevis was an easy winner here. His exhibit consists almost entirely of unused specimens, 1861 on bleuté 1d. (3), 4d., 6d., and 1s. (2 each). The several values of the engraved and lithographed stamps of the first design are shown in addition to single specimens by re-constructed and entire sheets, 13 in all. Amongst the former the following are prominent: engraved 4d., 6d., 1s; 1d. of 1867 perf. 1s, lithographed 6d., whilst the entire sheets include 4d. and 1s. engraved and the remaining values lithographed.

The 1s. is also shown used on laid paper.

Mr. E. H. Selby showed Barbados, a very difficult country and we must say showed it well, so that the silver medal he was awarded, was deserved. The stamps are shown in most cases both unused and used, including amongst unused specimens of rare shade ½d. on white, imperf. 6d. and 1s. (pair and two singles). Pin perf. ½d. The unwatermarked perforated, all values, unused; blocks of ½d. and 1d., and 6d.; pairs of 4d. and 1s. Large star rough perf. 6d., small star rough perf. 4d. and 6d.; ditto clean cut perf. 1d. pair and two singles; 6d. and 1s. (pair ditto); compound perf. ½d. and pair and single 4d. Large star clean cut perf. ½d., 4d (strip of three unused), 6d., and three 1s. Small star 5s. (pair and two singles). CC. perf. 12½, three 6d., ditto perf. 14, 6d. on yellow paper. 1d. on 5s., pair and two singles used, and twelve copies (including block of six) 5s. ochre. All the other issues are represented by shades in pairs and singles.

Mr. H. M. Hepworth also showed the stamps of this country and received a bronze medal. In his lot we noticed: First issue ½d. green, block of four; 1d. blue, pair; 4d. red on bleuté,

pair. The clean cut perf. are represented by one unused and three used ½d. green, and four used 1d. blue. The rough perf. series are fully represented, unused, in singles and pairs. Amongst the compound perf. the green and red unused are to be noted in addition to used specimens. The 5s value is shown in two specimens each, unused and used. The provisional 1d. on half 5s., two copies.

Mr. W. Pimm received a special silver medal for his stamps of St. Lucia. The first and second issues were complete unused with the exception of the 2d. blue of the latter; 1883 issue 1s. unused, 1885 1s., used. He also exhibited St. Vincent as follows: Unused 1863 1½d (twelve); 1866 4d. (three); 1s. slate (a pair); provisional 1d. on 6d. used; 1866 4d. (6); 1s. blue (four). Of the 4d. yellow there are three copies, and of the 1s. brown, a pair and two singles. The provisional 1d. on both halves of the 6d.

Mr. H. J. Duveen also showed St. Vincent and his collection was complete. We noticed: 1s. slate small perf. (10), compound perf. (3), 1s. deep blue (8), 1s. brown (4), 1s. carmine (11); the 4d. value in both colours and many specimens; 5s. star (8), 1d. on 6d. (3), ½d. on 6d. (9), 4d. on 1s. (4). These stamps are all shown in several specimens, used. Wmk. CA. 4d. (6).

A very fair exhibit was also sent by Mr. J. L. van Dieten jr., comprising the stamps of Turks Island nearly all unused. The various surcharges in the early issues were well represented: ½d. on 1d. (30); ½d. on 1s. (24); 2½d. on 6d. (5); 2½d. on 1s. blue (1); 2½d. on 1s. prune (4); 4d. on 6d. (7); 4d. on 1d. (2); 4d. on 1s. violet.

Mr. W. B. Avery's stamps of Fiji were well represented in the Times Express stamps as follows: On quadrillé paper 1d (three); 3d. (two); 6d.; 1s. (two); on batonné paper 1d (two), two pairs being 1d. and 9d. se tenant, and 6d. and 1s. se tenant; 1871 issue complete in shades unused as well as the 1872 issue. Amongst the V.R. surcharges occur the following: 2c. plain V.R. (four), fancy capitals (two), 2d. in black on 6c. plain V.R. (three), 2d. in red (three), fancy capitals black (two), red (four). The later issues are represented in singles and blocks, the surcharged values being specially prominent.

Some of the issues are unfortunately very weak and obvious forgeries spoil an otherwise meritorious exhibit.

Mr. F. F. Empson showed entire sheets of the postal fiscals of Nevis only, accompanied by an official letter containing the notice of the sale of these stamps and one specimen of each as a sample.

Mr. F. J. Beazley had a nice lot of St Lucias', but the first issues want improving. We noticed in the 1860 issue 4d. unused; in the 1863, the three values unused, and 1d. and 6d. used; 1864 perf. 12½, complete used and unused, perf. 14 complete used and unused; 1881 ½d. pair unused; 2½d. and both values used; 1883 complete unused and including 1s. The De la Rue issues are also shown in blocks of four, and the various fiscals postally used.

Section D.

Grenada was very well to the fore and we hardly think there was single variety not shown.

Mr. L. L. R. Hansburg, the winner of the silver medal showed a collection composed almost entirely of unused specimens. In the 1861 issue no watermark 1d. (block of four), 6d. (6); 1864 issue small star upright 1d. (24), sideways (two blocks of four), 6d. upright (eight), 6d. sideways (four), large star sideways 1d. (10), 6d. (four); upright 1d. (33). 1881 issue $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is numerous displayed, including minor varieties and a double strip across the sheet showing error OSTAGE. The 1883 provisionals are complete, including manuscript surcharge used; the 1888 issue 4d. on 2s., the centre stamp being variety upright D, whilst the 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. on 1s., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2s., 4d. on 2s. are shown in entire sheets. As a member of the Dresden Society he also received one of the silver medals given by that Society.

Mr. J. Wray Mercer had a very fine collection of the stamps of this island on show, but it contained more used specimens than the former. The various papers, watermarks, and perforations of the different values being displayed in numerous shades. The fiscals include, amongst many other copies, used specimens showing forged post-marks for comparison. The 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., double surcharge (2), surcharge inverted, a large number of pairs and blocks showing different settings, 4d. on 2s., strip of three, centre stamp upright D., a pair of the second setting showing error corrected, and a specimen from so-called third setting, possibly only available fiscally. A number of entire sheets including surcharged values are also shown. This exhibit also contains the various errors of the 1s. and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value.

Mr. J. C. North gained a bronze medal with his stamps of Cyprus, a very fine lot. The collection is practically complete unused, and used. Only a few fiscal postals and the triple surcharge are short. It contains unused $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plate 19, and plates 12 and 15 imperf. on one side. 1d. entire sheets of plates 193 and 196, also blocks of four of the other plate numbers, having corner margin bearing the plate number. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. is shown in all plate numbers, thirty paras on 1d. ditto, and with surcharge inverted. A pair of 1d. plate 208, one stamp overprint omitted and a pair of the 6d. The De la Rue series is fully represented, the most noticeable being the $\frac{1}{2}$ on half-piastre, large surcharge, wmk. crown and CC. unused. The crown and CA. series is fully shown in shade in both dies. The two sheets, No. 193 and 196, of the 1d. value are the only known copies existing, single copies have so far not been found.

A very interesting collection of British Central, East and South Africa was shown by Mr. Eliot Levy and we are sure would have gained a medal, but for the strong competition caused by the completeness of the above three exhibits.

A practically complete collection of the stamps used and unused of these three colonies. Of British Central Africa the values up to and including £10 unused, and up to £2 used; the

1895 issue up to and including £25 unused and sundry specimens used, including half stamps, are shown. In British East Africa are the first issue used and unused, second issue used and unused, all values, in pairs, perf. and imperf., and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., $2\frac{1}{2}$ a., 3a., $4\frac{1}{2}$ a., imperf. vertically also pairs imperf. horizontally. Manuscript surcharges $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 2a., 1a. on 4a. (2), $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 3a. (3) surcharged with hand stamp, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 2a., 1a. on 4a., and in British South Africa, the first issue unused and used, including £10, the provisionals of 1896, unused and used. Baron A. de Worms showed British Honduras and St. Helena. The most noteworthy stamps here were: British Honduras: Several copies of the first issue; three 6d. wmk. crown CC., perf. 14; a pair each of 6d. yellow and 1s. grey. Block of four 2c. on 6d., and a c. on 3d. perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ and two 50c. on 1s., all unused.

St. Helena: Block of eight 1d. long bar imperf., and blocks of six 6d. imperf. and perf. and 1d. imperf., the four upper stamps having long bar and the two lower short bar. The other issues include all the varieties of the 6d., and a pair 1s. short bar, all unused.

Mr. T. W. Hall and Mr. J. H. Thackrah exhibited British Guiana from 1863. This was an innovation by the Committee to split very expensive countries up in order to give medium collectors a better chance of competing. We understand that the Committee regret that this idea was not taken up more by the collectors, perhaps it was not clearly understood.

Section E.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg received the silver medal for the stamps of Jamaica and Hong Kong. All the stamps were unused in singles, pairs, blocks, and a few entire sheets of these countries. First issue Hong Kong no wmk., all values, extensively shaded, as likewise those wmk CC., there being two specimens each 18c. and 96c. yellow brown. Jamaica 1860 issue 1d., half a pane and blocks of this and the other values; CA. 1d. (six), 2d. (four); half of 1d. used provisionally as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (two), on entire.

Gambia and Gold Coast were shown by Mr. Vernon Roberts and Baron A. de Worms, the former well deserves the bronze medal awarded him. The first exhibitor showed all the stamps of Gambia unused, principally by entire sheets, also pages of each value in blocks, pairs and singles, showing a wide range of shades, including an entire sheet of the 1s. green. Attention is called to the various printings of the obsolete stamps. Gold Coast: a practically complete collection, unused, many of the stamps being shown in pairs and blocks, the majority having the plate number attached.

Baron A. de Worms also showed all stamps unused, amongst which we noticed: Gambia: block of six 4d. no wmk., and a pair of the 4d. and 6d. wmk. Crown CC., imperf. Pair of 4d. wmk. Cr. and CC. perf. 14 and three 1s. green. Gold Coast pairs of 1d. and 6d. perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. Among the later issues are $\frac{1}{2}$ d. olive-yellow (three), and 1d. blue (two), wmk. Crown CA., and 20s. green and red.

The same exhibitor also showed the stamps of Lagos and Sierra Leone all unused as follows : Lagos: blocks of four of the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 1s., perf. 12½, wmk. crown CC. perf. 14, pair of 3d. and 4d., and four 1s. wmk. crown CA., a pair of 4d., two copies of the 2s 6d. and one each of the 5s and 10s. Sierra Leone: the 6d. value, no wmk., on blue paper, perf. 14 on white paper, perf. 12½ and 14, a pair of each. Blocks of the 1d., 4d., and 1s., perf. 12½, and a copy of ½ and 1½ wmk. crown CC., also a block of four 4d. blue wmk. crown CA.

A bronze medal was his award.

Mr. G. F. S. Gibson exhibited Malta and Gibraltar and it was specially in the stamps of the latter Colony that the strength of his exhibit lay. An extra bronze medal was adjudged him. We noted : Gibraltar : all the values of the 1st issue, in blocks of six, unused, in addition to single specimens, unused and used. 2nd issue up to and including the 6d., in blocks of four and upwards, unused; also pairs and singles, all values, used; as well as a block of four 1s. used. All subsequent issues are fully shown, used and unused, in blocks of four, including the various minor varieties in the 3rd issue. The 10 centimos, carmine, 1889, error with value omitted. Malta: the yellow ½d., unused, in shades and various perforations, the other values, unused, on thick and thin paper and in blocks of four.

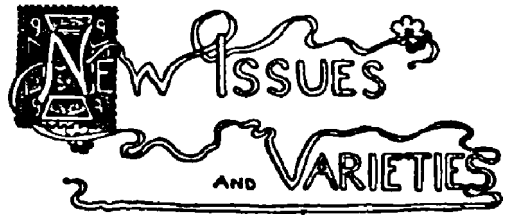
Mr. J. K. Skipwith showed the stamps of Seychelles and Uganda, for which he received the special Bradford Medal (silver). The most prominent features in this exhibit are the Uganda first issue, the various values up to 75 cowries being shown, including several of the 5c. value. The surcharged provisionals are represented by 10 on 50, 15 on 50, 25 on 50, and 50 on 60c., the second issue in addition to single specimens by strips and a block, and the third issue by single specimens of 5, 60, and 100c. The fourth issue is represented by entire sheets of the various values and some specimens used on entire.

Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff had a very interesting exhibit of the Ionian Isles consisting of two entire sheets 1d. and 2d. and of a large number of entire sheets showing nearly all the postmarks used.

Another interesting exhibit in this section was that of Mr. J. N. Marsden's Madagascar, which was practically complete. The stamps shown are mostly in a used condition, i.e. cancelled with a blue pencil; first issue complete, including the two varieties of each value, in many cases se tenant. The provisionals, 4½d. in red on 1s., are also shown in both varieties. The second issue was shown in numerous specimens of the various values and minor varieties.

The other exhibitors in this class do not call for any special mention.

(To be continued.)



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son's *Monthly Circular* describes a printed form sent out by the Board of Agriculture, asking for certain information from occupiers of land. It consists of a double sheet, each half impressed with an embossed 1d. stamp of the Envelope type, representing the postage to and from the Department and the land-holder.

British Bechuanaland. The stamp mentioned in the June Journal is evidently bogus. The 'LV' in a triangle is the Liverpool postmark for printed matter.

British Guiana. Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us a copy of the 5c. Jubilee issue surcharged 'TWO CENTS.' The second stamp in the seventh row of the sheet has a comma instead of a full stop after 'CENTS.'

2c. in black on 5c. green and brown.

2c. 5c. variety.

Canada. "We hear that the 5c. has been issued with figures of value in lower corners. Mr. G. D. Nicol has sent us a cutting from the *Toronto Globe*, summarizing a Post Office notice that 3c. stamps in the hands of the public are to be changed for other values when presented at any Post Office, and that all the 3c. stamps in the hands of the Department will be surcharged 'TWO CENTS' along the bottom. No more 2c. purple will be printed, but those on hand will be used. Fresh printings of this value will be in red.

5c. blue.

Cape of Good Hope. The *M.J.* notes a copy of a new variety of the 1d. on 1½d. Post Card of 1896, which has a period after the word 'PENNY,' and three bars below.

Ceylon. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the lately issued 75c. has been surcharged 'On'—'Service' The 8c., 28c., 1r. 12c., and 2r. 50c., it is reported are to be withdrawn.

Off. 75c. black and red-brown.

Cook Islands. The 1d. blue has been surcharged 'One'—'half'—'Penny' in three lines very indistinctly.

1d. in black on 1d. blue.

Gold Coast. The 2½d. and 2/- have been issued though reported some time ago.

India. A German paper reports a new issue of the ¼a. Post card with the Royal Arms at left.

Alwar. The ¼a. is reported in the *M.J.* to be now printed from a new stone. The stamps are further apart and there is no thick line of shading down the left side.

¼a. slate-blue, pin perf. 12.

Bussahir. The same paper notes that the ¼a. has been redrawn. The word 'POSTAGE' is now inserted below the cat instead of 'STAMP,' and the inscriptions are in colour on white.

¼a. grey on wove, perf. 14, redrawn.

Cochin. The *M.J.* has received sheets of the current ½ and 1p. printed from the same blocks as before, but with the inscription at the top of the sheet giving the currency as 'Puthen.' Two envelopes have also been issued with an oval stamp similar in design to the central portions of the current adhesives. The envelopes have 'COCHIN GOVERNMENT' embossed across the flap.

E. ½p. green on white laid, size 120 x 95 mm.
2p. purple

Duttia. There has been a new setting up of these stamps in two horizontal rows of eight. The name is spelt 'DUTTIA' in block capitals instead of Roman. Each strip of eight is surrounded by a printed roulette done by a notched rule, when the stamps are printed.

½a. black on blue-green.
1a. " white.
2a. " yellow.
4a. " red.

Pooch. The *M.J.* have found the following, which are not in the current catalogue.

½a. red on white ribbed paper, similar in surface to Nos. 10, 11, 12, but whiter.
1a. red on green laid, comes between Nos. 30 and 31.
1 pice red on green (laid ?) paper, not quite the same as the 1a, it is difficult to say if it is wove or laid. It is not the same as Nos. 33 and 34.
1 pice red on lavender laid.
4a. red on yellow laid.

Sirmoor. A Post Card has been issued, stamped with head of Rajah at right, arms in centre and scrolls inscribed 'SIRMOOR'—'STATE' and usual instructions, all in Greek frame, with name of printers, 'Waterlow and Sons' at bottom.

P.C. 3 pies green on cream, size 140 x 90 mm.

Mauritius. Messrs. Ridpath and Co., have sent us copies of the latest surcharge, the 18c. being surcharged '6' 'CENTS,' and the Jubilee stamp '15'—'CENTS' and bar.

5c. in red on 18c. green and blue.
15c. in black on 36c. orange and blue.

The Post Cards will also be surcharged, and the wrapper lately surcharged 4 cents will be or has been surcharged 3 cents.

Newfoundland. The 5c. with portrait of the Duke of York has been issued.

5c. blue

New South Wales. The *M.J.* chronicles a copy of the 2d. blue, perf. 10, surcharged 'O.S.' in red used on a letter, postmarked April 11th, 1880.

The wrapper has received the ½d. Stamp in the new colour. The paper is the same with watermark 'ONE PENNY.'

Off. 2d. blue, perf. 10, O.S. in red.

V. ½d. blue-green on white laid.

Queensland. The wrapper has been issued with the stamp with figures in all four corners.

W. 1d. red on yellowish.

South Australia. A correspondent informs us that the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. will shortly be changed in colour to green, red and deep blue respectively. The ½d. will probably be the same size as the other stamps.

Straits Settlements We have received the 3c. printed in a new colour.

3c. brown.

Negri Sembilan. The colour of the surcharge on the 8c. is in dark green not black.

Pahang. The 50c. Perak has been surcharged 'Pahang' for use here.

The *M.J.* notes a curiosity, namely a piece of thin white paper, bearing 'Pahang'—'Four cents' with a bar above and below—in fact, an impression of the surcharge applied to the 8c.

stamps of Perak. It appears that, by some accident, one of the sheets of paper that are placed between the sheets of stamps sent out to hot, damp climates, was put into the press instead of a sheet of stamps, and that this sheet was not destroyed as it should have been, but was actually issued for use!

50c. black on lilac and black.

4c. black on white, pin perf.

Perak. The *A.J.P.* denies the existence of the 4c. on 8c. mention by us in June.

Selangor. A \$10 stamp of the same type as the other high values has been issued.

\$10 green and purple, wmk. Crown C.C.

Victoria. Here again we are informed by a correspondent that the ½d., 1d., and 2d. stamps are to be changed in colour, and that the re-arrangement will necessitate a change in some of the other values as well.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentine. The Wrappers with the new stamp have appeared.

W. ½c. carmine on buff.

1c. blue "

2c. grey-blue "

4c. green "

Bolivia. The *Post Office* reports used copies of the 1, 2, 10, and 20c. of the 1894 issue, perf. 14½, surcharged in violet 'E F'—'1899' in an oblong frame. It is supposed to have something to do with a Federation of South American Republics.

Brazil. A fresh Letter Card has been issued with the arms (Southern Cross) in rays as a background and usual inscriptions. On the back is 'Casa De Moeda.' The perforation is 5 instead of 11 as formerly.

The *M.J.* chronicles a 2,000r. on what appears to be thinner paper, and in a fresh shade.

According to the *Post Office* the 100r. on 50r. is not the only value showing varieties in the setting up. The 700r. in green on 500r., and the 500r. in black on 300r., both show two varieties, the difference being most noticeable in the '9' of '1898.'

The 1890 stamps (Southern Cross) have been surcharged with new value in reddish purple.

500r. in black on 300r. carmine, 2nd variety.

700r. in green on 500r. orange "

50r. in reddish purple on 20r. green, (1890).

100r. " " 50r. " "

300r. " " 200r. violet " "

500r. " " 300r. purple " "

700r. " " 500r. olive " "

1000r. " " 700r. brown, " "

2000r. " " 1000r. yellow, " "

L.C. 200r. orange and black on lilac, rose groundwork, perf. 5.

China. *Wei-hai-Wei.* We have seen copies of the first issue, and find that the 5c. exists with the impression twice printed. These stamps are initialed at the back by the Postmaster.

Colombia. *Antioquia.* A Provisional Card was issued here lately, owing to the supply of the Republic's Cards running short. The Card is type set with a fancy border, arms of the Republic and inscriptions all in black. There was also impressed an oval handstamp in violet.

P.C. 2c. black and violet.

Crete. The *M.J.* chronicles some varieties said to have been issued by the Russian Authorities in the Island. The first type has a double-headed eagle in centre, and inscriptions in Greek. They have figures '1' or '2' in the corners, and each block of four was authenticated by a circular handstamp bearing the Russian arms, and inscriptions in Russian in blue.

A second issue consisted of the '1' piastre

printed in blue of the same design. The third issue has a Trident in centre, surrounded by a scroll with inscriptions in Greek, and with numerals in circles in the corners. This issue also had a circular handstamp, but smaller than that used on the first two issues.

- 1 pi. green and blue, on white wove, 1st issue
- 2 pi. black " " "
- 1 pi. blue " " 2nd issue.
- 1 pi. rose " " 3rd issue.
- 2 pi. blue " " "

Ecuador. The following varieties are chronicled in various papers.

- 1c. in black on 2c. vermilion.
- 1c. " 5c. blue ("iscal).
- 5c. " 10c. brown.
- 10c. black and mauve.
- 50c. " pink.

France. Colonies. Mr. W. Thorne possesses a pair of the 1870 10c. bistre, one stamp of which is tête-bêche.

Djibuti. The 4c. has been surcharged '0.40' in black. According to the decree the stamps were only available for use at the time of purchase.

0 40 in black on 4c. brown and blue.

Indo-Chine. Stanley Gibbons has discovered a pair of the current 75c. on one of which the name is upside down. Other values should also exist.

75c. black on orange. name in red inverted.

Mayotte. A 5fr. stamp of the current colonial type is reported to have been issued here.

5f. lilac on pale lilac. name in blue.

Morocco. M. Bernichon is reported to have discovered the 25c. with the surcharge '10'—'CENTIMOS.' The supposition is that a sheet at least must have been surcharged.

10c. in vermilion on 25c. black on rose.

Guatemala. The tall fiscals are mentioned with surcharge 'FRANCO' in green, similar to the large rectangular 1c. fiscal mentioned last month.

5c. violet, FRANCO in green.

10c. green, " "

Hawaii. The *A.J.P.* notes a fresh shade of the 1c. and the *Revue Philatlique* three other values.

1c. dark green.

10c. orange.

50c. violet.

100c. blue.

Honduras. The 5 and 10c. of the locomotive type have been seen with a surcharge 'permitase' (authorized) on a letter coming from Amapala.

Italy. Eritrea. The current 1 and 2c. have been surcharged for use here.

1c. black on brown.

2c. " red-brown.

Japan. A card with stamp of the same type as the recently issued 1s. of a new value has appeared.

P.C. 1½s. ultramarine on white.

Luxemburg. The current stamps have been perforated diagonally with the word 'OFFICIEL' formed of small holes.

Off. 1c. pearl-grey, perf. 12½ (head to right).

2c. grey-brown, " "

4c. olive-bistre, " "

5c. green, " "

10c. carmine, " "

12½c. grey-green, perf. 11½ x 11 (full face).

20c. orange, " "

25c. blue, " "

30c. sage-green, perf. 11, " "

37½c. green, perf. 11½ x 11, " "

50c. brown, " "

1f. purple, perf. 12½, " "

2½f. grey-black, " "

5f. lake, " "

Mexico. The following Post Cards have also appeared in addition to those mentioned in June.

P.C. 1+1c. green, inscription in ultramarine (London print).

2+2c. red, " deep red "

Montenegro. The current 2n is now printed in emerald.

Morocco. Saffi-Marakech. A series of oblong stamps have been issued by this post. The design consists of a sea view with a boat in fore ground, with an arched label above inscribed with name, in the upper corners and in the right lower corner is a cock in a circle. In lower left corner is a shield with value in black. The stamps are printed in colour on white, perforated 11½.

5c. black and yellow-green.

10c. " blue-green.

20c. " blue.

25c. " lilac.

50c. " rose.

75c. " bistre.

1p " claret.

Nicaragua. There are two varieties of the Blufield's envelopes mentioned in June. The second type from an illustration of the *A.J.P.* has the value given as 'CTVOS' instead of 'c' only, and the Treasury Seal is inscribed 'ADMINISTRACION DE RENTAS DE BLUEFIELDS' above, 'REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA,' below.

E. 5c. black and violet.

10c. " "

Norway. M. Detloff has sent us copies of the 20 with the word 'NORGE' in Roman capitals like the rest of the values.

20 brown.

Peru. The 5c. of the current type has been changed from a bright yellow-green to

5c. blue-green.

Portugal. The 10r. Post Card is announced as being printed on the grey card prepared for the Vasco de Gama set.

P.C. 10r. green on grey.

Laurenzo Marquz. The 1898, 75r. has been surcharged '50 Réis' with a bar over the figures of value.

50r. in black on 75r. black and rose.

Roumania. Various changes have occurred in the colours of some of the values. A new and smaller set of Postage Due stamps is being prepared.

5b. green.

15b. violet.

20b. rose.

25b. blue.

Russia. China. The following are the values of the Russian stamps surcharged with 'CHINA' in Russian characters.

1k. orange. blue surcharge.

2k. green, red " "

3k. carmine, blue " "

5k. mauve, " "

7k. blue, red " "

10k. " " " "

Salvador. The following have been seen with the wheel surcharge or 'Transito Territorial' both in black.

1c. vermilion, wheel in black.

2c. rose " "

3c. yellow-green, " "

5c. blue-green, " "

12c. purple, " "

1c. vermilion, 'Transito Territorial.'

10c. blue, " "

12c. purple, " "

13c. brown-lake, " "

San Marino. This republic has taken the opportunity to change the colours of their stamps in conformity with the recommendations of the Postal Union. The following values have so far been changed, but it is said that all values will be altered.

5c. green.

10c. rose.

25c. blu e

Spain. Cuba. Forgeries of the 1898, 3 and 6c. were made during the use of the stamps and successfully deceived the Postal Officials.

Fernando Poo. The large 25c. Fiscal has been surcharged 'Fernando Poo, 1899' at top and value '10 Cent de Peso.' or '15 Cent de Peso.' at bottom. The 10c. is surcharged in addition 'CORREOS' in large letters diagonally in red, and the 15c. 'Habilitado'—'para'—'Correos,' in centre

10c. on 25c. blue-green, black and red surcharge.

15c. on 25c. " black surcharge.

Philippines. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 15c. red, surcharged 1897 type of surcharge (in octagonal frame).

15c. in red-lilac on 15c. red.

Switzerland. The 25c. is reported to have appeared in the Postal Union colour.

25c. blue.

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

E. 1c. green, size 6, on manilla, no wmk. (1899).

2c. red, " 13, on white, " "

2c. red, Die C. on white, size 13, " "

2c. " " on amber, " "

2c. " " on oriental buff, " "

Cuba. The following are surcharged on the U.S. stamps, etc.

2c. carmine, with 'Cuba' only.

E. 1c. green on blue, size 5, (1899)

1c. " on oriental buff, " "

2c. red on blue, size 5, " "

2c. " on amber, size 13, " "

The *Metropolitan* illustrates the new designs for this colony.

1c. green, statue of Columbus.

2c. red, palm trees.

3c. purple, Figure of Cuba.

5c. dark blue, steamer.

10c. slate, oxen ploughing.

S.D. 10c orange, boy on bicycle.

E. 1c. green, Head of Columbus.

2c. red, " "

5c. blue, " "

Porto Rico. The following have been surcharged for use here. The entires have the name below, and in the same colour as the stamp.

8c. black on purple brown.

P.D. 1c. black on lake.

2c. " " "

10c. " " "

E. 2c. red on white, size 5, (1899).

5c. blue " " "

W. 1c. green on buff.

Venezuela. Mr. Ridpath and others have sent us the remainder of the set lately issued here.

50c. black.

1b. green.

2b. orange.

There is no 15c. as mentioned in June. This was evidently a mistake for 25c.

ERRORS & MINOR VARIETIES.

North Borneo. A sheet of each of the values 50c. and 1\$. has been found printed in the colour of the Labuan stamps, but without the word 'LABUAN' surcharged. It is certain that these stamps never left London before coming into the possession of a London dealer.

50c. marone.

1\$ blue.

Soudan. The surcharge '4 Milliemmes' on the 5m. Post Cards has been seen both inverted and double.

Austria. Bosnia. Mr. Brown, who some time ago discovered the two types of the 15n. has found 2 types of the 1/2 and 2n. The second variety of

the 1/2n. has the '1' further away from the upper outlines of the oval, than the first variety, and the traction lines differ in slope. In the second type of the 2n. the '2' has a straight instead of a curved foot.

Bavaria. The current 10pf. Postage Due stamp has been seen with the error 'Zahlhar,' instead of 'Zahlbar.'

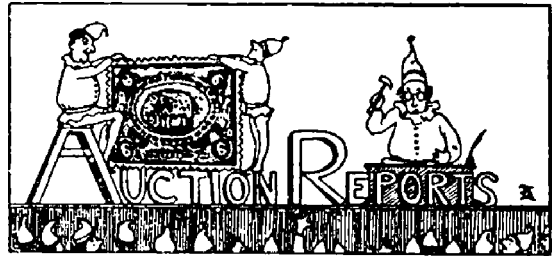
Denmark. The 25 ö ordinary, and the 4 ö official have appeared with the perforation 12 1/2.

Dominican Republic. The stamps of 5c. are said to have run short, and by a decree of the Vice-President stamps cut from Envelopes and Wrappers, were allowed to be used as Adhesives.

Guatemala. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 1c. and 2c. 1886, with the date inverted, and below the figure '1.'

Servia. The 35p. of the 1869-79 issue has been found perforated 9 1/2.

The Postage Due Stamp of 20p., perf. 11 1/2: exists tête-bêche, the third stamp from the right in the bottom row of one of the panes being inverted.



The following have held sales since last reports

- Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, June 6th and 7th.
 ,, BUHL & Co., 69th sale, June 8th.
 ,, PLUMRIDGE & Co., 20th and 21st sale, June 22nd and 23rd.
 Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, June 27th and 28th.
 ,, BUHL & Co., 70th sale, June 30th, July 1st (Manchester).
 Messrs. OSTARA & DARLOW, 10th sale, July 3rd (Manchester).
 Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co., 146th sale, July 14th.



AUGUST, 1899, REPORT.

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Hon. Solicitors—

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

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 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 ADDRESSES.

B. Tomlin, Stancliffe Hall, Matlock; F. E. Horton, 101, Cheapside, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have received notices are requested to reply to the Treasurer without delay.

MEETINGS.

The Committee will meet in September to arrange a programme for the coming season (October, 1899, to May, 1900). Members willing to assist by reading papers, or giving displays, are invited to communicate with the Secretary.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.
5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
August 8th, 1899.



AUGUST 10, 1899.

Philately in the States.

The Post Office.—New York
UNITED STATES
 PROSPECTIVE NEW ISSUES.

Philatelically, as well as politically, *expansion* seems to be the watch word of the United States at the present time. We have just about finished with the provisional set for Cuba, and fairly started with the issue for Porto Rico, when we hear of new sets for Philippine Islands, and Guam, and a permanent set for Cuba almost ready.

Philippine Islands.

From various sources we learn that the 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 cent. stamps have been surcharged, and already shipped to Manila in the following quantities:—

1,000,000	1c. green.
2,000,000	2c. carmine.
500,000	3c. purple.
500,000	5c. blue.
500,000	10c. brown.

Guam.

Capt. Leary,* U.S.N., left on the steamship "Yosemite" for Guam about May 10th. Besides being governor of the island, he is also postmaster, and in that capacity took with him the following U.S. stamps surcharged, GUAM:—

10,000	1c.
30,000	2c.
5,000	5c.

*He positively refused to sell any stamps before his departure either to collectors or dealers.
 —The Editor.

Cuba—Permanent Issue.

Mr. J. M. Bartels furnishes to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* information in regard to the new stamps to be issued for Cuba. He describes the designs which have been approved for the stamps of the values of 1, 3, 5, and 10c., and states that the designs for the 2c. stamp and 10c. special delivery stamp are in hand and will be submitted for approval as soon as finished:

1c. green. Statue of Columbus with one hand resting on a globe. At top CUBA in curve; CENTAVO at bottom with figure '1' at each side."

"3c. Colour undecided. Allegorical statue of Cuba, La Cubana. CUBA at top; CENTAVOS at bottom with figure '3' at each side as well as in upper corners."

"5c. dark blue. Merchant vessel in full steam flying two flags, probably an American and a Cuban. CUBA at top in curve. Left side beautiful border with tall palms, at base of which is undergrowth with cordate shaped leaves; 5 CENTAVOS at bottom in straight line."

"10c. Colour undecided. Man ploughing field with yoke of oxen. In background some tall straggling palms and farm houses. CUBA at top; 10 CENTAVOS 10 at bottom in straight line."

In regard to the envelopes he states that the designs adopted are as follows:—

"The designs for the Cuban envelopes have been accepted and an order given to have the dies made. The head of Columbus as used on the 50 cent. piece of 1892-93 (Columbian half-dollar) was finally decided upon. There are to be two denominations, both of same design, 2c. red and 5c. blue. The word 'Cuba' appears at top, and 'Dos' or 'Cinco Centavos' respectively, at bottom. The figure of value appears twice at side, surrounded by foliage. A circle of pearls surrounds the head. No word has been received from Cuba as to sizes and paper varieties wanted. It appears that for the present the regular U.S. paper will be used for their manufacture, but later on a distinctively Cuban watermark will probably be adopted. The prospects for a sufficient number of varieties are therefore quite bright."

This information is confirmed and supplemented by the following clipping of a dispatch from Washington, which appeared in the New York daily papers of May 15th:—

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Since the occupation of Cuba by the United States all mail matter from the island has been sent under stamps of the United States, with the word "Cuba" printed across the stamps of different denominations. This was not desirable, but it answered for the time being. The Post Office authorities have been pushing the work on new stamps for Cuba, and the stamps are about ready for issue.

The new stamps will be in five denominations, for 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 centavos. They will be of the same size as the United States stamp. The one-centavo stamp has for its vignette a reproduction of the statue of Columbus that stands in front of the Governor General's Palace in Havana. The two-centavo stamp carries a Cuban landscape in which are three royal palms.

The three-centavos stamp reproduces the statue of "Cubana," a work that adorns one of the plazas in Havana. The five-centavo stamp shows a merchant vessel, and is bordered with tropical foliage. The vignette for the ten-centavo stamp is a representation of a Cuban plantation, with a native tilling the soil.

The mechanical work has been performed with the greatest care in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the Post Office department is well satisfied with the result.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamps News.—St. Louis.

PUERTO PRINCIPE PROVISIONALS.

On Feb. 17th I ventured to make the following remarks on the subject of these provisionals: "There will be, from all appearances, varieties enough of this prolific provisional to suit the most fastidious hunter after philatelic minutia." My anticipations have been unexpectedly realized, for, according to the information I have been able to obtain in Cuba from authentic sources, there have been about 70 varieties from four printings made from December 19th, 1898, as per copy of the decree published in the WEEKLY, up to the time that the U.S. stamps surcharged "Cuba" were received in Puerto Principe, when the surcharging of Spanish stamps ceased, though Spanish surcharged stamps were continued in use and were actually used on the same letter, together with U.S. surcharged stamps.

The first printing consisted of the following Spanish-Cuba series of 1898-99: "Habilitado—cents" in black in three horizontal lines:

3,000 stamps, 1 cent on 1 milésima, orange-brown.

3,900 stamps, 2 cents on 2 milésimas, orange-brown.

3,000 stamps, 3 cents on 3 milésimas, orange-brown.

1,000 stamps, 5 cents on 5 milésimas, orange-brown.

Varieties: The stamps were surcharged in strips of five detached from the panes and every five stamps show two varieties of figures, the second stamp in the case of the 2c., 3c., and 5c., bearing a thinner figure than the other four, while in the case of the one-cent a broken figure is shown in one stamp.

Errors: Of the 3,000 one-cent stamps there are some reading 1 cent and others reading 1 cents, the normal, cent, being the rarest, according to expert opinion. I have the following errors of surcharge:

- 3c. on 1 milésima.
- 5c. on 1 milésima.

5c. on 2 milésimas.

5c. on 3 milésimas.

Inverted surcharges.—I have the following:

1 cent on 1 milésima.

2 cents on 2 milésimas.

3 cents on 3 milésimas.

5 cents on 5 milésimas.

The second printing consisted of 800 stamps of Cuba of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ milésima, blue green of 1896 surcharged 5c. The printing of the surcharge was done in the same way as before, five stamps to a strip and two varieties of figure in the five. There is a wide and a narrow setting of the surcharge, "Habilitado—cents" in black in three horizontal lines. I have an inverted surcharge of the narrow setting.

Of the third printing there were 7,000 one-cent violet stamps of the Cuba series 1898-99 surcharged as follows:

"Habilitado—cents" in red in three horizontal lines.

3,500—3 cents.

3,500—5 cents.

1,000—10 cents.

The printing was in strips of five and two varieties of figure in each five. There is in my collection a peculiar error in the shape of a vertical surcharge of the 5 cents. I have the following inverted surcharges:

2 cents.

5 cents.

The fourth and last printing, the most interesting of all, consisted of 800 stamps of the newspaper denominations of Cuba, 1896. These stamps were surcharged, as far as can be ascertained, as follows:

3c. on 1, 2, and 3 milésimas, blue-green.

They were surcharged on strips of five, two 5c. on 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 milésimas, blue-green, varieties of figure. No trace has been found of any stamps surcharged 3c. on 4 or 8 milésimas, but there is a bare possibility of their existing. The surcharge was "Habilitado—cents" in black in three horizontal lines.

Errors: There is a very noticeable error: cents instead of cents, which I have thus far found on the following denominations:

3c. on 1 mma.

3c. on 2 mms.

3c. on 3 mms.

5c. on 1 mma.

5c. on 2 mms.

5c. on 3 mms.

5c. on 8 mms.

The only value in which I have not found it being the 5c. on 4 mms., which may, however, exist in some other philatelist's collection.

Inverted surcharges: I have the 3c. on 1 mma., 5c. on 8 mms. (cents).

In the foregoing list I have only enumerated the errors and varieties in my collection and I hope that collectors possessing other varieties of these very interesting stamps will not hesitate to come forward and chronicle them in the WEEKLY. I regret to say that very few collectors, however, have taken any active interest in hunting up the stamps of this historical issue,

though it is true that their extreme rarity has deterred many from embarking on such an expensive undertaking.

These stamps were mainly used in the city of Puerto Principe, in the station of Minas, midway between the capital of the province, and its northern port, Nuevitas itself. I have stamps cancelled in Nuevitas. I have not heard of any stamps having been used in Santa Cruz del Sur, the southern port of Puerto Principe. The cancellations most frequently seen are with the old Spanish cancelling machine reading: "Correo de Puerto Principe, Ysla de Cuba," the number 159 appearing on the latter. The dates are generally very indistinct. The American cancellations are rare. I have seen two: a double oval "Mil. Sta. Puerto Principe" on the outside oval, and "No. 11. Cuba" on the inside oval; and two types of a round cancellation, reading "Military sta. No. 11. Puerto Principe, Cuba, N. Y. P. O." in six lines including the date.

I am reliably informed that these surcharges have been counterfeited in Habana, Cuba. I have seen several specimens which differ in the size of the surcharge sufficiently to be readily detected by anyone who has seen the genuine surcharges.

The Stamps of Holland.

Translated from the TIMBRE POSTE.

(Continued from Page 111.)

Issue of December 1st, 1870 and 1871—

Similar to the stamps of January and May, 1869.

A: on white paper; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 January, 1871: $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. bistre, dark bistre, yellow bistre.

1 December, 1870: $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. lilac, pale lilac.

Varieties: Imperforate 1 January, 1871, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. bistre; 1 December, 1870, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. lilac.

Two hundred stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent., and only one hundred $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent., were issued imperforate.

The delicate colour of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. gave rise to complaints, one of which was the change when exposed to the light of the sun; the printers received, therefore, the order to intensify the shade. This was done by the addition of a quantity of red, which makes the colour much faster. We have therefore in March, 1872, on the same paper, and perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ —

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. reddish violet, also bright.

Variety, imperforate.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. reddish violet.

This latter appeared at the same time as the perforated stamp, and one hundred specimens were only issued.

End of 1872: B, on bluish paper, perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent. bistre, dark bistre.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. bright violet, dark violet.

As for the 1869 issue, the sheets contain 200 stamps. These stamps were not used after November 1st, 1870 (see later on).

By Royal decree, dated June 6th, 1872, No. 54 new postage stamps were created.

This decree reads as follows:—

Art. 1.—A new type will be issued for postage stamps of the following values:—5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 cents. They will be used for the franking of letters and other matters from and for the interior of the country, as well as for the colonies and foreign countries, replacing the postage stamps of these values as issued by our decree of September 4th, 1867 (Staatsblad No. 93).

The new postage stamps will be put into circulation by our Minister of Finance as soon as the postage stamps of the present type are used up.

Art 2.—A new value will also be issued namely, fl2.50. These will be sold from the 1st of July, 1872.

Art. 3.—The postage stamps mentioned in Art. 1 and 2 will bear our portrait with the inscription NEDERLAND and the value.

The various values will be recognised by the colour.

The postage stamps of fl2.50 will be larger than those of the other values.

Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, of which a copy will be sent to the *Chambre générale des comptes*, and which will be published in the Staatsblad and in the Staatscourant.

The Hague, 6 June, 1872.

Tee Minister of Finance,

Blussé.

WILLIAM.

Issue of July 1st, 1872.

Two types exist in this issue.

I. Type.—Portrait of William III. to the left in a pearl circle on horizontally-lined background, at the top NEDERLAND between coats of arms in the angles, at the bottom the value in a scroll.

Rectangular in shape, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., having a thick, outside line on the right hand side and at the bottom, whereas the other two sides have two lines.

II. Type.—Same portrait, but the rectangle is larger, 20×25 mm. The arms are slanting in the upper angles, with the value between, at the bottom in a scroll "NEDERLAND." The frame is formed by four thick lines, which split into two on approaching the corners.

Engraved in wood at the State Printing Works at Berlin according to a design by F. C. Ten Kate, and printed typographically in colours on white, sometimes very thick and also bluish paper, variously perforated.

a. Perf.	14	\times 14	e. Perf.	$12\frac{1}{2}$	\times $12\frac{1}{2}$
b. "	14	\times $13\frac{1}{2}$	f. "	12	\times 13
c. "	$13\frac{1}{2}$	\times $13\frac{1}{2}$	g. "	12	\times $12\frac{1}{2}$
d. "	13	\times 13	h. "	12	\times $11\frac{1}{2}$
			i. "	$12\frac{1}{2}$	\times 13

I. TYPE.

12 July, 1872.—5 cent. ultramarine, pale to dark, also bright.

Nov., 1872.—10 cent. carmine, pale to bright.
 Jan., 1873.—15 cent. yellow brown, also bright
 12 July, 1872.—20 cent. yellow green, green.
 End of Feb, 1875.—25 cent. dark violet, violet,
 bright violet.

1 Jan., 1874.—50 cent. bistre.

II. TYPE.

1 July, 1872.—2 gul. 50c. carmine, centre ultra-
 marine.

Varieties.

Perforated twice vertically.

2 gul. 50c. carmine, centre ultramarine.

2 gul. 50c. carmine, centre bright ultramarine.

With a dot under the figure.

20c. green.

With the lower end of the T split.

25c. violet.

May, 1875, I Type, Imperforate.

5 cent. pale to bright ultramarine.

10 cent. carmine.

15 cent. yellow brown.

20 cent. yellow green.

25 cent. bright violet.

50 cent. bistre.

We only know the 5 cent., of which 100 speci-
 mens exist imperforate; the others were shown
 us by Mr. de Kinschot, who possesses a block
 of four of each.

Perforation.—For those interested in the
 various perforations we give the following
 list:—

5 cent. perforation,	b. c. d.	f. g. h.
10 cent. perforation,	b. c. d.	f. g. h.
15 cent. perforation,	b. c. d.	f. g. h.
20 cent. perforation,	a. b. c. d. e.	f. g. h.
25 cent. perforation,	a. b. c. d.	f. g. h. i.
50 cent. perforation,	c.	f. g. h.
fl.250 perforation, a.		

Perf. 14 x 13½ appeared first; in Sep., 1873
 appeared the 5 cent. perf. 12, and the others
 afterwards.

While perforating the Transvaal stamps of
 the March, 1885, issue, at Haarlem, an accident
 happened to the machine, which had been used
 since 1864. This break was repaired at once,
 and can be easily detected in the first vertical
 row, which gauges 12 x 11½, the needles being
 further apart.

11½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

The 1872 issue is printed in sheets of 200
 stamps in 20 rows of 10 stamps, with the excep-
 tion of the 2 gul. 50c., which has only 5 rows.

The Universal Postal Union demanding a
 new value, the Royal decree of June 16, 1875,
 was published as follows (Staatsblad No. 120):—
 We, William III., etc.

Art. 4.—New postage stamps of the value of
 12½ cent., as well as post cards with stamp of
 5 cent. impressed for franking letters, etc., ad-
 dressed to countries in the Postal Union, will
 be issued.

The Hague, June 16, 1875.

WILLIAM.

The Minister of Finance,
 H. J. Van der Heim.

The ministerial circular No. 960, of June
 21st, announces:

Art. 11.—In consequence with the new con-
 ventions postage stamps of 12½ c. will be sold
 to the public. The colour of the new stamps
 is light gray.

Art. 19.—The new stamps will be put into
 circulation on July 1st, 1875.

Also the following:—

In consequence of the Postal Treaty, signed
 at Berne on October 9, 1874, a Postal Union is
 established between all European countries,
 the United States of America and Egypt, by
 which the reciprocal administration of the post
 is uniformly settled.

The new tariffs and other conditions which
 have been fixed will be put in force on July 1st,
 1875, with the exception of France, which will
 only form part of the Union on Jan. 1st, 1876.

The Hague, June 26, 1875.

WILLIAM.

Issue of July 1st, 1875.

Similar to the 1st type of 1872. Printed on
 white paper, perforated b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. (see
 1872 issue).

A: On white wove paper.

12½ cent. gray.

Variety, Imperforate.

12½ cent. gray.

Only one hundred specimens are known to exist.

B: On white ribbed paper.

12½ cent. gray, perf. 9.

We have seen two specimens of this stamp;
 one obliterated Groningue, 10 Novembre, 1887,
 the other Emmerick, 18 Juillet, 1889.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE
 CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIERES
 OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVEZ.

(Continued from page 36).

Still other peculiarities which we enumerate
 below, have been observed in a large number of
 the cards of the latter value.

1. The presence of a period after the words
 "Carte postale."

2. The absence of the accent over the letter
 "o" of the word "cote" of the instructions.

3. The suppression of the line separating the
 French text from the Flemish text in the
 imprint.

4. The absence of a period after the Flemish
 word "voorbehouden."

5.—The complete blurring of the letters "I"
 and "Q" of "Belgique" underneath the shield
 of the stamp, as well as the letter "S" of the
 word "centimes."

These defects, which can readily be seen with
 the naked eye, are repeated, on an average, 30
 times in a package of 100 single cards or of 50
 double cards, in the second edition of the
 month of November, 1880, the sale of which

lasted in certain offices until the appearance of the postal cards with ornamental band. On the other hand, none of these peculiarities have been noticed in the edition of 10 centimes cards with the head of the king.

France having admitted the exchange of postal cards with paid reply on July 1st, 1879, other countries soon followed her example. From August 1st, 1879, therefore, the same exchange was extended to the Dutch colonies, excepting always those of Curaçao and Surinam, and from March 1st, 1881, to the Argentine Republic, Honduras, Persia, San Salvador, the Portuguese colonies, and the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Puerto Rico. This new extension caused Belgium to decide and adopt a uniform tariff for all the states in the Union, and in the month of May, 1881, there appeared the following royal order, on this subject:—

“Leopold II, King of the Belgians,

To whom these presents may come, greeting:

Pursuant to the law of May 30th, 1879, authorising the government to fix the tariff to be paid on receipt on Belgium postal matter exchanged with foreign countries pursuant to international agreements.

In view of our order of February 28th, 1879, fixing the tariff applicable in Belgium to postal matter originating in or to be sent to countries of the “Universal Postal Union.”

We have ordered and hereby order:

Article I. The additional charge applied in Belgium upon international correspondence subject to special charge for maritime transit, is discontinued.

Consequently the charges to be paid upon receipt in Belgium, of correspondence circulating within the limits of the Universal Postal Union, are fixed, uniformly, as follows, the right being reserved to maintain with a limited number of countries the lower tariffs adopted by special agreements:—

Single postal cards tariff, 10 centimes.
Postal cards with prepaid reply „ 20 centimes.

Article II. This order shall go into effect on the 1st of June, 1881. Our Minister of Public Works is charged with taking the measures necessary for its execution.

Given at Brussels, May 19th, 1881.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

By the King

The Minister of Public Works.

(Signed) SAINCTELETTE.

At the period when this order appeared, twenty-seven countries were exchanging with Belgium postal cards with prepaid reply. We give below a list of these, which may prove useful to collectors who desire to arrange judiciously their classification of entires of this nature:—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Chili, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, U. S. of Colombia, France, Great Britain, Honduras, Italy, Liberia, Luxemburg, Norway, Paraguay, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Argentine Republic, Dominican Republic, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay.

Country	Number of postal cards forwarded in 1875.		Number of postal cards forwarded in 1886.	
	Single	With paid reply.	Single.	With paid reply.
Germany.	75,273,123	553,173	219,232,900	2,440,500
Austria.	22,930,000		57,681,000	
Hungary.	8,985,764		22,225,374	
Belgium.	8,832,380	60,960	20,992,842	65,978
Brazil.			629,370	
Chili.			435,586	17,384
Denmark.	150,291		331,893	1,466
Dominican Republic.			39	
Egypt.			164,000	8,000
France.	26,005,000		32,142,243	71,245
Algeria & Tunis.			81,635	1,537
Great Britain.			171,290,000	
Greece.			100,516	1,456
Haiti.			145	
British India.			46,643,350	2,064,824
Italy.	10,758,560	1,436,410	30,079,382	3,475,393
Japan.			40,182,737	
Luxemburg.	77,242	566	247,067	5,854
Nicaragua.			9,723	58
Norway.	37,578		899,811	8,892
Netherlands.	8,939,235	90,439	19,191,247	145,703
Portugal.			2,136,584	7,942
Roumania.			1,295,186	
Russia.	1,754,070		10,400,141	
Siam.			3,14	
Sweden.	70,318	988	3,436,940	68,584
Switzerland.	6,608,720	40,200	8,323,353	55,186
Uruguay.			22,934	
Cyprus.			834	
British Guiana.			1,803	
Hong Kong.			2,600	
Guadeloupe.			3,254	278
Martinique.			1,090	250
New Caledonia.			27	
Senegal.			1,204	
Dutch East Indies.			760,031	8,475
Surinam.			53	
Cape Verde Islands.			1,375	
Portuguese Indies.			7,401	
St. Thomas & Prince			253	

N.B.—The preceding statistics emanate from the International Postal Bureau at Berne, which is charged with the reduction to this form of the reports furnished to it by the different countries of the International Postal Union.

At the period when the resolutions of the Congress of Lisbon, relative to the postal cards, went into effect, Belgium had on hand a large stock of the different values of cards, and consequently found itself compelled to postpone the manufacture of the new postal cards which it had been intended to issue, the increased size of which was to offer additional accommodation to the public. It was, therefore, not until the latter part of 1887 that the order reproduced below was issued:—

BRUSSELS, 12th November, 1887.

The department has adopted a larger size for all postal cards of the different values which may be manufactured in future.

From this date all the 5 centime cards furnished will be of this larger size; the other cards, single and double, of the larger model will be successively placed in use as the stamp Bureau exhausts the stock now on hand.

The sheets of postal cards furnished for the printing of advertisements will, in future, consist of 72 single or 36 double cards.

The minimum of sheets to be furnished is reduced to 10.

It is recommended that the new cards be not sold before the stock of old cards is entirely exhausted; further, the exchange of old cards for new ones is forbidden.

The Director General,

(Signed) GIFE.

(To be continued)



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union,
the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

VOL. 9.

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1899.

[PRICE 3d.] NO. 105.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1899.

Timbre-Poste says that one entire sheet of the blue 8 cents Straits Settlements surcharged 4 cents has been issued with a double black surcharge.

Perak, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Sungei Ujong have been federated. As soon as the present stocks are exhausted one set for the whole Federation will be issued.

Forged German stamps have lately been found again on letters passing through the Post Office.

Oom Paul is going to issue stamps bearing his portrait, so says "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News."

A 2-cent Hawaii numeral issue on greyish paper has been found printed on both sides.

The Philippines have received surcharged stamps of 15 and 50 cents.

Albinos of the 1 cent. Canadian envelopes of the present issue have been found.

Victoria possesses 25 errors of watermark amongst the stamps issued up-to-date.

The one rupee of Bundi has been found on blue wove as well as on laid paper.

E.F. on the 1894 issue of Bolivia in violet means Estado Federal.

The 20 paras Unpaid Letter Stamps of Servia is found tête-bêche.

Only 1,510 of the 12d. Canada were sold.

The guarantee fund of the Paris Philatelic Exhibition stands at Fcs. 18,175 ; therefore only Fcs. 1,825 are now wanted to complete it.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has informed the Finnish Senate that in virtue of the postal regulations decree of 1890 the Finnish postage stamps will not be available for foreign correspondence after January 1 next, nor for inland postage after June 1 of that year, Russian stamps taking their place. The postal rates will remain unchanged.

The new design for the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope has been approved of and the dies are in course of preparation.

The "Berliner Local-Anzeiger," publishes an article about the new German postage stamps to appear next year. It says that the Emperor William II., to whom Prince Eitel Frederick, his second son, recently showed his stamp collection, was so much struck with the set of Columbian postage stamps of the United States that he ordered a new set for 1900 which should be of a similar character. These new stamps are to be oblong and will illustrate important events in the history of the Hohenzollern dynasty. The German Post Office authorities immediately set about preparing designs for the new set, all of which will be submitted to the emperor for his approval. The artist or artists have not as yet been selected and, it is believed, a popular competition for patriotic designs for postage stamps will very likely be opened. The new set it is said will be issued on January 1st, 1900. *Qui vivra, verra!*

The French postal authorities, usually slow and unsatisfactory in their arrangements, have just instituted a system of private letter-boxes which will be very useful, particularly to business people in the city. From the 1st September next any person may have a box fixed up outside his office door, or in the vestibule of the house he occupies, in which to deposit his letters, and these will be collected at fixed hours daily by the postmen. The box and the lock must, of course, be after the model approved of by the postal authorities. The cost of this convenience will be £4 per annum in Paris and towns of more than 80,000 inhabitants; £3 per annum in towns of from 20,000 to 80,000 inhabitants; and £2 per annum for places of smaller size; while £1 only per year will be charged in the little communes of the provinces.

Although Seebeck is dead, yet his ghost is still with us and his mantle according to the *Diario Oficial de Nicaragua*, has fallen on Doctor Maximo Asenjo or has he usurped it? The contract made between this gentleman and the Government of Nicaragua is for 10 years and he engages himself to furnish free of cost stamps to the number of 3,400,000 per annum. There are to be delivered 13 postage stamps from the 1 centavo to 5 pesos; 10 official stamps from the 1 centavo to 5 pesos; 7 unpaid letter stamps from 1 centavo to 50 centavos; and 8 telegraph stamps from 10 centavos to 3 pesos. Also cards of 2, 4, 6, and 12 centavos; envelopes of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 centavos; and wrappers of 2 and 4 centavos. The Government decides the designs and the 3, 6 and 15c. stamps must be in the prescribed postal union colours. Each year 1,000 stamps will be issued to the commemoration of some national event of other, but these stamps to be available only for one day. And the price for all this? The worthy doctor is to receive each year 50,000 complete sets, *cancelled!*

The stamps are said to be made in Germany.

A little knowledge is often very dangerous. This has been exemplified once more at the

West Riding Assizes at Leeds, where a case was decided which practically rested on the number of dots in the corners of the penny lilac of 1881. The action was brought by a furniture dealer to recover the sum of £203 15s. 10d. for goods sold and the question was whether the receipts were the authentic receipts of a deceased person. The defence was that some documents upon which the plaintiff relied to prove his case were forgeries. A gentleman of Bradford calling himself an expert in handwriting and stamps stated that the signatures were not in the handwriting of the deceased. But the chief point of interest in his evidence was that the stamps which were upon the receipts were issued in 1887 prior to which some of the receipts were purported to have been signed. The stamp expert to the surprise of everyone in court stated that prior to 1887 (?) there were only 14 dots in the corners of the penny postage stamps, whereas the issues of that year and subsequently had 16 dots. Strange to say there was no philatelist in Court to tell this expert that the one penny stamp with 16 dots was already in use in 1882, that therefore the documents bearing the stamps with 16 dots and signed before 1887 could be genuine. Although the plaintiff adhered to his statement that the receipts were genuine yet he lost his case on account of the testimony of the "stamp" expert. Reference to any catalogue would have proved conclusively that 1887 as the year of issue was utterly wrong and even if the year had been right then it would not be absolutely certain that the signatures must be forged, because it happens often that people use stamps which are out of issue. We are astonished that the Court took such a statement as evidence.

Decrees, CANADA.

Surcharge of Unissued Remnant of 3c. Stamps.

Department Circular.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

Ottawa, 1st July, 1899.

Owing to the reduction in the Domestic letter rate postage, the issue of the 3c. letter-card, the 3c. stamped envelope and the 3c. postage stamp from the Department has ceased. Any unused 3c. letter-cards, 3c. stamped envelopes or 3c. stamps still extant will, however, continue available for postage purposes, or may be exchanged at any Post Office, at their full face value for postage stamps of other denominations.

The colour of the Domestic-rate postage stamp, as prescribed by the Universal Postal Union is red, and it is intended to discontinue the issue of the ordinary two cents purple coloured stamps as soon as the present supply on hand is exhausted. This will be about the 20th of July, 1899. Thereafter the Department will issue two cents stamps in red, first, however, surcharging down to two cents the unissued remnant of three cents stamps in red, now in the possession of the Department, and as soon as the supply of such surcharged "threes" is ex-

hausted the issue of 2 cents stamps in red will begin. The surcharged stamps will be issued to Postmasters as 2c. postage stamps and be recognized as stamps of that denomination.

Postmasters are requested to exchange, as above mentioned, all unused 3c. letter cards, 3c. stamped envelopes and 3c. stamps which may be offered them to be exchanged for other postage stamps of an equal value.

Postmasters, who as a result of such exchange, may find the 3c. stamps, etc., unsaleable, are at liberty, in the case of an "Accounting Post Office," to send them direct to the Department for credit; and in the case of a "Non-Accounting Post Office," to send them to the City Post Office from which it obtains its supplies, asking in lieu of those returned other stamps to an equal value.

It is especially requested that, in the case of stamps sent direct to the Department, under this authority, that is to say, by "Accounting Post Offices,"—Postmasters will be so good as to carry out the following instructions:

(1) Each transmission should be registered, and accompanied with a brief memorandum, plainly stamped with the date stamp of the Post Office and indicating the number and value of the 3c. stamps, etc., claimed to be enclosed. If other stamps are required to replace those returned, a separate requisition therefore (not enclosed in the package) should be sent direct to the Department in the usual way.

(2) Single stamps, and stamps that are not in complete sheets, should be pasted on alternate pages of separate sheets of paper with "not more than one hundred stamps on each page." Any stamps that have stuck together whilst in the possession of the Postmaster, must be taken apart (which can easily be done by immersing them for a few minutes in water) and then pasted on sheets of paper as above directed.

Postmasters of "Non-Accounting" offices are particularly asked to bear in mind that any 3c. letter-cards, 3c. stamped envelopes or 3c. postage stamps which, conformably to this instruction, they may receive from the public in exchange for other stamps and find unsaleable "must be returned, as above directed, to the City Post Offices from which they respectively obtain their supplies," and not to the Department.

"As only the unused remnant of 3c. stamps now in the Department will be surcharged," Postmasters must not send in, with a view to their surcharge, any 3c. stamps in their possession nor accept 3c. stamps from the public for that purpose.

Postmasters must distinctly understand that the exchange of stamps herein permitted applies "only" to the 3c. letter-card, the 3c. stamped envelope and 3c. postage stamp.

R. M. COULTER,

Deputy Postmaster General.

From the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

Correspondence.

R. J.—Cape.—Your question is rather difficult to answer and we are afraid that only an eye trained for colours can in all cases decide whether certain stamps were printed by Perkins Bacon and Co., or by De la Rue and Co. We have it on the authority of Mr. E. D. Bacon, that the four steel plates for printing the triangular Cape stamps were handed by Perkins, Bacon and Co. on January 28th, 1862, to De la Rue and Co. From this date, therefore, all the stamps were printed by De la Rue. After the plates had been handed over, Perkins, Bacon and Co. found 29 reams of the "Anchor" watermarked paper and this quantity was handed by the Crown agents to De la Rue and Co. at various intervals. This "Anchor" watermarked paper was used by De la Rue and Co. for all the four values as follows:—

5,096	sheets	1d.
5,266	"	4d.
398	"	6d.
158	"	1s.

and the first parcel containing the 6d. and 1s. values was despatched on Jan. 31st, 1863. 6d. stamps found on entires and obliterated before the beginning of March, 1863, must therefore belong to Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s printing. A parcel of 195 sheets of the 4d value was despatched on April 17th, 1863, stamps on entires found obliterated before the middle of May, 1863 belong therefore to the same printing. The 1d. value was not despatched until December 2nd, 1863, therefore all stamps on entires obliterated with 1863 must belong to the same printing. Having established a few specimens of each value of the first printing it cannot be very difficult to discover the De la Rue printings by the different shades of the colours.

Mr. E. D. Bacon gives the shades for distinguishing the various printings as follows:

The one penny is red-brown instead of brick-red or carmine-rose.

The fourpence is bright blue instead of dull blue or dark blue.

The sixpence is bright mauve instead of pale lilac-mauve, grey-lilac or dark lilac.

The one shilling is emerald instead of dark green or yellow-green.

Differences in design cannot exist, as the same plates were used, neither is there any clue to be found in the paper. We have only the colour which differs slightly and the gum, which is bound to be of a different texture or thickness, but which of course can only be seen on o.g. specimens.

The best and surest way in our opinion is to go by the dates found on entires and establish a complete set of all the shades of the Perkins, Bacon's prints, all stamps not tallying with these in shade (supposing extraneous influences have not been at work altering the colours), must obviously be printed by De la Rue and Co.

Nesciens.—The two stamps, of which you send a drawing are the 1d. red, which was in use from 1864—1880. About 150 plates were made to print them and it is according to the plate numbers, which are found at both sides in minute figures, that the value varies from 6d. to 35s.

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

PRICE PER INSERTION:—

	Once.	3 times.	6 times.	12 time
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 page	30 0	27 0	22 6	20 0
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¼ page	10 0	9 0	7 6	6 6
⅛ page	6 0	5 6	4 6	4 0

No smaller displayed advertisements will be taken than 1-8th of a page.

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

BUSINESS CARDS 5/- for 12 INSERTIONS 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.

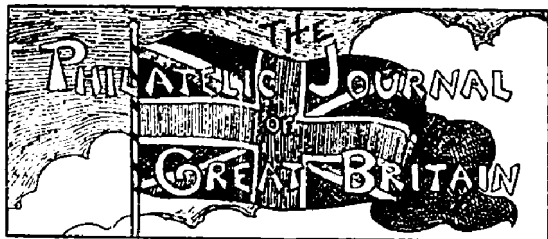
L'ABONNEMENT:—

Par an	Fcs 3.15 franco.
„ numéro	„ 0.30 „

Tout abonnement est daté du Janvier.

BEZUGSPREIS:—

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



SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1899.

The Lesson of the 1899 Exhibition. Now that we can review calmly and deliberately the last great philatelic Exhibition and have had time to study the awards

we cannot but be struck with the old words, "For whosoever hath, to him shall be given." The

large number of special medals given by collectors, societies and dealers have undoubtedly proved very acceptable gifts to the committee of the exhibition, yet in the majority of cases they have only been duplicates of the medals awarded in the open competition. It is far from our mind that some collections were not worth three or four or even, if necessary more medals, yet the number sometimes conferred on a single exhibit tends to cheapen the award not only in the eyes of the exhibitor but also in the eyes of the public. A line should be drawn somewhere and a certain number of medals than can be awarded to any exhibit should be fixed. No doubt, that, as we learn from each succeeding exhibition, some such line will be found possible.

Furthermore, we have learned that one week is quite ample to keep a philatelic exhibition open, longer would spoil certain stamps and shorter would hardly be enough to give outsiders an opportunity of visiting the show. We have also experienced that such an exhibition must be held in a central position, because the outside public will not trouble to go any distance and the great success of the last exhibition is in a large measure due to the building being in such an admirable situation in the heart of a great city and easily accessible from all points. That the Manchester philatelists have been extremely lucky in their undertaking in finding such an enlightened City Council with such a genial Lord Mayor must be admitted on all hands, yet there must be some grit in them to be able to move such conservative bodies and to obtain help from such quarters.

Coming to the exhibition itself we find that unused stamps are still to the fore and that an exhibit of such stamps will in most, if not in all cases, carry off a higher award than an exhibit of used stamps even if the latter should be much more difficult to obtain. To a certain extent it is unfair to force both conditions of stamps to compete in the same class, but on the other hand the only way out of the difficulty would be to duplicate all classes, which is obviously impossible. We consider the splitting up of certain countries such as Switzerland, Victoria, British Guiana etc., in order to give medium collectors a chance a very good innovation and hope to see this idea carried out in future exhibitions.

For envelopes, postcards and literature, the award list was very meagre, it is therefore not surprising that the competition was so small.

A good many countries were missing and nearly all of them are what we might call unfashionable. There is no doubt of their coming round in due course and we consider the time very opportune for collectors to go in for these countries, as the stamps of most of them are at present very reasonable in price. As soon as the wheel of fashion turns round to these neglected children of Philatelia prices will become more or less, but generally more, too high for the medium collector who only collects as a hobby.

Notes on the Manchester Exhibition.

(Continued from page 147).

DIVISION II.

EUROPE

Section A.

Undoubtedly the best exhibit in this section was Mr. W. Grunewald's collection of France. Most varieties were shown unused in blocks of four and only those having tried to get them in that state will know the difficulty of doing so. There were also numerous shades in all values, a very large proportion unused. There were no less than 21 tête-bêche paris, including 1849 10c., 20c., 25c., and 1fr. Empire 80c. imperf., perf. 80c., unused and used. Laureated: 4c., and the various Republic tête-bêche. The 1849 Republic including 1fr. vermilion (three), 1fr. carmine block of four, pair and four singles; 15c. block of four and single. Presidency: pair 10c., 25c., two blocks of four. Empire: 20c., blue on green paper and blue paper, 40c. block of four and four singles, 80c. four pairs, 1fr. block of four and three singles, all unused. The shade of the Bordeaux issue were very extensive. In the 1876 issue the 10c. and 15c. are to be noted. The private perforations were shown on original covers only. Reprints of all issues were shown for comparison. Monaco: complete unused and used and 1fr. imperf. 1st issue.

He received the gold medal in his class, the special gold medal given for the best collection of French tête-bêche and the special silver medal given by the French Society.

Mr. Georges Dumont also exhibited France, and we must say they were a fine show, although they did not come up by far to the standard of the last collection. The most noticeable stamps were: 1849 issue 15c., 25c. pair tête-bêche used, 20c. block of four, 1fr. vermilion, 1852 issue, 15c., and 25c. all unused; 80c. imperf. tête-bêche; 1862, 20c. tête-bêche (2) and 80c. tête-bêche; 1863 issue, 4c. tête-bêche, 1872 issue, 10c. small figures and 15c. tête-bêche. A special bronze medal was awarded him.

A silver medal went to Mr. W. B. Avery for his well-known collection of Switzerland. The great feature of this exhibit was the strength in which the Cantonal stamps were shown. Unused could be noticed the following: double Geneva, a block of six, and three halves with part of top marginal inscription; 5c., large Eagle, 1847, a block of 20, unused, forming the two top rows of the sheet, with marginal inscription; small Eagle two copies, Vaud 5c. two specimens. Among the used were nine double Genevas, two being on entire, and three used half stamps; Vaud 4c., a pair on entire, Winterthur (four). The first Federal issue was extensively displayed, including many reconstructed sheets, there being two of the 2½ rappen. Orts Poste, one without frame to the cross, and of the 1854 issue numerous copies,

unused, showing various silk threads; of the Zurich's there were 4r. (six), 6r. (twenty-two). In all we counted 14 made-up plates.

Mr. L. Einstein also showed a fine lot of Swiss stamps and received the bronze medal. The Cantonal stamps unused were as follows: Zurich 4r., 6r., Vaud 5c., Winterthur, Geneva, large eagle 5c. Used: Geneva 10c., (three) and three half 10c. used as 5c.; Zurich 4r. (11), 6r. (18); Basle four; Geneva 5c., on white paper, (two), one being on entire. Vaud 4c. on entire, 5c. (four); Neufchatel (four); Winterthur (five). Numerous specimens of the Ortspost and poste locale. Of the Federal issue 5c. blue, 15rp., 15c., reconstructed sheets were shown. The subsequent issues, especially the 1854 issue, including essays and proofs, were fully represented.

He also received a special silver medal for his collection as the best exhibit by a German resident in Germany.

We were sorry not to find a few of the renowned Swiss collections, as then undoubtedly we should have had some spirited competition.

An undoubtedly fine show was Mr. W. D. Beckton's collection of Roumania with Moldo-Wallachia, mostly unused. Moldavia: 1st issue 54 paras unused, and 27p., 54p. and 108p. used. Moldo-Wallachia, the three values on five different papers unused and used, in single specimens and blocks, including tête-bêche Roumania: 1st issue, entire sheets of the 3p. and 6p. hand-struck, 3p. machine printed, 6p. two settings up, and 30p. four transfers. Three values on laid paper, in singles and blocks. The subsequent issues in shades unused, the different types of all values were shown unused in blocks or reconstructed blocks, and were fully described. Amongst the unused stamps were: 1860, 20p. thick paper (11); 1868, 18b. (12); 1869, 50b. (14); 1871, 15b. (11); 1872, 50b. (three); 1871, 10b. yellow on laid paper, single and a block of four; 1869, 15b. on laid paper, pair used. The 1872-1890 issues unused, in shades, various perforations (simple and compound) including 5b. blue error, used; 1870, 1½b. black, pair imperf. horizontally and 1890, wmk. arms 3b. violet, pair imperf. vertically. The unpaid letter stamps, pairs imperf. either vertically or horizontally. He was awarded a silver medal.

Mrs. C. Baynes exhibited her collection of Greece and the classification of the various printings of the 1861-1871 is pretty well carried out. The Paris issue was complete unused, and includes interesting proofs of the 5l. green, 20l. light blue, Prussian blue, 40l. orange, as well as four specimens showing impression on both sides. The stamps of this issue were divided into those of the first and second printings. There were four specimens of the 1l. 1861 deep chocolate brown, the first printing, and of the scarce 20l. 1870 worn spandrels unused, a pair and a block of four. Amongst other noticeable unused stamps may be mentioned 20l. on greenish paper (two), 20l. indigo, 20l. on blue paper, 40l. grey green, 30l. Paris, 60l. Athens, 1876 20l. Prussian blue, 1882, 20l. deep carmine.

Amongst the used was a representative series of the errors. A special silver medal was awarded her.

Spain was shown by Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. Georges Dumont and Mr. G. F. Jackson. Mr. Jackson's collection was undoubtedly the best, and all the various issues were shown unused and used in one, two, three or four specimens of each, illustrating shades. There were likewise several pairs. The 1850 issue on thick and thin paper. The following may be noted, all unused: 1850 10r. green, 1851 2r., 1852 2r., 1853 2r., Madrid 3c. There were used the following: 1850, 10r. green, strip of three; 1851, 2r., pair; 1852, 2r., pair and single; 1853, 2r., pair and single; Madrid 3c. (two); 1854, 1r. light blue; 1855 block of four of the 1r. showing error 2r.; 1865, 12c. frame inverted, perf. and imperf. used. All the 19 cuartos and the Don Carlos stamps.

Mr. J. Cooper's Spain were mostly used. The earlier issues were shaded to two, three, or four of each, and include 1850, 10r. (two); 1851, 2r., 6r. light and dark blue; 1852, 2r. (two); 1853, 2r., Madrid, 3c., unused; 1865 imperf. frame inverted (two), one being in deep blue shade. The various Carlist stamps used.

Mr. M. Giwelb had a fine show of Russia, Finland, Russian Levant, Wenden and Poland, but especially the first issues of Finland want strengthening.

Amongst the many noticeable stamps in this exhibit may be mentioned the following: Russia 1858, superb set with wmk.; 1868-71, complete set on vertical laid paper including 1kop. yellow and orange and two of the 5kop; 1875-79, 2kop. and two of the 7kop, on vertical laid paper; 1883, 5kop. with background of "V's" (uncatalogued); 1889, 1r. on wove paper (uncatalogued); 1872, 1890-92, 3½r. on pelure paper (uncatalogued). The Levant: 1868, pair of 3kop. imperf. between; complete set on vertical laid paper; 1872, var. 5kop. on wove paper. Finland: 1856, 5kop. and one of 10kop. unused 1858 10kop. on vertical laid paper; 1860, depth of tooth 1¼ mm., two of 5 and one of 10kop. unused; 1866, error, 10p. purple on laid paper; 1867-70, error, 10p. purple on wove paper, unused. Sets of all the varieties of perforations 1875, complete set on thin, transparent paper; 1875, complete set (except 1m.) of the compound perf. incl. the 2, 10, and 25pen. *aniline*, unused; 1892, rough perfs. complete set, nearly all unused.

Mr. M. P. Castle's Naples have a world-wide reputation and if they had been entered for competition would have been pretty high up in the award list.

The stamps of Naples though few in number are of considerable interest in connection with the formation of the kingdom of Italy. Early in November, 1860, the ½ grano was changed into a ½ tornese by the erasure of the letter "G" and the substitution of a "T," the impression being also altered from lake to blue. This provisional issue, of which eight specimens, two unused, were shown is one of the rarest Italian

stamps in uncanceled condition. Early in December this stamp was again altered by the erasure of the Bourbon Arms and the substitution of the Cross of Savoy and as in the case of its predecessor the alterations were effected on the plate itself, with the result that every stamp will be found to vary. In some instances shown the Bourbon Arms were very imperfectly erased and can be distinctly traced beneath the Savoy Cross. Nine specimens unused and 45 used were shown of this stamp which was superseded in the following year. In the first issue were shown 19 unused specimens of the ½ grano and 8 unused specimens of the 50 grana.

Section B.

A very fine show and well deserving the gold medal bestowed upon it was Mr. E. Petri's collection of Modena and Tuscany. The stamps in both States were shown principally used, and the arrangement was on good philatelic lines. In Modena over 60 different errors and varieties were shown. The stamps of this State were arranged according to their several printings. The provisional stamps, used, several specimens of each except the 80c. The errors in this issue included the figure 5 inverted before cent., 40 unused (only one other specimen, which is used, being known. All the errors of the first printings were shown. Tuscany: many shades of 1 soldo first issue, 3 pairs of 2 soldi, including a pair of the scarce variety on white, 9cr. on white (three), 6ocr. and 3 lire. The 1 soldo on blue, was extensively shown and the collection also contained a large number of strips and pairs.

He was also awarded the silver medal given by the Societa Filatelica Lombarda of Milan.

Also a very neat exhibit, and as we are led to understand brought together with great care and trouble, was that of Mr. O. Gillett of the same two Italian States. Modena: 1852, 40c. pale blue unused, the 9c. large BG. and a very large number of the various errors and minor varieties used and unused. The Provisional Government issue in shades used. Practically complete collection of Tuscany used, including the 9cr. on white paper, 2 soldi, 6ocr., 3 lire, and the other values in shades. The silver medal fell to his lot.

These were the only competitive exhibits in this class, and it is greatly to be regretted that some of the German collectors did not send their treasures. Mr. M. P. Castle came here gallantly to the rescue and exhibited his marvellous collection of the stamps of Baden, Hanover, Oldenburg, Prussia, and Saxony, and we are certain would have had a very good chance of obtaining the gold medal in this class, if he had not been debarred from competition by his acting as one of the judges. A short description of the rarities will no doubt be good reading, though to do full justice to it or to mention every noticeable stamp is out of the question.

All the stamps in this exhibit were unused. Baden: the issues of 1851-57 were represented

by 68 specimens and by copies of the reprints. Owing to the close printing of these stamps the design was frequently cut into when they were separated for distribution, fine copies are therefore exceedingly hard to find. The 3kr. orange, 6kr. green, and 3kr. blue, are the most infrequently met with in unused condition. In the 1862 issue the 3kr. was shown imperforate, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ and 10. Beyond the forenamed there were no especially noteworthy stamps, although certain shades of some values are relatively rare. Hanover: the 1gr. blue of the first issue (1850) was shown in six samples and the reprint. The stamps, 1859 and after, imperforate and perforate, with head of the King, were exhibited in many shades of printing and variations of the mucilage employed. Specimens were also shown of the two most difficult unused stamps of Hanover, *i.e.*, the 3pf. of 1851, in dark rose, and the 1gr. of 1859 in claret. Oldenburg: Attention must be called to the several types of the 1st issue, the scarcest of which are the 1-15 thaler type 1a, ditto 1b, and the 1-10 thaler. In the issue of 1861 the lithographic errors of printings were displayed practically complete by the following: 13gr. (10), $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., 2gr., and 3gr.—7 specimens. The variations and defects in the printings of this issue, and the numerous striking shades render it one of the most attractive series of all the German stamps. The embossed stamps of 1862 will be found with two distinct roulettes; that first issue gauging $11\frac{1}{4}$, being scarce, unused. In Prussia the scarcest were those of 1857, the 15gr. rose and 25gr. blue of which seven and five copies respectively were shown. There were, however, both in these and the Eagle series, a number of stamps exhibited which are scarce in certain printings or colours, to wit, the 25gr. Prussian blue and 35gr. brown of 1861, *etc.* Saxony; the 3pf. red of 1850, of which there were 12 specimens including noticeable shades, which are appreciated and sought after by specialists in German States. In the remaining values of the issue, head of King to right (which are generally held to be the handsomest German stamps) the 2ngr. dark blue, and 3ngr. yellow may be pointed out as scarce; while in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., printed by error in blue (the colour of the 2ngr.) in lieu of grey, a block of four was exhibited. In the issue of 1855 many scarce printings and shades were shown, nor was the later and embossed issue found void of interest or variety.

Section C.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield's collection of Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro was well worth studying and especially the stamps of the first country. The 1866 issue was shown in complete sheets of both values, varying papers and shades, and four specimens of the error; October, 1866, Vienna print, small perf., the 10p., 20p. and 40p. are all shown shaded in unused specimens, including a strip of three of 40p. Belgrad prints, 20p., broken inscription of C.K. inverted, and 1p. imperf. olive green. The 1869 issue

was displayed at considerable length, principally unused, in various perforations and papers, a distinction being drawn between the two settings up. Bulgaria, practically complete. In 1882 issue, three copies of the 5st. error, used, unused and on original cover.

Mr. J. H. Abott showed the same countries but instead of Montenegro, Roumelia and whatever his exhibit was deficient in Servia he had more than made the deficiency up with his lions. Servia: In the first issue, in addition to single specimens, there were three sheets of 1p. and one sheet and block of eight of 2p. The Vienna prints unused were represented by the 10p., 20p. (four), 40p., and specimens used. The 1p. printed in Servia and many specimens showing minor varieties, including large blocks. 2p. (nine), 20p. and 40p. numerous specimens on white and yellow paper. 10p. (six). Of the 1868 issue imperf both values were shown in pairs and blocks, including a pair of 2p. variety "Parf," and the like variety in the bistre shade. The 1869 issue, in addition to being divided into the different perforations on thick and thin paper, was shown in the two different settings up, distinguishable by the distance apart of the stamps and included an entire sheet of the 50p. A pair of 10p. imperf. horizontally, 25p. imperf. vertically and imperf. pairs of the 25p. and 35p. The 1881 issue was shaded in blocks of four. Bulgaria was practically complete, unused, the error 5st. carmine being on entire. Eastern Roumelia: blocks of four of the greater number of the various surcharges were shown unused and several inverted surcharges. The 1881 issue, all values, in blocks of four imperf. South Bulgaria; a practically complete collection nearly all the stamps being unused and including a number of pairs and blocks. 1885 issue, surcharge in blue, pair of the 5p. treble surcharge, the 20p. surcharge inverted. 5p. double surcharge. 20p. inverted surcharge. 5p. lion in frame, double surcharge, one in blue, the other in black; 20p. pair, one having surcharge inverted.

Mr. Geo. B. Duerst showed his Roumanians a practically complete collection and amply annotated. All the varieties of paper, perforations, types, *etc.*, were fully shown. The following are worth mentioning: 1862 issue, hand printed, blocks of four, eight, and 12, besides one pair and singles; 1863 issue, pairs, strips, blocks of four, 15, and 20; 1865 issue, 20p. on bluish; 1866-1872, all the various types, plated, pairs, strips, and large blocks of different values, as well as single specimens, used and unused; 1869 issue, 5 bani orange, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$; 15 bani red, with H in cinci; 1871 issue, 5 bani on laid paper; 15 bani, 2 unused and 5 used copies; 1872, 5 bani vermilion, unused and used; 1872, Paris prints, 5 bani in emerald green; 1876, 5 bani blue; 1877 issue, 10 bani ultramarine, unused (two); the later issues are shown in all perforations, some extraordinary combinations of perforation being specially noticeable; the 1889 and 1890 issues, with inverted watermarks; 1891 issue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bani, printed on both sides; the unpaid letter stamps also fully illustrate the

various issues in all their variations of paper, printing and perforation. Besides the bronze medal this exhibitor received the special silver medal given for the best bronze medallist.

Mr. C. H. Coote also had a very neat and good exhibit of Roumanian stamps and the following are well worth mentioning. Amongst the 1864 issue was to be found an entire sheet of the 3p. machine printed, and blocks of the 6p. and 30p., single specimens shaded of the hand-struck and machine printed. Large blocks, illustrating the setting up of the 5p. and 20p. Couza. In the 1866-1872 issues the several values were shown in their different types and minor varieties, including a fine block (18), 5p. 1866, on deep blue thin paper. September 1872 issue, block of 4 of the 10 bani, blue, unused and 50 bani, used. Unused and used specimens of the 1872 and subsequent issues in shades, various perforations (simple and compound), types, etc. In the present issue was a block of nine of the 5 bani, blue, with the error 25 bani, and various values in pairs, imperforate either horizontally or vertically.

Section D.

Mr. H. Buckley exhibited the stamps of Norway undoubtedly much improved since we saw them last in 1897. The following are to be noted unused, 1855, 4sk. (five), one only o.g., including one variety double foot; 1857, 2sk. blocks of eight and nine, 3sk. blocks of four, eight and nine, 4sk. blocks of six, 8sk. five singles, two imperf. specimens on part of the entire of the 4sk., blocks of four of the 2sk. and 3sk. in the 1863-5 issue, and block of fifteen 4sk., ten 8sk. and fifteen 24sk.; the 1867 issue shown in blocks of 15 with corner margins of all values, the 1872 issue an entire sheet of the 1sk. dark green, and large blocks of the other values, including one of 12 of 6sk., 1877 issue two entire sheets of the 5 ore and large blocks of all the other values, including 25 ore light mauve (15); the 1883 issue extensively displayed in shades, a block of nine 12 ore, eight 25 ore (plate A), as well as an entire sheet of the 12 ore. The only used specimens shown are certain imperf. stamps on part of the entire.

Mr. A. H. Harrison ran him, however, very close with his collection and although his philatelic knowledge is certainly better than that of the last exhibitor yet certain blocks, very rare in themselves, gained the former the silver medal. First issue two unused specimens, pairs used and showing two varieties of the die. The second, third and fourth issues were shown unused and used, with many blocks, the respective types being all noted. The 1877 issue included many shades used and unused, and in many instances blocks and portions of sheets, also six unused copies of the 25 ore, the shades of colour in the later issues being very extended. In the 1883-4 issue the printings of the 3, 5, and 10 ore were shown in blocks unused, also the 20 ore, blue and ranges of shade of each, the varieties being noted. The 12 ore green must be noted by a

pair and 2 single copies, the 20 ore brown in 2 blocks of six, and unused specimens of the 25 ore. All the later issues were shown both unused and used.

Portugal was shown by Mr. J. N. Marsden and Mrs. A. H. Bridson, the former receiving a silver medal.

In Mr. Marsden's collection we noticed unused Dona Maria 5 reis (two), 25r. (four), 50r., 100r. (two); 1855 issue, straight hair 5r., types 3 and 4; 25r. both types; 50r. and 100r., all the subsequent issues were complete, used as well as unused. There is also included a fine collection of blocks of the first issue used, to wit, one block of four 5r.; blocks of three, six, eight, 100r.; of twenty-four, 25r. etc.

Mrs. Bridson exhibited a complete collection used and unused, consisting of 715 stamps, including the early issues. All varieties of shades and perforations were shown. The first issue included a 5r. unused var. a. and a. used; var. b (large Adam's apple in throat), also 100r. used (two). There were four specimens of the 5r., 1855, with straight hair, showing three of the varieties. The 1870-80 issue included 10r. lilac, perf. 14. Imperforate specimens of 1870-80 and 1880 issues were shown, also a proof of the 25r. brown, 1882-85. The Prince Henry the Navigator, and St. Anthony of Padua, Commemoration stamps shown on entires.

DIVISION III.

Asia and Africa.

Mr. T. W. Jones showed his practically complete collection of Japan used and unused, including all known plate numbers, chiefly in both conditions. The various issues were also extensively shaded. A very large number of entire sheets of various values were shown, notably 1871 issue, wove paper 500m., laid paper 48m. (four), 100m. (two), 200m., 500m. (two); 1872 issue seven entire sheets; 1873 issue, ½ Sen. (five), 4s. (eight), 2s. (two). Mention may also be made of the following; 1871, 500m. (block of 25); 1872 wove paper, complete; 1872 10s., compound perf., unused; 10s. pale sage green, unused; 1874 6s., on thin native-wove paper, extensively shown, unused and used, including strips and pairs. The 1876 issue in various perforations and shades. Included in this exhibit were unfortunately many stamps surcharged Specimen.

His award was a gold medal.

Afghanistan was well exhibited by Major Hancock and received a silver medal. Several visitors were struck with the dates written over the various issues and we heard remarks passed, that postage stamps after all could not be such a recent invention as they had always been led to believe. This exhibit illustrated the numerous varieties, all of which were well represented, in this country, so difficult to Europeans; a large number of entire sheets and made up plates, the latter including one of the very rare tablet issue, only one stamp missing in the plate

of twenty-four stamps. The emergency issue of 1884, in various colours, was also fully represented.

Mr. C. F. Larmour exhibited Portuguese Indies and received an extra silver medal. Unfortunately the stamps of this country belong to the class called unfashionable, although they are interesting and at the same time difficult to obtain in used condition. Amongst the early issues of this country were a number of used specimens. The 1871 issue, on very thin paper was represented by 10r., 20r. (five), 40r., 100r., and 200r., nine specimens of the 20r. on medium to thick paper, 1872 issue, on wove and laid papers. 1876, 10r., type 2, 3rd recut, and three specimens of 10r., small numerals. Various surcharges on the local stamps including inverted were shown, as well as numerous varieties of the subsequent surcharged issues.

An extra and a special silver medal was awarded to Baron A. de Reuterskiold for his collection of Philippine Islands, another very difficult country. The first issue included some partially and some fully reconstructed sheets of the four values both with fine and coarse lined background. The lithographed 5c. of 1855 was shown typed, the 1859 issue included a block of thirty-two of the 5c. and the surcharged issues nearly complete in all varieties. The 1882-99 issues were all unused. We do not think very many stamps of the older issues have been added since we saw this collection last at the London Exhibition.

Mr. Hyman Marks obtained an extra bronze medal for his Transvaal stamps. Although very representative and principally unused, they were not equal to the collection we saw at the London Exhibition and which is dispersed by now. There were many noticeable stamps shown; amongst them may be mentioned wide roulettes, 1d. (seven), 6d. (four). The series surcharged V.R. Transvaal, marking the British occupation were fairly complete, including inverted surcharges and minor varieties arising from the imperfect manufacture. Perhaps the most notable stamp in this exhibit was the error 1d. Transvaal, unused.

Section B.

The same collector's exhibit of the stamps of the New Republic was not bad, but the dates of the stamps are so difficult to be seen, that an examination under glass is practically impossible. The dated stamps contained a block of forty 1d. The first issue was very fully represented in all values and with different dates, various varieties existing on these stamps being displayed at some length and all being duly noted. In the second issue 4d. and 6d., dated December 86 we saw without day mentioned. 3rd. issue, 6d. arms reversed, used, and the high values of this issue were likewise shown in one to four specimens of each.

Mr. J. N. Marsden obtained the silver medal in this section for his stamps of the Azores and Madeira. The stamps of these islands were shown used and unused, principally the latter, the Azores first issue being represented by single

specimens used, and the later issues were fairly complete in singles, including some inverted surcharges. In Madeira the first issue was also shown used, except the 20r., which was unused.

Mr. J. H. Abbott, the winner of the bronze medal, showed the stamps of Egypt and Suez Canal. Numerous blocks unused of the first and subsequent issues were the feature of this exhibit. The first issue included 5p., 10p. (block of four of each) also a pair of the 10p., imperf. vertically. All the values of the second issue were shown in their types, and the 2p. pair imperf. vertically. Pairs or blocks showing tête-bêche of the following: 1872 10p., 1p., 2p., 2½p. 1879 5p. on 2½p., 10p. on 2½p., inverted surcharges. Suez Canal, all unused, included large blocks of the 1c. on yellowish white and brown paper; 5c., 20c., and 40c. in blocks. In addition there was a complete sheet of 20 centimes. But used copies of Suez were absent, much to our regret, as they would have strengthened this exhibit considerably.

Mr. J. N. Marsden also showed the stamps of Angola, Cape Verde, Guiné and Macao as a single specimen collection of these countries. The exhibit also contained a few sheets, the most noticeable in which were: Angola, 20r. showing error 40; Cape Verde, imperf., 40r. with Mozambique error, and ditto perforated; Guiné, small surcharge, 40r. (blue) showing error. Mozambique, also small surcharge 100r.; large surcharge, two sheets of the 25 reis, showing different settings up of the surcharge, in the first of which the error of accent occurs thrice, and in the second once, and a sheet of the 25 reis (lilac) showing a third setting in which there is no error of accent.

The last exhibitor in this section was Mr. C. W. Forbes with his collection of Persia well shown, but too weak in the early issues. The 1870 issue includes one specimen each of 1sh., 4sh., and 8sh., and two of the 2sh. The 1875 issue 1sh. (three), 2sh. (three), 4sh. (four), 8sh. (five), and various roulettes. 1876 issue 8sh. rouletted, and 1kran on yellow (error of colour). 1878 issue 4kran blue and several copies ultramarine, 5kran (shades). The various values of the subsequent issues appeared, with one exception unused and extensively shaded, used. The reprints or semi-official forgeries of the first and second issues are displayed for comparison.

DIVISION IV.

America.

Section A.

Mexico with its bewildering array of surcharges found two very good exponents in Mr. W. T. Wilson and Mr. R. Frenzel, both of which received silver medals.

Mr. Frenzel undoubtedly had the largest collection, in fact it was so large, that some 15,000 stamps were shown only in one case, as otherwise they would have filled a whole gallery, the rent of which would have been out of proportion

to the value. The more noticeable stamps were as follows: The first issue 1856 was shown used and unused, with and without surcharge, also some *Habilitados* and other varieties, and some splits. The 1861 issue contained errors of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real and 1real, some varieties and some splits. The 1863 issue contained a set imperf., two stamps postally used and various surcharges. The Eagle issue 1864 was extensively shown both unused and used, including three 3 centavos, one of which was postally used, also *Habilitados* and many stamps with counter numbers. The Maximilian issue 1866 comprised all the surcharged varieties of the previous issue, also some errors and essays. The provisional issue of 1867 was in great variety, both unused and used, with and without watermarks. The locals of 1867 were represented by the 25c. and 50c. Campeche; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 reales of Chiapas and some 140 stamps of Guadalajara, and the 1868 issue by a few sets of unused stamps, showing the various perforations, *Anotados*, *Habilitados*, etc. In the 1872 issue were several blocks of watermarked stamps, also three stamps on laid paper, and some used and unused stamps both with and without moiré on back, and the 1874-77 and 1878-83 issues, used and unused, contained several sets of coloured surcharges and many unpublished varieties. The 1879 and 1882 issues also contained many unpublished varieties. In the 1884 issue were some imperforated stamps and some curious surcharges, etc. The remainder of the issues were mostly represented by unused sets.

This exhibitor also received the special silver medal offered by the Plymouth Philatelic Society for the best exhibit of uncatalogued varieties up to the end of 1896 and not catalogued by either Stanley Gibbons or by Scott. Of course to collect a great number of uncatalogued varieties in Mexico is very easy, as all the catalogues are very deficient; besides a good many of these varieties are very much open to doubt whether they ought to be catalogued at all. But this was an exceedingly difficult medal to award.

Mr. W. T. Wilson showed a very fine and representative collection of this country, almost all unused, arranged without consideration of the surcharges, but used specimens were shown of stamps rarest in that state. Pairs, blocks, strips, and part or entire sheets were included to exemplify the arrangement and size of the plates, the difference between plate 1 and 2 in the 1r. and 4r. being shown for the first time. 1856 issue: the error with impression of the 4r. on the 1r., used singly and in pair: 2r., with impression on back, two specimens unused. 1861: the error 1r., on colour of 2r. unused. A set of proofs in black on white with gum. 1863 (Juarez issue): set of four original surcharged Saitillo, five proofs on India paper; used 2r., two specimens, with the 1r. and 1p. used on original covers. 1864: an unused series of all values in shades arranged in groups of surcharges under headings—"Name only." "Name, No. and Date, in large figures," and the same with smaller Nos. and Dates, and the unused stamps

without any overprint; also an entire sheet of the 2r. 1866-7: the Maximilian issue lithographed and engraved in ranges of shades, blocks, and strips. 1867: the 2r. and 4r., with impression on back. 1868: including the error, 12c. black on brown used, 50c. blue on rose, and the 85c. (?) blue on rose. 1872: *Anotado*, type 1, shown for the first time in 6c., 12c., and 25c., on the watermarked paper, laid paper and without moiré. 1874: including errors of perforation. 1884-85: including errors imperf. between, and 1c. blue error, perf. 11, etc. The subsequent issues were all well represented, and included an uncatalogued variety of the brown official stamp perf. $5\frac{1}{2}$. The provisional stamps of 1867 were represented by rarities in Chiapas (three varieties), Cuernavaca and Guadalajara. A very fine exhibit indeed.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield was awarded the gold medal of this section for his excellent collection of the stamps of the Colombian Republic including the various minor states comprised in the republic. All the various issues were shown in numerous shades unused and include 1859 10c. tête-bêche; 1860 errors of colour or proofs, tête-bêche and a complete sheet of 20c. showing error (5c.) and tête-bêche pair; 1892 all values the 20c. being represented by two singles unused and a pair used, and 50c.; 1863 both types of the 50c.; 1865 on thick and thin paper, various types, etc.; 1867 5 and 10 pesos unused; 1870-79 25c. on green, yellow, and pink papers; 1869 $2\frac{1}{2}$ on laid and laid batonné; 1879-89 fully represented, illustrating papers, errors, imperf. varieties, etc.; Antioquia: 1868, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., one unused and seven used, 5c., three unused and six used, 10c. five used; 1869, thick and thin paper and reprints, including the so-called error 10c. blue (three copies); 1875, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. blue on pelure; 1886-7, 50c., error and 10c. showing error erased; 1889, pair showing 20c. brown, error. Tolima: 1870, various complete plates, including 5c. buff, perforated, used and unused blocks. 1884, 2 pesos, pair with error, value omitted; 1886, error, 10c. brown. Bolivar: amongst others, 1863, 1 peso, complete sheet; 1879, 20c. green, error. Panama: 1887, 10c. error. Santander: 1886, 5c. error, and 10c. showing 5c. erased.

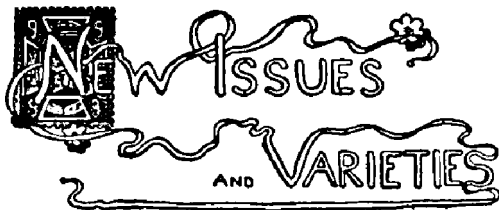
Brazil was shown by Mr. E. T. Roberts and Mr. J. Meili, the former obtaining a bronze medal. He showed a complete collection of this country used unless specially stated. First issue 30r. (six) and 60r. (twenty), one unused; 90r., a full sheet of eighteen unused, very rare thus; slanting figures, 180r., 300r., and 600r.; also a large quantity of the other values in singles and blocks; the upright figures were shown in great profusion, including many blocks. 1866, perf., 10r. and 30r. blue, 30r., 60r., 300r., 430r. and a block of eight 600r. on portion of entire. The 1866 and subsequent issues were very fully represented in blocks and singles unused, including a nice lot of the 1881. 100r., in different perforations, an entire sheet of the second printing, and three tête-bêche pairs, also the inverted head unused and used on entire.

Mr. J. Meili exhibited a practically complete collection of Brazil, in single specimens, used, as to the greater part of them. 1843 issue, the three values; slanting figures, 180r., 300r., and 600r.; the 1866, perforated issue, complete; 1876, half of 200reis on entire; a number of bisected stamps of the later issues, all on the entire; also a number of essays, army franks, forgeries, and curiosities. The envelopes and cards of this country were shown in the lower room, not for competition.

Mr. W. B. Avery showed Hawaii as follows: The rare stamps of the first issue were represented by the 5c., 13c. both types (two specimens, one on entire), but we missed the 2c.; the second issue, head of king, on the different papers, in variety of shades, of both values, and two entire sheets of the 5c., in addition to a number of blocks and one entire sheet of 13c. The 13c. of this issue was also shown, surcharged 5c., in manuscript, used. The numeral issues were extensively shown, including used specimens and entire sheets of the 1c. on white, 1c. on blue (two), 2c. on white (two), also block of four of 1c. on blue, tête-bêche.

But we were disappointed with this exhibit, there being many blanks to be filled before it could be looked upon as representative.

(To be continued.)



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Guiana. The 5c. Jubilee has been surcharged "TWO CENTS," like the two higher values.

2c. in black on 5c. brown and green.

British Honduras. The current 5, 25, and 50c. have been surcharged 'REVENUE,' and the 5c. has been seen postally used.

F.P. 5c. black and ultramarine.

Canada. We have received the 3c. maple leaves with the surcharge '2 CENTS,' similar to that on the 3c. figures.

The 5c. has been issued with figures in the bottom corners.

2c. in black on 5c. red.

5c. blue.

Cook Islands. The 1d. of 1894 has been surcharged 'ONE'—'HALF'—'PENNY' in three lines.

4d. in black on 1d. blue.

India. The 2a. 6p. Envelope has been surcharged 'ONE' at top, and 'ANNA' at bottom of the stamp in block capitals.

E. 1a. in black on 2a. 6p. orange.

Gwalior. We have seen copies of the 3p.

India surcharged with name and native characters. 3p. black on carmine.

Bhopal. The ½a. black rectangular stamp has been issued, printed from a fresh transfer from the old stone. All the stamps are lettered 'NWAB,' and there are besides two other errors.

½a. black.

½a. " error 'NWASHAHJAHN.'

½a. " " 'SHH.'

Bundi. The 1a. has been again redrawn, the stamps being rather smaller than before.

1a. red on white laid, redrawn.

Malta. The ½, 1, 4d, and 1/- have been surcharged with the word 'REVENUE,' but have not yet been seen postally used.

Mauritius. According to the *C. de T.P.* the 8c. card has been surcharged '6 cents.'

P.C. 6c. in black on 8c. rose on buff.

New South Wales. The Registered Envelopes are reported now to have the flap on the address side.

R.E. 3d. rose, new shape.

New Zealand. The *M.J.* chronicles the 2½d. Colonial print. The shade is a different blue and the impression is not so clear as the London print. The paper is not so good but does not show any watermark and the perforation is 11.

2½d. dull blue, perf. 11, Colonial Print.

Great Barrier Island. The N. Zealand authorities objecting to the words 'SPECIAL POST' on the stamps they have been surcharged 'Pigeongram' in black.

1/- black on greenish blue.

Queensland. The *M.J.* reports receiving a 1/- stamp of the same design as the 5d. but with figures of value in all four corners. Usual watermark and perforation.

1/- mauve.

Sarawak. Two surcharges have been issued here consisting of a numeral and 'CENTS' on the stamps of 1871.

2c. in black on 12c. red on lilac-rose.

4c. in red on 8c. blue on blue.

Straits Settlements. *Negri Sembilan.* The *C. de T.P.* chronicles the following.

4c. in black on 5c. lilac and ochre.

Tonga. The 4d. Registered Envelope has been issued in a new type similar to the second issue 6d. It now has the value at sides in figures and is without the value in words at bottom.

R.E. 4d. red, size H 2.

Zanzibar. A fresh issue has appeared with portrait of the new Sultan. The values and colours, etc., are the same as the old issue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Colombia. *Boyaca.* *Mekel's Weekly* reports a stamp said to have been used locally in this province. There is a portrait in centre with 'COLOMBIA 5 BOYACA' below, at top of stamp 'CORREOS,' and at bottom 'CINCO 5 CENTAVOS.'

5c. blue-green.

France. The 10c. is reported to have been issued in the Postal Union Colour.

10c. carmine.

Colonies. Mr. Thorne is reported to possess a pair of the 1870 10c. bistre, one stamp being tête-bêche.

Tunis. The stamp on the postcard has been changed in shade.

P.C. 5c. emerald.

Haiti. The *A.F.P.* reports a change of colour in some of the current stamps.

1c. green.

2c. red.

5c. blue.

The Editor of the *T.P.* has come to the conclusion that first type stamps with perforation 16 and 14 are forgeries, made and successfully employed to defraud the Haitian post office.

Holland. We have seen copies of a new issue. The $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. are oblong and have the figures of value in a transverse oblong in centre, with name above and value below. The higher values have the portrait of Queen in centre, as on the 1g. coronation stamp. The values up to 50c. are of the ordinary size, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5g. being similar to the 1g.

3c. mauve.

1c. red.

2c. brown.

2½c. dark green.

3c. orange.

5c. rose.

7½c. dark brown.

10c. grey-lilac.

P.C. 2½c. deep green on green.

2½ + 2½c. "

5c. rose on pale rose. "

5 + 5c. "

Spain. *Philippines.* The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles with the 1897 surcharge, the 5c. blue of 1880, both in red and in black.

5c. in red on 5c. blue, 1880.

5c. in black on 5c. "

United States. *Philippines.* 150,000 15c. and 50,000 50c. stamps have been ordered to be surcharged for use here.

Porto Rico. The 1c. Post Card has been surcharged 'PORTORICO' in black.

P.C. 1c. black on buff.

Uruguay. The 1 and 2c. type of 1890 have been issued in fresh colours, and also the 10c. type of 1897.

1c. deep green.

2c. orange.

10c. red-lilac.

12½. blue.

15c. pale brown.

20c. yellow-green.

22½c. olive-green and brown.

25c. blue and rose.

50c. brown-red and silver.

2½g. dull lilac.

5g. claret.

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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 is now proposed in accordance with the above—

Thomas Edward Underdown, Monrovia, Liberia, W. Africa. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by Dr. Marx.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have received notices are requested to reply to the Treasurer without delay.

LIBRARY.

Received and acknowledged with thanks Rules of the Malta Philatelic Society, Catalogue of the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition.

MEETINGS.

Members willing to assist by reading papers or giving displays are requested to communicate with the Secretary without delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
September 5th, 1899.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Argentine. The *M.J.* mentions some curiosities of the 1892 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Wrappers apparently coming from waste sheets. One specimen has no less than 4 impressions of the stamp and inscriptions, two overlapping and the other two sideways.

Brazil. The same paper notes a copy of the 100r. Envelope, rose, on wove paper (S.G. Type 3) with the centre inverted. It was obliterated '21 DEZ. 95,' but was not used.

Corea. A new edition of the current stamp is reported by the *M.J.* These are said to be better printed and to have a different perforation, the 5 and 50p. being perf. 13 and the 10 and 25p. perf. 12.



SEPTEMBER, 1899, REPORT.

Honorary President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.

REV. W. BELL, Cork.



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. T. W. Peck, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughan, Mr. W. F. Wadams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., Official Address, 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

The summer packets have been very fair, considering the hot weather, those for June amounting to £2,457 11s. 10½d., those for July to £1,632 1s. 3½d., and owing to the reduced prices the percentage of sales is very good, many of the better class sheets being well cleared, and anything in the shape of really fine old stamps at fair prices is quickly snapped up, for instance, the first 12 have bought £100 1s. 10d. off July B alone.

Seventeen members of our Society won 30 medals, besides diplomas, at the recent Manchester Exhibition.

W. B. Avery, silver medal, Switzerland, silver medal, Confederate States; P. M. Bright (Bright and Son) bronze medal, philatelic literature; Wm. Brown, bronze medal, Great Britain (used), bronze medal, Postcards; H. Buckley, silver medal, Norway, silver medal, Scandinavia; S. M. Castle, gold medal, U.S.A., bronze medal, best exhibit shown by a member of a provincial society, silver medal, best exhibit shown by a member of the Birmingham Philatelic Society; R. Dalton, bronze medal and diploma for albums; W. Hadlow, bronze medal for best exhibit shown by a member of the Birmingham Philatelic Society; J. E. Heginbottom, silver medal, Great Britain (used), bronze medal, Ceylon, Queensland, Victoria, bronze medal, Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia; P. Kohl, bronze medal and diploma for albums; F. W. Lake, bronze medal for rare stamps; C. F. Larmour, silver medal, Portuguese Indies; J. N. Marsden, silver medal, Portugal, silver medal, Azores, Madeira, silver medal given by I.P.S.; W. Pimm, silver medal, St. Lucia; C. J. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons Limited) bronze medal and diploma philatelic literature, bronze medal and diploma albums, diploma philatelic accessories; T. Ridpath, silver medal Post cards; W. T. Willett, silver medal Great Britain unused, silver medal Nevis, silver medal for most meritorious exhibit in Class I.; W. T. Wilson, silver medal Mexico, bronze medal and diploma for albums.

The annual meeting will be held at 8 p.m., October 5th when the annual report will be presented showing considerably increased member-

ship and a very satisfactory percentage of sales in the exchange packets. The total value of the packets is somewhat less as in all exchanges some of the members having locked up their duplicates until another catalogue appears, and others are sending less, as in numerous cases the cutting down process has been far too drastic. The prospects of the coming session are very bright for we have more members and more applications than we have ever had and the status of the applicants is as high as ever.

Our next session commences on October 1 (when all subscriptions are due), and we welcome English, foreign and colonial collectors and dealers of good standing feeling confident that we can offer exceptional benefits to all. For years past we have circulated more valuable packets than other Society in the world, and our list of members, including the foremost philatelists of the world, gives a good indication of buying powers if suitable stuff is sent to us at reasonable prices and this is only one of the many advantages we offer.

The annual report with rules, etc., will be sent on application, to anyone who has not already received one.

Advertisements for the next issue published October 5th, must reach the Hon. Sec. by September 20. The Society guarantees 4,000 copies to start with.

G. JOHNSON,
Hon. Sec.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.—The annual meeting of the above Society was held at its rooms, 243, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Tuesday evening the 27th June, 1899, when the President (Mr. W. R. Rundall) occupied the chair and a good attendance of members were present.

The President addressed the meeting and commented upon the satisfactory state of the Society, detailing the work done during the year, and concluded by thanking the office bearers for their assistance during his term of office.

The annual report and balance sheet was then the order of the day, and it was unanimously received and adopted.

The President then declared the following gentlemen duly elected for the respective offices for the year 1899—1900, no opposition being forthcoming.

President, Mr. W. Bretschneider; vice-President, Mr. C. Chapman; Hon. Sec., Treas., and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. D. S. Abraham, Librarian Mr. E. A. Deaville, Committee, Messrs. J. Davies, A. S. A. Whelen, W. Davies and H. Weedon, Auditor, Mr. S. E. Innes.

An alteration in the rules as to date of holding the annual meeting was then made, due notice having been given upon the motion of Mr. D. H. Hill (life hon. president).

The meeting concluded by a vote of thanks for the retiring office bearers and then the ordinary monthly meeting was held at which a competitive exhibition was held of stamps in pairs,

blocks and strips of any country and it brought some fine exhibits and proved most interesting.

At the next meeting a display will be held of Sydney View stamps.

D. S. ABRAHAM,

Hon. Sec.

Extract from the Annual Report.

The number of members on the roll is: 44 town, 13 corresponding and 1 honorary.

The balance to the society's credit is £24 17s. 2d. which your committee thinks very satisfactory.

The thanks of the Society are due to Major Outtrim, Deputy Postmaster General, for his courtesy in allowing all new issues of the coun-

tries comprised in the Postal Union received by him to be exhibited at each meeting.

Your committee has inaugurated a system of competitive exhibitions at the meetings of the Society, which have proved of great interest, and it is to be hoped that every member will endeavour to exhibit at future meetings to further popularise them.

Eleven exchange books were circulated during the year amongst members containing 478 sheets, valued at £580 13s. 4d. Fifteen books were returned, from which members removed stamps to the value of £237 4s.

The Library has been steadily added to by donations and purchases by the committee, and



SEPTEMBER 10, 1899.

Philately in India.

The Philatelic Journal of India.—Calcutta.

REPRINTS OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS
OF BRITISH INDIA.

By C. Stewart-Wilson.

At various times I have been asked by philatelists both at home and in India for information as to the reprints which have been made from time to time of the postage stamps of British India, whether by order of the Government or merely by the connivance of some of the postal officials. This subject is a very difficult one, as it is not easy, as may be imagined, to procure proofs of reprints of the latter class, but it is one which has long occupied my attention, and I now presume to publish my notes in the hope that they may be useful to the general body of collectors. These notes do not profess to be final, but they will be found to contain something more than has so far been generally known. There are others belonging to the Society whose philatelic history began before mine, who might perhaps be able to add something of value to the particulars here given. In the interests of philately it is hoped that any one in possession of such further information will not withhold it.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, reprints are found only of the native printed issue of 1854, the provisional Service stamps and two of the "Small Service" stamps, all of which were surcharged in India.

In this article I shall take up the reprints of the Service stamps.

The reprinting began with the so-called "Short Service" 2 annas Provisional stamp. In July 1884 the following letter was issued by the Director-General of the Post Office of India to the Superintendent of stamps, Calcutta:—

"In your No. 2,130 of 9th August 1866, you reported that you had a very large supply of 2 Rs. Foreign Bill Stamps and had with the sanction of the Board of Revenue converted them into Service labels of two annas each.

"2. I shall feel obliged if you will let me know in what coloured ink the words 'Service two annas' were overprinted and send me as many specimens of these overprinted stamps as you may be able to collect. Some may probably be

found in the file of correspondence regarding the issue of the stamp, and there may be others at the Treasuries to which they were supplied in 1860."

The reply is dated 29th July, 1884, and runs as follows:—

"With reference to your letter No. 4666, dated 17th current, I have the honour to state that I have but one original specimen of the Foreign Bill 2 Rupees stamp converted into 2-anna Service Postage stamp, and having recently called for all obsolete stamps from the several Treasuries, it does not appear probable that any more specimens of these stamps exist. I have, therefore, had a sheet of the Foreign Bill stamps printed to resemble the original issue, which I herewith send and request the favour of an acknowledgement.

"The top and bottom of the stamps were cut off, like the one that has been detached from the sheet and affixed below."

Thus the reprint appears to have been made by the Superintendent of Stamps on his own responsibility without orders. But unfortunately the matter was not allowed to rest here. On 5th August the following letter was sent from the Director-General's Office:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the 80 Foreign Bill stamps of Rs. 2 overprinted with the words 'Service' 'two annas' forwarded with your letter No. 1671 of 29th July 1884. Colonel Mainwaring in his list of stamps shows these provisionals stamps as overprinted both in green and black, and they were, I believe, so issued, as I find both green and black ones given in all the stamp albums. Will you please, therefore, send me 80 more overprinted 'Service' 'two annas' in green."

This request was complied with, and thus the green surcharge variety came into existence for the first time. The reply from the Superintendent of Stamps is dated 18th August, and runs as follows:—

"With reference to you letter No. 5405, dated 5th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith one sheet containing 80 Foreign Bill stamps of 2 Rs. value each, converted into specimen two-anna service postage stamps by overprint in the words 'Service two annas' in green ink, and to request an acknowledgement."

No further reprints of these stamps were made,

so that it follows that the reprints are excessively rare, and it cannot be supposed for a moment that they were ordered to be made for any "philatelic" purpose.

Fortunately the 1884 overprint is very different from that which it professed to copy. The measurements of the surcharge in the original and on the reprints are given below:—

Originals.—"Service," 16½ by 2¾ mm.; "Two Annas," 20 by 3 mm. Reprints. 16 by 2¾ mm.; 18 by 3 mm.

Finally, as noted above, the green surcharge exists only in the "reprints."

The next stamps which fell victims to the reprinting craze were the 2, 4 and 8 annas "long Service" provisionals. On the 26th February 1885, the then Deputy-Director-General of the Post Office of India appears to have asked the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, demi-officially, to reprint those as well as the ½ anna Service Provisional. I have not been able to trace his letter; but the following reply of the Superintendent of Stamps, dated 27th February, places the matter clearly enough. I would add that the numbers referred to are those in General Mainwaring's reference list of Indian Stamps. The letter runs:—

"Referring to your demi-official letter of the 26th instant, I regret to say that I have no specimens of the stamps you require. If you can send me specimens of the stamps numbered 21, 22, and 23 in the descriptive list I can reprint them. But it is not possible for me to reprint the stamp number 20, as the stock of the old half-anna Receipt Stamp was used up long ago, and the stamps were not reprinted here for service postage. They must have been prepared either in Bombay or Madras, and I would suggest your applying to the Superintendent of Stamps of those Presidencies for specimens."

The specimens were duly sent, and the following letter dated 24th April 1885 from the Superintendent of Stamps requires no comment:—

"Referring to your letter 200 at 4 annas. No. 14803, dated 9th ultimo, 200 at 4 annas. I have the honour to forward herewith two hundred each of the provisional service labels numbered 21, 22, 23 in the descriptive list of postage stamps and to request the favour of an acknowledgement."

Here again the number of reprints is very small, and again the work was so badly done that the reprints and the originals are easily distinguished. The stamps themselves are brighter in colour, and on thinner paper. The surcharges measure as under:—

(a). Two Annas. (Measured along the chord of the arc formed by the top of the letters). Originals.—"Service" 19 mm. by 2½ mm. Reprints.—17 mm. by 2½ mm. "Postage" 17½ mm. by 2½ mm. Reprints.—18 mm. by 2½ mm.

(b). Four Annas. Originals.—"Service" 20 mm. by 3 mm. Reprints.—17 mm. by 2½ mm. Originals.—"Postage" 22 mm. by 3 mm. Reprints.—18 mm. by 2½ mm.

(c). Eight Annas. Originals. "Service" 20 mm. by 3 mm. Reprints.—21 mm. by 3 mm. Originals.—"Postage" 22 mm. by 3 mm. Reprints.—22 mm. by 3 mm.

In the meantime the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, was addressed, on the 9th March 1885, as follows:—

"In reference to your No. 262 of 1st September 1860, I have the honour to enquire whether you have in stock any ½ anna Bill or Receipt stamps similar to those converted by you into Service Stamps in August and September, 1866. If so, I beg that you will be good enough now to overprint 200 in the same way and forward them to this office to be retained as specimens.

"2. I enclose herewith as a specimen one of the old overprinted stamps; the same type should be used in overprinting the 200 now asked for."

The reply, dated 25th March, 1885, was as under:—

"With reference to your letter No. 14302 of 9th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith 200 half-anna Receipt Stamps overprinted with the words 'Service Postage' as per accompanying invoice, which you will be good enough to return duly receipted. The specimen stamp is herewith returned."

I have never, so far as I know, seen any of the reprints, and it is just possible that they were so well done as to be indistinguishable from the originals. Even if this is so, no great harm was done, as the numbers of originals probably exceeded 100,000.

I have seen in the office of the Director-General of the Post Office of India five or six copies of the watermarked 1 anna and 4 annas (octagonal type) with the "Small Service" surcharge which were manifestly reprints. The 4 annas stamp betrayed itself by being of Type II. which was issued after the "Small Service" surcharge had ceased. The 1 anna, too, was easily distinguishable by its general appearance of newness. The numbers so "reprinted" must have been very small indeed; but so far I have found no record of the transaction.

Philately on the Continent.

Le Timbre-Poste.—Brussels.

"POST OFFICE," MAURITIUS.

These stamps, generally considered to rank as the two rarest stamps in existence, have, on account of their monetary value alone, always been of the greatest attraction to collectors, as well as to the general public. Consequently we think it would not be out of place to give a short resumé of an article dealing with all the copies found up to the present time, which appeared in the "Timbre Poste."

It was thirty-four years ago that M. Herpin announced to the public that he had found, amongst a number of varieties of the 1859 issue, one specimen with the inscription "Post Office" instead of "Post Paid." Various theories were formed regarding these stamps, and it was not until 1878, when Major Evans was in the island,

that the correct version for their issue became known. This reason is now so familiar to all of us, that it is not necessary to recapitulate it.

Although, according to the Postmaster, these stamps were only to be used locally, most of the known copies were found outside the island; in fact, only four copies have been found in the island.

One thousand of these stamps were printed, and only nineteen have come down to us, and we propose to follow the fortunes of every one from the time it was found up to the present.

I. and II.—The two first "Post Office" (1 and 2d.) came from Bordeaux in October, 1865. They came out of the collection of a young collector of 20 years, Albert Coutures, which sold for 3,000 francs, at that time a very large sum, through Mr. E. Gimet, of Bordeaux. They were sold to us for 200 francs.

These two stamps belonged at first to Madame Borchard, of Bordeaux, who exchanged them with Coutures for two Montevideos, because for these, spaces were provided in her album, but not for the Mauritius.

In February, 1866, we sold the two to Mr. F. A. Philbrick for 500 francs. Mr. Philbrick sold his collection to Mr. La Rénôtière for 100,000 francs.

III.—Madame Desbois sold, in 1866, an unused 2d. to Mr. E. Lalanne, one of the first collectors of Bordeaux. Mr. Lalanne sold it in 1893 with others, as will be seen later on (X.-XII.).

IV.—A merchant of Port Louis found amongst his correspondence an envelope franked with one "Post Office" 1d. and one "Post Paid" 1d.; consequently it must have been used after 3rd August 1848. This envelope he presented in March, 1868, to a collector of his town, Mr. Noirel. In 1870, Mr. Noirel sold his collection to Mr. Lionnel, who on 27th July, 1870, sent us this collection, estimating the value of the "Post Office" at 100 francs. On the 4th of October of the same year we sold it to Mr. de Rothschild, in whose possession the stamp is yet, for 500 francs.

V.—Just as lucky as Mr. Noirel was another collector at Port Louis, Mr. A. Rac, who received, in 1869, from Mr. Caunter, under the same condition, a 2d. "Post Office," which he kept until 1889, when he sent his collection to a correspondent in Paris for sale. Mr. Ch. Roussin, of that town, bought the collection in October for 18,000 francs. He sold the "Post Office" to Mr. Perrissin for 4,000 francs. The new owner hoped to obtain more for it, and placed it for sale with Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. in 1890 at the Philatelic Exhibition at London, but after the close it was returned to him. On June 10th, 1890, it was sold to Mr. D. Astruc for 3,500 francs, and was re-sold on July 5th to Mr. P. Mirabaud, of Paris, for 3,750 francs.

VI.—In November, 1869, Madame Desbois sold us a "2d." "Post Office," very lightly used,

for 100 francs, which we sold to Mr. A. Legrand for 250 francs on the 19th of November. Dr. Legrand sold it in 1897 with the next.

VII.—On January 3rd, 1870, we received from the same lady two unused "Post Office" (1 and 2d.), one used copy (1d.), and several other Mauritius, all for 500 francs. Mr. Legrand bought the 1d. for the same price he paid for the 2d., but this stamp was heavily cancelled.

At Neuilly they remained for a quarter of a century, and were exhibited at Paris, 1892. They passed with a large part of his collection in 1897 to Mr. Th. Lemaire, of Paris, who considered them worth 30,000 francs. Mr. J. Bernichon bought them afterwards for 46,000 francs.

VIII and IX.—We have said that we had bought two unused copies from Madame Desbois on January 3rd, 1870. On the 20th of January we sold them to Mr. Perinelle for 950 francs, but in January, 1881, had the good fortune to buy them back for 3,000 francs. On February 15th they were re-sold to Mr. La Rénôtière for 5,500 francs.

X., XI. and XII.—At the same time that we sold the three stamps (VII.-IX.), Madame Desbois sold three more to Mr. E. Lalanne, of Bordeaux. One of them (the 1d.) was unused, and made this issue complete unused (he had bought the 2d. unused in 1866). The other two were used. Mr. Lalanne had therefore four "Post Office."

Mr. E. Lalanne, like so many others, decided to sell his collection, and Mr. Piet Lataudrie bought the same, including the four "Post Office" in July, 1893, for Frs. 60,000. He however thought two "Post Office" sufficient, and sold the two unused copies to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Lim., for 17,000 francs, who sold them to Mr. W. B. Avery for 17,500 francs. The other two used copies were sold in June, 1895, to Mr. E. Mors, of Paris, for 42,500 francs, paying a commission of 4,500 francs.

XIII.—On September 16, 1872, Madame Desbois sent us another used 2d. "Post Office" at the usual price of 100 francs. Mr. de Rothschild took it on the 20th of the same month for 650 francs, completing this collector's set.

XIV.—Madame Desbois again finds an unused 2d. "Post Office" in a collection, for which she pays 500 francs, at Bordeaux. This copy she sends us in August, 1875, for 300 francs. On the 30th of the same month we sold it to Mr. La Rénôtière who at this time did not possess any "Post Office," for 600 francs.

Having consequently acquired (1881) two unused copies (VIII. and IX.), he exchanged, in 1890, his 1875 purchase with Mr. Th. Tapling for a few Cashmere and other Indian stamps. At his death (11th April, 1891), Mr. Tapling left this stamp, with his collection, to the British nation.

XV.—Major Evans acquired, during his stay at Port Louis in 1878, a small collection from a teacher of music M., in which there was a 1d.

"Post Office," which he valued at £30 (750 francs). On his return to England he sold it, in 1884, to Mr. T. Tapling for £75, or 1,875 francs. This stamp was used on one of the invitations sent out by the Governor, and was addressed to Mr. Alcide Marquay. This copy, like the preceding, is now in the British Museum.

XVI.—Until 1897 no more were found. Mr. Marcel Pouget, still at Bordeaux, discovered one in a miserable collection, for which he paid 100 francs. Unfortunately the left side containing the words "Post Office" is torn off. Another version says it was found in a fine collection costing some thousands. It was sold to Mr. Schiller, who exchanged it for 10,000 francs to Mr. Kirchner, of St. Petersburg.

XVII.—In 1898 the widow of Mr. Edmond Duvivier, on removing, found, while destroying old papers, an envelope containing an invitation to a ball given by the Governor, which had been preserved as a remembrance. Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of London, bought this stamp in March for £600, or 15,000 francs, and sold it in May to an English collector for 25,000 francs. This collector is said not to be known. (We think, however, this is not strictly correct, as we are well acquainted with the proud possessor of this great rarity.—The Editor.)

XVIII. and XIX.—The latest discovery took place about two years ago. It was made at Bombay by Mr. Howard. It consists of two 1d. stamps on the entire envelope, dated January 1st, 1850, to Bombay, and surcharged on account of insufficient postage. Mr. Howard decided to sell his treasure, which cost him £50, or 1,250 francs, for £500, or 12,500 francs, but, hearing that No. XVII. had been sold for £1,000, or 25,000 francs, he demanded the same amount for each of them. On November 4th, 1898 he sold his envelope to Mr. W. H. Peckitt for £1,375 of 34,375 francs. It was re-sold on the 15th of the same month for £1,800, or 45,000 francs, to the same English collector who bought No. XVII.

To bring this article to a conclusion, we will give a concise list of the various hands each stamp has passed through. A star in front of the name denotes a collector, the absence of a star a dealer, and the name printed in italics the present owner.

Year	Buyer	Price in frs.
Nos. I. and II.—1d. and 2d. used.		
1847	*Borchard	—
1864?	*Coutures	10
1865	Gimet	?
1865	Moens	200
1866	*Philbrick	500
1881	* <i>La Rénotière</i>	1000
Nos. III. and X.—1d. and 2d. unused.		
1847	*Borchard	—
1866-70	Desbois	?
1866-70	*Lalanne	200?
1893	*Piet Lataudrie	12000

1893	Stanley Gibbons, Lim.	17000
1893	*Avery	17500
No. IV.—1d. used.		
1868	*Noirel	—
1870	Lionnet	?
1870	Moens	100
1870	* <i>Rothschild</i>	500
No. V.—2d. used.		
1847	*Caunter	—
1869	*Rac	—
1889	Roussin	1000
1889	*Perrissin	4000
1890	D'Astruc	3500
1890	* <i>Mirabaud</i>	3750
Nos. VI. and VII.—2d. and 1d. used.		
1847	*Borchard	—
1869-70	Desbois	?
1869-70	Moens	200
1869-70	*Legrand	500
1897	Lemaire	30000
1897	* <i>Bernichon</i>	465000
Nos. VIII. and IX.—1d. and 2d. unused.		
1847	*Bochard	—
1870	Desbois	?
1870	Moens	300
1870	*Pernelle	950
1881	Moens	3000
1881	* <i>La Rénotière</i>	5500
No. X.—See No. III.		
Nos. XI. and XII.—1d. and 2d. used.		
1847	*Borchard	—
1870	Desbois	?
1870	*Lalanne	200?
1893	*Piet Latandrie	12000
1896	* <i>Mors</i>	42000
No. XIII.—2d. used.		
1847	*Borchard	—
?	*Martineau	?
1872	Desbois	?
1872	Moens	100
1872	* <i>Rothschild</i>	600
No. XIV.—2d. unused.		
1847	*Borchard	—
?	*Collector at Bordeaux	?
1875	Desbois	?
1875	Moens	300
1875	* <i>La Rénotière</i>	600
1890	*Tapling	1000?
1891	* <i>British Museum</i>	—
No. XV.—1d. used.		
1847	*Marquay	—
?	*P . . . (?)	?
1878	*Evans	750
1881	*Tapling	1875
1891	* <i>British Museum</i>	—
No. XVI.—1d. used.		
1847	*Borchard	—
1864?	*Schiller	?
1897	*Pouget	100
1897	* <i>Kirchner</i>	10000
No. XVII.—1d. used.		
1847	*Duvivier	—
1898	Peckitt	15000
1898	* <i>British Collector</i>	25000

Nos. XVIII. and XIX.—1d. and 1d. used.

1897	Howard	1250
1898	Peckitt	34375
1898	*British Collector	45000

Of 1000 stamps printed, there exist therefore,

1 penny, unused	2 copies
2 pence unused	3 copies
1 penny used	9 copies
2 pence used	5 copies

—
19 copies, of which

7 are in England, 11 in France, and 1 in Russia.
Two 1d. and one 2d. are at present in the market.

At the Manchester Exhibition Nos. XVIII. and XIX. were shown in Class III. Div. 1 by Mr. Vernon Roberts.

Mr. Lemaire of Paris also had in his possession a copy of a 1d. on entire envelope, which had just been found, so that we know now 20 1d. and 2d. Post Office Mauritius.—The Editor.

The Stamps of Holland.

Translated from the TIMBRE POSTE.

(Continued from page 155).

The newspaper stamps did not find favour with the public any longer, and it was decided to replace them by a new type. The following royal decree speaks of discontinuing the use of the 1½ cent.

No. 180. Royal Decree to order the discontinuance of stamps of 1½ cent. and the issue of a new type of stamps of ½, 1, 2, and 2½ cent.

Art. 1.—Stamps of 1½ cent. will not be printed again and will not be sold when the present stock is exhausted.

Art. 2.—A new type of stamps of ½, 1, 2, and 2½ cent will be issued, principally intended for the franking of journals, printed matter, samples and replacing the stamps of the same values issued by our decree of December 3rd, 1886, and November 11th, 1870.

Art. 3.—The new stamps will bear the inscription NEDERLAND, as well as the value in a figure 8mm high, which is placed in the middle of the stamp on a circular white field. In each of the four corners the value will be inscribed in small figures.

Each value of the new stamps will be printed in a different colour.

They will be issued by our Finance Minister as soon as the stock of the stamps of the present type is exhausted.

Our Minister is charged with the execution of the present decree, a copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre Générale des Comptes*, which will be published in the *Staatsblad* and in the *Staatscourant*.

Loo, September 15th, 1876.

WILLIAM.

The Finance Minister,
H. J. Van der Heim.

Then we have the following circular:
Circular No. 1009.

Art. 3.—By the present all officials are advised of the decree of September 15th, 1876 by His Majesty (*Staatsblad* No. 180) concerning the discontinuance of the stamps of 1½ cent, and of the issue of a new type of stamps of ½, 1, 2, and 2½ cent as soon as the stock of the stamps of the present type is exhausted. The new stamps are printed in the following colours.

Those of ½ cent. in reddish brown (?)

Those of 1 cent. in green.

Those of 2 cents in ochre yellow.

Those of 2½ cents in mauve.

The Hague, September 21st, 1876.

These stamps were first put into circulation on December 10th, 1876.

Issue of December 10th, 1876.

Figure on white ground in a circle, the whole enclosed in a rectangle having a groundwork of figures of the value; in the corners figure of value in small pearl circles; at the top in the middle, NEDERLAND, at the bottom: cent.

Engraved on wood in the works of Enschede and fils at Harlem, where they were typographically printed on white paper with various perforations.

There exists only one engraving for the different values, the figures were afterwards added on the matrices.

Perforation.

a. 13½ x 13½	e. 12 x 12½
b. 13 x 13	f. 12 x 12
c. 13 x 12½	g. 12 x 11½
d. 12½ x 12½	h. 12. x 13

On white ordinary paper.

½ cent. rose, lilac rose, bright rose.

1 cent. green, pale green.

2 cents ochre yellow, pale to bright.

2½ cents violet, pale to bright, bright mauve.

The following perforations have been found:

½ cent. a, c, d, e, f, g.

1 cent. a, c, d, e, f, g.

2cents a, c, d, e, g, h.

2½ cents a, c, d, e, g.

They are often found on paper more or less bluish.

Varieties.

Generally there are about 25mm between the two horizontal perforations of one stamp. Nevertheless we have seen a stamp which only measures 22mm, this difference of 3mm more easily seen than one can believe it shows the stamps completely without margin at the top and bottom. The specimen we possess is obliterated Hertogenbosch (date illegible).

½ cent. rose, perf. c.

We have seen other varieties coming from the same place, which are only curiosities so it seems to us, nevertheless we have to chronicle them.

Perf. a, being at the top also perf. 14.

½ cent. rose (obliterated Oct. 4th, 1887).

Perf. 11½ x 12½ being at top and at bottom perf. 14.

½ cent. rose (obliterated Dec. 6th, 1887).

To this stamp is attached at the top part of another stamp perforated in the same manner.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, being on the right hand side perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent. rose (obliterated March 20th, 1893).
Imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent. rose.

1 cent. green.

2 cents ochre yellow.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents violet.

Of each value 200 stamps or one sheet was printed, but half of each has been destroyed.

January 1893 (?).

On white ribbed paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent. rose, perf. b.

1 cent. green, perf. b.

2 cents. ochre yellow, perf. b.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cent violet, perf. b.

Dated specimens on this paper have been found: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September, 1893, January and February, 1894. This proves their frequent use during this time although they were never chronicled as far as we know during the time they were used.

April, 1894.

On thin white glazed paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent. red-brown, bright rose, perf. b, c, d.

1 cent. green, emerald green, perf. b, c, d.

2 cents ochre yellow, perf. b, c, d.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cent mauve, deep violet, perf. b, c, d.

Variety.

The 120th stamp has at the upper right hand corner a break under the figure of value.

1 cent. bright emerald green.

One cliché of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. was bad and has the lines of the frame broken on both sides under the small circles and the upper part of the stamp is doubly printed.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. deep violet.

All these stamps are printed in sheets of 200 specimens in 20 horizontal rows of 10.

We now come to a royal decree, of which we have already spoken several times, and which withdraws from use definitely certain stamps omitting however those of the 1864 type.

No. 160. Royal decree withdrawing from use certain stamps and some postcards.

Art. 1.—The undermentioned stamps will be withdrawn from use on November 1st, 1879, and cannot be employed any longer from that date for the franking of postage and taxes collected by the postal administration on letters, printed matter, patterns and postal orders as follows:

a. Postage stamps of 5, 10, and 15 cent. issued consequent to our decree of September 12th, 1851 (Staatsblad No. 143).

b. Postage stamps of 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cent. issued consequent to our decree of September 4th, 1867 (Staatsblad No. 63).

c. Postage stamps of 1 and 2 cent. issued consequent to our decree of December 3rd 1868 (Staatsblad No. 149).

d. Postage stamps of 1 and 2 cent. issued consequent to our decree of April 19th, 1869 (Staatsblad No. 69).

e. Postage stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

issued consequent to our decree of November 11th, 1870 (Staatsblad No. 176).

Art. 2. At the same time above mentioned will be withdrawn from use the postcards issued consequent to our decree of November 30th, 1870, which have the impression of the stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. of the type described in our decree of November 11th, 1870 (Staatsblad No. 176).

Art 3.—The postage stamps and post cards enumerated above, which have not been used and are in good condition, can be exchanged at the post offices after the 31st of October, of this year, during a time of three months until January 1st, 1880 against money or stamps or post cards of the same value as those presented for exchange.

Our Finance Minister is charged with the execution of the present decree, a copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre Générale des Comptes* and will be published in the Staatsblad and in the Staatscourant.

Loo, October 10th, :1879.

WILLIAM.

The Minister,
G. J. G. Klerck.

New values having become necessary we come to the following decree:

Decree of November 20th, 1888 (Staatsblad No. 161), to put into circulation postage stamps of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents., $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents. and 100 cents.

We, William III., etc.

On the proposal of our Minister on the 15th November we have considered it advisable and decide:

Art 1. For the franking of letters and other matter to introduce postage stamps of the value of $7\frac{1}{2}$, $22\frac{1}{2}$ and 100 cents. The public can obtain these stamps from the 15th of December.

Art 2.—The conditions of the royal decree of November 12th, 1851 (Staatsblad No. 143) are equally applicable to the stamps mentioned in Art 1.

Our Minister is charged with the execution of this decree, a copy of which will be sent to *Cour Générale des Comptes* and which will be inserted in the *Staatsblad* and the *Staatscourant Loo*, November 20th, 1888.

WILLIAM.

The Minister,
Havelaar.

Issue of December 15th, 1888.

Similar to the type of the stamps of 1872.

Printed in colours on white paper, perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and the $22\frac{1}{2}$ c., also $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ cent., brown orange

$22\frac{1}{2}$ cent. dark blue-green.

1 gulden lilac.

This latter also exists in pale blue, but the colour is changed artificially.

The sheets have 200 stamps in 20 rows of 10.

King William III. having died on November 23rd, 1890 it was decided to replace the stamps with his portrait by others bearing the one of his successor. We come therefore to the following decree:

(To be continued.)



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union,
the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

VOL. 9.

OCTOBER 10th, 1899.

[PRICE 3d.]

NO. 106.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

OCTOBER 10th, 1899.

A parcels post convention between Germany and the United States, which was signed at Washington, is the initial step to a similar arrangement with other European States. The convention, which is the result of 14 years' negotiations with England, Germany, France, and other States, becomes operative on October 1st. On and after that date parcels between either country can be mailed up to a maximum of 11lbs.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., has received an unofficial communication to the effect that his request for the enlargement of the official inland postcard has been granted, and that the change will take effect on November 1st. Two cards, one white and the other buff—equal in size to the English foreign cards, or roughly one-seventh larger than the present inland cards—will then be substituted for those at present in use, which Mr. Henniker Heaton has described as "the smallest, meanest, and dearest in the

world." Another point pressed by the hon. member for Canterbury—that inland official postcards should be sold at their face value—has not yet been conceded.

The stamps of the new issue of Holland are printed as follows: The values from ½ cent. to 20 cent. inclusive in sheets of 200; those from 22½ cent. to 50 cent. inclusive in sheets of 100, and the 2½ and 5 gulden in sheets of 50 stamps.

All stamps issued before 1898 will not be available for postage after January 1st, 1900.

Last week the postmistress at a Liverpool office told me an incident which had occurred to her, and which otherwise could scarcely be credited. A lady handed in a telegram to her. On beginning to read and count it, the lady snatched it out of her hand, exclaiming, "How dare you read my telegram. I always understood the post-office treated telegrams as private," and walked out of the office in a fury.

"Father," said the youngest scion of the family, "are we really going to have a war with the Transvaal?"

"I trust not, my boy," replied pater solemnly. "War is a dreadful thing."

"And yet it would do good," continued the lad.

"Good gracious, my son," cried the father, "why do you give utterance to such a blood-thirsty sentiment?"

"Because," answered the urchin, "when it is over, there is bound to be a new postage-stamp."
—Pearson's.

International Philatelic Exhibition, Paris, 1900.

August 25—September 10.

Prospectus.

CLASS I.

Collections of the Stamps of France.

Division I.—Unused stamps (single or blocks).

Division II. Used stamps.

Division III.—Single specimen collection with-
out varieties used or unused.

Division IV.—Collections of cancellations
and varieties.

Awards: Division 1.—One gold, one silver, one
bronze medal.

Division 2.—One gold, one silver, one
bronze medal.

Division 3.—One gold, one silver, one
bronze medal.

Division 4.—One silver, one bronze medal.

CLASS II.

Collections of the stamps of the French Colonies.

Division 1.—General collections of all the
Colonies.

Division 2.—One or more of the following
Colonies: Benin, Guadeloupe, Nossi-Bé, New
Caledonia, Obock, Reunion, St. Pierre-Mique-
lon, Senegal, Tahiti.

Division 3.—Two or more of the following
colonies: Congo, Diego Suarez, Gabon, Guiana,
Madagascar, Soudan and Zanzibar.

Division 4.—All the other colonies and the
protectorates.

Awards:—Division 1.—One gold, one silver,
one bronze medal.

Division 2.—One silver, one bronze
medal.

Division 3.—One silver, one bronze medal.

Division 4.—One silver, one bronze
medal.

CLASS III.

Division 1.—Collections of one country or of
a group of countries of Europe.

Section A.—Austria, Austrian Italy, Hungary
and Levant.—Greece.—Moldo and Wallachia.
—Roumania.—Russia, Poland, Finland, and Rus-
sian Levant.—Spain.—Switzerland.—Turkey.—
Great Britain and British Levant.

Section B.—Germany (Empire and ancient
states).—Italy (Kingdom and ancient states).—
Russian Locals.—Bulgaria, Servia, Roumelia,
Montenegro and Bosnia.

Section C.—Denmark, Iceland and Dani-
sh West Indies.—Sweden and Norway.—Portugal
and Colonies.—Holland and Colonies.

Section D.—Belgium. Luxemburg. Monaco.

Section E.—Alsace Lorraine unused and col-
lections of cancellations.

Awards:—Section A.—One gold, one silver, one
bronze medal.

Section B.—One gold, one silver, one
bronze medal.

Section C.—One gold, one silver, one
bronze medal.

Section D.—One gold, one silver, one
bronze medal.

Section E.—One silver, one bronze medal.

Division 2.—Collections of one or several of
the following British Colonies:

Section A.—British Guiana before 1852, Kash-
mir, Ceylon, Mauritius, New South Wales, New
Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria.

Section B.—Canada, Cape, India, Natal,
Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
and British Columbia, Straits and tributary
States, South Australian Departmentals, Tas-
mania, Trinidad, West Australia.

Section C. — Barbados, Fiji, Heligoland,
Labuan, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks
Islands, Ceylon since 1863, New South Wales
since 1860, Victoria since 1862, West Australia
since 1861, British Guiana since 1852, Mauritius
since 1859.

Section D.—Bahamas, Bechuanaland, Hon-
duras, Cyprus, Grenada, Griqualand, St.
Helena, Central, East and South Africa and
Niger Coast, British Guiana since 1863, Mauri-
tius since 1863.

Section E. — Antigua, Bermudas, Cook Is-
lands, Dominica, Falklands, Gambia, Gibraltar,
Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Ionian Isles, Jamaica,
Lagos, Leeward Isles, Malta, Madagascar, Mont-
serrat, Borneo, Prince Edward's Island, St.
Christopher, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tobago,
Virgin Isles, Uganda, Zanzibar, Zululand.

Awards:—Section A.—One gold, one silver,
one bronze medal.

Section B.—One gold, one silver, one
bronze medal.

Section C.—One gold, one silver, one
bronze medal.

Section D.—One silver, one bronze medal.

Section E. — Two silver, two bronze
medals.

Division 3.—Collections of the following:—

Section A.—Japan, Philippine Islands, Portu-
guese Indies, Transvaal, Afghanistan.

Section B.—Azores and Madeira, Egypt and
Suez, New Republic, Persia, Shanghai and
China (without locals).

Section C.—Belgian Congo, Liberia, Sarawak,
Siam, Korea, Formosa, German Colonies,
Orange Free State.

Awards:—Section A.—One gold, one silver,
one bronze medal.

Section B.—One silver, one bronze medal

Section C.—Two bronze medals.

Division 4.—Collections of the following:—

Section A.—Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia,
Colombia, Sandwich Isles before 1864, Mexico
and locals, Peru, St. Domingo.

Section B.—United and Confederate States,
Locals of the United States.

Section C.—Argentine Republic, Chili, Cuba,

Porto Rico, and Fernando Po, Uruguay, Venezuela, Sandwich Isles since 1864, Tonga, Corrientes and Cordoba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Samoa.

Awards:—Section A.—One gold, one silver, one bronze medal.

Section B.—One gold, one silver, one bronze medal.

Section C.—One silver, two bronze medals

Division 5.—Reserved for smaller collectors.

Section A.—Three countries of Europe.

Section B.—Three countries of Asia and Africa.

Section C.—Three British Colonies in Australia, and North America.

Section D.—Three British Colonies in Europe, Africa and West Indies.

Section E.—Three countries in America or elsewhere not coming under A, B, C, and D.

Awards: In each section one silver and one bronze medal.

CLASS IV.

Rarities.

Division 1.—Collections of 75-100 varieties. Here pairs and blocks count as one.

Division 2.—Collections not exceeding 50 stamps and not having a larger catalogue price than 50frs.

Awards:—Division 1.—One gold, one silver medal.

Division 2.—One silver, one bronze medal

CLASS V.

General Collections contained in albums and not less than 10 countries must be shown in Divisions 1, 2 and 3.

Division 1.—Collections without limit as to number.

Division 2.—Collections up to 10,000 stamps.

Division 3.—Collections up to 5,000 stamps.

Division 4.—Special group collections, i.e., collections of groups of countries being connected either geographically, historically, politically or by their language.

Awards:—Division 1.—One gold, one silver medal.

Division 2. — One silver, one bronze medal.

Division 3.—Two bronze medals.

Division 4.—One bronze medal.

CLASS VI.

Division 1.—Collection of entire envelopes of one or of more of the following countries: Austria, Hungary, and Austrian Italy, Great Britain, Germany and States, Mauritius, Russia, Finland and Poland, United States.

Division 2.—Three countries at least of those not mentioned above.

Awards:—Division 1.—One gold, one silver medal.

Division 2. — One silver, one bronze medal.

CLASS VII.

Collection of Post and Letter Cards.

Division 1.—One or more of the following:—Russia and Finland, Germany and States, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad, Japan, Luxemburg, Belgium, Mexico, Roumania, Spain and Colonies.

Division 2.—Three countries at least of those not mentioned above.

Awards:—Division 1.—One silver, one bronze medal.

Division 2.—One bronze medal.

CLASS VIII.

Collections of Revenue stamps.

Division 1.—General Collections.

Division 2.—French Revenue stamps.

Division 3.—One or more foreign countries.

Awards:—Division 1.—One gold, one silver, one bronze medal.

Division 2. — One silver, one bronze medal.

Division 3. — One silver, one bronze medal.

To be continued.

New Leaves to Cut.

"THE STAMP KING," by M.M. Beauregard and Gorse, translated by Miss Edith C. Phillips*

This novel originally published in French some two years ago by M.M. Hatchette and Co., has been issued with the idea of appealing to the general public, some of whom may become interested in stamps through perusing it. We can congratulate Miss Phillips on the success of the translation and expect the book to have a good sale. The story relates the adventures of two American millionaires in the hunt after the second and only other known copy of a Brahmapootra stamp which is required to make the collection of the lady hunter complete. In the end the stamp is found and everything ends happily in the amalgamation of the two collections.

British Museum.

Mr. Bacon informs us that he has changed the stamps of the Tapling Collection on show in the King's Library. Those now on view are the issues of Austria from 1867 and those of Switzerland down to the unpaid letter stamps.

* Stanley, Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, price 6/3, post free.

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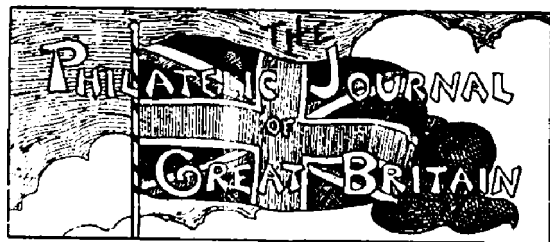
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OCTOBER 10TH, 1899.

More light is daily thrown upon **Impostors** our hobby and the careful **Denounced**. searches made by ardent and painstaking philatelists reveal facts that upset our most cherished beliefs and prove to us that we have pinned our faith to many a stamp, which was never officially issued. It seems that frauds have been foisted upon us

years ago, and that these frauds have passed unchallenged into our journals, albums and catalogues. Stamps that have never excited the least amount of suspicion are suddenly denounced as bare-faced frauds palmed off by ingenious persons upon the unsuspecting collectors.

We have scarcely recovered from the shock that one of the most treasured Kashmir stamps has been found to owe its origin not to the post office, but to the machinations of some private person. A stamp which for years has had the reputation of being the first stamp of a country, a stamp that in the opinion of our greatest philatelists was considered one of the greatest rarities to be found a rank forgery, seems to shake philately to its foundations.

And now we are informed that the Haytian stamps of 1886 perforated 14 and 16, generally considered to be the rarities of this island, are likewise frauds. This discovery, and it is supported upon undoubted authority, must fairly stagger collectors. Since August, 1889, when the first stamp perforated 16 was chronicled we have had faith in this stamp, we have looked for it and paid high prices for it, unused it was one of the greatest rarities and now to find that they were made lithographically by some one at Cap Haitien and used by him to defraud the post office, is enough to discourage a good many collectors. And the worst of all is that we are gravely told that the forgery is not such a good one after all, and that it is a great wonder they have not been discovered long ago by our lynx-eyed philatelists.

The eleventh German Philatelic Congress has been held at Dresden and to judge from the reports hard work at long meetings alternated with long sittings at the festive board. Thirty-five philatelic societies representing four thousand nine hundred and eighty-one members sent delegates, which naturally came for the most part from Germany. Foreign countries, such as Denmark, Belgium, Austria and Russia, also sent delegates. The deliberations were long and we trust that their outcome will be for the benefit of philately. Various papers were read, a specially printed newspaper was printed full of wit and illustrated appropriately; a lantern show was given in which genuine and forged stamps were thrown, enlarged about 2,000 times, on a screen with the help of photography and in their natural colours; excursions were made into the charming surroundings of Athens on the Elbe, in fact the few days passed only too quick for all, and everyone.

Such a Congress is held in Germany every year, and always at a different centre and we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that they have contributed enormously to the public estimation in which our hobby is held on the Continent. Our American cousins also have their annual conventions and collectors as well

as dealers look generally forward to these meetings with considerable pleasure.

Repeatedly we have written in these columns about such a congress to be instituted in our own country and we trust the time is not so very distant when our hopes and those of numbers of our British philatelists, British in the widest sense of the word, will be realised and that we also have our annual congress to further by combined efforts, the interests of philately.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

I have to announce that after December next the Journal will be taken over by Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton, of 202, High Holborn, London, to whom I have sold all rights. I have been obliged to take this step owing to increasing business which prevents my giving the time necessary for the proper conduct of the journal. I hope that all friends and subscribers who have so long and generously supported me will extend their kind patronage to Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton in whose hands I feel sure I can safely leave the destinies of the old P.J.G.B.

The title of the "P.J.G.B. Advertiser" will be changed to "Brown's Advertiser."

W. BROWN.

Great Britain Line Engraved Stamps.

By S. C. Skipton.

I have read the portion of the new work, The Stamps of Great Britain (by the late Hastings-Wright and A. B. Creeke) on the above section with great interest.

There are one or two points in the pages relating to the TWO PENCE that I think are incorrect or at least doubtful. It may seem presumptuous on my part to set myself up against the authors with all their advantages in examining records, etc., but I have carefully studied these stamps for some years and have looked through some thousands and am pretty sure of my ground. Now to our first point.

The following remarks are on page 52:—

1. Under heading—Third Issue: February (?), 1854. (Small Crown, perf. 16). I find the following paragraph (the italics are mine).

"Creation.—As these two plates, Nos. 4 and 5, are found on small crown and on large crown paper, perforated 16 and 14, we have been unable to give even an approximate figure for the issue on the former paper, with the small perforation."

2. Under heading—Fifth Issue: July, 1855. (Large Crown, perf. 16 and 14), is the following paragraph (again the italics are mine).

"Plate.—Only two plates, Nos. 4 and 5, were at press during this issue; and of these the former was in use, not more than thirteen, but not less than eight months."

From the above paragraphs it follows in the authors' opinion that copies from plate four exist

with the watermark Large Crown. This personally, I very much doubt. I have never seen a copy of Plate 4 on the Large Crown paper.

The Appendix does not give us much help, the notes relating to Plates 4 and 5 are as follows:

	Approved.	Put to Press.	Defaced.
Plate 4 ...	6 12 49	—	8 5 56
Plate 5 ...	8 6 55	9 6 55	29 10 61

As the approval Sheet of Plate 5 was on Small Crown paper and a copy is known postmarked on Large Crown paper, dated 21.7.55, the change of paper must have occurred between those two dates.

Seeing that the demand for the 2d. stamps was not great I should doubt more than one plate being used at a time and as soon as Plate 5 was ready and put to press I should think that Plate 4 would be discarded or at best kept as a reserve. I may say that there is no difficulty in sorting plates 4 and 5 by the corner letters, the shapes are quite different.

Now for the second point, which refers to the change of shape in the Large Crown. I have two copies of the 2d. Plate 8 with the 'crown of 1862.' One copy is perhaps doubtful as it is similar in size to the 1st type Large Crown though it has not got the two little lines representing fleur de lys, but the other is undoubted.

On page 36 is the following, "—a very slight alteration in the design of the Large Crown which took place some time in 1862."

In the Appendix are the following notes:

	Approved	Put to Press	Destroyed
Plate 7	11 6 58	19 7 58	29 10 61
Plate 8	7 7 59	21 9 59	29 10 61
Plate 9	14 3 61	14 3 61	13 10 69

From this we see that Plate 9 was ready for use and put to press before the 'Crown of 1862' came into use and presumably Plate 8 was retired. At anyrate it was destroyed 29, 10, 61, before the change of crown occurred, and yet a copy exists. The 'Crown of 1862' should be 'Crown of 1860 or 61.'

Just a word as to the relative rarity of the varieties of the 2d. I have been making up entire plates and at present have of each the number in (). These numbers agree pretty well with what I have found to be the relative scarceness. I have put the commonest first.

- 1 small crown, imperf., Plate 3. (240).
- 2 small crown, imperf., Plate 4. (240).
- 3 large crown, perf. 14, Plate 5. (235).
- 4 large crown, perf. 14, Plate 6. (230).
- 5 small crown, perf. 16, Plate 4. (194).
- 6 small crown, perf. 14, Plate 4. (79).
- 7 small crown, perf. 14, Plate 5. (50).
- 8 large crown, perf. 16, Plate 6. (52).
- 9 large crown, perf. 16, Plate 5. (27).
- 10 small crown, perf. 16, Plate 5. (33).

I put 10 last as though I have more than of 9 it is due to my having bought all I have come across when looking over small crown 16 stamps whereas I have passed many copies of 9 owing to the price, they being catalogued in S. G. at 6s.

With regard to the lettering of the 1d. the authors give a few of the errors and varieties, but as I am intending to give a list in a paper on minor varieties I will leave my remarks till then, but they omit many more than they give.

Notes on the Manchester Exhibition.

(Continued from page 167).

SECTION B.

Mr. S. M. Castle, with his extremely fine exhibit of the stamps of the United States, undoubtedly deserved the gold medal of this section, he also received a special silver and a special bronze medal. This exhibit consisted of the general issues only, and did not include departmental, local, periodical, unpaid letter or postmasters' stamps, with the exception of those of New York and Providence. All stamps are unused unless otherwise stated. In the case of the New York stamps, 5c., a division was made into signed and unsigned stamps and reprints. Of the first kind five distinct types of signature were shown, also a specimen with signature inverted; in addition a strip of three and for pairs, two of the latter showing the variety "5 cents" struck twice, se tenant, with normal stamps. The variety with double line below was shown both unused and used. Among the unsigned stamps all the above varieties were shown and four normal stamps unused, there being in all twenty-four unused and nineteen used specimens of the original stamps, showing many minor varieties of paper and printing. The reprints in black on blue and colour on white included three specimens with the cross shading on the neck. The Providence issue included 10c. black (three) and complete sheets of both originals and reprints. Government General Issues 1847; strips of three of both values (5c. and 10c.), and eight single copies of the latter, while pairs of the 5c. were shown in various shades of brown. 1851 issue, imperf. 1c. (type 1), pairs unused and used and three single used copies; 3c. dark lake, block of eight; 5c. lake brown, six showing a very early state of the plate; and 5c. red brown all unused (four); also a strip of three and three pairs, used; 10c. (six types), amongst them being a strip of four and two pairs showing two types se tenant, two pairs of the 12c., and single copies of the 24c. and 30c. 1855 issue, perf. 15, 1c., blocks of six and four showing four and two specimens (type 1) respectively (eight in all of this type being shown). Many varieties were displayed of the remaining types of this stamp both singly and in blocks, and also a copy of the 3c. imperf. vertically. The 5c. (type 1), with full projections, included a strip of four and pair in the lake brown shade, three unused singles and a used pair of the brick-red, and a single unused copy and a used strip of three of the red-brown, while types 2 and 3 were shown se tenant, in blocks of four in the dark and orange-brown shades. All types of the 10c. and blocks of four each of the 12c., 24c., 30c., and 90c., the latter with imprint and plate number, thus making this issue complete, unused in blocks of four. The 24c. was also shown in

two copies in a warm red-lilac shade, resembling the colour of the imperforate stamp, and there were seven single copies of the 90c. blue. August 1861 issue (premières gravures), 1c., 3c. brownish, 3c. deep rose (two copies), 10c. (three copies), 24c. (four copies), 30c. and 90c., together with numerous proofs and used copies of the 10c. and 24c. September 1861 issue, 3c. pink (three copies), 3c. lake (several blocks of four), and 3c. brown (half a sheet); twelve copies of the 5c. mustard and one used specimen; a block of six and two singles of the 10c. deep full green (very early printing); 24c., 30c., and 90c. in blocks of four, and fourteen single copies of the latter in various shades and two copies in the pale ultramarine colour, used. In the 1862 series were eleven of the 5c. chocolate brown and 5c. grey-brown, block of four and four blocks of the 24c. in different tints. An unused and two used copies of 5c. brick-red, this shade resembling that of the 5c. (type 1) brick-red of the 1855 issue. The 3c. 1862 on vertically laid paper, also the 5c. brown 1868, grilled all over; 3c. rose was shown with this grille unused, points down, and a pair with a double grille (points of one grille down and of the other up), and another single copy with points up. Also there were 3c. grille 13 by 16 mm., and 12 by 14 mm., in pairs, and 2c. (two) grille 12 by 14 mm. The series grilled 11 by 13 mm. included 15c. (six) and a strip of four of the 1c. dark blue, whilst the small-sized grille (9 by 13mm.) comprises 1c. (strip of four, with divided grille) and pairs, 5c., pair and four single copies, 10c., block of four with imprint, 12c. block of four with imprint, 15c. block of four, 24c. pair and two singles, 30c. six and 90c. five. The 1869 issue in block of four, and including used copies of the 15c., 24c., and 30c., with centres inverted. Of the stamps of this series on hard paper, ungrilled and with thick brown gum, there were 1c. block of four and a single copy (not the 1880 re-issue., 2c. pair and seven singles, 3c., 6c., 15c., and 90c. The 1871 issue (National Bank Note Company's printing) with grille, included the 12c., 24c., 30c., and 90c., unused. The Continental Bank Note Company's printing of the same issue without the secret mark and with secret marks added. The ribbed paper series, 1c. blue and 30c. black. The experimental papers show twenty-two specimens; the reprints and re-issues made in 1875. the re-issue of the 1861 and 1871 series, etc. the remaining general issues were practically complete in all particulars, blocks of four of every shade being shown. The exhibit concluded with a few Carrier stamps, the chief of which were Franklin Carrier, blue on pink, two used copies, ditto orange-brown on white, unused; a sheet of the 1c. blue "Eagle" was also shown. The Semi-official Carriers comprised specimens of the Baltimore Horseman stamp, "One Sent" and "short rays," and New York 3c. black on blue glazed, three, including a pair used; 2c. black on blue wove, three (two unused), and a block of four of the 3c. black on white. The small "U.S. Mail" stamps were all

shown, including an unchronicled copy on white paper, while the "Express Delivery" stamps brought this exhibit to an end.

We understand Mr. S. M. Castle has occupied himself with this collection only a few years and we are astonished at the quantity of first rate stamps he has been lucky enough to bring together. It speaks well for the assiduity and energy he has brought to bear upon collecting and shows what can be done. To those that make their mind up, nothing is impossible.

Mr. W. B. Avery obtained the silver medal for his magnificent collection of the stamps of the Confederate States, which we believe is second to none. The following is a short description:—Athens 5c. (five and a pair); Baton Rouge, 2c.; Charleston 5c. (two) and one envelope; Columbia envelope 5c. (three); Canton (two); Christianbury (one); Danville, 5c. red (six); Fredericksburg, 5c. (twenty-three), 10c. (one); Goliad 10c. (one); Knoxville, 5c. black (twenty-seven), 5c. red (six); Lenoir 5c. (two); Livingston 5c. blue (one); Lynchburg 5c. (three), 10c. (one), and 5c. envelope. Macon 5c. green (twenty-two), 5c. buff (three); Marion 2c. (one); Madison 3c. (one); Memphis 5c. red (two), 2c. blue (entire sheet (50)); Mobile 2c. black (pair, single, and two on entire), 5c. blue (unused, used and pair on entire); Nashville, 3c. carmine (strip of five originals and ditto reprint); New Orleans (one); Petersburg 5c. (six); Pleasant Shade 5c. blue (pair); Raleigh (five); Rhertown 5c. (pair); Ringold 5c. (one); Tellico Plains 5c. (pair) and one 5c. and 10c. unused; Salem (three). Truly a marvellous lot. The general issues were shown in all shades and printing unused and used. This was perhaps the most valuable exhibit, considering the small number of stamps shown apart from the rarity class.

SECTION C.

The silver medal fell to Mr. T. W. Hall for his fine exhibit of the stamps of the Argentine Confederation and Republic. They were all shown, used and unused, with varieties and half stamps. In the stamps of the Republic the collection was exceptionally strong in the issues of 1862 and 1864. Both types of the 5c. of 1862 were shown in many shades, blocks, pairs and strips, unused, including an entire sheet of the 5c. rose of 1862, without accent, the broad and narrow C types of the 5c. (the former with and without accent), both used and unused. The used stamps contained many on originals and with dated postmarks, proving the narrow C type of the 5c. to have been the latest of these stamps issued, and in 1864, not in 1862 as previously so often chronicled; fifty-seven unused copies, including an unsevered block of thirty, of the 10c. green, of 1862, with accent; twenty-four unused copies of the 15c. blue, of 1862, and several of the 10c. green of this issue, without accent. The collection also contained a series of the imperforate issues of 1864, showing all

values, used and unused; ten copies of the 10c. green; and seven of the 15c. blue; and a varied series of the perforated issues of 1864, all unused, viz.; thirty-five red and carmine, twenty-seven green, and twenty-one blue; the lithographed issues of 1888-9, including several entire sheets, showing different settings-up, and many unchronicled varieties. The official, telegraph and postal fiscals were all shown, the first-named containing many double impressions and inverted surcharges; also a number of essays, proofs and forgeries, for comparison.

The same exhibitor received a bronze medal for his collection of Corrientes, Cordova, Curacao and Surinam, rather a curious mixture, but very fine. Of the first-named provincial stamps entire plates of all values, including the unreal MC., were shown (very rare); also the light blue of 1861, value erased, illustrating how in all subsequent plates, including the blue of 1871, the yellow-green, blue-green, yellow and rose, types 5 and 6 on the plates, have changed places. Duplicate plates in shades (twelve in all), with post-marked pairs, blocks, and singles, some on entire, were also shown. In Cordova the exhibit contained the 10c. black, used on original, and unused, and on both wove and laid papers. Curacao and Surinam: a practically complete exhibit of these two countries, unused, arranged according to their various perforations and papers. The unpaid were shown (with two exceptions) in all the types, amongst which the 4th type of Surinam, with large "Porte" was noticeable. The collection contained a nice series of the first issues on bluish paper, and all the provisionals complete in their various perforations.

Cuba and Porto Rico was exhibited by Mr. E. S. Davidson and he fully deserves the bronze medal awarded him. The collection of these late Spanish Colonies was practically complete including the scarce Y¼ surcharges on the 1855 to 1857 issues of Cuba, in many specimens, including two on entire, also several bisected stamps of the 1873 and subsequent issues on the entire. In Porto Rico the error 8c. brown is shown in a pair with the 3c.

Mr. J. H. Abbott showed Hayti and Ecuador, the stamps of the first named country being especially strong and nearly all unused. The various printings and settings up of the stamps of Hayti were shown for the first time. These included a number of entire sheets and large blocks. The first issue imperf. 1c., a reconstructed plate; 2c. a reconstructed plate, except one row, and several blocks showing tête-bêche position of panes; 3c. reconstructed sheet except two rows; 5c. block of twenty; 7c. two blocks of twelve, etc.; 20c. (twelve). Amongst the perforated 13½c. 3 sheets of the 1c. numerous panes, half panes, and large blocks of the other values. Perf. 14 2c. block of twelve, single used; 5c. one and many used; 7c. one and many used. Perf. 15½ 1c., 3c., 7c., 20c., several specimens of each. The exhibit also contained hand-stamped envelopes entire, used during

the Insurrection; Ecuador included half-stamps used.

Mr. H. W. Atkinson showed Cuba, Porto Rico and Fernando Po. A single specimen collection principally used. The latest issues caused by the recent war attracted some attention.

DIVISION 5.

N.B.—This Division is not intended for the advanced Specialist, and no one who has gained a medal at the Exhibition in London in 1897 eligible to compete.

Section A.

Mr. F. A. von Sobbe showed his splendid collection of German States practically unused, Greece and Monaco, and he obtained the bronze medal in the open competition and three special silver medals. Although some of the greatest rarities were missing yet the collection was exceedingly fine and well mounted, even if whole pages of each value were not shown.

In Germany all the States were shown, including a long range of Oldenburg. For instance, 1852 $\frac{1}{3}$ sg. (pair); second issue, $\frac{1}{3}$ sg. (two), 2sg.; third issue, $\frac{1}{3}$ sg. (three), $\frac{1}{3}$ sg. (two), 1sg. (two), 2sg. (three); 3sg. all unused, and the following also in a similar condition—Wurtemberg: 18kr., 70kr., and block of 25 5m.; Thurn and Taxis blocks. Baden: 1851 1kr., 3kr., 6kr., 9kr., on thin paper; 1kr., 3kr., 6kr., and 9kr. on thick paper; 1862 3kr., perf. 13. Bavaria: all values unused of the first issue, including blocks. Hamburg: Imperf. 7sch.; perf. 7sch. Bremen: 2gr., rouletted and perf.; seven perf. and imperf. Saxony: 1850, three pf.; 1851 issue complete, unused, etc., in several specimens of each, including two of the 2ngr. dark blue. The $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr. of this issue was shown in a deep bluish-grey shade. 1856 10 ngr., (three), 5ngr. blocks. Mecklenburg-Schwerin: 1856 issue 4-4 sch., 3sch., 5sch.; 1864 4-4 sch. dotted ground rouletted, also white ground; 1866, 2sch., 3sch., 5sch. German Empire: complete unused, including the two 2m. Brunswick: 1852 issue 1sg., 2sg., 2sg.; 1853 1sg. (two), 2sg., 3sg.; 1863 1sg., rouletted ditto; 1865 $\frac{1}{3}$ sg., $\frac{1}{2}$ sg., and 1sg., 2sg., 3sg. Bergedorf: full set, including the two essays. Lubeck: complete. Hanover. 1gr., black and bluish, 1-10th (a pair); 1856, 3pf. (two); 1853 ditto (two); 1861, 10gr. (two). Thurn and Taxis first issue: $\frac{1}{4}$ sg. (two), $\frac{1}{2}$ 1sg. (three), 2sg. (three), 3sg. (two). Schleswig-Holstein first issue: 1sch. (two), 2sch. In Greece Paris issue complete, including some pairs and a block of the 2l., two specimens of the 1l chocolate-brown Athens, and the various values of the Athens prints, in numerous shades, principally used. The later issues were well represented.

Belgium and Austrian Italy were shown by Mr. F. E. Wilson. Amongst the rarer stamps unused may be mentioned Belgium, first issue 10c. (two), 25c.; 1861, no wmk., 10c. (seven),

25c. (three), 40c. (one); 1863, with varying perforations, a number of specimens of each value; 1865, 1f. (London), 1f. (Belgian print), perf. 15. In Austrian Italy the first issue was shown used, including blocks and several 5c. printed on both sides.

Mr. D. M. de Heer showed Borneo, Straits Settlements and Java. One of the features of this exhibit was the number of stamps which were shown in pairs and large blocks, notably Borneo, block of nine 4c., with error 1c.; nine of the \$1; block of ten of 10c. imperf.; Dutch Indies first issue. In Straits single specimens, first issue only were mounted.

Section B.

Mr. F. J. Beazley was the only exhibitor in this section and sent a meritorious exhibit of the stamps of Gambia, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, for which he received a bronze medal. We noticed Gambia no wmk. 4d. (two), 6d. used, wmk. Crown CC. (three); 1880 issue complete unused and used, including two specimens of 1s.; 1887 issue complete used and unused. Gold Coast perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ complete, used and unused; 1884, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., shown in two specimens, used and unused. Sierra Leone perf., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. in singles, pairs, or strips, unused, and of the 1s. value, three specimens used. The different values in the subsequent issues were also included in this exhibit.

Section C.

Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, the winner of the bronze medal in this section showed Ceylon, Queensland and Victoria, composed entirely of used specimens; amongst the more notable ones appeared Ceylon imperf. 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., 2s., wmk. star; perf. 8d. in the two colours; 9d. four colours; 2r. 50c. Queensland, 1860, imperf. 1d., 2d., and part entire 6d., and a representative collection of the remaining values and perms. of this country. The various wmk. of Victoria were fully represented and included the 6d. orange beaded oval and 5s. blue on yellow.

Mrs. A. H. Bridson showed a fairly representative collection of Canada, India, and New Zealand used and unused in shades and perforations. In Canada the Jubilee were shown unused complete. In India the 4a. red and blue, first issue, was exhibited in the four printings used, the a printing being a pair. In New Zealand were several fine specimens of early issues, 1855, blue paper; 1856, issue and 1862, pelure paper, also many of the later issues, including the 1898, used and unused, and postal fiscals used.

Mr. W. W. Munn showed a fine lot of South Australia, New Zealand and Queensland. South Australia used, a fine range of shades; in the London prints, 1d. pair; Colonial prints, im-

perf. 1d., 6d., 1s., rouletted, many specimens of each value, the various perforations, compound, etc. New Zealand, principally used shades in singles, pairs, and strips; 6d. black-brown, red-brown, rouletted, wmk. N.Z. 1d., unused, 2d., 6d., 1s., 2d., perf., 6d. perf. Queensland, block of four, Registered, unused, 3d. small star; 2s. blue (three). The various wmk.s., papers, perforations, clear cut and rough cuts, were extensively shown, principally used.

Section D.

A good many competitors turned up in this section, the bronze medal winner, Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, showing Barbados, St. Vincent and St. Lucia; British Honduras, Antigua, and Montserrat; Grenada, Bahamas and Turks Island; Bermuda and Nevis, all used. The more noticeable stamps were Barbados 5s., 1d. on half 5s., five copies; all the 1s. St. Vincent as well as 5s. star, and the ½d. 1d. and 4d. provisional of 1881; St. Lucia (1863 issue) wmk. Crown and CC., the three values; and the 1s. value of 1883 and 1886. British Honduras 3c. on 3d. perf. 12½, and the other provisionals complete. Antigua and Montserrat both complete, including some bisected stamps. Turks Island 1s. prune. Jamaica, bisected 1d., on entire; Nevis, lithographed 4d., 6d., 1s., and 1883 issue 6d. green.

Mr. W. W. Munn, the winner of one of the silver medals presented by the Dresden Philatelic Society showed Dominica, St. Christopher and Virgin Islands in a large number of entire sheets in each of these countries, notably St. Christopher, wmk. CA., 6d. olive-brown; Virgin Isles, all values from 1d. to 1s.; Dominica, a large number of blocks; in St. Christopher the 1s. CA. violet block of twelve, used; specimens in singles and pairs were also shown.

Mr. G. F. H. Gibson exhibited stamps of Antigua, Montserrat and Virgin Islands. Antigua, a single specimen collection of all the perforated issues, used and unused, including a variety of the 2½d. 1884-86 blue, with imperfect 2; also used specimens of the 1d. and 6d. 1863, imperf. Montserrat, all the issues, used and unused, including 4d. CA. Virgin Islands single specimens of all the values, unused, including 6d. perf. 15.

Mr. W. Bradbury showed British Central, East and South Africa principally unused. In British South Africa the 1890 issue, provisional ½d., 4d., and 8d., were shown, used together on portion of the entire; British East Africa, May 1899, ½a., 1a., and 4a., unused and some of the script surcharges.

Mr. D. M. de Heer exhibited Peru and Argentine Republic and it is principally owing to the former, that he received a bronze medal. The numerous surcharges of Peru, including the local stamps for Arequipa, Cuzco, etc., were shown, as well as a representative series of the stamps of the Argentine Republic.

CLASS III.

For collections of rare stamps.

DIVISION 1.

Mr. Vernon Roberts, the winner of the gold medal in this class, in addition to a special gold medal undoubtedly deserves the high award bestowed upon him. He only exhibited 200 stamps in 100 blocks, pairs and singles, yet the united value is well over £4,000. Amongst them were to be found the two copies of the "Post Office" Mauritius used on entire, quite unique. More visitors have enquired the location of these two stamps to see them than any other in the whole exhibition, and the space in front of them was never vacant from morning till night. How often the tenth commandment has been broken in their immediate neighbourhood we should not like to say, but this must have happened very often judging from looks.

This exhibit, was confined exclusively to stamps of Great Britain and Colonies. Unused were seen V.R., 1d. Archer rout., a pair; New South Wales 1d. Sydney view, plate 1 (two), plate 2 (four), including variety "no clouds;" Bahamas 1d. no watermark, perf. 11½; Barbados 1d. no watermark, clean cut, perf 15; Mauritius 1d. post-paid, 1d. Greek border (a pair and single); British Columbia 10c. (block of fourteen), 1s perf. 14 (block of twenty); New Zealand 1d., first issue, 1d. pelure, imperf., Tasmania 1d., first issue, 1d. no wmk. on thick and pelure paper; Trinidad, local prints, 1d. blue (two); Virgin Isles 1d., no wmk., perf. 12 and 15; Labuan 1d. issue, 12c.; St. Lucia, blocks of twelve of 4d. blue, 6d. green, 1883 1s.; St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d. (pair); Queensland, first issue, 1d. carmine; 2d. blue, strip of three, and 6d. green; 2d. small star (pair), imperf. vertically, 1881 issue, pairs of 2s. 6d., 5s., and 20s. Prominent amongst the used copies were 1d. post-paid (three), New Zealand 1d. vermilion, no wmk. perf. 13; 1d. brown, wmk N.Z., perf. 12½; Trinidad 1d. blue, twelve specimens of the local prints, including a strip of three; Labuan, 6 on 10c.; Cape of Good Hope, error 1d. blue wood block; Queensland, first issue, pairs of the 1d., 2d., and 6d.; and several errors imperf. vertically, etc., etc.

Mr. Lachlan Gibb, the winner of the silver medal, also had an extremely fine lot on view, and eliminating the two "Post Office" Mauritius from the last exhibit we do not know, but that this exhibit would not have received the first prize. Unused were shown: Canada 12d. on laid, pair and pairs 7½d. green, 6d. black, 10d. blue, also single specimens of 6d. green, 6d. black on laid and on spongy paper, 6d. perf.; Newfoundland orange-vermilion 2d. 4d., 6½d., and 1s.; New Brunswick 6d.; Turks Islands 1s. prune (two); Sydney Views 2d. (two); Barbados 1d. on ½ 5s. Used; Canada 12d. on entire also a pair and single on laid paper; Tuscany 3 lire; New Brunswick 1s. (two); Nova Scotia 1s.; Newfoundland 1s. (two); Vancouver 5c.

imperf.; Zurich 4 rapen (two); British Guiana circular 8c.; British Honduras 3c. on 3d. perf. 12½; St. Vincent 5s. star; Mauritius 1d. and 2d., early state of the plate; New Zealand 1d. brown, wmk. N.Z.; Cape of Good Hope wood block, error, 1d. blue; Natal 1s. curved postage in black and red, also in red; Antioquia, first issue, 2½c., 5c., and 10c. In all six copies of the rare 12d. Canada were shown.

Prince Doria Pamphilj exhibited over 500 rarities in three lots, and we are extremely glad the Jury have awarded him an extra silver medal. In the first lot, the stamps shown were those of Great Britain and Colonies, and included Great Britain Archer roulette, 1d., 1857, large crown, imperf.; Lagos 1875 1s. (2nd type), 1885 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s.; Tobago 1d. on half 6d., ½d. on 6d. with inverted surcharges, St. Lucia 1860 4d. and 6d., 1863 1s., 1883 1s.; Virgin Islands 6d. perf. 1s, British Columbia 10c., 1 dollar; Western Australia 4d. roulette, all unused; and Great Britain 1874 6d. chestnut plate 13, British South Africa 1890 £5, £10, Lady Macleod, Cape of Good Hope 4d., wood block deep blue, British Guiana 1850 12c. used.

The second consisted of the stamps of Italy and the Italian States, amongst which were shown unused Parma 1854 5c., 15c. and used Sardinia 1855 5c., 20c., 40c., all with inverted head, 1861, 1c. error with embossed figure 2. Italy, Estero 1874 5c. with right bottom corner not altered, 10c. with left bottom corner not altered, and 10c. with right bottom corner altered too much. Tuscany 2s., 6ocr., 3 lire, 9cr. on white. Roman States 1852 ½baj. tête bêche pair, and a number of the split stamps, together with forgeries postally used. Modena nine errors various. Provisional Government 80c. Naples arms and cross, half of ½ grano, used as ½ tornese on entire, and Sicily ½gr. blue.

Stamps of countries other than above made up the third exhibit. Unused were shown Spain 1851 10r., Philippine Islands 1854 2r., Roumania 1864 3p., Uruguay 1857 60c. (2nd type), 1857 240c. brown-red, Bolivia, 1871 500c. U.S.A. 1861 30c. with grill, and used U.S.A. 1869 15c., picture inverted, Confederate Local Petersburg 5c.; Spain 1851 2r., 1865 12c. with inverted frame; France 1849 1fr. vermilion; Greece 20l. error, with numeral on back, etc.; double Geneva, Zurich 4 rappen, with vertical lines, types I., IV., and V.; ditto with horizontal lines, types I., III., and IV.; Vaud 4c.; Poste Locale 2½r. with cross unframed; Buenos Ayres 4p., and Peru ½p., rose.

An extra silver medal was also awarded to Mr. P. Kosack, and was well deserved. His exhibit contained: Moldavia first issue 27, 54 (two), 81 (unused) and 108 paras, Reunion first issue 15c. and 30c. (two), Hawaii first issue 13c.; Tuscany 3 lire (two) and a strip of five, 2 soldi, Saxony 3pf. red (pair), Circular Guiana, blue, green and yellow; Canada 12d. on laid paper; Brazil 600 reis slanting figures; Bulgaria error 5 stot red; Spain 2 reales 1851 used and unused 12 cuartos perf. with inverted frame; Olden-

burg 1gr. 1864 issue in blue instead of red (essay), Saxony ½ngr. blue error; Colombian Republic 1863 20c. and 50c. red error "se tenant"; Geneva 10c. three pairs and Vaud 4c. on entire.

Mr. A. S. Tomson also deserved the extra silver medal awarded him. His stamps were in very first rate condition and specially noticeable were his Barbados 1d. provisional on 5s., six pairs and a strip of three showing varieties of surcharge. Unused stamps predominated in this exhibit, amongst which were the following: St. Vincent 6d., clean cut, 15½, 1s. brown, 1s. rose-red, 1s. claret, 1d. on half 6d. pair, 5s. star (three); Nevis, lithographed 4d., entire sheet, 6d., (pair) and block of four 4d. and 6d. on blue paper; U.S.A. 3c. grille all over. Barbados, ½d., and 1d., imperf., pair of 1s. black imperf. between. New Brunswick, Connell used, Nova Scotia 1s., Newfoundland, orange-vermilion, 1s. (two); yellow orange, 1s. (two).

Mr. D. M. de Heer received the special silver medal offered by the Dutch Philatelic Society although his exhibit contained several forgeries. It included Mecklenburg-Schwerin 4-4ths rouletted, unused; Tuscany 60cr.; double Geneva, Vaud 4c., Zurich 4r. on entire; Spain 2r. 1851, 1852, 1853; Madrid 3c.; Ceylon imperf. 9d., unused; Canada perf. 6d.; St. Vincent 4d. on 1s. and 5s. star; Nova Scotia 1s.; Newfoundland 1s. on entire; U.S.A. Justice 24c., 30c., 90c., State 2d., 5d., 10d., 20d.; Buenos Ayres 4p., 5p.; and Victoria 5s. on yellow.

Mr. J. N. Marsden showed amongst the unused stamps in his exhibit British Bechuanaland surcharged, Protectorate 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.; Labuan 8 on 12c.; Sydney View 2d.; Spain, 2 reales of 1851, 1852 and 1853; Madrid 3 cuartos; Lagos 2s. 6d., 5s. blue; 10s. brown; Great Britain wmk. Anchor 5s., 10s., £1 and the £5 on bluish paper; the V.R. and 6d., 10d., and 1s. octagonal; the 8d. brown, used; Nevis 6d. lithographed; Barbados 1d. on 5s. (pair); Ceylon imperf. 4d., 8d., 2s.; St. Vincent star 5s., 4d. on 1s., Portuguese Indies 200 reis yellow on thick paper; green without figure of value; Sarawak 1876 issue 2 on 3c.; Sierra Leone 2½d. on 2s., two types; Oil Rivers 5s. on 2d. and 10s. on 5d.

DIVISION. 2.

Mr. J. H. Abbott, the winner of the silver medal only showed unused stamps including France Empire 1fr., Dominica perf. 12½, 6d., 1s., Lagos wmk CA., 2d., 4d., Gambia wmk. CC. imperf. and perf. and 6d. no wmk.; Turks Island, 1s. blue; Sierra Leone wmk. CC. 14, 4d., and Barbados 5s. yellow-brown.

Mr. F. W. Lake received the bronze medal. Amongst the stamps in this exhibit were:— used: Great Britain 10s. wmk. Cross (strip of three) £1, £5; Sydney Views 1d. (two), 2d. (three); Cape 4d., wood block, light blue; Barbados 5s. Unused: Great Britain 1½d. lilac-rose; St. Helena, imperf. 6d. (a pair); South Australia 1d. rouletted (a pair); Nevis CA. 1s.

Mr. E. Egly was awarded the special medal given by the Bradford Philatelic Society. His fifty stamps, included a pair of Brazil large figures, 90 reis, Sydney View 2d.; Barbados 5s.; Congo both 5frcs.; Zurich 6r.; Geneva 5c.; Egypt first issue 5 piastres. The stamps are principally used.

Mr. J. C. North showed unused: Greece, Paris print 10l.; Denmark perf. 12½, 2sk. (pair) Sierra Leone CC. 4d.; and amongst the used Brazil 1843, 90r.; 1866, 300 perf.; Malta, ½d. bleuté; Cape of Good Hope wood block, 4d.; Wurtemberg, 1852, 18kr. (vertical strip of three), Modena, 10c., error cnet.; Sicily, 50gr.; Thurn and Taxis, ¼sgr. rouletted.

Mr. F. J. Beazley's fifty stamps were entirely composed of British Colonials and Western States. Each stamp had been marked catalogue value by the exhibitor, thinking that it would assist the judges in saving time in referring. Unused Barbados, 1861 6d.; Montserrat blue green, 6d.; Ceylon Star perf. 4d.; Cyprus, 1880, 1s.; Dominica perf. 12½, 1s.; Gambia, imperf. 4d and 6d., perf. 4d.; St. Kitts, 2½d. brown in both watermarks. United States, 1869, re-issue, 2c., 6c., 12c.; used, Barbados 5s., Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d.; Nevis, engraved, 4d. and 6d.; Virgin Isles, 1s., 4d. on 1s. and 6d.

Mr. H. M. Hepworth sent fifty stamps from West Indies. Noticeable amongst them were unused Jamaica, wmk. pine-apple, 6d. deep shade, CA. 2d.; St. Christopher CC. 6d. perf. 12½, 1d., 2½d., 4d. perf. 14, CA. 6d. olive; Nevis lithographed 1s. pale and deep green; Virgin Islands 1s. with border.

Mr. W. Bradbury sent fifty stamps, practically all used, including Buenos Aires ships 2p. 1p. brown, 1p. blue; Cape of Good Hope 4d. wood-block on entire; Ceylon 16c. CA.; Natal 6d., inverted surcharge; Nevis, engraved 1s.

Mr. J. H. Thrackrah exhibited forty-five stamps and one pair, consisting principally of British Colonials. Ceylon wmk. star, perf. 9d. and 2s., unused and 4d. used; wmk. CC. 5d., used; Gambia 4d. imperf. CC., Queensland no wmk., 6d., used.

Mr. D. M. de Heer showed Brunswick, ⅓sgr., percé en arc; Bremen, 2gr. percé en scie; Gibraltar, 1887, 1s.; Great Britain, £5; Oldenburg, first issue, ⅓sgr.; Ceylon service, 2s; Azores and Madeira, first issue, imperf.

Mrs. W. R. Craig sent fifty stamps, the best of which were United States Centennial issue \$1, \$4, and \$5, unused; used Hanover 10gr.; Hungary 3kr. lithographed; Trinidad 6d., pin perf.

The second division of Class III. was undoubtedly of great attraction to medium collectors and as the judges had been so liberal in bestowing extra silver medals in the first division it would have been only right to have given a few extra bronze medals in the second division, especially as there were so many competitors.

CLASS IV.

Collections.

Division I.

An easy winner in this class was Mr. A. H. Jefferis, and although hardly a country was complete, which showed any but the most elementary knowledge, yet the rarity and condition of the specimens well deserve the gold medal, that was awarded him. He also received the special silver medal for the best collection within a certain radius of Manchester, not a member of the Society. He exhibited a general collection in nine volumes containing a very large number of fine stamps. Canada: 1851, laid paper, 3d., a strip of three and a single; 6d., a pair and a single; 1852, ½d. unused, 3d. strip of three unused; 10d., strip of three; pair of 3d. on ribbed ditto, perf. 12 Nova Scotia; 1851, 6d., two singles and a pair, 1s. (two). New Brunswick: first issue, 6d. (four), also two bisected 3d.; the Connell stamp. Antigua: first issue, imperf. 6d. (a pair), ditto fine perf. (a pair), CC. 2½d. brown, (a pair). St. Helena: 6d. imp. unused (two), used (four). Natal: first issue 3d. (five), 6d. (one). Newfoundland: orange-vermillion 8d. block of four, 2d., single, unused, 4d., 6d. (four), and 8d. used. Virgin Islands: 1s. crimson border (a pair), unused, and a strip of five surcharged 4d. Gambia: first issue, no wmk. 4d. (a pair), 6d. a single, CC. imperf. 4d. (a pair), 6d. a strip of three, all unused. Nevis: 1861, 6d., a pair and a single; 1867, 4d., a pair and a single; 1s. two singles, all unused, also sheets of the 1878 lithographed issue 1d. (two). St. Vincent: first issue, 1861, imperf. between, block of six and two pairs of the 6d. perf. 11 to 12½; block of four and six and four pairs of the 1d., 4d. (two pairs and four singles); 1s. blue (three) all unused. Bermuda: 3d. in italics on 1s., unused. British Columbia: blocks of four of the 5c., 25c., and 50c., pairs of the 2c., 25c., 50c. and \$1 unused. Bahamas: first issue imperf. 1d. (a pair), unused, are perhaps the most noticeable stamps in the exhibit, St. Lucia also being very well represented.

Mr. D. V. Garson showed the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies in one volume and received the silver medal. The stamps were all unused and as far as condition was concerned each stamp seemed to be a picked copy. But it could hardly be called a general collection. The following were well worth mentioning: British Columbia, 2½d., imperf., \$1., perf. 14; Gibraltar, complete; Trinidad, Lady MacLeod; New South Wales, 6d., 8d. and 1s., imperf.; Great Britain, 2s. brown, £1, wmk. Crown and Orbs; St. Vincent, 4d. red-brown, ultramarine; Ceylon, wmk. Crown and CC. 5d., 2r. 50c., wmk. Crown and CA., 24c. red-brown, 16c. lilac; Tasmania, first issue, 1d., 4d., two shades; Lagos, 2s. 6d. olive; Cape triangles, in pairs; Gold Coast, 1d. CA.; Sierra Leone, 4d. blue, CA.; Newfoundland, 6d. orange; Nova Scotia, 6d.; Western Australia 6d. green, imperf.; the

West Indies, in the various issues, were well shown, including Virgin Isles, practically complete; St. Kitts, 4d. CA.

Mr. John Cooper showed his general collection in 9 volumes containing about 17,000 stamps. He received the special silver medal offered for members of the Manchester Society, not receiving a medal in the open class.

Mr. M. Cowland exhibited his collection in three volumes. Included were Bavaria 12kr. lilac, perf.; Oldenburg, 1858, ½gr.; Hanover, 10gr.; Spain, Madrid 1 and 3 cuartos; Tuscany, 3 lire; Gibraltar, first three issues, complete; Buenos Ayres, 3p., 4p. and 5p.; Newfoundland, 6½d. and 1s. vermilion; St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s. and 5s.; Gambia, 1s.; Sydney Views, 1d. (two), 2d. (five), 3d. (one); U.S., 1869 issue complete, including the 15c. both with and without frame; Brazil, the three high values in slanting figures, and other good stamps.

Mr. J. E. Heginbottom exhibited his general collection in 13 albums all used.

DIVISION II.

5—10,000 Stamps.

Mr. F. Richenheim exhibited an album containing 9,700 stamps, besides envelopes and post-cards. Amongst the many good stamps were Great Britain, 10d. octagonal, a pair unused., Cape, wood block 4d., deep blue, used. India, the top row of a sheet of 2 annas green, 1854, unused. New Brunswick, 1851, 1s. Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s. Western Australia, 1857, 6d. bronze. France, 1849-50, 1fr. orange-brown. Spain, 1865, 12c. rose and blue, imperf. with inverted frame, all used; and Nevis, 1867, 1s. Finland, 10 pen. (error), unused. An entire envelope of Poland, 1860, 10 kop., and two letter sheets of Sardinia, 1820, used were also shown.

He was awarded the silver medal.

Mr. L. M. Harris, the winner of the bronze medal sent his general collection in two volumes, amongst which were Great Britain 10s. Cross, 2s. brown, £5; 40 paras on ½d. Constantinople; 10d. octagonals, two pairs; 1s green octagonals, strip of four; V.R., a pair with margin; Canada, 3d. on laid, a pair; Cape 1d. and 4d. wood-blocks; Gambia 4d. imperf. and 1s. perf., both unused; Egypt, first issue 10p., unused; Holland, first issue 5c. and 10c., unused; Greece, first issue 10l., unused, and other good stamps. The strength of this exhibit was mainly in West Indies and British Central, East and South Africa.

Mrs. Harrison received the special silver medal offered for ladies. A collection, in two volumes, containing 1d., and one 2d. Sydney View, the 1d. Mulready envelope unused, and the 1d wrapper used, and a representative collection of the stamps of various countries, great attention having evidently been paid to the condition of the specimens.

Master A. R. Stelling received two special bronze medals for his general collection in six

volumes. Noticeable were Moldavia 80 paras, red on white, Finland, first issue, 10k. Denmark, first issue, 4sk.; Prince Edward's Island, 3d. and 6d., used; Brazil, first issue, 90r.; Scinde Dawk, ½ anna, white; New Zealand, 1d. and 2d. imperf.; Madeira, 100r. lilac, imperf., and other good stamps.

Mr. E. S. Symons. A general collection, in two volumes, containing a number of stamps of the Indian Native States, the Fiscal Postals of New Zealand, four copies of the first 4d. of Tasmania, one being on part of entire, and a complete set of the Columbus issue. Brazil, Tasmania, Colombia, Ecuador, France (including six perf. La Susse), and Venezuela were amongst the countries well represented.

Other exhibitors in this section were Mr. T. Battersby, and Mr. T. Harrap.

DIVISION 3.

Under 5,000 stamps.

Mr. C. H. Coote received a bronze medal here for his general collection in an album. A large number of good stamps were shown the rarest being a strip of six 80c. France 1853 issue used, the last stamp being tête-bêche. His United States, British East and South Africa, German States and Spain were also good.

Mr. C. S. Milner also received a bronze medal in this class, the silver medal given by Mr. William Brown and the bronze medal given by the Liverpool Society. A single specimen of the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, including Great Britain 2s. brown and £5; Ceylon, first issue, 6d.; New South Wales 2d., error waces; Montserrat, 4d. CA.; Gold Coast, pairs of the 5s., 10s., and 20s., and Lagos 5s., and a good selection of the early issues of Western Australia.

Master J. R. Jones received a special silver medal for his collection, because he hailed from Wales and a special medal was given for the best (this was the only one) collection from Wales. Mrs. Vaudrey received the special bronze medal offered for ladies.

Mr. Hugh Higginson received Mr. William Brown's special medal, also the one offered for the best collection from Ireland. He showed Great Britain and Colonies in one volume and should have been included in division 5 of this class.

Other exhibitors in this division were Mr. H. J. Bryceson (Gold Coast 5s., 10s., and 20s. unused, etc.), Mr. Humphrey Bennett (Mulready envelopes, Persia, British Guiana), Mrs. R. K. Birley, Mrs. Bridson, Mrs. Holdsworth, Miss McNaughton, Mr. M. Sorabji (Zanzibar), Mr. S. J. Hunt, Mr. A. H. Jones, Mr. S. Oxley, Mr. J. H. Thompson, and Mr. F. Mattinson.

DIVISION 4.

British Railway Stamps.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall easily outstripped his competitor and received the bronze medal.

DIVISION 5.

Special Collections of a single Country.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield, the winner of the gold medal at the London Exhibition sent the same exhibit to Manchester, where the highest award he could obtain was a silver medal. Surely his Bolivians have not come so low in his estimation that they are not worthy of a better prize or unable to compete.

A practically complete collection of this country, all the stamps being shown in entire or reconstructed plates, except the 50c. blue, which is almost complete. 1866-67, complete sheets of 5c. green, showing seven different printings; 5c. lilac, unused and reconstructed sheet, together with numerous specimens of prominent and minor varieties. Reconstructed sheets of 10c. brown, complete sheets of 50c. yellow, 100c. blue, 100c. green, half 10c. used as 5c. 1869, nine stars, 500c. black (12 unused, four used). 1871, eleven stars, 500c. black (seven unused, two used). 1894, contained specimens on thick and thin paper, the 10c. on thick paper, error of colour, blue instead of brown, as well as various essays, proofs and forgeries.

This well-known collection is very nicely arranged and the owner's philatelic knowledge of this difficult country would have been much better shown in Class 2.

(To be continued).

Forgeries.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.

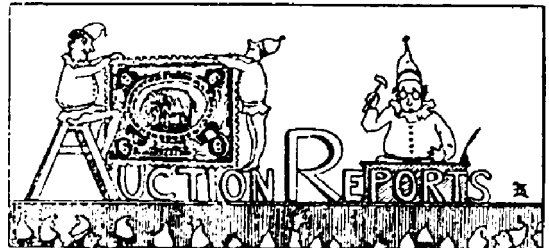
We have received from America some copies of what purport to be the 1st issue. On examination we find that the paper is thinner and the ink and perforation both differ from the originals. The margin between the outline of the stamp and the perforation is much too large as such a margin in the genuine stamps would shew part of the next stamp. The lettering is too large and the "L" of "SPECIAL" projects beyond the tablet in the ornamental border beneath, in the genuine it is exactly level with it. The forgeries we have seen are used.

Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., to whom we have shown the forgery write:—"We have been puzzled at the adverts. which have appeared in American papers, offering these stamps so cheaply, and have written to our representative at Auckland about them. There were only 1,800 printed, of which we got all that were not legitimately used on pigeongrams when the second issue was ready. Only about 300 were actually used, and from the nature of the service it is unlikely that many of these could get into dealers' hands, in fact with all our facilities we have only been able to get three on the original pigeongram. The second issue are more plentiful. As we have a guarantee that the litho stones were destroyed, or rather the impression upon them, after printing 1,800 only, reprints cannot exist."

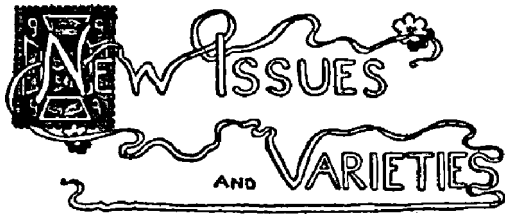
Harry Hilckes and Co., Ltd.

Petition for winding the concern up granted. To give the full proceedings in this petition which was before Mr. Justice Wright upon three occasions would serve no good purpose, moreover it would take space that could otherwise be filled much better. We therefore give the judgment as follows:—

Mr. Justice Wright: I think in this case an order ought to be made on the ground of the Judgment debt. It is quite true that the Company allege that, if they can get at their assets, they are quite willing to pay out this creditor at once. There are reasons why the assets were put in a condition to be protected, and of course the mere paying out of this creditor will go no way towards destroying the case for the petition. If the matter stood simply on the petitioner's right as a Judgment Creditor I do not think there is any answer to the petition. Then the real answer is that, although the petitioner, who is creditor for at least £100, and who says he is creditor for a good deal more and is supported by another creditor for £300—it is said that the only remaining creditor, one for £800 opposes the petition. He has not given any notice to appear to oppose the petition. Of course that is a matter that can be got over. I look at the substance. But, besides not giving any notice of that kind, he has no vouchers, no evidence of the nature of the debt, or what the circumstances are, and I cannot attach very much importance to the mere fact that he is a Judgment creditor for £800 unless I know a little more about it. Nor is the preponderance of his £800, assuming it to be a genuine debt, over the £100 or £200 of the petitioning creditor and the £300 of the other ordinary creditor who supports him, such a preponderance as appears to me to justify me in disregarding what is always, as far as appears in these cases, the right of the petitioner. I think that the order ought to be made. Of course every care will be taken in the liquidation that these stamps are sold to the best advantage and at the right time. They must not be thrown pell-mell on the market, as I strongly suspect they would be if they were once taken out of the care of the Provisional Liquidator. There will be the usual order.



The following have held sales since last report:—
Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & CO., 22nd and 23rd sales, September 22nd and 23rd.
Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, September 26th and 27th.
Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 131st sale, September 28th and 29th.



NEW ISSUES
AND VARIETIES

BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. It is reported in the *London Philatelist* that the ½d. will shortly appear in green, and the 1/- will be bi-coloured.

Barbados. The Registered Envelope now has the flap with stamp to fasten on the front.

R.E. 2d. blue, size G. Flap on front.

British Bechuanaland. The *Timbre Poste* describes a unique copy of the Cape Card (1d. red-brown of 1882) with two complete surcharges (1894 variety), one correct and the other inverted.

British South Africa. Two more values of the new (small) issue have been seen.

½d. yellow-green

2d. brown.

Canada. The 2c. has been issued printed in carmine.

The *A.J.P.* notes two envelopes, probably printed to order, with stamps of the 1887 design.

2c. carmine.

E. 1d. dark blue on amber manilla, size 265 x 113 mm.

3c. red

Cape of Good Hope. With regard to the variety of the Post Card mentioned in August, the *M.J.* has the following remarks:—"Divers correspondents have kindly shown us varieties of the 1d. on 1½d. cards. Mr. Warhurst sends us the variety with two bars, and Mr. Ridpath sends us another copy, and also the card of 1890, with inscription added in black at top, with the three bar surcharge, and a large square stop after 'PENNY.' The two bar surcharge has the words 'ONE—PENNY' in thin type, similar to that of the words 'ONE—HALFPENNY' over-printed on the 1d. card in 1894; there seems to be always a stop after 'PENNY,' and this form of surcharge appears to exist only on the 1½d. cards of 1896. In the case of the three bar surcharge there is frequently a minute dot after 'PENNY,' but we now know it on both varieties of the 1½d. card, with a plain square period, which probably was always in the setting, but does not always print."

Gibraltar. *Morocco.* The 2 pesetas has appeared with the London print.

2p. black and carmine.

Grenada. The ½d. of the current bi-coloured type is reported to have at last appeared.

½d. lilac and green.

India. The 3p. has been issued with surcharge 'On H.M.S.'

Off. 3p. black and carmine.

Puttiala. The 3p. has been surcharged 'PATIALA'—'STATE.'

3p. black and carmine.

Mauritius. The *L.P.* notes that a single sheet of 60 of the 18c. had the 6c. surcharge inverted.

The 4c. on 3c. green wrappers have been surcharged again '3' and two bars over the '4.'

6c. in red on 18c. green and blue, surcharge inverted.

W 3c. in red on 4 c. in black on 3c. green.

New South Wales. The Registered Envelope now has the flap on the address front.

R.E. 3d. rose, flap on front.

New Zealand. The following are reported as having been printed in the Colony, and perforated 11.

5d. reddish-brown.

6d. yellow-green.

8d. blue.

Great Barrier Island. A number of forgeries of the 1st issue are being offered in America. The *Australian Philatelist* mentions another pigeon post with the two stamps triangular in shape, the lower 6d. blue for messages from the Island, and a 1/- red for messages to the Island.

Straits Settlements. *Perak.* The *M.J.* reports that the 4c. on 8c. is not known in Perak, but a bi-coloured stamp of 4c. has been issued.

4c. lilac and carmine.

Victoria. Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle send us the new adhesives, and we take the entires from the *M.J.* The designs, watermark, etc., are as before.

½d. emerald.

1d. rose.

1½d. carmine on yellow.

2½d. deep blue.

5d. reddish-chocolate.

F. 3d. emerald, on white laid, size 147 x 90mm.

1d. rose-red,

2d. mauve,

W. 3d. emerald, on white wove, with borders

1d. rose,

Zanzibar. The usual supply of entires has been issued with stamp having portrait of the new Sultan.

E. 2½a. ultramarine.

R.E. 2a. brown-red.

P.C. 4a. green on buff.

½+4a. " "

1a. carmine on buff.

1+1a. " "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. *Levant.* The *A.J.P.* mentions two varieties of the surcharge '10 PARA 10' on the current 3k. The 1st type measures 15mm., with a space of 1mm. between the 'A' and '1.' The second type measures 16 mm., the space measuring 1½mm.

Belgium. The 10c. with Sunday label is reported in a new colour.

10c. carmine.

Bolivia. The *T.P.* reports the 5,50 and 100c. of the 1894 issue with the surcharge 'E F'—'1899' in a rectangle in violet completing the set. Both sets on thick paper, and on thin paper have received this surcharge.

Brazil. Of the 1890 Southern Cross type, the '500 REIS' surcharge appears on the 300r. grey-blue, and 300r. purple-blue, while both shades of the 700r. have been surcharged '1000 REIS.'

The 100r. Envelope of 1891, with letters of 'REIS' close together has been surcharged '200' over the figures '100.' The current stamp of 50r. has appeared with the large perforation.

50r. blue, perf. 6.

E 200r. in blue on 100r. red on wove, size 130 x 105 mm.

Bulgaria. The Post Card of 5s. now has four address lines measuring 50½mm., instead of three measuring 46mm.

P.C. 5s. green.

Chili. A new value of the current set has been issued.

30c. deep rose.

Colombia. Another value of the new design is announced.

20c. brown on lilac.

Santander. The *Collectionneur* states that a new 10c has been issued with arms in frame of a different design.

10c. blue on white.

Crete. The list of the Russian issued stamps given in the August Number is somewhat in-complete. There are four types as follows. Type 1. Russian Eagle in centre, inscriptions in French. Type 2. Russian Eagle in centre, inscriptions in Greek. Type 3. Trident in inscribed oval in centre, with a star on each side of the oval. Type 4. Similar to 3 but without the star. Types 1 and 2 are imperforated, and are surcharged with a large handstamp covering a portion of four stamps. Types 3 and 4 are perforated, and the handstamp is small, and each stamp has its own impression. The coinage is in 'metalik' or 'metallik' of which four equal 1 'grosion' or piastre equal about 2 1/2d.

- Type 1. 1m. blue, handstamp lilac, imperf.
- " 2. 1m. green, " blue, "
- " 3. 1m. rose, " lilac, perf. 1 1/2.
- " 4. 1m. rose, " blue, "
- " 1g. green, " " "
- " 1g. blue, " " "

Ecuador. An official seal stamp large oblong with arms at right and inscriptions at left and centre has appeared.

The 1894 envelope of 5c. has been reissued with a device added at left, consisting of the arms in an oval in a rectangle with 'EMISION' — 'HABILITADO' at top and '1899-1900' at bottom.

- O.S.—dark green.
- E. 5c. green on white, surch. in green.

France. Nothing seems to be known of the 10c. carmine in France. The 15c. being the internal rate is the value that should be red according to the Postal Union regulations.

Morocco. The *Echo* chronicles the new shade of the 5c. as being surcharged '5 centimos' and both types of the 10c.

- 5c. in red on 5c. emerald.
- 10c. 10c. black on violet, type 1.

Zanzibar. Here again the new shade has appeared with '1/2'—'ANNA' and name in red.

- 1/2 in red on 5c. emerald.

Germany. The heading of the 5 + 5pf. reply card is now in two lines instead of three.

The Dresden Society during their late annual meeting had a special card impressed with the 5pf. stamp.

- P.C. 5+5pf. green on cream, 2 lines of inscription.

Samoa. The *Metropolitan* of August 19th and 26th chronicles the current set of stamps surcharged 'Samoach' in black for use here.

- 3pf. black and brown.
- 5pf. " green.
- 10pf. " carmine.
- 20pf. " blue.
- 25pf. " orange.
- 50pf. " red-brown.

Guatemala. It is said that the surcharge 'FRANCO' is bogus.

Holland. Envelopes with stamps of the new type have appeared.

- E. 5c. rose on white wove. grey-blue inside, size 145 x 112 mm.
- 12 1/2c. blue, " " "

Suriname. Among the 25c. surcharged '10' — 'cent' last year were some 25c. ultramarine of the 1884 issue as well as the 25c. greenish-blue.

Portugal. *Mozambique.* The 300r. embossed has been seen with the St. Anthony surcharge.

- 300r. black and yellow.
- Port. Indies.* The *P.J. of India* notes the discovery of two varieties, namely a pair of the

1872, 10r. on laid tête-bêche, and a 10c. green, crown type, surcharged with '1 1/2' and '6.'

Roumania. In the August number, we were somewhat inaccurate as to the colours and values of the new stamps. They should be as below. Mr. J. David sent us a copy of the wrapper surcharged '1'—'BAN.'

The Cards and Letter Cards have had the colour of the stamps changed.

- 5c. green.
- 10c. rose.
- 15c. black.
- 25c. blue.
- W. 1b. in red on 15b. black.
- P.C. 5b. green on white.
- 5+5b. " " "
- L.C. 5b. green on grey.
- 15b. black on buff.

Salvador. The 2 and 3c. of last year are reported with the surcharge.

- 2c. rose, surch. 'Transito'—'Territorial.'
- 3c. yellow-green, " " "

Samoa. The following have appeared in new colours.

- 1d. deep-green.
- 1d. orange-brown.

Siam. The *M.J.* has received some sheets of the '1 Att.' on 12a., '2 Atts.' on 64a., and '3 Atts.' on 12a., and Siamese surcharges which are evidently fresh settings up. The 1 and 2a. appear to be printed from the same setting, the right half of the sheet has a narrower 'A' than the left half. On the '1 Att.' the ninth stamp of the first row has the second 't' of 'Att.' upside down, and the seventh stamp in the third row has the '1' inverted. The 2a. have the figure '2' with straight foot, but the right half of the sheet has the figure narrower than the left half. The seventh stamp in the top row has the error '1 Atts.' The stops and the cross bars of the 'A's are sometimes not printed. In the 3a. the only variety is a narrow 'A' on the fifth stamp of the first row.

- 1 Att. in black on 12a. purple and carmine.
- 1 Att. " 12a. " " (t inverted)
- 1 Att. " 12a. " " (l ")
- 2 Atts. " 12a. " " "
- 1 Atts. " 12a. " " "

Spain. There has been a change of colour in some of the values here.

- 5c. green.
- 10c. rose.

Switzerland. The 15c. has been changed in colour to purple the colour of the old 5c., and the wrapper has appeared with stamp of the new colour.

- 15c. purple.
- W. 5c. green on yellow-buff.

United States. The *A.J.P.* reports the discovery of a 1c. and 3c. of the 1882 issue printed in a curious way as an experiment to prevent cleaning. The paper is double, the face being very thin and is perforated with eight small holes arranged in a circle where each stamp should be printed, the face paper was then backed with stouter paper so that when the stamps were printed part of the impression would be on the lower thicker paper.

The new die of the 4c. Envelope has been appeared. The bust of Lincoln has been re-drawn and the hair is neatly combed back.

- 1882. 1c. grey-blue, on double paper.
- 2c. green, " " "
- E. 4c. chocolate on white, new die.
- 4c. amber, " " "

Cuba. The new set has appeared and the 10c. is brown not slate as mentioned in August.

The U.S. Postage Due Stamps have been surcharged for use here and also a number of varieties of Envelopes some of which are not obtainable as

regards size and quality in the U.S. series have been supplied by the printers to the Cuba Office to fill orders of private firms. These were sent without any order from the U.S. Postmaster General, and are on a par with our own privately printed Envelopes. The lists seem to differ in the various U.S. papers.

P.D. 1, 2, 5, 10c. black and deep claret.

Philippines. These Islands are also reported to have been supplied with Postage Due Stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50c., and with Envelopes of 2c. red on white and wrappers 1c. green on manilla.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Queensland. Mr. Hadlow has found a copy of the 2d. 1882 type on thinner paper than usual, with watermark Crown and Q and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 clean cut.

Sarawak. The surcharged stamps mentioned last month show a small variety on each sheet of 10c the 8th stamp of the 1st row and the 1st stamp of the 4th row has a smaller 'S' to the word 'CENTS.'

Colombia. Antioquia. The *Philatelic Monthly* has seen some curiosities of the 1896 issue, namely the 5p. with the frame printed in the colours of the 2p. green and orange, and the 1p. without the arms in black in the centre.

France. Guadeloupe. The 4c. seems to be known without the final 'S' to 'DEPENDANCES.'

Guatemala. The following are reported with the surcharge inverted the 6c. on 5c. '1898' and the large fiscal 1c. blue with 'CORREOS'—'NACIONALES.'

Honduras. We have copies of the 30c. blue, head in centre, imperforate vertically.

Morocco. Magazan—Morocco. The *M.J.* notes a copy of the 5c. of 1897 imperforate.

Russia. Livonia. At Manchester Mr. Breitfuss had a sheet of the 1863 issue (plain oval) consisting of sixteen stamps in eight rows of two, the sixth stamp being tête-bêche.



OCTOBER, 1899, REPORT.

Honorary President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

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REV. W. BELL, Cork.

President—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.

Vice-Presidents—

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W. HADLOW, 331, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

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

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within 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—

D. Roseway, Ceylon, proposed by W. G. Hawkins, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

NEW ADDRESS.

Guy Semple, 49, Werter-road, Putney.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have received notices are requested to reply to the Treasurer without delay.

LIBRARY.

Received and acknowledged with thanks Foreign Stamp Collectors Journal, August and September.

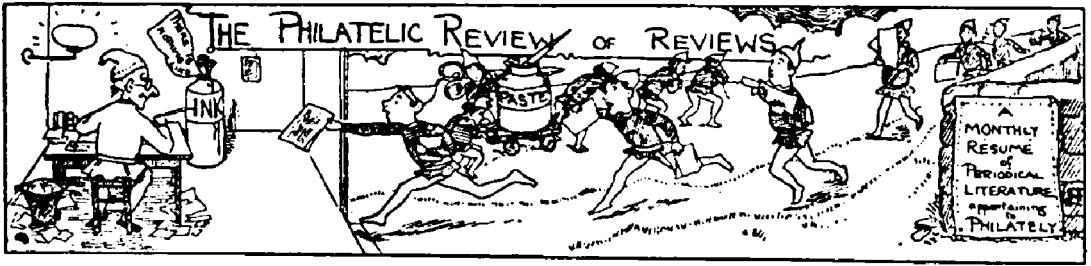
MEETINGS.

The Committee will meet at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday, October 25th, at 7.30 p.m., to arrange a programme for the season, and other business. Any members who can attend for exchange or to display any novelties are cordially invited to attend. It is arranged to hold monthly meetings on the last Wednesday in each Month until May, 1900, and it rests with the members to make these meetings a success by giving their support to them. The Secretary will be glad to hear from any member willing to assist.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
September 5th, 1899.



OCTOBER 10, 1899.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist,—London:

THE STAMPS OF TUSCANY UPON WOVE PAPER: ARE THEY PROOFS OR REPRINTS?

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

There has always been some doubt concerning the true character of the stamps of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany printed upon wove paper. In No. 30, June, 1865, of the "Timbre-Poste," M. Moens considers them to be "essays in the true and conscientious meaning of the word, that is to say, proof copies taken from the original dies of the stamps." And he added, "They are not reprints, seeing that the plates have been broken."

Dr. Legrand, in his essay upon "Reprints," "Timprophile," No. 36, October, 1867, did not even try to solve the question, but on reading his remarks it is apparent that he was inclined to consider the stamps as reprints. He says in effect, "The reprint is upon white wove paper, and the absence of all watermark is thus enough to distinguish it."

It is curious to note that in the second edition of his catalogue, 1868, and in the following editions, M. Moens classifies the stamps in question as being reprints, and in the last edition he fixes their date in 1864. Again, in his interesting study "The Stamps of Tuscany," which appeared in the "Timbre-Poste" of 1877, M. Moens once more considers the stamps in question as being reprints, of which he gives the varieties, but he adds the following note: "It has been affirmed that there have not been any reprints, but that the stamps were only 'trial printings,' as the dies having been destroyed any reprinting was rendered impossible."

It is important to remark that the above note was not reproduced in the edition, published in pamphlet form, of the study referred to in 1878, and this is calculated to show that the most accepted opinion in those days was that the stamps were reprints. This opinion has prevailed up to the present, although, I repeat, doubts on this point have been held by many philatelists.

I am not aware that this question has been treated by the English philatelic press. In certain numbers of the "Stamp Collector's Magazine," 1865, there appeared an advertisement of a Signor F. Caldelli, of Florence, in which sets of fourteen "essays" of Tuscany were offered at 14s. the set. It will thus be seen that at the time when these stamps appeared in the philatelic world, 1864 or 1865, they were considered in Italy to be essays, and at that epoch not much distinction was made between essays and proofs.

The philatelic literature of Germany and Italy is dumb on this point, with the exception that Dr. Moschkau, in his "Handbook for Collectors of Essays," 1875, considers the impressions upon wove paper as essays.

Having this stated the generally accepted opinions I will seek to present what I think is the solution of this ancient philatelic problem.

Last year I was asked by one of my friends if I had ever known of the existence of a false stamp of Tuscany having served to frank letters; and I replied that such a forgery was entirely unknown to me. My friend then added that he knew of some copies of the 6 crazie, dark blue, not very fine, on white wove paper, which he held to be nothing less than false stamps made to defraud the postal authorities. My desire to examine the copies in question having been satisfied, I easily recognised that they were nothing but proof impressions, or rather impressions *de mise en train*, and I soon discovered that the soft white wove paper was identical with that of the *soi-disant* reprints. My friend was speedily convinced, and having begged him to make search at the source from whence he had obtained these stamps (of the 6 crazie) which he had shown to me, I was fortunate enough later on to receive, through his instrumentality, certain official documents, which confirmed my opinion.

The paper in question consist of certain official letters of 1859. One letter dated March 18th, from the Director of the Post Office at Lucca, informs the General Directorate of the Tuscan Posts at Florence that one Ranieri Sorbi a tobacco seller, stamp dealer, etc., at Pescia, in the province of Lucca, had seized certain stamps (6 crazie), which had been offered to him, and which were supposed to be false.

The authorities of the Tuscan Posts at first seemed to share the opinion of the Director of the Posts at Lucca, and it promptly gave notice of the fact to the Tribunal at Lucca.

The Governmental Delegation of Pescia replied that a search had been made at the house of the said Ranieri Sorbi, and that no suspected stamps had been found. It was added that a young man employed at the Livini Paper Mills at Pescia had presented to the Signor Sorbi's wife nine specimens of the 6 crazie stamps; that Madame Sorbi had accepted them, and shown them to her husband. The latter deeming the stamps false, he in his turn showed them to an employée of the local post office. The young man who presented the stamps was interrogated, and declared that he had found them at the paper works in a heap of paper rubbish destined to be reduced to pulp.

On a renewed search being made by the authorities of the Tuscan Posts, it was discovered that on December 11th, 1858, fifteen bundles of paper rubbish had been sent to the Livini Paper Mills at Pescia, destined to be reduced to pulp. These bundles contained "principally waste paper of 1856," among which there were found "some proof impressions of stamps, for the most part torn, which had fallen on the floor and which had been found in the room occupied by the hand-press that was used in printing the stamps."

The perusal of the documents in question, and the examination of the proofs of the 6 crazie, of which I have just spoken, and especially of the paper, leave no further doubt in my mind that the so-called reprinted stamps of 1864 were nothing less than printer's proofs.

Some months ago another correspondent had the kindness to submit to me an obliterated copy of the 4 crazie, green, printed on the same soft, machine-made, white paper, without watermark, very different from the hand-made, water-marked material of the true stamps. The specimen bore a black obliteration consisting of the capital letters Sa Fa in an oval, an abbreviation of "Strada Ferrata," i.e. railway. Among the proofs which I possess there are some copies which are exactly the same shade as this used 4 crazie. Being convinced of the perfect genuineness of the obliteration of the specimen in question, there is no doubt in my mind that certain proofs of the Tuscan stamps upon wove paper have been used for franking letters—in other words, that they may either have been stolen by a dishonest employée, or that some sheets may have slipped by mistake among the sheets of watermarked paper. The suggestion of the appropriation of certain specimens seems, however, to me the more likely. I remember also some ten years ago to have heard mention of an obliterated copy of the 6 crazie on wove paper, which perhaps had the same origin. It is also probable that the 6 crazie upon pelure paper (without watermark?) noted by M. Moens in the two last editions of his catalogue is of the same character. In order to arrive at a better

decision in this matter, I have tried to examine as large a number as possible of the proofs in question, and have seen some rather large portions of sheets showing a small outside frame-line similar to the outer line which is to be seen upon the sheets of stamps now printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. I have also found copies with several impressions on the reverse side, which proves that they are "printer's proofs."

Moreover in the work by M. Moens already alluded to, two proofs with impressions on both sides of the 1 quattrino are cited.

I now append a full list of these proofs:—

- A.—Printed upon soft, white, machine made paper.
- 1 quattrino, black.
 - 1 quattrino, black, with several impressions on the reverse.
 - 1 soldo, orange, pale and dark, pale yellow.
 - 2 soldi, brick-red.
 - 1 crazia, red, pale red, red-brown.
 - 2 crazie, pale blue, greenish-blue.
 - 4 crazie, green, pale blue-green, very light green.
 - 6 crazie, blue, dull blue, slate-blue.
 - 9 crazie, violet-brown, grey-brown, pale grey-brown.
 - 9 crazie, wine-red, very coarse, thick printing.

- B.—Black impression upon papers varying in thickness and colour.
- 2 crazie, yellow, violet-rose, green.
 - 2 crazie, on thick, bluish paper.
 - 2 crazie, on solferino-red, with reverse white.

M. Moens catalogues these latter (B) as essays, but in my opinion they all emanate from the same source, and are of the same character.

The 6o crazie, which has not been noted by M. Moens nor by other writers, is not known to me. The 2 soldi is rare, even as an essay, especially as certain rascals have bought all that they came across, in order to sell them as real stamps after they had given a more or less bluish tint to the paper, further embellished it with a false watermark, obtained by scratching the paper), and furnished the stamps with false obliterations. At the same time other values underwent this "treatment," and the fact may be recalled that some years ago the philatelic press announced, as coming from Genoa and Leghorn, certain specimens of the 9 crazie, pale lilac on white, with a *soi-disant* watermark (crossed lines), similarly made by scratching the paper; these stamps were fastened down on old letters, from which the original stamps had been removed.

M. Moens also announces as having been reprinted, the Newspaper Tax stamp of 2 soldi, black (inscription in a double circle), the white paper of which, although it is not identical with that of the proofs of the Lion type, has a great resemblance to it.

I incline to the belief that, even in this case, we are in the presence of a proof—certainly much rarer than the true newspaper stamp printed on thin straw paper (almost pelure).

There still remains the question—Are there any reprints of Tuscany? For it is logical to affirm that if those stamps with which I have previously been occupied are to be considered as proofs of original impressions, in my opinion it cannot be concluded from this fact that reprints do not exist. I must remark that the affirmation published in 1865 concerning the destruction of the "original plates" is in my opinion very likely to be true, but at the same time it would have been more exact to speak of original blocks.

We have a confirmation of this fact when later (in 1866, according to M. Moens), in order to reprint the stamps of 2 soldi, 60 crazie, and also the 3 lire, the two original dies were without doubt used (Lion type and Savoy Cross type); but as the different lower labels containing the indication of the values (which were movable) could not be found, it was necessary to engrave them afresh, and this posthumous and fraudulent work was such a pitiful failure, that it is very easy to recognise the stamps in question by their lower inscriptions (leaving on one side for the moment the differences of colour and printing), and they are thus partly reprints and partly imitations.

Although the collector ought to be very careful in buying the stamps of Tuscany, by reason of the excellent imitations thereof, and especially those made of late years, the three reprints mentioned above, which I have only very rarely found in some old collections, are not at all dangerous. The 2 soldi and the 60 crazie are printed in a shade which is much too brown, on original bleuté paper (watermark crowns in the sheet), and the impression is very coarse and thick. As to the 3 lire, printed on white paper with the same watermark, in a bright yellow shade, I need waste no time in describing it, as it is easily recognised, even by a beginner.

These three "reprinted stamps seem to have been struck singly by the aid of a hand-press. If the blocks of them had been found, the printing would have been done in groups, and would have been a greater success. I myself believe that they were printed from the original dies, which were in tempered steel, from information gathered in a letter sent on November 17, 1851, by the Superintendent-General of the Tuscan Posts to the Director-General of the Posts of the Duchy of Modena.

Thus we have no true reprints of Tuscany, and the three to which I have just alluded seem to have been made in very small quantities.

What became of the two original dies, after they had been used for this secret printing? No one has yet been able to inform me.

Philately in the Colonies.

The Australian Philatelist—Sydney.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.

Mr. Hagen has shown us a communication he received from New Zealand, written on behalf of "Mr. Fricker, of the Great Barrier Pigeon-gram Agency," and covering a description of

that Agency's work, and specimens of the stamps used for closing and securing the privacy of the messages. The writer "understands that a stamp is being sold purporting to be used for this service, but the fact that unused specimens cannot be brought in the place where they are supposed to be used speaks for itself; you can buy them cancelled at face value." He believes that the authorities have taken steps to stop the sale, and proceeds: "I am informed by Mr. Fricker that the parties who issued the Barrier stamp could not send a message to and from this island at any price by pigeon, and he, in self defence, issued a bona fide stamp representing a fee prepaid for the delivery of messages carried by homing pigeons. This is the only genuine agency, and the people here recognise that by the way in which this stamp is being bought." He encloses stamps of two values and forwards the following article descriptive of the Pigeon Post:

THE GREAT BARRIER PIGEONGRAM AGENCY.

Auckland, New Zealand.

The above service was started in 1896 for the purpose of carrying correspondence by means of homing pigeons between the island named and the city of Auckland. Having been brought prominently before the public in that colony by the issue of the "Pigeongram" stamp, a description of the work as carried on by these pretty messengers will no doubt be perused with interest. Our readers will remember that the s.s. "Wairarapa" was wrecked at this island, and while the whole of Australia was anxiously waiting tidings of the overdue steamer the survivors of this terrible calamity were imprisoned on the island four days waiting the arrival of the fortnightly steamer, there being no cable communication with the mainland, though the distance is but sixty miles from Auckland by water. At the request of several residents on the island W. W. Fricker, of Auckland, whose loft contains some of the elite of the colonial pigeon world, used to send as opportunity offered a basket of birds to the Island for use as required, but in 1896 the gold and silver mines at the Island were opened up, and getting into full swing it was felt that some better means of transit for carrying the correspondence was required and the work of the birds having given satisfaction the "Pigeongram Agency" which provided safe and rapid means of communication with Auckland, was thoroughly established. At the outset the birds were only worked from the Island, but after patience and perseverance in training a through team was got to do the journey from the city regularly, thus completing the circuit of communication. During the first three years of the work the cost of a message was 2s. per sheet of tissue paper quarto size, but with the increasing number of messages daily in transit the price has been reduced to sixpence from the Island. This stamp is blue and the shilling fee from Auckland is represented by one in red.

These stamps have been found necessary to close the ends of the very fine paper on which the messages are written and are perforated down the side so that by tearing the perforated ends the message is opened. The stamp is quite in keeping with this novel service being three cornered with a homing pigeon in full flight within a circle, the spaces between the circle and the border being filled with scroll work. The figure of value occupies the top corner, the bottom ones have N. and Z. respectively, on the left side of the triangle are the words Great Barrier Isl'd, on the right "Pigeongram" denoting the service, the whole forming a very neat and pretty design. The messages are covered with a waterproof legging to protect them from wet should the bird meet with bad weather. The difference in the fee for sending a message to the Island (which lies low in the sea and is oftentimes enveloped in mist) is occasioned by the extra work entailed in training the birds for this journey and getting them to leave the city on their long water fly. The birds on arrival at either terminus enter a specially arranged trap, passing between two movable wires which on falling sound an alarm, when an attendant relieves the little carrier of its burden and it is at once forwarded to its address. The service is very much used by all classes desiring quick communication and the support it receives speaks well for its great usefulness, and the great care and patience required to develop this marvellous instinct (so well known in the homing pigeon) deserves the popular recognition the Great Barrier Pigeon-gram Agency receives."

We have given a good deal of space to this "Pigeongram" business, partly because it is really interesting from a postal point of view, but chiefly to show philatelists clearly what is the nature of the "stamps," which will probably be freely offered to collectors, unused, used, and on original message, before long. The service—that is, the only genuine one, please avoid all dangerous imitations — existed for three years before the necessity (?) for stamps was discovered, and then they were only issued "in self-defence" because there was a fraudulent claimant for philatelic favour in the field! There may be a very real demand for rapid and regular communication with Great Barrier Island, but considering that there is at least a fortnightly steam service, and that the carrying for payment of closed letters by any means between points where there is already a Government postal service is expressly forbidden by law, the pigeongram service is *prima facie* illegal. In the second place if messages could be carried for three years without stamps, such labels are not necessary now. However, purchasers will no doubt be found for the stamps, which are decidedly pretty, though somewhat large for the purpose; in fact, the two which appear to be necessary for a reply paid message would be a respectable load for any pigeon, without the letter!

The Stamps of Holland.

Translated from the TIMBRE POSTE.

(Continued from page 176).

Order of the Ministre, of September 24th, 1891, No. 177, the following has been decided:

The postage stamps and other postal values bearing the impression of the portrait of the deceased William III. will have in future the portrait of the queen Wilhelmina.

Several kinds will be sold to the public in October, but not before the stock of the old stamps will be exhausted.

Issue of October 1891—1893.

Only the portrait of the queen Wilhelmina was placed in the frame of the stamps of William III. of 1872. The sizes are therefore the same as before.

Portrait to the right of the queen Wilhelmina in a pearl circle. Engraved by Enschede and fils.

Typographically printed in colours on various white paper, perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, excepting the 2gul. 50c., which is perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, and also 11×11 .

TYPE I.

On ordinary white paper.

October, 1891, 5 cent., dull blue, pale to dark.
 March, 1892, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cent., red-brown.
 November, 1891, 10 cent., red, carmine.
 November, 1891, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent., dark grey.
 December, 1891, 15 cent., yellow-brown.
 January, 1892, 20 cent., green.
 December, 1891, $22\frac{1}{2}$ cent., blue-green.
 December, 1891, 25 cent., dark violet.
 December, 1891, 50 cent., dark bistre.
 13th October, 1893, 1 gulden, lilac.

TYPE II.

15th November, 1893, 2gul., 50c., dark carmine, centre ultramarine.
 15th November, 1893, 2gul., 50c., bright carmine, centre ultramarine.

TYPE I.

1893? On white ribbed paper.
 5 cent. blue.

1894. On thin white glazed paper.
 5 cent., ultramarine, pale to bright.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ cent. chocolate, red-brown.
 10 cent. red, vermilion, rose, dark carmine.
 $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent. pearl-grey lilac-grey.
 15, cent., brown-olive.
 20 cent. green, emerald-green.
 $22\frac{1}{2}$ cent. dark green, green.
 25 cent. bright violet.
 50 cent. yellow bistre, bistre.

(To be continued.)



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No. 107.



EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

NOVEMBER 10th, 1899.

Tunisian unpaid letter stamps are no longer sold to the public.

The British Guiana 2 cents Provisional of 1882 with three masts exists cut in half diagonally.

The 100, 300 Belgian stamps sold by order of the Government realised £150. Taking into account the numerous advertisements, and the work of collecting, counting and sorting we doubt very much whether the profit on the transaction will induce the Belgian Government to remain in the stamp business.

Similar to reply postcards Germany has now money order cards with receipt card attached. The idea is very good, especially as the customary receipt formula is printed on the back and the receiver has only to fill in the amount received and attach his signature.

Beginning of July at the post office of Lyon-Bellecour a sheet of 15 centimes stamps on plain wove paper bearing the millesime 8. This is of course an error, as this value is printed on quadrillé paper. The colour is said to be different from the ordinary stamp.

An announcement of no little interest will shortly be made by the United States P.O. Department. For the convenience of the public who are in the habit of carrying postage stamps in their pockets, booklets are to be made up of small sheets, containing 24, 48, and 96 stamps each. They will be a convenient shape and probably have wax paper to prevent the stamps from sticking. A trifling charge of about 1c. will be made for the book. Whether or not the Bureau will have to prepare special plates for the stamps to be used in these books could not be ascertained. At any rate it will be quite a startling innovation. This experiment will be made with 2c. stamps only.

All our contemporaries announced at the beginning of this year, that the French Postal Administration intended to issue three sets of stamps each set having a different shape. We were at the time very dubious about it and preferred not to say anything until we could verify the statement. Our latest information is that the Postal Administration has not the intention of issuing variously shaped stamps. It is quite possible that a new type will be issued, but the stamps will all have the familiar rectangular shape.

A MOUNTAIN POST OFFICE.—One of the most primitive post offices in the United Kingdom has fallen into disuse through the institution of a house-to-house delivery of letters in the district of Morven, Argyllshire. It had never received the sanction of the Postmaster-General, nor was it amenable to any of the stringent rules governing other offices. Situated high up among the lonely hills, half-way between Drimnin and Barr, and about three miles from the nearest habitation, it consisted of a simple slit in the rock, closed up by a nicely-fitting stone. Until quite recently, when any letters for Barr and neighbouring places came to Drimnin post office, they were carried by the first available shepherd or crofter to this isolated depository in the rock. Here they were left, sometimes for many days, until there should happen to come that way some other shepherd or crofter who might feel inclined to find it convenient to deliver them at their destination. The arrangement was generally found to work satisfactorily.

The efforts of the French Government to monopolise the transmission of mails from the coast of the Red Sea to the interior of Abyssinia via the Somali Coast in competition with the Italians, who have a mail-route from Suakim, through Eritrea, are both interesting and important. The "Journal de Djibouti" furnishes the following details about the postal service between Djibouti, the port of entry of the Somali Coast and Harrar, the South-eastern capital of Abyssinia.

Formerly a number of camel-drivers were engaged, they had to be supplied with mounts, a military escort was furnished and the caravan started. Some times this caravan carried but four or five pounds of mail, yet it cost not less than 1,000 francs (£40) per trip. The departure of the mails was irregular and the service altogether anything but satisfactory. The governor considering that the expense was entirely too much compared with the results decided upon a change and instituted a weekly carrier service by native runners. All letters coming from France or other countries will hereafter be forwarded in this way without any extra charge. It was found that natives on foot travelled almost as fast as the camels since part of the trail is very difficult for these animals; the main benefit of the change is the economy for the messenger receives but one-tenth of the former cost of a mail transport and that is a sufficient inducement for the natives to undertake the hardships of the run. The trip is covered in three and a half days and the native Issas consider it more a pleasure than a duty. The first runner left Djibouti on May 29, and ever since there has been no interruption in the service. From Harrar Abyssinian couriers carry the mails to Addis-Ababa, where King Menelik holds court. The entire trip takes less than a week. Abyssinia will soon

have an interior postal service, the only institution of the kind until now being an office in each town, where the King's courier delivered messages from him and collected reports to him. Within the last few years these couriers took mail for foreign countries with them delivering it when there was an opportunity.—*Philatelic Monthly*.

The Exchange Telegraph understands that the question of threepenny telegrams is now engaging the consideration of the Post Office authorities, although no decisive step is likely to be taken just at present. The whole matter is being thoroughly gone into, and estimates are being prepared.

JOURNALISTIC CHANGES.—A new paper "The Stamp Collectors' Guardian" has appeared. It seems to be a successor of the defunct S.C.F., as it is a singularly close imitation of the size, printing, arrangement and also—the literary matter of that journal.—The "Philatelic Record" has been acquired by a limited company with Mr. E. J. Nankiwel as chairman and editor. Very good news this is indeed, and we trust the change of ownership will ensure a renewed spell of life and prosperity to our old contemporary.—"Die Post" has been sold by Messrs. Baumbach and Co. to Mr. Fedor Reinboth.—Our own paper has also changed hands it having been sold to Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton, who will carry it on after the new year.

On the 23rd of November Mr. Henniker-Heaton asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, "whether it is the intention of the Department to issue a postage stamp or stamps of a new design on an early date; and, if so, will he state the values of the new stamps and the colours to be used; and whether he has been able to overcome the difficulties in the way of arranging for the issue of an Imperial or an international postage stamp."

Mr. Hanbury: It is intended to alter the colour of the halfpenny stamp from red to green. The present design will not be altered. It is also intended to issue a new shilling stamp, but the colour or the design has not yet been decided upon. The answer to the second paragraph is in the negative.

There is no mention of a change of colour of the one penny stamp in this answer.

The postal authorities of the Philippines recommend that all stamps sent in future be ungummed, as they arrive there now in a condition unfit for use.

From "Truth": The post office has an idiotic rule which precludes the public from buying postage stamps at offices which are restricted to telegraphic business. The rule was ingeniously circumvented the other day by a gentleman who had written a letter in the train and went to a telegraph office at a station en route for the purpose of obtaining stamps. The clerk in charge having declined to sell them, the traveller asked for a telegraph form, and wrote the following message: "Postmaster-General London.—Your clerk says I cannot purchase two stamps at this office. Rats." Claiming the right to affix the stamps himself in accordance with another post office rule, he took the stamps which the clerk handed over, put them in his pocket, tore up the telegraph form and departed in triumph. The man who could thus make red tape look ridiculous deserves to be regarded as a public benefactor.

Along the main routes in the British Central African Protectorate regular mail services are now established, but they are conducted, judging by Mr. Commissioner Shurpa's reports, under circumstances of some difficulty. There being no better means available, the mails are still conveyed for the most part upon the heads and backs of native mailmen. These men are recruited chiefly from the Yao and Atonga tribes, and wear a uniform. They travel in pairs and are armed with rifles, as lions are not untrouly encountered. Some forty rounds of ammunition have been fired at wild beasts during the year, but it no case has a mail-carrier been injured, or a mail seriously been delayed, on this account.

A writer on "Boys' Inventions" in "Chum" this week tells the following story of a clever lad. A map of England and Wales made from postage stamps was this boy's dream, and though the lad grew to be a man before the work was finished, his achievement may be mentioned as one more illustration of the extraordinary turn which youthful genius often takes. Although the outline of the map was completed in two months, many years passed before the work could be finished, as stamps of all countries were used. The most prominent towns stand out in colours, and there are in all nineteen shades in the map. The exact number of stamps used is 2,139 which the owner began to collect at the age of seven. They are valued at two hundred guineas. In the frame the map stands six feet high, is five feet wide, and weighs a hundred-weight and three quarters.

It is with very great regret that we hear of the death of Mr. W. A. S. Westoby. In him Philately loses one of the greatest ornaments and one of the most learned students. We are certain every reader will agree with us in what we say. Personally we lose a valued and kind friend, who was always ready to discuss philatelic matters and offer help and we are certain his name will never be forgotten so long as stamps are collected.

Forgeries.

CUBA.—1870 issue

We have seen all four values of this issue forged, used and un-used. One die for all the values seems only to have been made and the figures of value were inserted afterwards, as the face shows the same points of difference from the originals.

The face is longer in the forgeries the chin more pointed and the nose is very badly drawn. The hair on the right hand side is too coarse and the pearl circle of the diadem quite indistinct.

The colours and the perforations are pretty accurate, hence they are dangerous.

ROUMANIA. 1869 issue.

10 Bani blue.

Lately we found a very good forgery of this stamp, which would have easily passed the post office without detection if it had been made when the stamps were in circulation.

The face, well-drawn, has a different expression, especially the beard and the moustache denote the forgery. The lettering is very well done, but the ornaments at both sides of DECE are faulty.

The colour and the paper are exact and we cannot warn our readers enough to be careful, when purchasing this stamp.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—1850 issue.

2 schilling rose.

The "Mitteldeutsche Phil Zeitung" brings a very dangerous forgery of the above rare stamp. The points of difference are so small, that the greatest precaution must be taken.

The best indication of the forgery is the regular S in the top left corner, this S in the original is quite misshapen, the upper half being too small. The O in POST is scarcely open enough. The number of the feathers in both wings is smaller than in the originals and especially those on the right hand side, are too irregular.

The paper is too thin and the silk thread is only pressed into the paper. The colour however, is nearly identical.

SPAIN.—1853 issue.

2 Reales, red.

The same journal describes a very good forgery of the above stamps.

The principal points of difference are as follows:—The 2 before Rs is leaning over too much and has a different foot, the R is too long and the S too small. The shading on the neck consists of single dots in the forgeries, whereas in the originals it consists of dots and lines.

The paper is thin, but woolly and not so tough as in the originals.

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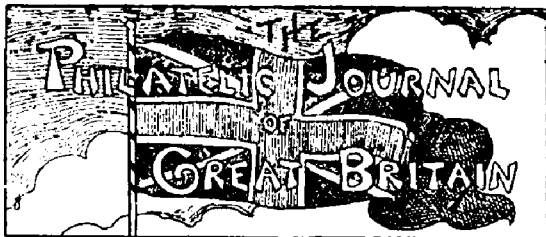
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NOVEMBER 10TH, 1899.

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Whipper-Snapper Critics and Writers.

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English Minor Varieties Line Engraved Series.

Printed by Perkins, Bacon and Co.

1840—1880.

By S. C. Skipton.

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I have long been interested in the stamps of Great Britain (especially used) and for some time past have been studying the Line Engraved Series. The following is a list of the minor varieties of which collections can be made.

1. Ivory Heads.
2. Colour of paper.
3. Watermarks.
4. Guide Lines.
5. Hair Lines, etc.

6. Printing.
7. Lettering.
 - (a) Shapes of corner letters.
 - (b) Peculiar letters.
 - (c) Double letters.
 - (d) Errors.
8. Perforations.

9. Imprints of private firms, etc.
I shall go through the above list of and mention various varieties that I have found.

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These occur on the stamps printed on blued paper only. The ink of the impression acting on some chemical mixed with the pulp of the paper seems to be the cause of the blueing as the margins of the sheets are white. The ivory head shows on the back of the stamp a white space corresponding to the head on the front of the stamp. This is due to the head being that part most lightly printed and having least ink. In some cases the lines of the impression appear on the back as blue lines, the head being outlined in blue and the thick lines surrounding the stamp and corner blocks and even the corner letters being easily seen on the back. This occurs oftenest on the later perforated stamps where the true ivory head as one sees it on the rd. red imperforate hardly ever appears.

I have never seen a true ivory head on any 2d. except the imperforate with white lines (plates 3 and 4).

I have one curious copy of the 1d. imperforate which is the exact reverse to the ivory head. The head is blue as are the margins surrounding the stamp and the corner squares while the ground is white.

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The colour of the paper runs from deep blue all shades through yellow-blue, yellowish to a pinky white. I do not believe in a pure white paper such for instance as the 1d. plate numbers are printed on.

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- 1d. red-brown, die ii, wmk. small crown, perf. 16 and 14.
- 1d. red-brown, die ii, wmk. large crown, perf. 16 and 14.
- 2d. blue, Plates 3 and 4, wmk. small crown, imperforate.
- 2d. blue, Plates 4 and 5, wmk. small crown, perf. 16 and 14.
- 2d. blue, Plate 5, wmk. large crown, perf. 16 and 14.
- 2d. blue, Plate 6, wmk. large crown, perf. 16 and 14.

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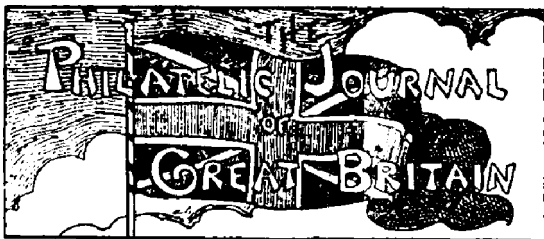
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the red-brown stamps just before the colour was changed. The vast majority of the 1d. black are on white paper, the bleuté copies being rare. The 2d. no lines are on white only.

Copies of this 2d. and of the 2d. plate numbers showing blueing are I think due to the colour of the ink soaking through the damp paper.

3. Watermarks.

The watermarks to be found on the various 1d. and 2d. stamps are well known. They are small crown, large crown, and large crown of 1862.

The small crowns vary in size and shape, but are essentially the same, though it is true that the earlier crowns are smaller than those used towards the end of the issue. The large crowns differ from one another in the presence or absence of two short vertical lines representing fleur-de-lys. This change is supposed to have been made some time in 1862 during the issue of the 1d., stars in upper corners, printed in carmine-rose on white paper, perforated 14, and during the issue of Plate 9 of the 2d. I have not found any of the carmine-rose 1d. perf. 16, with the crown of 1862 and they should not exist as this perforation was temporarily in use January and February, 1858.

I have, however, a copy of the 2d., Plate 8, with the crown of 1862. As this plate was defaced, according to official records on 29.x.61, it follows that the alteration in shape of the crown must have occurred some time before that date. I should think crown of 1861 would be the better name. It is possible that a few sheets of the new crown were submitted before it was ordinarily being manufactured and one or more of these sheets were taken into stock and issued with others when a supply for printing the 2d. was wanted, and that it did not come regularly into use until the supply of the old paper was used up sometime in 1862.


Mr. Ewen has discovered a curious malformed large crown on a 1d. stamp of Plate 92, lettered ^{A M}_{M A}. This crown has only two instead of three horizontal curved lines below the arches. It is worth looking for as it is difficult to conceive it only existing on one sheet manufactured. It may also occur on other plate numbers printed about the same time. Plate 71 was put to press 1.iii.64 and plate 92, 12.iv.64 and was defaced 10.v.69. Plate 127 was put to press 3.v.69 and plate 129 on 10.v.69, so that all plates up to at least 127 were in use during the existence of plate 92.

The "London Philatelist" chronicled a copy of the 1d. imperforate with double watermark. I saw the copy and looking at it, it looked as if there were two crowns one of which was inverted. On applying benzene, however, it was quickly apparent that there was only one and that right way up. It is difficult to conceive how two watermarks could possibly exist on one stamp.

All the Line Engraved stamps I believe exist with the watermark inverted. The majority have been chronicled and no doubt the others will turn up when hunted for, though there are several of the scarcer varieties that so far I have not heard or read of as existing.

In somewhat the same category are stamps printed on the wrong side of the paper. These turn up occasionally and probably are very common, but can rarely be distinguished. I have five from the top of the sheet and these have all been printed too near the top margin as they show portions of the letters of the word 'POSTAGE.' Looked at from the back the letters are in their right order as 'OS' 'ST' 'AG.' Ordinarily this word should be rightly read from the front of the sheet.

4. Guide Lines.

I prefer the term 'Guide Lines' to the more usual 'Hair Lines,' as these lines were intentional and were drawn on the plate as guides to the workman where to place the stamp. The first plates constructed were without these lines (e.g., early plates of 1d. black and 2d. no lines), and these plates have the stamps somewhat irregular. Pairs and strips of the 1d. are scarce but the 2d. which are quite common show the irregularity very well. The row begins and each following stamp is a little lower than the one before until an impression comes which jumps back to its proper level and then the following stamps begin descending again. This irregularity made the separation of the stamps difficult without cutting into them and the powers that were evidently had the guide lines drawn on the plate to show where the stamps were to be placed. The lines consist of a vertical and horizontal line for each stamp thus  the vertical being where the right edge of the stamp was to be and the horizontal showing where the bottom of the stamp was to come.

These guide lines appear on at least one of the plates that the 1d. black was printed from, on a number of the plates of the 1d. red-brown imperforate and on Plate 3 of the 2d. I have not found them on any of the perforated stamps nor on plate 4 of the 2d.

The various varieties that can be found are as follows:—

Horizontal, through value at various distances from the bottom of the stamp.

Horizontal, below stamp.

Horizontal and vertical.

Vertical, showing in both upper and lower corner squares.

Vertical, showing in upper square only.

Vertical, showing in lower square only.

I have not yet found a vertical line showing to the right outside the stamp.

Some time before perforation was adopted for the 1d. and at or before plate 4 of the 2d. was made a new method of mapping out the plate was adopted. A line was drawn on the margin at top and bottom of the plate dividing it into two and six stamps were placed to the right and six to the left. In the same way a

triangular or star ornament was placed on either side and ten rows of stamps were placed above and ten rows below the stars. The workmen who prepared the plates were probably by this time more expert and these marks were sufficient to insure the impressions of the roller being evenly and correctly placed on the plate. The ends of the line at top and bottom come between the stamps lettered AF and AG in the top row and TF and TG in the bottom row. I have traced them all through the 1d. plate numbers by badly centred copies (i.e., copies that have the perforation cutting into the stamps at sides).

5. Hair Lines, etc.
6. Printing.

These two divisions may be considered together, as what I call hair lines are incidents in the printing.

During the operation of printing it happens that small pieces of paper, fluff or hairs are floating about the room. If a piece of paper comes between the plate and the paper that stamps are to be printed on, the result is that the small piece of paper takes the ink and when the sheet is dry and handled the piece falls off and leaves a white patch on the stamps. I have one showing a patch 11 millimetres long by 2 millimetres wide and one or two others smaller. They are all on plate numbers and I have identical stamps from the same plate that do not show the patch so that it has nothing to do with a flaw on the plate.

In the case of a piece of fluff this absorbs and collects the ink and the consequence is a coloured blotch.

Hairs again are often floating about and if these come between the plate and paper a fine white line either straight or curly may be seen on the stamp. I have a number of these, the most interesting being a stamp with a very short hair in the reticulated pattern at the side where the plate number occurs. This short hair is exactly in the position one of the figures of the plate number would occupy and looks exactly like a '7' the plate number reading '1587,' it is only on looking with a glass that it is seen that the horizontal stroke of the '7' is formed by one or the normal white lines of the ground work.

Other white lines are formed by a crease in the paper which has been pulled out after the stamp has been printed. These are rare as the paper was handmade and was never folded. Those I have and have seen have not been prominent.

Another variety due to the printing is that caused by the plate not being properly cleaned and the superfluous ink removed. This gives the stamp a blotchy appearance and often there is a certain amount of colour on the margins surrounding the stamp, sometimes looking like fine lines. This is owing to the custom of the workman removing the ink with the side of his hand (below the little finger) or with the ball of

the thumb, the space between the ridges of the skin allowing a little of the ink to remain.

Another variety that may be mentioned here is that of dots or extra lines in some part of the stamp. I have several copies showing a coloured dot beside one of the corner letters, and also copies in which one of the thick lines forming the corner squares appears to be double. These are quite accidental and don't occur on all the impressions of a particular plate. For instance I have copies of 1d. plate 153 OI in bottom corners with and without a small dot to the right of the 'O' in the bottom left corner. A further variety is that known as 'worn plate.' Many of the early plates were out very quickly and copies are easily obtained of the 1d. black, 1d. red-brown, die i, imperforate and perforate. In some of the latter, perforated 16, all the finer lines in the face and head have entirely disappeared. Another case is where the edges have worn more than the rest of the plate, and here the tops of the stamps lettered 'A' in lower left corner and the bottom of the stamps lettered 'T' in the same corner show signs of wear. Perforated copies of plate 4 of the 2d. often show this very well. It may be remarked that this tendency of the margins of the sheets to wear more than the centre is now counteracted by the lines round the panes commonly called 'Jubilee Lines' as they first appeared during the year 1887.

In the London Society's Book on the British Stamps just published, two very interesting varieties of printing are noted in the appendix. On Plate 145, die i, of the One Penny the stamp lettered T.A. has the upper part of the impression double, and on Plate 13, die ii, of the same value the stamp Q.L. has the word 'POSTAGE' double. Both these varieties are due to the impression of the roller after having been applied to the plate having been shifted and then re-applied. From an examination of the list of plates used for the various issues given in the body of the work above mentioned, the TA variety should only be found on the imperforate stamps while the QL should be looked for among the die ii, small crown, perf. 14 and 16, and also large crown, perf. 14 and 16, on blue. It is possible that all four varieties of the latter do not exist but they are worth looking for.

A variety that may have occurred, but which I have never seen or heard of in the Perkins, Bacon and Co's stamps is that printed on both sides. It occurs in the current stamps, one sheet at least of the 1d. having been on sale at Bath. Copies of both the current ½d. and 1d. are known printed on the back due to a corner of the sheet being turned over but, of course, in this case the impression is only on one side.

7. Lettering.

(a) Shapes of Corner Letters.

As I have already mentioned in articles published in the "English Specialists Journal" the various plates of the 2d. stamps can be deter-

mined by an examination of the shapes of the letters in the lower corners.

In the "P.J.G.B." I gave a short note on the differences to be found among the 1d. red-brown imperforate. At the Manchester Exhibition I had a look at Mr. White's series of stamps from the imprimatur sheets. The stamps shown in his collection are either from the top or bottom row of the sheets and the letters A or T and usually F or G do not show the differences very well. As far as I could judge Plate 1 to 78, 81, 83, and 85 had the letters A from the same punch. It was a well shaped letter medium size and the triangle was clear. Plates 80, 82, 84, 86 and on had the A small not of a good shape and the triangle was more or less filled up with colour. The whole letter seemed to be too narrow from side to side. Plate 132 was the first with the large A. There is no mistaking this series of large letters.

This is confirmed by the London Society's Book and it is stated that plate 133 has all the vertical 'G's of the old small type and the horizontal 'G's (except the right G in G.G.) of the new larger type. The London Society's work notes that the stamp lettered BA on plate (32) of die i has the 'B' with the lower part very much larger than the upper and is quite different to all the other Bs on the plate. On Plate 123 the 'E' of the stamp lettered EA is faulty.

On examining a number of the perforated stamps of die i I have only found one variety of lettering. Die ii, watermark small crown, also shows one variety but here there are a few stamps that show abnormal varieties. I have one copy showing a very small 'B' and one or two others but the very vast majority appear to be from one set of punches.

The large crown stamps on blue paper show two marked varieties one being shorter and thicker than the other. They appear to be equally common and are quite distinct. The letter 'K' seems, however, to be mixed. In the tall and thin variety the lower right stroke leaves the left vertical stroke just below where the upper stroke joins, thus K. In the shorter and thicker variety the lower stroke starts from the lower part of the upper stroke, thus K. I have found, however, the normal thin variety of K occurring very often with the other letters of the normal thick variety and vice versa. I hope some day to find the stamp 'K K' with one letter of each variety.

There are found, but rarely, stamps with letters of a third variety very much smaller than usual. I have a 'P,' 'M' and a 'G' and these are as small if not smaller than any found on the imperforate stamps.

Of the stamps watermark large crown on white paper I have not yet gone into them, but I believe I shall be able to sort out 5 varieties.

(b) Peculiar Letters.

The most noticeable of the peculiar letters are some that occur on the imperforate red-brown stamps. These of which I have copies of the following B, F, I, L, M, P, R, showing one of the

strokes at the foot much prolonged thus the 'T' looks like an inverted T and the 'L' also something like the same, the bottom strokes of the B, F, I, L, and R are prolonged to the left and the same stroke in the P and M is prolonged to the right. I do not know what this is due to. It may be a special set of punches but I have a stamp lettered 'BB' and another 'PL' in which the left hand letter only shows the peculiarity. Other peculiar letters are the very small letters mentioned above.

Another peculiarity, due to the superfluous ink not being properly wiped off, shows some letters more or less a mass of colour. In some of the worst cases it is almost impossible to tell what the letter is meant to be, there is also in most cases some wearing of the plate.

Letters are sometimes found very much out of position in the corner squares. I have copies with the letter so close to the outside line that the line seems to have bulged outwards. On Plate (81) of die i of the 1d. the stamp lettered KA has the 'K' extending beyond the corner square and on Plate (168) the 'N' of NA and NK touches the left of the square. I have a copy of the large crown perf 14 on white GL with the 'L' touching the top of the square.

(c) Double letters.

From the way the corner letters were inserted after the plate was made by means of punches we need not be surprised that occasionally a wrong letter got inserted, or that the workman first put the punch down and exerted some pressure and then relaxed the pressure and had a look to see if the punch was in the middle of the square, on replacing the punch a different position would be taken and a double letter would result. If a wrong letter was first inserted the workman proceeded to place the right letter on top, except in the well known case of the 1½d. and another mentioned below.

Morley gives a number in his catalogue to these I have been able to add a good many more. So far the following is a list:—

1d. Black.	D—G,	H—E,	T—L,	B—C,	K—F
	L—A,	P—K	J—H	J—J,	K—J,
1d. Imperforate	B—C,	D—G,	F—F,	J—E	
	L—A,	L—K	J—H	J—J,	K—J,
	L—L,	M—L.	O—F,	O—J,	O—K,
	R—H	S—D	S—D	S—J.	O—D
	N—C	S—D	S—J.	S—J.	O—D
	S—D	T—H	T—I		
	S—D	T—H	T—I		

As it is stated that all plates (1 to 11) used for the 1d. black were also used for the 1d. red-brown, all the varieties found on the black stamp should also be found on the red-brown.

In addition to the above I have copies *apparently* of the following but it requires some imagination to say that there is a second letter un-

derneath the one that shows most prominently, but there is something there.

R—A, J—D E—J
A—A, A—D E—J

Also a copy that looks like J—^KD but the D is undoubtedly due to superfluous ink only.

The London Society's work mentions that "There are several prominent errors in the lettering of the plates:—'D' over 'I'; double 'D'; double 'F'; double 'H'; double 'M'; double 'T'; 'Q' over 'S'; etc." In the appendix against the various imprimatur sheets several are noted thus the following occur on sheets printed from

- Plate (19) L—A
L—L, M—L.
" (21) K—L, K—L.
" (20) O—F
O—F
" (33) L—K
P—K

It will be noticed that only a few of the varieties are noted.

The stamp with the variety ^BK—C is most interesting. It is given in Morley and I have a copy in red-brown. On examining Mr. White's collection at Manchester, where he showed a block of 36 (3 top rows of sheet) of the 1d. black printed from plate 11, I found that variety. We thus know that this variety occurs on plate 11.

I have not found any of the stamps of later issues than the 1d. imperforate with double letters, though I have found a copy of the 1d. large crown on white with apparently 'stars' placed in the lower corners and the letters 'A1' afterwards inserted. The star is faint in the left corner but is very well marked under the D. It is difficult to account for a star being placed in the bottom corners as the 'stars' in the upper corners were on the roller, and the workman who inserted the corner letters on the plate had nothing to do with a star, anyhow there it is.

(d) Errors.

The best known error is that of the 1½d. Plate (1) with the corner letters ^{OP}PC. The 'O' in the top corner is quite distinct and no doubt was placed there by accident instead of in the square just above. No attempt was made to correct this as no doubt the workman thought that it would be overlooked being so like the proper letter 'C.' This of course is found on all stamps printed from plate (1), those printed in lilac-rose as well as the carmine-red as issued.

Some years ago a paper stated that there was an error of lettering on one of the plates of the ½d. Nothing more seems to have been heard of it and the statement was probably incorrect.

I have a copy of the 1d. red-brown imperforate that looks very like 'OO,' if so the 'O' in the right hand corner must be an error. Unfortunately it is rather heavily postmarked over the right hand corner. Still I think it is an 'O.'

Other errors are those with the letter 'S' inverted.

They are not very noticeable as the only difference is in the slightly larger size of the normally lower part of the 'S.' The London Society's book gives this as occurring on several plates.

Plates (78) and (105) all the 'S's' inverted.

Plate (143) 'S' of 'SA' inverted.

Plate 81 (die ii) ^{AS}SA first 'S' inverted.

A very interesting error is noted in the work so often mentioned that I believe has never been noticed before. On the imprimatur sheet of plate (77) of die i registered 19.4.47, the 1st stamp on the second row was lettered 'B' only. The error was discovered and corrected as an impression corrected is in Somerset House lettered 76B, registered 12.1.48. The query is was the plate in use during any part of the interval between the two registrations or was the plate after the first registration put aside till wanted and when brought into use was the error discovered and corrected before any sheets were printed.

Another variety hardly an error on plate (16) die ii, has the 'J' of 'LJ' very lightly struck. If this was so on the imprimatur sheet it is possible that, if the plate wore very quickly, late printed copies would show hardly any traces of the 'J.'

International Philatelic Exhibition. Paris, 1900.

AUGUST 25—SEPTEMBER 10.
PROSPECTUS.

(Continued from page 179).

CLASS IX.

Collections of Telegraph Stamps.

Awards: One silver, one bronze medal.

CLASS X.

Collections of Municipal Stamps, Private Stamps and old Postmarks.

Awards: One silver, one bronze medal.

CLASS XI.

Division 1.—Reserved for stamp engravers and manufacturers exhibiting specimens and essays of their work.

Division 2.—Machines used in the manufacture.

Division 3.—Exhibition stamps.

Awards:—In each division—one silver, one bronze medal.

CLASS XII

Philatelic Literature.

Division 1.—Philatelic Journals.

Division 2.—Philatelic Works issued since 1890 and exhibited by the publisher or author.

Awards:—In each division—one silver, one bronze medal.

CLASS XIII.

Albums.

Division 1.—The best Album for a special collection.

Division 2.—The best Album for a general collection.

Awards:—In each division—one silver, one bronze medal.

CLASS XIV.

Philatelic Accessories.

Award: A bronze medal.

CLASS XV.

Special arrangements of stamps, stamps on original letter sheets or envelopes, Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and all documents bearing on Philately and the Postal Service.

Awards: Two bronze medals.

CLASS XVI.

Societies, Statutes, Rules, Services rendered to Philately.

Awards: One silver, two bronze medals.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Exhibition will be open every day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The admission will be:

3frs. on the opening day.

0.50 Thursdays and Sundays.

1frc the other days.

A season ticket will be frs. 15.

Persons desiring to exhibit must notify the Secretary (Monsieur A. Coyette, 138 Rue de Rivoli, Paris) before the 31st of May, 1900 and sign the specified form.

In each of the classes I.—IX. there will be a separate competition for dealers and for collectors.

A special award will be put at the disposal of the Jury called the *Grand Prix de l'Exposition* to be given to the most deserving exhibitor.

The Jury will be nominated by the Committee, no appeal against their judgment is permissible and their work will be finished five days before the close of the Exhibition.

The Jury will consist of 15 members, who will elect their president and secretary.

The Jury has the right to allot in each class or division the awards in the manner, which is most suitable. They can withhold certain awards in case of insufficiency of competition or can add some in the contrary case.

A collection can only compete once.

If any collection already awarded a medal gains the *Grand Prix*, this latter prize can only stand and is not added to the former. This award having become free will be put at the disposal of the Jury to make use of and give to another Exhibitor.

Collective exhibits will be admitted, but are *hors concours*. A list of such exhibits can be attached.

Exhibitors can declare their exhibits *hors concours*. The exhibits by members of the Jury are *hors concours*. The words *hors concours* will be inscribed on the frames of such exhibits.

Collections can be exhibited in Albums or on sheets. The best size for the sheets is 33cm high (13 inches) by 25cm wide (9¾ inches). Each square meter will contain twelve sheets of this size.

The charges will be as follows:—

Fcs 12.50 per square meter in vertical frames.

Fcs 15 per square meter in horizontal frames.

Fcs 20, for a collection (in one or two albums).

If in more than two albums at the rate of fcs 15 per square meter.

Exhibitors must insure their exhibits both sending and returning.

The Committee will, however, insure any exhibit if requested to do so, against fire, the charges to be paid by the Exhibitor.

The exhibits must be sent free and the return postage has to be paid by the exhibitor.

All exhibits must be in the hands of the Committee ten days before the opening day of the Exhibition.

All packages will be opened in the presence of the exhibitor, or failing this, in the presence of three delegates of the Committee.

Each exhibit must be accompanied by a list in duplicate (signed by the exhibitor) containing full particulars of the contents which will be placed at once under glass and sealed. One list will be retained and one returned to the exhibitor.

In making their awards the members of the Jury are requested specially to take into consideration not only the rarity and value of the collection, but also the good taste shown in the arrangement, the method of mounting and the condition of the specimens as also the philatelic knowledge of the exhibitor.

The exhibition is open to all, but the Committee have the right to refuse any exhibit without being obliged to give the reason, as also the right of showing only one part of any exhibit if the space for showing the whole should be found insufficient.

No stamp or collection must have any prices attached, nor can any object be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

This rule does not apply to the sale room reserved to dealers.

A special room will be allotted to dealers for the sale of stamps within the precincts of the Exhibition. Application for such room must be made at least two months before the opening day of the Exhibition. The prices charged can be had on application. Only those having stalls allotted to them will be authorised to sell stamps in the Exhibition.

A detailed catalogue will be issued.
This catalogue will contain advertisements.

The Committee has the right to alter any rules and such alterations will be duly announced.

A Philatelic Congress will be held at Paris during the Exhibition.

The medals will be of a uniform type. Persons wishing to offer any for any purpose have only to send the cost of the same according to the tariff, which can be had on application. The names of the donors will be inscribed on the medals.

The Committee will arrange with the French Custom House Authorities, so that packages intended for the Exhibition will not be opened on the frontier. The necessary rules will be published later on.



NOVEMBER, 1899, 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. REEL, London.
H. THOMPSON, London.
B. W. WARHURST, London.
L. W. FULCHER, 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.

NEW MEMBER.

D. ROSEWAY, Ceylon.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

The Committee having been empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding Ten in number, at a subscription of two guineas—the following has been elected :—
Captain J de C. Laffan, R.E.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

There are a few subscriptions still unpaid. — Members are again requested to remit to the Treasurer.

LIBRARY.

Reports of the Sociedad Filatelica Santiago, Birmingham Society, and Prospectuses of the French Exhibition 1900, have been received.

MEETINGS.

The opening meeting of the season held on October 25th at Essex Hotel was attended by Messrs L. W. Fitcher, H. Thompson, D. Roseway, and the Hon. Sec. The president was unfortunately absent through illness. Auctions and other attractions seem to have kept away other members. It is again pointed out, that it rests with the members to make these meetings a success by attending them. The following is the programme as far as arranged at present.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.	Display and Notes on Japan	} W. L. W. Fitcher.
	Display and Notes on German and Italian States	
" Dec. 20.		} Dr. Marx.
1900.		
" Jan. 31.	} Displays and Papers, to be announced later.	
" Feb. 28.		
" Mar. 28.		
" April 25.		
" May 30.	Displays and Annual General Meeting.	

Members willing to assist with displays or papers are again requested to inform the Hon. Sec.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.
5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
November 4th, 1899.



EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The first monthly meeting of the season was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, on the 11th of September at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. Adam Smail, president, in the chair, and Messrs. Baxter, Miller, Fleming and Fish.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported, regarding the packets that after resting in his hands for nearly two months, owing to the absence of so many members from home, the May and the June packets had been sent on to those who had not seen them; and the July—September packet had started on its round on September the 1st. It valued over £130 net.

Vols III.—VII of the London Philatelist had been bound in half Morocco, at a cost of £2 5s., which account had been paid.

A subscription of one guinea had been sent to the secretary of the Manchester exhibition.

The resignation of Mr. F. Hobbs was accepted with regret.

The secretary was instructed to collect the Books belonging to the society, and place them in the charge of Mr. Richardson. Rules for the use of the Library are to be submitted at next meeting.

9th of October, 1899. The usual monthly meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. Adam Smail, president, in the chair, and Messrs. Richardson, Henderson, Fleming and Fish.

Messrs. Matthew Heslop (London) and C. Quarowsky (Bradford) were elected members.

It was decided to have an exchange of stamps at next meeting, together with a display of Ceylons, Victorias, Canadians, and Capes.

Mr. Fish showed the Advanced Catalogue of the Scott Company, New York.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A., Hon. Sec.

18, Montpelier Terrace.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Mr. H. A. Slade, the indefatigable secretary of the above society, has forwarded to us their

Programme of Meetings for 1899-1900.

First Tuesday in October 1899—Annual Meeting. Election of Officers, Accounts presented, etc., etc.

Second Tuesday in October, 1899—Display, U.S., British N. America, etc., W. B. Avery.

First Tuesday in November—Display, Mexico (first part), R. Frenzels.

First Tuesday in December—Paper and Display, Transvaal, "Stamps of the British Occupation," E. J. Nankivell.

First Tuesday in January, 1900—Display, Brazil or Dominican Republic. R. Ehrenbach.

First Tuesday in February—Paper and Display, Chile, R. Meyer; Paper, "The Line Engraved Issues of Japan," O. Firth.

First Tuesday in March—Display, U.S. of Colombia, H. R. Oldfield.

First Tuesday in April—Paper and Display, Argentine Republic, T. W. Hall.

First Tuesday in May—Annual Dinner. Display, German States, M. P. Castle.

Each Meeting commences at 7 p.m.

Promises for Displays and Papers are regarded as conditional.

The annual meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 7 p.m. Present L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, G. Gaffe, C. Forbes, M. Z. Kuttner, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, F. A. Wickhart and H. A. Slade.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—October 4th, 1899. The annual general meeting of the society was held on Wednesday night, in Bird's Restaurant. The report, which was read by the Secretary, showed that during the last session the number of members had greatly increased, and the accounts also showed an increased balance in favour of the society. The members then proceeded to elect the officers for the coming session. Mr. G. H. Hunt was elected president, Mr. F. H. Metcalfe vice-president, Mr. Wilmot Taylor secretary, Mr. J. H. Chapman treasurer, Mr. J. R. Sutton librarian, Mr. R. Sneath exchange secretary, Messrs. Nowill, Barnascone, and Peace members of the committee. A very interesting programme was arranged, including exhibitions of stamps, discussions and papers to be read by various members on matters pertaining to philately. The meeting was afterwards adjourned until the 18th instant, when an exhibition of the stamps of Great Britain will be held.

October 18th, 1899. A meeting of this society was held last evening in Bird's Restaurant, the President (Mr. G. H. Hunt) being in the chair. The evening was devoted to an exhibition of the stamps of Great Britain. The principal collections shown were those of Messrs. Hunt, Peace, Chapman, and Barnascone. The collection of Mr. Hunt was practically complete, and contained a number of very fine and rare stamps. Mr. Chapman showed a very complete collection, including plate numbers, and a large selection of British postmarks. Mr. Barnascone's exhibit included a very extensive variety of plate numbers, shades, etc., etc., whilst the collection of Mr. Peace contained numerous fine copies and at the same time well nigh complete.

German Colonials.

According to the "Germania-Ring" only the following values were officially issued for the German Colonies:—

German East Africa.

1893. 2, 3, 5, 10 and 25 pesas.
1896. 2, 3, 5, 10 and 25 pesas.

German South-West Africa.

1897. 3, 5, 10 and 20 pfennig.
1898. 10, 20 and 50 pfennig (altered surcharge)

Cameroon.

1897. 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig.

German China.

1898 Jan. 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig.
1899 Jan. 3 pfennig.

Marshall Islands.

1897. 10 and 20 pfennig.

The 3 and 25pf. have not been issued and the 5 and 50 pf. are doubtful.

German New Guinea.

1897. 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfennig.
The 3 and 25pf. have not been issued.

Togo.

1897. 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfennig.
1898. 25 pfennig.

Notes on the Manchester Exhibition.

(Continued from page 189.)

Mr. W. B. Thornhill obtained the bronze medal for his Shanghai and his collection, too, would have been exposed much worthier in Class 2. This country was mounted in two blank albums, the first issue being divided according to the book on this country, written, by the exhibitor. All the different groups into which this issue is subdivided were represented by one to ten or more specimens of each value. The surcharged values 1c. on 2c. (seven), 1c. on 4c. (eight), 1c. on 4c. grey (two), 1c. on 8c. (six), 3c. on 2c. (two), 1c. on 4c. (eight), ditto, inverted surcharge (five), 1c. on 6c. (three), 8c. on 12c. (one), 1c. on 3c. pink paper, white paper (three), 1c. on 6c. (two), 1c. on 9c. (one). The surcharges and varieties therein including inverted on the subsequent issues were shown, including sheets.

Master J. S. Higgins, junr., received three special silver medals for his collection of Great Britain in three volumes, unused and used. Amongst the former, 1d. black, 15 singles and block of six; 2d. blue (1840), strip of five and single; 1d. red, imperforate, strips and blocks in shades; 1d. plate numbers complete, ½d. ditto, 2d. ditto, 2½d., including plate 3 orbs; plate 17 (pair), plate 4, strip of three, 2½d. blue complete, 3d., complete, 6d. ditto, 8d., 9d., 10d. and 1s. plate numbers complete, 2s. light and dark blue, 2s. brown, 5s., plates 1 and 2, used;

a reconstructed plate 2s., 1d. black with black and with red cancellation, 1½d., two copies of the error, OP. PC. 2s. brown, 10s. and 20s. wmk. Cross, and Anchor on blue and white papers. The third volume contained specimens of English, colonial and foreign postmarks.

Very nicely arranged and a credit to him. If this boy has collected the specimens himself and arranged them without the help of older persons we can only say that there is the promise of a good philatelist in him.

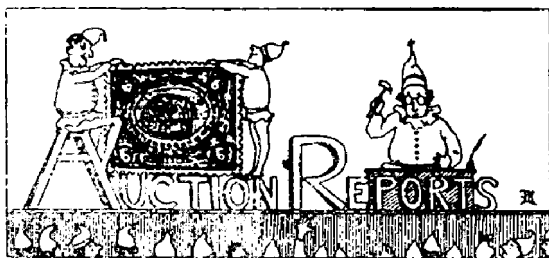
Count d'Assche exhibited a very fine special collection of Belgium in two volumes mostly unused. The first issue, 1849, contained 10c. (four), 20c. (two), unused also official reprints of the same. The second and third issues were principally represented by used copies, and of the 1861 issues there were 10c. (two), 20c. (three), 40c. (four), unused; and of the 1863 issue 10c. (12), 20c. (eight), 40c. (seven), unused. The 1865 issue included a pair of 30c. brown, imperf. horizontally, and all the values were well represented by shades. The later issues were also fully shown, and there were many of the bisected stamps on pieces of entire. The Telegraph, Railway, Parcel, Telephone Stamps, and a list of obliterations completed the first volume. The second contained envelopes and postcards.

Mrs. Baynes showed a large and representative collection of Servia. The first issue included four sheets of the 1 para, two sheets of the 2 para; the second issue, one sheet and two singles of the 1 para, and two sheets of the 2 para; 1866 Vienna prints, perf. 12, included 10 para and 20 para, u-ed and unused; 40 para, one unused and a pair used. The Servian prints of this issue were well shown, the copies being principally unused, in shades. The 1869-78 issues show multitudinous perforations and papers, the 15 para being represented by four unused, and five used copies. The later issues were also fully shown. We hope to see this collection at the next exhibition in Class 2.

Mrs. Hetley sent a representative collection of Roumania, both used and unused. The first issue, principally unused, contained pairs, strips and blocks, besides singles. The early issues included nicely shaded specimens; the 1871 issue was represented by two unused and two used specimens of the 15 bani; 1872 issue, defective print, by a block of six of the 10 bani, besides singles, and one each of the 50 bani, used and unused. The Paris and Bucarest printings of 1872-80 were also shown, special attention having been given to shades, which are maintained throughout all the later issues up to 1891, beyond which date none were shown. The arrangement, however, was not pleasing.

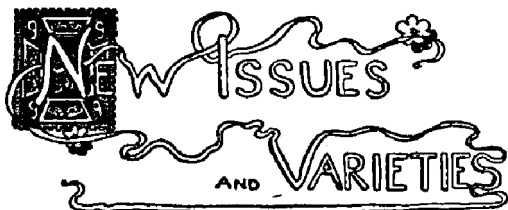
Other exhibitors in this class were Mr. G. T. Bishop (Japan), Mr. A. H. Dingwall (Great Britain used abroad), Mrs. Gorton (Brazil), and Mr. G. B. Duerst (Russian Semstwo Stamps).

To be continued.



The following have held sales since last report :—

- Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, October 10th and 11th.
 ,, VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 132nd sale, October 12th and 13th.
 Mr. R. S. GRAY, 18th sale, October 14th (Glasgow).
 Mr. HADLOW, 153rd sale, October 17th.
 Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 24th and 25th sales, October 19th and 20th.
 Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, October 24th and 25th.
 ,, VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 133rd sale, October 26th and 27th.
 Mr. T. H. BUIHL, 71st sale, October 30th and 31st
 Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 26th and 27th sales, November 2nd and 3rd.
 Mr. R. S. GRAY, 19th sale, November 4th (Glasgow).
 Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 134th sale, November 9th and 10th.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Falkland Isles. According to the *Australian Philatelist*, an envelope with stamp of the 'ordinary De la Rue rectangular type' has been issued.

E. 1d. rose on white.

Grenada. The same paper chronicles having received a new value, namely

2d. lilac and brown.

India. *Cochin.* A 1 puttan Envelope with stamp of the same design as the other two lately issued envelopes has appeared.

E. 1p. red.

Nepal. The *London Philatelist* mentions a copy of the 1a. perforated 15½.

Poonch. Mr. Stewart-Wilson in the *P.J. of India* gave a description of two dies similar to the 1 and 2 pice stamp recently identified, of the values of ½ and 1a. It was at first supposed that these were essays, but a used copy of the ½a. has been discovered.

½a. red, dated 1936 (A.D. 1870).

Labuan. The Imperial 1d. rate equal to 4 cents, has been the cause of the issue of a large number of surcharges, both here and in North Borneo. The

surcharge consists of '4'—'CENTS' in two lines. So far we have only seen the values 5c. to 24c. with the surcharge, which were remainders obtained from the Office of the Borneo Company in London. The following letter is from a correspondent of the *London Philatelist* :—

"Referring to your note in the July *L.P.*, in reference to North Borneo, in which you mention the proposed issue on the occasion of North Borneo and Labuan—old offenders—entering the Imperial Penny Postage ranks, of a provisional 4c. stamp, I was under the impression that this rumour had been contradicted. I find, however, from a letter received this morning (October 13th, 1899) from a friend in Labuan, that not only has one provisional 4c. stamp been issued, but that in the case of Labuan no less than nine different values have been surcharged 4c. My friend, in sending me these fifteen stamps—he was only able to get two sets—writes as follows:—'You will notice that there is a big gap in the values of the North Borneo stamps, viz., 5c. to 25c. It appears that three* intermediate values were surcharged, but some enterprising individual, presumably in the Singapore Post Office, opened the packet (a brown paper one!) and abstracted the whole of the three missing values! So far there is no trace of them. Before the date of issue of these surcharges, the postmaster received, under cover, a large parcel of envelopes from some one in London, stamped with the new surcharges to be posted back to London from Sandakan. As, however, the stamps were not at that time issued in Sandakan, he very properly confiscated the lot. This shows, however, that the British North Borneo Company were selling the stamps in London before they were issued here, or else they were forgeries. Those that were sent out were all sold in Sandakan in about two hours, and although I arranged with the Doctor here to share some sets with him, and his application was received in good time, for some reason or other it was overlooked, and he never got the stamps. With some difficulty I have succeeded in getting a set for you, and one for myself. Dealers in Hong Kong are offering 40c. each for the low values, and \$1 each for the 4c. on \$10. Two sheets of the Labuan surcharge had a double surcharge 4c., I know who bought them and will endeavour to obtain one for you.'

"I thought the above extracts would probably interest you and perhaps the readers of the *L.P.* generally. The following is a full list of the surcharged stamps sent me, and which I shall be happy to forward you for inspection if you would like to see them :

North Borneo, 4c. on 5, 25, 50c., 2, 5, 10\$.
 Labuan, 4c. on 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 25, 50c., 1\$."

4c. in black on 5c.	black and green.
4c. " 6c.	" carmine.
4c. " 8c.	" rose.
4c. " 12c.	" red.
4c. " 18c.	" olivz-brown.
4c. " 24c.	blue and lilac.
4c. " 25c.	black and green.
4c. " 50c.	" marone.
4c. " 1\$.	" blue.
4c. on 18c.,	double surcharge.

Mauritius. The 8c. Reply Card according to *Meekeel's Weekly*, has been reduced in value like the single card.

P.C. 6+6c. in black on 8+8c. rose on buff.

* Five? Editor, *P.J.G.B.*

The *A.P.* states that permanent stamps of 6c. and 15c. have been issued

- 6c. green and rose.
- 15c. green and orange.

New Zealand. The same paper informs us that the following values have been printed in the Colony on watermarked paper and perforated 11. The 4d. is similar to the old 1d. with change of value and owing to its similarity to the 1d. it was withdrawn after being a week in issue, and will not be re-issued until the present 1d. is exhausted.

- 4d. brown and blue.
- 9d. dull purple.
- 2/- blue-green.
- 5/- vermilion.

North Borneo. As stated under Labuan 4c. surcharges have been issued here. The sets seen here so far consist of the 4c. on 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24c.

If the letter quoted under Labuan is correct only the 5c. of the above was ever issued.

- 4c. in black on 5c. black and vermilion.
- 4c. " 25c. slate.
- 4c. " 50c. violet.
- 4c. " 25. green.
- 4c. " 55. violet.
- 4c. " 105. brown.

Queensland. The *A.P.* chronicles a 2d. old type (head on shaded ground) printed on the secret mark paper similar to the 1/2d. Mr. Claes calls our attention to a variety of the present 1d., 'the lower frame of right end bottom stamp is missing in each sheet. This has evidently been retouched afterwards for the frame is now complete on the sheets issued by the postal authorities.' The copy before us looks as if the plate had been damaged, and is quite noticeable. He also informs us that the 1/2d. will be issued with larger figures of value in the corners and the 5d. with the figure of value in each corner.

- 2d. blue, old type, on secret mark paper.
- 1d. red, current, damaged die.

Sarawak. The 3c. brown on yellow has been surcharged in two lines '2' 'CENTS' similar to the 8c., but the errors have been corrected.

- 2c. in black on 3c. brown on yellow.

South Australia. We have seen the 1d. in a new colour.

- 1d. rose.

Straits Settlements. The *A.P.* states that the 5c. has been issued in the old plum colour, but has now the watermark Crown CA.

- 5c. plum.

Johore. We have a new 4c. of the current type with the value in red.

- 4c. yellow and red.

Pahang. The following are mentioned as having been issued. The surcharge on the 5c. is 'Four Cents' with a bar across the value at top. The Post Card has the stamp of the 1891 type.

- 4c. in black on 5c. lilac and ochre.
- 4c. lilac and carmine.
- P.C. 1c. green on buff.

Zanzibar. The wrappers have the new type of stamp.

- W. 1/2a. green on buff.
- 1a. carmine "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentine. We have seen the first of the new series. The design consists of a seated figure of the republic with name at top and value below. The Peso values are in two colours and are larger being similar in size to the 1891 Peso values. The stamps are watermarked with the sun and are perforated 11 1/2.

- 1/4c. bistre.
- 1c. green.
- 2c. indigo.
- 5c. carmine.
- 10c. dark green.
- 11c. sky-blue.
- 16c. orange.
- 20c. brown-red.
- 24c. violet.
- 30c. rose.
- 50c. Prussian blue.
- 1p. black and blue.
- 5p. " orange
- 10p. " green.
- 20p. " carmine.

Belgium. It is reported that the current 1f. owing to the 10c. being now carmine will be changed in colour to green.

Bolivia. The *T.P.* describes an envelope bearing among other stamps a 2c. green, Fiscal. There is a new set here with a portrait of General Sucre in centre, above name and arms on a shield in centre, at bottom value, with figures in each lower corner. The stamps are perforated 12.

- 1c. blue.
- 2c. vermilion
- 5c. green.
- 10c. orange.
- 20c. carmine.
- 50c. chestnut.
- 1b. violet.

Brazil. Several errors are mentioned of the lately issued surcharges. A new value of the current Postage Due stamps has been issued.

- 100r. on 50r. (Journal) error '1889.'
- 500r. on 300r. (Southern Cross) error '1350.'
- 500r. on 300r. " double surch.
- P.D. 300r. pale blue

Colombia. Santander. Another value has been issued with the arms on a condor with wings outspread.

- 1c. black on green.

Crete. In addition to the stamps mentioned last month there appear to be a number of others as follows:—

- | | | |
|------|------|----------------------|
| Type | i. | 2m. black. |
| | ii. | 1m. blue |
| | iii. | 1, 2m., 1g. violet. |
| | | 2m., 1g. rose |
| | | 1m., 1g. blue. |
| | | 1, 2m., green. |
| | iv. | 1, 2m., 1g. black. |
| | | 1, 2m., 1g. orange. |
| | | 1, 2m., 1g. yellow. |
| | | 1, 2m., 1g. green. |
| | | 1, 2m., 1g. violet. |
| | | 1, 2m. blue. |
| | | 2m. rose. |
| | | also imperforate. |
| | | " without surcharge. |

Dominican Republic. The stamps towards paying for the tomb to contain the bones of Columbus supposed to rest in the Cathedral have been issued. The Dominicans assert that when the Spaniards removed the bones to Cuba they took those of Diego the brother of Christopher, and left the right ones. The Spaniards, of course, assert that they took the bones of Christopher. There are proofs on both sides, and the truth is now never likely to be known. The stamps, by which Philatelists are to subscribe towards the monument, are large in size, the two lower values oblong, the two higher upright in shape, and perforated 11 1/2 very poorly lithographed. The following scenes are represented

- 1c. claret, voyage of Mendez and Fiesco from Jamaica to S. Domingo
- 2c. red, Elevation of Euriquill
- 5c. blue, Tomb of Columbus.
- 10c. orange, Genius of Spain guarding the remains of Columbus.

The last is beautifully sarcastic!

Ecuador. Three more values of the new set have appeared. The 10c. envelope of 1894 has appeared with the device at left, similar to the 5c. mentioned last month. The *I.B.J.* records the issue of the 5c. Fiscal surcharged 'CORREOS—1 (2)—CENT.—OFFICIAL.'

20c. black and green.

1s. " olive-yellow.

5s. " lilac.

Off. 1c. in black on 5c. blue.

2c. in red on 5c. "

E. 10c. carmine on straw, surch. in carmine.

France. The *Echo* informs us that the 5c. yellow-green has been seen of the variety (a). This has also the figure '5' larger and thicker than formerly.

5c. yellow-green, Variety (a)

China. The following cards have been surcharged 'CHINE.'

P.C. 10c. black on pale green, carmine surch.

10 + 10c. " pale blue, "

Morocco. The 5c. yellow-green and the 10c. variety (a) have been surcharged for use here.

5c. in red on 5c. yellow-green.

10c. " 10c. black on lilac variety (a).

French Colonies. The 5c. will shortly be changed to yellow-green. So far the 5c. of *Indo-China* and *Reunion* have appeared.

Guatemala. M. Furminieux has sent us copies of a fresh surcharge in two lines, the lettering being in block capitals 'UN I CENTAVO'—'1899.'

1c. in red on 5c. violet.

Mexico A new issue will shortly be issued here with the arms as central device.

Nicaragua. The *A.J.P.* gives some more varieties used in the Bluefields district owing to shortage of supplies. The 10, 15, 20, and 25c. Telegraph stamps of 1898 have been used postally, and the 10 and 20c. Postage of 1898 have been cut in half for use as 5 or 10c. and the 10c. Telegraph of same date has been similarly divided for use as 5c.

Persia. The new issue has appeared in the same types as the last, but the colours are changed. The surcharged stamps are obsolete.

1s. grey.

2s. brown.

3s. violet.

4s. brick-red.

5c. yellow.

8c. orange.

10c. blue.

12c. carmine.

16s. green.

1k. carmine.

2k. green.

5k. lilac.

4k. brick red.

5k. coffee.

10k. deep blue.

50k. brown-red.

Portugal. *Macao.* It is stated that the 13, 16, 24 and 31a. will be surcharged 5, 10, 15, and 20a. respectively, and the word 'PROVISORIO' on January 1st next.

Timor. The 16 and 31a. will be similarly surcharged 10 and 20a. on the same date.

Spain. The following changes of colour are reported.

2c. black.

20c. orange.

Porto Rico. The *M.J.* has the 8c. aniline-rose of 1896 (S.G. No. 134) surcharged with 'Habilitado'—'PARA'—'1898 y 1899' (S.G., Type 16).

8c. aniline-rose, surch. in carmine.

United States. The *A.J.P.* states that a copy of the *City Despatch Post*, 3c. black on green, has been discovered. This variety was given by Coster, but has been dropped from the catalogues since his time.

3c. black-green. *City Despatch Post.*

Mekeel's Weekly reports that the current 8c. has been found printed on the revenue paper with watermark U. S. I. R.

8c. purple on Fiscal paper.

Cuba. The following is a list of the Envelopes and Wrappers supplied.

E. 1c. green on white, size 160 x 89mm

1c. " amber, "

2c. rose white, "

2c. " amber, "

5c. blue white, "

5c. " amber, "

W. 1c. green manilla 140 x 265mm.

2c. rose " "

The watermarks are 'U S P O D 99.'

The 10c. Special Delivery Stamp has been discovered to have an error in the inscription, namely 'i m mediata,' instead of 'i n mediata.' Any new supplies will have the error corrected but it is doubtful if the present supply will be withdrawn.

Porto Rico. It is reported that no more surcharged stamps will be issued after the present supply is used up. The U.S. stamps without surcharge will be used.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

Canada. Mr. Nissen has shown us a forgery of the recently issued 2c. on 3c. figures. The printing is badly done though the shape of the surcharge has been rather well copied.

Cook Islands. The *Australian Philatelist* mentions that on the sheets of the lately issued 'ONE'—'HALF'—'PENNY.' on 1d. blue, two stamps are without a full stop after 'PENNY.' One sheet had the surcharge printed twice. Of this surcharge made in order to defeat a fraud £40 worth or 19,200 stamps were surcharged. The 1d. brown, perf. 11, and watermarked star and N.Z. is now being used instead of the 1d. blue.

South Australia. According to the *M.J.* some fresh varieties of perforation have appeared lately. The 10/- is perf. 11½ x 12½, and the 2/6, 5/-, and £1 are perf. 11½ with large holes.

Ecuador. The 5c. on 5s. of 1893 (S.G. No. 40) has been seen with double surcharge one being inverted.

Egypt. *Soudan.* Mr. Aphonides sends us a copy of a forgery of the surcharge of the first issue on the 1pi. The forgery is not dangerous. He also informs us that on the Postage Due 3m., surcharged on 2pi., there is a variety one stamp on each sheet having the Arabic numeral '3' twice printed.

France. Mr. Duerst sends us a printed to order advertisement letter sheet with stamp of 15c. which is sold for 10c. There are five questions asked and the proprietors offer four prizes of 20frs. to the four persons who answer them correctly.

The *J.P.* has seen the current 15c. on white wove without the name 'J.A. SAGE INV.' at bottom. The same stamp has been found with '8' in margin on wove paper and the Letter Card of 15c. dated '999' imperforate.

Japan. According to *Mekeel's Weekly* there are two minor varieties of the 1s. cards and the *M.J.* informs us that the variety consists in the presence or absence of two characters in the bottom frame resembling the letters 'E P.' All the 1876 cards are without these two characters, the 1s. alone showing copies with or without them. Later cards have the two characters except the 1 + 1s. of 1885, which also exists without as well as with the characters.

Spain. The *Echo* states that a pair 2 + 6r. blue of the 1851 stamps has been discovered in Madrid. This should decide the fact of the 2r. blue being an error and not an essay.



NOVEMBER 10, 1899.

Philately in India.

Philatelic Journal of India.—Calcutta.

BUSSAHIR STATE POSTAGE STAMPS.

By C. Stewart-Wilson.

Ever since Mr. Younghusband showed me one of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamps of this State genuinely used, I have tried to find out more about them. My information is still very scanty, but such as it is, I put it on record. There are three Post Offices in the State, viz.:—

Rampur 1 anna 22nd June, 1898.

Chini.

I have now before me postally used copies of all the values as under:—

Rampur $\frac{1}{4}$ anna—3rd May, 1897, 15th June, 1899.

Rampur 1 anna 22nd June, 1898.

Rampur 1 anna and 2 annas—17th January, 1898, and 20th June, 1898.

Rorhu $\frac{1}{4}$ anna—18th February, 1896, 23rd May, 1896, and 16th June 1899.

Rorhu $\frac{1}{2}$ anna type 1—16th April (?) 1896, and (?) August, 1896.

Rorhu $\frac{1}{2}$ anna type 2—(?) June 1899.

Rorhu 4 annas—(?) January, 1896.

Rorhu 8 annas—31st January, 1896.

Rorhu 12 annas—18th January, 1896.

Rorhu 1 rupee—31st April (?) 1896.

Chini $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, type 1—Date illegible.

Chini 4 annas—11th September, 1897.

Rorhu and Chini are the head-quarters of Tehsils or administrative sub-divisions of the State.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamps are used for ordinary letters, and the others, it seems, for sending legal notices registered by post. Precisely how this system works, I am not at present able to say, but I think that the above facts are sufficient to show clearly that the stamps are genuinely used for postal purposes.

As pointed above, there are two types of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp. The first type appears to have been roughly rouletted and has the lettering in white on colour, while the second type is perforated and has the lettering in colour on white. The former has the word "Stamp" under the arms of the State, while the latter has the word "Postage."

It seems that the postal system and the stamps were introduced by Tika Raghunath Singh, the lately deceased son of the Raja. Since his death, postal affairs have been greatly neglected, and it is likely that the State arrangements will shortly be abolished altogether.

The stamps are produced locally by Moulvi Karam Bakhsh. The same person also produces fearful and wonderful stamps of a larger size for fiscal purposes.

Bussahir is by no means the tiny State which it was supposed to be. It has an area of 3,820 square miles.

Philately in the States.

The Virginia Philatelist.—Richmond.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Mobiles not Typographs.

Aug. Dietz.

In the May instalment of "A catalogue for Advanced Collectors," the American Journal of Philately illustrates and describes the provisional issues of the Confederate States of America.

In this very complete and valuable list appears the following:

Mobile, Ala.

Adhesive Stamps.

Typographed in colour on white wove paper.

Size: 18 x 20 mm.

1. 2c. black.
2. 5c. blue.
3. 5c. dark blue.
4. 5c. greenish blue.

But the Mobiles were not typographed, they were lithographed.

Before me, at this writing, lie three excellent copies of the black 2c., and five of the blue 5c.—they are all lithographs.

This bare assertion of mine does not establish the fact, I know; therefore I produce the evidence:

1. The detail of the design is too fine to be carried out in wood—and photo-engraving was not in use 38 years ago. Hence engraving on stone was the only available process.

2. The panels bearing the words "Mobile" and "Post office," with their background of fine ruled lines, crossing the lettering are practically impossible in relief engraving. They are only possible in steel or lithography. The Mobiles are not from steel plates hence lithographs.

3. There is not the slightest "impression" visible on the back of an unused 2c. before me.

4. The general appearance of the stamp indicates lithography beyond a doubt.

The original of the Mobiles was an engraving on stone and an excellent piece of work at that. From the original transfers for the two values (2c. and 5c.) were made.

The Post Office - New York.

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS OF HAYTI.

A very interesting and instructing article on these forgeries appeared in the "Timbre-Poste" and we had already commenced to translate the same for the benefit of our readers, when the above journal came to hand bringing a full translation, which of course relieves us of a certain amount of work, and of which we have no hesitation to avail ourselves.—The Editor.

The "Timbre-Poste" of August, 1886, chronicled on the authority of M. Le Roy d'Etiolles a 20 centimes stamp on white paper—perf. 16; and in the following month a one cent. same perforation. Later, the same correspondent informed us ("Timbre-Poste" Oct., 1886, and July, 1888), that he had found the 5 cent. yellow green and the 7 cent. dull blue, perforated 14; at the same time he called our attention to the fact that these stamps were of type I and were not to be mistaken for type II with vertical lines of shading on the face, which were issued about that time. M. Le Roy d'Etiolles had evidently not noticed that his stamps perf. 16 and 14 were lithographed and that the design was different in several minor points from the typographed stamps which he thought they were. Everybody made the same mistake; people only noticed the exceptional perforations (14 and 16), and as these stamps were always found cancelled, the differences remained unnoticed for a long time. We do not know whether other dealers took as little interest in these perforations as ourselves, but we know that we did not try to obtain a supply of them. It is probable that if efforts had been made, they would have come to naught, as the stamps are not to be had unused at the present time, except a few copies without gum which are probably used copies, which escaped cancellation. Moreover there is something mysterious about these stamps which calls for explanations.

M. Mahé, in answer to our inquiries, says that he considers these stamps counterfeits for the following reasons:

1. If there ever was any necessity for a provisional issue, while waiting for a new supply from Paris, how did they find in Hayti, a country where there are no skilled labourers, a lithographer able to copy the type in such a way as

to deceive everybody and a printer able to make plates from which to print the stamps?

2. Was it necessary for a provisional issue to copy minutely the current type to make acceptable stamps?

3. How did it happen that stamps of all values were all used up at the same time in Hayti?

4. Why do all cancelled stamps bear the post-mark "Cap Haitien"?

5. If they needed stamps in that city, why did they not make requisition to the Postal Department at Port-au-Prince, which certainly would have supplied them? If they could not supply them they must have been short themselves; still, they did not ask for any from Cap Haitien as the cancellations prove.

6. What is most surprising is that there should have been two perforating machines in the country. In short, M. Mahé believes that these stamps, issued in Hayti, must have been made in some other place, which may be discovered later on, and this supposition is all the more probable when we take into consideration how nearly perfect the counterfeits are.

And now that the march of truth has been started we will try to help along.

Let us first look at the cancellation marks. All those called to our attention or seen by us are dated from Cap Haitien, as follows:

- 1 cent. June 24, 1896 and Jan. 18, 1888.
- 2 cent. illegible.
- 3 cent. Oct. 11, '87 and '90.
- 5 cent. Oct., Nov., '86. Feb., March 14, May, July, '87, and Dec. 11, '88.
- 7 cent. May, '88, Sept., '89, and Jan. 24, '91.
- 20 cent. Jan. 5, '83, Sept. 29, '88, and '89.

Mr. C. Lemierre tells us he has a 2 cent. perf. 14, cancelled "Union Haiti" he does not mention the date. "Union" is not the name of a city. What is it?

In view of the cancellations of the various stamps, the almost certain conclusion is arrived at that the stamps were issued in January, 1883; a date clearly printed on the copy that passed through our hands; it cannot be a badly formed 8, as the figures in 1888 were wider.

We have already published the quantities of stamps furnished during 1882 and '83, they were sufficient to make a provisional issue unnecessary.

The following data prove this conclusively:

Date	Liberty		1st	Palms	
	II.	III. Salomon		2nd	
1886.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	5	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	.....
1891.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....

Date	Liberty			Palms	
	II.	and III.	Salomon	1st	2nd
1893.....	1
.....	2
.....	3
.....	5
.....	7
1895.....	20

This table shows that the 1, 2 and 5 cent. issued in 1886-7 lasted until 1888; and that the 7 and 20 were only required in 1891 and 1895; a provisional issue was therefore entirely superfluous. Our conclusion is that the aforesaid lithographed stamps were fraudulent, and we agree with M. Mahé in believing the only object of the counterfeiter was to defraud the Government, thus explaining why the stamps were imitated to the smallest detail. The craftiness of the counterfeiter is also worth noticing. The first value, 20 centimes, the most profitable, he launches first by itself in January, 1883, and awaits developments. It is only later on in 1886-87, etc., if we trust the cancellation marks, that he attempts to launch the other values, not even omitting the 1cent., which seems hard to explain at first sight. M. Mahé, whom we consulted on this phase of the question, says that lithographic plates being cheap, it is likely that all values were issued to prevent the necessity of using genuine and counterfeit stamps side by side, which would have invited comparison and shown up the fraud. This hypothesis is no doubt correct.

A careful examination of the cancellations shows that they are unquestionably genuine, which would not be the case if the stamps had been made to defraud collectors; and they also prove that the forger had Cap Haitien as his headquarters, where with a clear conscience he sold his stamps under the nose of the authorities, and when he changed the perforation it was no doubt to perfect his work, which was rather weak in this particular.

Had this forger intended to defraud collectors, these stamps would have been offered to them, especially unused ones, and the forger would have been detected by his continual sales. Instead of this we find the stamps mixed with genuine stamps. M. Le Roy d'Etiolles informs us that the copies he found were among lots of stamps bought at Havre, and taken from the mail of merchants of that city. He used to buy them for 4 or 5 francs per 100. There was nothing attractive for a counterfeiter in such transactions, honesty would have paid better.

The counterfeits are very good, but will not stand close examination. The 1881 type was taken as a model as regards the shading of the face, and the shape of the figures which do not resemble those of the 1886-87 issue. The points of difference are as follows:

"Republique" has the R narrower, and the upper branch of the first E is longer than the lower, while in the genuine it is just the reverse; the Q looks smaller, the tail being almost

straight; in the final E the lower branch is not larger than the upper as it should be.

The ornaments on each side of the shield are smaller. The head has a pointed nose; the nostril does not show; the lips are thin and the chin is too long; the two locks of hair at the side of the ear are short and straight. The shading of the face agrees with that of the genuine. The word "cent" is made up of letters that are too thick, the C being more open and wider. The bars of the T are too heavy. The cannon balls are closer together. As for the figures, the 1 is thicker, the 2 wider, the 3 smaller (4 mm. instead of 4½ mm.), the upper part of the 5 is wider and also of the 7 which curves outward; the 20 has a defect at the left end of the horizontal bar.

The stamps being lithographed and transferred directly on stone with the numerals of value, there is no difference between the stamps of different values.

The paper is white with dots; the perforation varies.

I—Perf. 16.

- 1 cent. bright vermilion red.
- 2 cent. dark purple.
- 3 cent. yellowish gray.
- 5 cent. pale yellow—green.
- 7 cent. bright blue.
- 20 cent. Venetian—red.

1886? II—Perf. 14.

- 2 cent. dark purple.
- 3 cent. pale brown.
- 5 cent. pale yellow—green.
- 5 cent. bright yellow—green.
- 7 cent. blue.
- 7 cent. bright blue.
- 7 cent. dark blue.
- 20 cent. Venetian—red.

The oldest date we have found on a 5 cent. perf. 14 was October, 1886. The 1 cent. issue is not known with perf. 14. And now, readers, you are as well informed as we are ourselves.

Filatelie Facts and Fallacies,—San Francisco.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The publishers of "Filatelie Facts and Fallacies" have come into possession of extracts from correspondence of the postmaster general of the Hawaiian Islands, together with references to newspaper mention and advertisements which constitute an interesting group of historical facts regarding the postal administration of the late island kingdom recently added to the territory of the United States. Believing that our readers would be interested in the matter, we shall publish it entire in this and succeeding numbers. The extracts and notes cover a period from about 1850 to 1880., or thirty years.

The postmasters of Honolulu, who have served the public during the time mentioned, are as follows:—

H. M. Whitney, 1851 to June, 1856.

Joseph Jackson, July 1856, to August 14, 1859.

Alvah K. Clark, acting from August 14 to 31, 1859.

Alvah K. Clark, postmaster general, September 1, 1859, to February, 1863.

David Kalakau, February, 1863, to March 31, 1865.

A. P. Brickwood, March 31, 1865 to 1880.

The list of Hawaiian postmasters is unique in one particular, in that it contains the name of one individual who afterwards became king, and "His Majesty," as was the case with David Kalakau.

During this period the San Francisco mail agents for Hawaii were as follows: G. B. Post and Co., 1850 to 1856; Morgan, Hathaway and Co., 1856 to 1858; Morgan, Stone and Co., 1858 to 1860; D. C. Waterman and Co., 1860; McRuer and Merrill, 1860 to 1865; Aldrich, Merrill and Co. and J. C. Merrill and Co., 1865 to 1868; H. W. Severance, Hawaiian Consul General, 1868 to commencement of the Postal Union Treaty with Hawaii.

The first letter from which we extract is one written by Postmaster Jackson to C. S. Barstow, postmaster at Lahaina, Island of Maui, bearing date of July 3, 1858, in which he says, "We keep in our books a United States Stamp Account." While this shows that unused United States stamps were sold on the Hawaiian Islands for the accommodation of the public, the next letters goes much farther in demonstrating how the interests of the individual were carefully considered.

Under date of June 11, 1859, Postmaster Jackson writes from Honolulu to Rev. S. E. Bishop Lahaina, Island of Maui, as follows:

"Yesterday a number of letters came from Lahaina, directed in your hand-writing to various places in the United States, that were insufficiently stamped. The rule in such cases is that such letters shall go as unpaid, but recognising your writing, I have written the postmaster at Lahaina to charge you with the deficiency, viz.: 2 cents on each. The postage to the Atlantic States is 17 cents upon single letters, thus requiring a 12 cent U.S. stamp and a 5 cent Hawaiian."

Four days later, on June 15, 1859, the postmaster again wrote Rev. S. C. Bishop at Lahaina, in further explanation of the postal conditions then prevailing on the islands, as follows:

"You are evidently not aware that when any of the United States postage is collected here, we are obliged to collect the whole, which includes ship's postage. When only Hawaiian postage is paid, the letters are forwarded as unpaid, and the 12 cents are collected in the United States. We, that is this office, are charged with the sea postage on all letters forwarded as paid having only 10 cent stamps upon them."

We come now to several letters which are uniform in one respect, in that they refer to sheets containing twenty-five stamps each. As the stamps in question are the 1 cent and 2 cent numerals of 1859, the gatherer of these notes was inclined to believe that these very letters

proved all the recently reconstructed plates of ardent philatelists a flat failure. Such plates, as is well known, are believed to consist of ten stamps each. We cannot share his opinion. On the contrary we believe that these plates of ten were printed five times on a sheet, and that the sheets were then cut in half, so that each half contained twenty-five stamps, or two and one-half plates. About a year ago we picked up a horizontal strip of four 5 cent numerals, and found that this strip contained the fourth pair of the plate twice. The strip now rests in Henry J. Crocker's splendid collection of Hawaiians, and to a certain extent proves our assertion.

On July 5, 1859, Postmaster Jackson wrote Rev. E. Bond, who was postmaster at Kohala: "The postage law will not be enforced before August 1st, at the time all the other new laws go into effect. I send you a small supply of stamps, 20 sheets of 25 each to commence with, and you will please see that no letter is mailed without it bears one of them. The inter-island postage law does not affect foreign mail matter, the postage on the same remaining as heretofore. The 'one cent.' paper stamps are not yet ready for distribution, and will not be much used."

On the same date Postmaster Jackson addressed George Macy, postmaster at Kawaihae, Island of Hawaii, in which he said: "I send you in a tin case, which you will please return when you need a further supply, 20 sheets of stamps of 25 each. I should send more but that our supply is limited at present."

Again on the same day he wrote to A. Harris and Co., who had charge of the post office at Laupahoehoe, Island of Hawaii, "I send you 20 sheets of stamps of 25 each to begin with."

To Benjamin Pitman, postmaster at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Mr. Jackson wrote three days later, on July 8, 1859: "I send you to-day per Liholiho a number of inter-island postage stamps, viz.: 20 sheets of 25 each, to be used after August 1st on all inter-island letters, and from that date you will please decline receiving any letters for the mail that are unpaid. I will furnish the other postmasters on your island, presuming the list as published in the "Advertiser" is correct. Your mail carriers should be instructed that after August 1st they will not be permitted to carry unstamped letters outside of the mail, and also captains of coasters."

R. Robinson was postmaster at Hamakua, Hawaii, and to him Postmaster Jackson wrote July 8, 1859: "I forward you by this mail 20 sheets of stamps of 25 each." On the same date he forwarded a supply of stamps and wrote a letter to W. C. Shipman, who was postmaster at Kua, Hawaii, in which he said: "I send you to-day per Liholiho 20 sheets of inter-island postage stamps, 25 each, to be used on and after August 1st. No letter after that date should be forwarded without one of these stamps affixed, and the mail carriers will be forbidden to carry unstamped letters outside of the mail bags."

(To be continued).



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EDITOR : G. B. DUERST.

DECEMBER 10th, 1899.

The next German Philatelic Congress will be held in Frankfort-on-the-Main in July, 1900.

The Finnish Senate has refused to sanction the decree of the Russian Minister of the Interior, that Russian stamps should be used in the interior of Finland.

A philatelic society has been formed at Cairo under the title "Societe philatelique d' Egypte" Mr. Henri Cantel Bey is the first president, and we hope the new society will do good work philatelically.

It has been suggested that the members of the British African Stamp Exchange Society should devote a certain percentage of their sales in aid of the Transvaal War Fund. We find this a very laudable recommendation and hope their sales for the next few months will be greatly enhanced.

The new German stamps of 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig will have the picture of Germania in the centre. The first four will be printed in one colour on white paper, the last five in two colours, on tinted paper with the exception of the 40 pfennig, which will be on white paper. The higher values of 1, 2, 3, and 5 mark will contain well known pictures. It is quite possible that with the new German stamps Bavaria and Wurtemberg will join the German Postal Service and that only one kind of stamp will be used in the empire.

The United States Government has been swindled by a large gang of forgers, who cleaned revenue stamps and sold them again at full rates. They are said to have made \$100,000 in New York alone.

Mr. A. Schoeller proposed to add the letter V and H, meaning vertically and horizontally, when describing compound perforations, in order to obviate any mistakes. One should therefore say 13½H x 13V or vice versa.

The Austrian Post Office has refused to pay money orders drawn by the post office of Montenegro. This came of course as a surprise to the great public. It is now several years since the Austrian post office got any settlement from Montenegro, and when at last a demand for payment was made the only answer vouchsafed was a letter saying that the Treasury was empty. The amount paid by the Austrian Post Office on behalf of Montenegro is said to be half a million florins. The senders of these money orders undoubtedly paid

cash, as otherwise they would not have been sent and the question is, what has become of this money. Has the state taken money confided to its officials for transmission for purposes of its own or where is it? The whole matter throws a curious light on the government and does not induce the world to have much confidence in either state or people.

Early English Postal Service.

THE COINS OF THE POSTMASTERS.

By
N. HEYWOOD.

Whilst the franking of letters by the use of adhesive stamps in our Islands dates from 1840 the earlier methods of transit were mostly negotiated by a cash payment on delivery.

A postal system seems to have existed in Asia at a far distant period, but the conveyance of letters cannot be traced as a government department in Europe prior to the 13th Century. In England at an early date both public and private letters were forwarded by special messengers only; later on they were frequently conveyed by common carriers plying with their pack horses.

In the reign of Edward I. posts were established where horses could be had for hire by messengers wearing the Royal Livery, and in the reign of Edward II. horses were kept by private persons for hire so that private messengers might travel "post."

In 1481 when Edward IV. was at war with Scotland, a system of relays of horses was established in the North (probably from York to Edinburgh) in order to provide the king with the latest news in his camp. This arrangement however, ceased on the restoration of peace.

In 1548 the charge for post horses impressed for Government service was fixed by statute at one penny per mile.

Camden mentions the office of "Master of Posts" as existing in 1581, but the duties of the "Master" were probably confined to the supplying of post horses.

The first inland post was established by Charles I. who in his proclamation of 1635 refers to the uncertainty of communication between England and Scotland (which took 6 days).

The rates were:—80 miles 2d.; 140 miles, 4d.; greater distances in England, 6d.; to Scotland 8d.

At the close of the civil war the dearth of small change made commercial transactions difficult, and to meet the requirements of the times Corporations, Traders, and others issued their own coins called "Tokens."

Their issue between 1649 and 1672 probably reached 20,000 varieties and the Post Masters and Post Mistresses in England and Ireland contributed their quota.

The coins in the following list were issued by the Post Masters and Post Mistresses in England and Ireland.

1. Robert Warner, Ballinasloe, Ireland.
2. Richard Harrison, Belturbet, Ireland.
3. Thomas Moore, Carlow, Ireland.
4. Thomas Baker, Chester.

This postmaster was Sheriff of the County in 1676 and died the following year.

5. Will Fleory, Dublin.
6. William Place, Grays Inn Gate, London.
7. Will Tiler, Guildhall, London.
8. Thomas Wilmot, Guildford.
9. Henry Cleaver, Hounslow, Ireland.
10. W. L. King's Head Post House, Love Lane, London.

The following advertisement of the Postmaster General appeared in the *Mercurius Publicus* for 18th July, 1661:

"It is likewise notified that the office for the Kentish Daily Post is now kept at the Round House in Love Lane, near Billingsgate for the conveniency of trading into that county, and all letters into Kent delivered at the King's General Post Office shall be sent thither daily.

11. Ralph Bullock, Maynooth, Ireland.

12. Ann Leverington, Norwich, 1661.

Ann Leverington widow, was rated between 1659 and 1667 under date 25th November, 1668. The following entry is to be found in the book of the Mayor's Court, Norwich.

"Mr. Robert Lulman did acquaint the Court that he did intend to keepe the poast office at Mr. Dicelye's at King's Armes for ye future." Lulman is elsewhere described as "Captain Lulman."

13. Samuel Northcott, Plymouth, 1653.

Samuel Northcott was Mayor in 1658. He was a Quaker and during his year of office was required to give currency in church to a proclamation issued by Parliament. He refused and was immediately sent for to London, and imprisoned.

14. Thomas Kingsford, Sandwich.

A common post at Sandwich for carriage of letters was appointed in 1661. The Mayor and jurats solicited the Duke of York for the continuance of the privilege of foot post to carry money and goods to and from Sandwich, Deal, and London, according to ancient custom, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament for creating the Post Office.

15. Edward Roberts, The Strand, London.

The London Gazette for 15th July, 1667, contains the following advertisement: "These are to certify that Mr. Roberts, Grocer, near York Gate is appointed in the room of Mrs. Warwick at the end of Pell-Mell to receive all letters paid and unpaid, and to carry them to the office for despatch."

16. Abraham Vaughan, Youghall, Ireland.

17. Thomas Butler, 1659. The locality of this Post Office is not known. The Post Master was probably a Stationer as part of the Arms of the Stationers' Company appear on the coin.

The issue continued for about a quarter of a century and the tokens of the Post Masters and Post Mistresses were superseded by a sufficient supply of copper money from the Royal Mint.

During the wars with Napoleon tokens again formed the principal part of the copper currency, and a few coins were issued by Post Masters at Bury St. Edmunds, and London, which probably served a useful purpose at a time when it was frequently found impossible in any other manner to obtain small change. Four of these pieces from London are inscribed to Mr. John Palmer who instituted Mail Coaches in 1784.

Belgium.

We have received the following interesting remarks from Monsieur Jos. Van. Hissenhoven, director of the "Antverpia and Scaldis Philatelic Réunion" (Antwerp):—

I.

Very low prices indeed have been attained at the late sale of Belgian postage stamps, held at Brussels on August 18th, by order of the Minister of Finances. In order to indicate clearly as nearly as possible the prices obtained, I am giving them here in French money:

Stamps of 1fr. old type, sold at fr. 0.05 apiece.

Stamps of 1fr. new type (without Sunday label) at fr. 1.80 per 100 or 1 centime $\frac{8}{10}$ each.

Stamps of 1fr. new type (with Sunday label) at fr. 2.62 per 100.

Stamps of 2fr. old type, sold at fr. 3.89 per 100 or about $3 \frac{9}{10}$ centimes apiece.

Stamps of 2fr. new type (without Sunday label) at fr. 2.50 per 100.

Stamps of 2fr. new type (with Sunday label) at fr. 4.10 per 100.

234 postage due stamps of fr. 0.50 sold at 16 centimes a piece.

63 postage due stamps of fr. 1.00 sold at 42 centimes a piece.

402 postage stamps of fr. 1.00 wood engraving, issued April 1st, 1870, and 38 postage stamps of fr. 0.25 steel engraving, issued March 20th, 1894 (Antwerp Exhibition) sold for a total sum of fr. 56.95, i.e., about $12 \frac{9}{10}$ centimes apiece.

As the whole sale only produced a sum of fr. 3784. 65 centimes, and considering the expenses incurred for advertising the sale, preparing and sorting the stamps in sets, it is more than likely that the Government did not find it a very profitable business.

II.

We are about to see established in Belgium the so-called "Branch Post Offices" familiar to all Britishers, but as yet unknown in Belgium. The decision of establishing these "Bureaux de Poste auxiliaires" as we call them, has been communicated to the public by a decree published in the official gazette of Aug. 23rd, and translation of which runs as follows:—

Art. 1. Auxiliary Post Offices, called "Bureaux de Poste Auxiliaires" with limited powers, will be established throughout Belgium.

Art. 2. Said offices will be managed by commissioned agents, who will bear the title of "Gérants d'agence" (Managing Agents).

The managing agents will be entitled to a fixed annual salary of fr. 400, besides this, a certain commission will be allowed them in proportion to business done; the quantity and nature of the said commission to be determined by the Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

Art. 3. The duties of branch post office managers can be confided to women.

Art. 4. Applicants for branch post offices' managers must be 21 years of age minimum and 50 for the maximum.

The minister can, however, grant dispensations according to the necessities of the case.

Art. 5. The managers of branch post offices are required to comply with the other conditions of admission stated in (new) Art. 93rd of the Royal Decree of October 15th, 1874, excepting the obligation of a guarantee.

Art. 6. The managers of the branch post offices correspond to second class post office clerks, and are dependent for their orders on the chief of their respective head office.

Their attributions and obligations are determined by the minister. They do not contribute to the Fund of Widows and Orphans of the Department of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

Art. 7. The establishing and the abolishing of branch post offices are authorised by the Minister.

III.

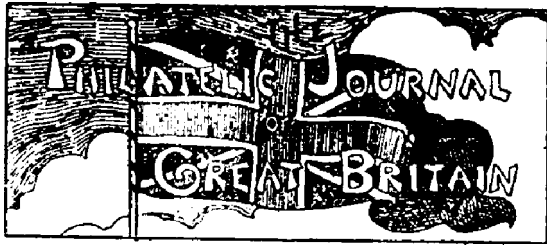
The issuing of the single illustrated post cards of 5 and 10 centimes mentioned last month in the P.J. of G.B. was decreed on July 7th last. These post cards representing the mail boats of the Belgian State performing service between Ostend and Dover are being sold from August 31st last on board the mail packets only.



TUSCANY. 60 crazie.

M. Lemaire has found a new forgery of this rare stamp. It is made out of the 9 crazie value by the substitution of the figure 60 for the 9. This forgery can be easily discovered by measuring the word "crazie" which is 9mm long in the 60 and $10 \frac{1}{4}$ mm. long in the 9 crazie.

From the *Revue Phil. Française*.



DECEMBER 10TH, 1899.

Our Postal System to be followed.

We have so often pointed out the shortcomings of our Post Office that we feel bound to put on record where our service excels that of other

countries.

One so often hears the United States postal service system praised as more generous and enterprising than our own, that it will surprise a good many of our readers to learn that there is an agitation in the States to adopt part of our postal system.

At present the inland or domestic rates of postage in the United States are divided into four classes. First class mail matter includes letters or anything closed against inspection and is charged two cents or one penny an ounce; second-class mail matter, which embraces newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter issued at fixed intervals, but at least four times a year, is delivered free to subscribers within the county where it is published, and outside at the rate of one cent or a halfpenny a pound; third-class mail matter comprises printed books, pamphlets, etc., and pays one cent or a halfpenny every two ounces and fourth-class matter including everything not appertaining to the other three classes, and sent in such a manner that it can be readily inspected, is charged at the rate of one cent or a halfpenny an ounce, except seeds and plants, which pay only one cent or a halfpenny every two ounces.

The result is that in a great many cases articles that in this country could be sent quite cheaply by parcel post securely closed must in America be sent at considerably greater expense, either at the letter rate as first-class matter if properly closed or as fourth-class mail matter so that they can be inspected.

This is far from satisfactory to traders and the people, and at the instance of the National Association of Manufacturers, a bill is to be introduced in the next Congress for the establishment of a parcel post like ours. It is proposed to guard against any financial loss by a revision of the conditions regulating second-class mail matter, which is said at present to cover a great many publications that are in no sense periodicals and ought to pay on a higher scale.

A last Word to our Readers. Leave-taking is always hard, and especially so in a case, where one has had so many kindnesses shown on all sides, as I have had during the time of my editorship.

Still the best of friends must part and I take this opportunity to thank all my friends and my readers for the support and help they have given me and for the courtesy they all and every-one have extended to me during this time. I trust the old friends I have met and the new friends I have made will remain firm in their friendship to me and that when we meet again we shall be just as friendly and helpful to one another as before.

Increase of other work compels me to vacate the editor's chair; in doing so I hope you will not forget me, but keep a warm corner in your heart for the man, who has for some years guided the P.J.G.B.

The future of the Journal is in the hands of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton, and for them I bespeak the continuance of the favours you have so long, and so well bestowed upon your old editor and friend.

The War Relief Fund.

The London Philatelic Society at a meeting held on December 1st, unanimously resolved:—"That the Society cordially approves the suggestion that Stamp Collectors resident in the United Kingdom should be invited to present postage stamps for sale by auction, the proceeds of such sale to be handed over to one of the war funds, and that a committee be elected to make all requisite arrangements with power to invite the co-operation of other societies and of the leading collectors and dealers, and any others interested in Philately, and that such committee should also have power to add to their number any person or persons whether members of this society or not."

The Committee hope for the co-operation of all dealers and collectors. Any donations can be sent to the London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London.

Answers to Correspondents.

G.R.S., Red Hill.—The new Persia 1s. to 16s. are printed on *grey-blue* paper, but are in similar colours to the old issue. In our New Issue List we make a note.

Commemorative Stamps Issued.

1876—1898.

Name	Year of Issue	Stamps	Envelopes	Wrappers	Post Cards	Letter Cards
United States	1876		6			
New South Wales	1888—89	7	5	1	4	
Hong Kong	1891	1				
Roumania	1891	5			1	
Bulgaria	1892				1	
Argentine Republic	1892	2				
Paraguay	1892	1	1			
United States	1893	16	42			
Venezuela	1893	1				
Salvador	1893	3				
Montenegro	1893	10	5		4	
Shanghai	1893	8	3	3	2	1
Porto Rico	1893	1				
Salvador	1893	3				
Tasmania	1893					1
Belgium	1894	3				
Portugal	1894	13				
Azores	1894	13				
Japan	1894	2				
San Marino	1894	3	1			
China	1894	9				
Portugal	1895	15			1	
Azores	1895	15			1	
Mozambique	1895	15				
Lorenzo-Marques	1895	15				
Transvaal	1895	1				
Peru	1895	7				
Italy	1895					1
Bulgaria	1896	3				14
Johore	1896	10				
Hungary	1896					62
Greece	1896	12				
Venezuela	1896	5				2
Uruguay	1896	3				
Montenegro	1896	12	2	2	4	2
Japan	1896	4				
Ecuador	1896	15				
Belgium	1896	3				
Italy	1896					20 ²
Labuan	1896	7				
Guatemala	1897	24	12	2	6	
Salvador	1897	2				
Canada	1897	16				
New South Wales	1897	3				
New Foundland	1897	14				
Porto Rico	1897	2				
Leeward Isles	1897	10				
Sweden	1897					1
Uruguay	1897	4				
Barbados	1897	10				
Peru	1897	3				9
Mauritius	1898	1				
Portugal and Colonies	1898	62				84
Mozambique Co.	1898	13				2
United States	1898	9				
Trinidad	1898	1				
British Guiana	1898	5				
Grenada	1898	1				
Holland	1898	1				
Canada	1898	1				

From the *Timbre-Poste*.

425 77 8 222 3

MEXICO.

Mr. Regino Farias has sent us the following list of the new postage stamps, letter cards, envelopes, and wrappers, to be issued in November. The descriptions of the designs are added.

Postage Stamps.

Class A. One centavo, national coat of arms, emerald green.

Class B. Two centavos, national coat of arms, red.

Class C. Three centavos, national coat of arms, brown.

Class D. Five centavos, national coat of arms, Prussian blue.

Class E. Ten centavos, national coat of arms, orange on lilac.

Class F. Fifteen centavos, national coat of arms, crimson on grey.

Class G. Twenty centavos, national coat of arms, blue on light red.

Class H. Fifty centavos, view of Falls of Juanacatlan, black with violet border.

Class I. One peso, view of Popocatepetl, black with blue border.

Class K. Five pesos, view of Cathedral of Mexico, black with carmine border.

Letter Cards.

Class L. Two centavos, single, national arms in relief, on red ground.

Class LL. Two centavos, reply, national arms in relief, on red ground.

Class M. Five centavos, single, national arms in relief, on blue ground.

Class MM. Five centavos, reply, national arms in relief, on blue ground.

Postal Cards.

Class N. One centavo, single, national arms in relief on l'green ground.

Class NN. One centavo, reply, national arms in relief on l'green ground.

Class O. Two centavos, single, national arms in relief, on red ground.

Class OO. Two centavos, reply, national arms in relief, on red ground.

Class P. Five centavos, single, national arms in relief, on l'brown ground.

Class PP. Five centavos, reply, national arms in relief, on l'brown ground.

Stamped Envelopes.

Class Q. Two centavos, national arms in relief, on red ground.

Class R. Five centavos, national arms in relief, on blue ground.

Class S. Ten centavos, national arms in relief, on lilac ground.

Wrappers.

Class T. One centavo, national arms in relief, on light green ground.

Class V. Two centavos, national arms in relief, on red ground.

Notes on the Manchester Exhibition.

(Continued from page 209.)

DIVISION 7.

Special Group Collections.

Mr. W. D. Beckton received the silver medal in this division for his West Indies used and unused and practically complete. Turks Island 1s. prune, and a number of surcharges, 4d. on 1d., three specimens with double surcharge and two inverted. Bermuda: 1d. imperf., used. Nevis: some entire sheets of the lithographed issue. British Honduras: the various surcharges. British Guiana: 1852 1c. pair, 4c. on entire, 1853 1c. (several), 1856 4c., 1862 provisional issue (several), 2c., 1c., and 4c. (two), 1881 2c. on 12 lilac, two entire sheets and blocks of other provisionals showing different types; the 1882 provisionals are included in the various settings in complete sheets. He also received the special gold medal given for these stamps.

Mrs. Hetley received an extra silver medal for her fine show of Australian stamps. New South Wales: the Sydney Views used showing the different plates of 1d. and 2d. in several specimens of each; a representative series of the laureated, watermarked, and un-watermarked, including reconstructed or partially reconstructed sheets. The 1860 and subsequent issues were shown in all values, unused and used. New Zealand: London print 1s., Colonial print, on blue paper, 1d. (pair), 1s.; 1863 rouletted 6d. (two); 1864 wmk N.Z., imperf. and perf. several values used, including 1d. and 1s. rouletted; the 1872 and subsequent issues unused and used. Queensland: first issue 1d. (a pair), 6d. (two); 1862 and subsequent issues, unused, in two to five specimens shaded and used. South Australia: several copies of each value divided into the different perforations, watermarks, and prints principally used, including some of the departmental surcharges. Tasmania: 1853 1d. (two), 1855 1d. (two), 1858 2d. (four unused) 1s. a pair, strip of three unused. Victoria, first issue, a large number of the 2d. value, showing the different borders and backgrounds; 1856 1d. pair (unused); 1862 6d., beaded oval, orange, used. Western Australia: pairs of 4d. and 1s. of the first issue, unused; used 2d., 6d. (three), 1s. (five), also 1d. and 6d. rouletted. The roulettes of the second issue and the official stamps completed the exhibit.

CLASS V.

Envelopes and Wrappers.

DIVISION 1.

As usual this class was very weak, the few exhibits sent were very good and strong.

Mr. O. Firth showed the Registration Envelopes of Great Britain and among others Size F, issue 1, plain flaps, Roman type, double-lined inscription, small stamp frame; Size G, the varieties of string-lines, thick and thin together,

and thick alone, in different issues. Inscription in pale blue Roman capitals, with die 22 (very scarce with this die.) Inscription in bright blue die 16. Size L, issue 1, dark blue, die 1, scalloped seams, plain flaps, contractor's name under flap in black, with dies, etc., etc.

He received a silver medal in the open competition, and the special silver medal given for members of the Bradford Philatelic Society.

Mr. Th. Lemaire the winner of the second silver medal sent a large quantity or rarities in envelopes such as Prussia 5, 6, and 7sgr., small size, Oldenburg, Saxony, etc., in nearly all sizes, Mauritius nearly complete, Ceylon, etc.

Mr. J. R. Hesketh sent Mulready Envelopes and covers only, and consisting of about 200 varieties, unused and used, arranged in order of their plate numbers, and also two frames of entire sheets.

DIVISION 2.

Baron A. de Worms sent Ceylon envelopes. Included in this exhibit were the pence issues only. Four shades of the 1d., die I., and two of every other value, with both tresses. The 6d. and 10d., wove paper, both with and without watermark. Two copies each of the 1d., die II., and the 2d., with both tresses, laid lines reversed. A 1s. engine turned tresse, with border line complete. One each of the 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. 9d. wreath tresse, and the 8d. and 9d. engine-turned tresse all laid vertically: The two latter and the varieties of the 2d. are unchronicled. Also die proofs on thick wove paper of the 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s., in the colours of issue, as well as the 4d. in blue. A band of a packet of the 1d. envelope was shown, which gives the price of this value singly.

As only one country was shown, this exhibitor was disqualified although the exhibit was extremely fine.

There was no competition in this division.

CLASS VI.

Postcards and Lettercards.

DIVISION 1.

Another neglected branch of Philately.

Mr. T. Ridpath exhibited the postcards of Belgium, Mexico, Roumania, Spain and Colonies. A very extensive and practically complete collection of these countries, Roumania and Mexico being prominent, the former including some of the rare early single and reply cards; of the later issues the better known minor varieties, caused through imperfect printing, were strongly represented. In Belgium of special merit were the Special Service cards, some of which are very scarce.

He was awarded the silver medal.

Messrs. William Brown and S. C. Skipton sent the postcards of Mexico and Belgium, and received the bronze medal. Mexico, a collection in two volumes containing almost all the principal varieties. Several errors were shown,

including March 1882, without stamp, the 'Potal' and the 'Dos Pesos' etc. The earlier issues were well represented, and there were a number of minor varieties. All the types of the 1895 issues, in nearly all the varieties of value and colour, both of card and impression. The re-issues of old obsolete cards with current stamps in 1889 and 1892-3. The reply and letter cards were complete, the latter including a copy of the rare 10c. on white card, of which only seventy-six were printed to complete the 10,000 order of the commoner card on rose. Belgium, a nearly complete collection of the cards of this country.

DIVISION 2.

Messrs. W. Brown and S. C. Skipton showed furthermore the cards of Barbados, Bermuda, Queensland, Tasmania, Jhind, Denmark and Colonies, Paraguay, Peru, and fifty rare and curious cards of various countries. These included Great Britain, four telegraph cards, Patent Office, and an Albino; Ceylon, 8c. and 12c. on 2c., also 2c. by 2c.; Shanghai "For Volunteers only;" Dominica "300 miles"; Persia with half-stamps (three); Russia, police cards (three); Luxemburg, surcharged and errors; Wurtemberg; Hong Kong; Uruguay; Roumelia; Servia War; Senegal; Tahiti, surcharged; Brazil, letter cards; Finland; Austria, 5k. yellow; first issue of Philippines and Porto Rico; Portugal "Postal" error; Bavaria, with stamp inverted; New Zealand, the smallest card ever issued; Venezuela, including a card blued at back and believed to be unique. A very fine exhibit.

Mr. J. L. van Dieten showed the postcards of Ceylon, Gibraltar, Turks Island, and Virgin Islands. The Ceylon contained the varieties of the 8 on 2c. and 12 on 2c., both used and unused, and most of the others used and unused. A bronze medal was his award.

CLASS VII.

Exhibits by Stamp Printers.

The two silver medals in this class fell to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., and to the Compania Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco. The former exhibited a frame containing proofs of original dies, stamps and essays produced by the exhibitors, comprising, amongst others, Deccan, 1870 issue (seven values), Spain 1876 (nine values), Formosa, Queensland 1882 (five values), Argentine Republic 1882, British South Africa, British East Africa, Chili Telegraphs, Pernambuco, Mexico, essay plate, Bolivia, 1893 (seven values), Tromso By-Post; and the latter a specially mounted frame, elaborately decorated, and containing a large number of imperf. proofs of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Bolivia, etc.

CLASS VIII.

SECTION 1.

Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung, bronze medal and diploma.

La Revue Philatélique Française, bronze medal and diploma.

Both well deserved.

SECTION 2.

Festschrift des Berliner Phil. Clubs, bronze medal and diploma.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for handbooks, bronze medal and diploma.

Messrs. Bright and Son, for catalogue, extra bronze medal.

Phil. Society of India for handbooks, extra bronze medal.

Phil. Society of Santiago for handbook, extra bronze medal.

All the above stand out pre-eminent and are well worthy of the honour conferred upon them.

CLASS IX.

Albums.

This is a very difficult question to solve, because every collector has his pet notion, which he considers best. Onlookers can hardly get any idea of the workings of the various ideas and patents and we hope that at some future exhibition the makers will employ people to demonstrate the advantages of their albums.

DIVISION 1.

Mr. Richard Dalton, bronze medal and diploma. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Lim., bronze medal and diploma.

DIVISION 2.

Mr. Paul Kohl, bronze medal and diploma. Mr. W. T. Wilson, bronze medal and diploma.

CLASS X.

Accessories, etc.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and the Army and Navy Co-operative Society had very good shows of duplicate albums, pocket books, perforation gauges, stamp mounts, tweezers, rules, etc., and both received diplomas.

CLASS XI.

Curiosities, etc.

Most of these were interesting to the public and came in for a good share of attention, but after all it is not philately. Messrs. B. W. Warhurst and M. W. Jones exhibited colour charts and each was awarded a bronze medal. The former's colour chart was comprised of stamps only, whereas the latter included the colouring

matters used in the manufacture of postage stamps and also a number of chemical changelings.

A very interesting show was the collection of envelopes which have gone through the post, addressed to the exhibitor, Mr. G. C. Yates, by the late Mr. Thomas Leatherbrow; the envelopes all bear sketches by Mr. Leatherbrow, in water colours or in black and white. Also envelopes illustrated by the late F. A. Whaite, J. J. Phelps, the Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., and Walter T. Browne.

Major E. B. Evans, R.A., exhibited his practically complete collection of Mulready caricatures and envelopes advocating "Ocean Penny Postage." Included was a proof of Mulready's design on India paper. Essay for the inscriptions of the Mulready cover. Cover used by Mulready himself, May, 6, 1840. Illustration of the cover and of the adhesive stamp, published with the report of the Senate of the United States, June 1840. Two caricatures by John Leech, May 1840 and July, 1844. Various other caricatures, etc., of early date. Collection of ocean penny postage envelopes, etc., published about 1850. Comic design for an imperial penny postage stamp for Canada, Xmas, 1898.

Mr. W. T. Wilson exhibited large quantities of stamps on original covers, many of them being very rare. We quite admit it was not a complete collection nor was there any attempt made of order, but the judges might have awarded him the special medal offered for this variety of collecting.

Other exhibitors in this class were G. F. H. Gibson (Balloon letters of 1871, Guildhall post-card, etc.); Barend Halberstadt (Dutch letters from 1780-1809 arranged according to post-marks); T. H. Hinton (special arrangement of British Empire stamps forming in the centre V.R.); C. B. Aylward (six frames, containing envelopes addressed by royal personages to Her Majesty the Queen; letters that have circled the world; Soudan envelopes, postmarked Berber, and dated before the battle of Omdurman, and two from Khartoum dated October 20, arriving in England November 5, whereas according to the daily press the first mail left on October 25, and arrived November 15; envelopes from the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, franked with U.S. stamps and bearing Spanish postmarks; envelopes communicative of the Penny Colonial Post from thirty-four of the British possessions having adopted the Colonial rate of one penny, which came into force on Xmas day, 1898; ten of the envelopes bear this date); Mr. J. J. Barrett (two frames containing franks and portraits of Royal Dukes, Nelson, Wellington, and others, also franks and portraits of celebrated statesmen; interesting as illustrating prior to 1764 signature sufficient, 1764 to 1784 when the address had to be added, 1784 to 1840 when the frank had to be dated and posted the same day; the marks used in Dublin and Edinburgh; marks used when letters were dated on Sunday, etc.); Messrs. W. Brown

and S. C. Skipton (two complete re-constructed sheets of the 2d. blue (without lines), Great Britain, plates 1 and 2, made up from pairs and strips. The plates are distinguishable by the variations in the position of the letters in the angles, and the sheets have been reconstructed by means of overlapping pairs, etc. A special arrangement of stamps issued in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, including several minor varieties, also Wells Fargo, Mexico, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Venezuela, Trinidad, etc.); and Mr. A. B. Kay, who sent a collection of some 3,000 forgeries and reprints arranged and compared with genuine stamps.

The Stamps of Holland.

Translated from the TIMBRE-POSTE.

(Continued from page 196).

Varieties.

Vertically twice perforated.

2gul. 50c. bright carmine, centre ultramarine. We have seen varieties announced, where the lines of shading after the T of CENT are more or less prominent. In this some people have seen varieties. If one were to collect such varieties, they exist on all stamps and more prominently even.

Perforation.—The printers satisfied with their latest acquisition of perforating machines seem to have had the intention to make the perforation regular. In fact, all the latest printings were perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ with the exception of the large-sized stamps of 2gul. 50 c., which were perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 11. It seems these machines allow the increase or diminution of the number of needles, which has the advantage of being able to perforate sheets of any size. The sheets of 25 of the colonies are therefore perforated with the same machine as the sheets of 50 of Holland.

The sheets of the first type contain 200 stamps in 20 horizontal rows, the second type has only 50 in 5 rows.

The next is a royal decree dated February 11th, 1892 (*Staatsblad* No. 42) to put into execution various regulations of the law of April 15th, 1891 (*Staatsblad* No. 87).

In the name of H.M. Wilhelmina, etc.

We, Emma, dowager queen, regent of the Kingdom, etc.

Art 10.—The postage stamps in use at the time of the introduction of the law referred to at the beginning of this decree, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 20, $22\frac{1}{2}$, 25 and 50 cent. fl 1 and fl 2, 50, letter cards (*Postbladen*), provided with a stamp of 5 cent., envelopes of 5 cent. or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent., single or reply post card of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 cent. as well as other forms having a stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. impressed, remain in force.

Besides these new stamps of 3 cent. will be put into circulation.

Art 13.—This decree will come into force at the same time that the law of April 15th, 1891 (*Staatsblad* No. 87) will be introduced. The Hague, February 11th, 1892.

EMMA.

The Minister.

C. Lely.

Precept containing the execution of the law of April 15th, 1891 (*Staatsblad* No. 87) runs as follows:

Art 100.—Postage stamps of 3 cent. will be put into circulation on the introduction of the new law.

Issue of April 1st, 1892.

Similar to the first type of 1891 with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina.

Typographically printed in colour on white paper, perf., $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

3 cent yellow orange.

3 cent. red orange (1895).

Variety.

The 5 cent. was discovered in June 1895, printed in yellow orange, but it has not been possible to obtain any information on this mysterious stamp.

According to Mr. Schreuders, one sheet must have been printed as proof-sheet and on account of the likeness to the colour of the 3 cent., was mistaken for this value, genuinely perforated and sent out amongst sheets of the 3 cent. Only 40 copies were sold, half of which were taken back by the post office for other stamps, the rest is either in the hands of collectors or has been used as 3 cent. stamps.

Only two cancelled specimens are known. One bears the cancellation: "Borne, 29 June 1895" and is not on a letter which looks suspicious, the other belongs to Mr. de Kinschot. It is with three other stamps on an express letter obliterated: "Amsterdam, 3 Aug., 1895."

The sheets contain the same number of stamps as those of the first type, 1891.

Notice No. 103 (June 5th, 1896, No. 6796).

New postage stamps of 5 gulden will be put on sale for the use of the public.

The stamps of 5 gulden as well as those of 50 cent. and 1 gulden will in future be printed in two colours and in sheets of 50.

The new stamps of 50 cent. and 1 gulden will only be sent to the offices, when the stock of old stamps is exhausted.

Issue of July 15th, 1896.

Head of queen Wilhelmina to the right, same design as second type of 1891.

Printed in two colours on white paper, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

15 July, 1896, 5 gulden, bronze green, centre red-brown.

1 October, 1896, 50 cent. green, centre bistre.

20 October, 1 gulden, brown, resida.

As stated above the sheets contain only 50 stamps in five horizontal rows.

For the coronation of the queen it was impossible to use stamps representing a young girl. So the Government decided to make a new type depicting the queen as she was then.

A postal notice was sent to all offices. It reads as follows:

Order of the Head Director of the Post and Telegraphs.

August 20th, 1898. No. 12314B.

In consequence of H.M. Queen Wilhelmina taking up the Government postage stamps of a new type will be issued.

Provisionally only those of the value of 1 gulden will be put into circulation, of which a certain number have been sent to the offices. The chief comptroller at the works at Harlem is also authorised to execute further orders.

The stamps of 1 gulden of the present type remain valid and can be used by the post offices for the franking of letters, parcels, etc., until an order to the contrary will be issued or the stock is exhausted.

The issue of these new stamps must not under any pretext be delayed beyond September 6th. Strict attention to this clause is ordered.

Respecting the issue of other stamps of the new type future orders will appear.

As the circular announced it the stamps appeared on September 6th, 1898.

Issue of September 6th, 1898.

Portrait of the Queen Wilhelmina with crown to the left in a medallion surmounted by a crown, the shoulders are covered with the royal ermine mantle. At the top the inscription "Koninkrijk der Nederlanden" in the upper corners crowned coats of arms (lion), in the lower corners figures of value and the word "gulden" between.

The portrait is engraved in "taille-douce" by J. Vurtheim of Rotterdam after a photograph by Professor R. Staag, the frame is the work of W. Steelink of Amsterdam.

They are printed by Enschede and fils on white paper in colour and perforated $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. 1 gulden, grey green.

The sheets contain 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5.

The *Staatscourant* of July 21st, 1899, contains the following decree:

Royal decree of July 17th, 1899, No. 40 having regard to the discontinuation of postage stamps, postcards, and envelopes of all issues before 1898 and 1899.

We, Wilhelmina, by the grace of God, etc.

On the proposal of our Minister dated July 12th, 1899, No. 2406 of the Posts and Telegraphs, See article 21 of the law of April 15th, 1891 (*Staatsblad* No. 87).

We approve as follows:

Dutch postage stamps, postal cards, and envelopes belonging to issues before those of 1898 and 1899 are discontinued and declared of no value for the franking of letters or other mail matter from January 1st, 1900.

After that date postage stamps, postal cards and envelopes belonging to such earlier issues and being in good preservation and not having

been used can be exchanged against postage stamps, postal cards or envelopes of the same value of the issues of 1898 and 1899 until July 1st, 1900.

Our Minister is charged with the execution of this decree, which will be published in the *Staatscourant* and a copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre General des comptes*.

Loo, July 17th, 1899.

WILHELMINA.

The Minister,
C. Lely.

The postal circular advising the post offices runs as follows:

In consequence of the issue of postage stamps of one gulden see No. 13 of 1898, a new type of postage stamps of the other values will be circulated from the 1st of August.

At the same time postal cards and envelopes of the new type will be issued.

A first delivery of these stamps, cards and envelopes will be sent officially to the offices during this month.

The stamps, cards and envelopes at present in use will be valid until further notice. The stocks of all values at the post offices have to be used.

The new stamps must not on any consideration be issued before the 1st of August, nor must they be shown to anyone whoever he may be.

The attention of the officials is very much directed to this order.

Certain officers read the last two paragraphs wrongly and would not sell them at any price nor even show them. The Administration, therefore sent out the following circular:

The Head Office of the Post has to draw the attention of the postmasters to the fact, that they have not to await the clearing of the stock of the stamps of the old type before selling those of the new type. From the 1st of August the stamps of the new type must be sold to all who demand them.

Issue of August 1st, 1899.

There are three types. The first is intended for printed matter only, the two others for correspondence.

I. Type. Oblong with figure of value in the centre in a double oval bearing the inscriptions "NEDERLAND" at the top and the value in figures and letters at the bottom. There are rosettes in the four corners and dots at the four sides.

Engraved at the printing works at Harlem and printed typographically in colours on white paper, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent. mauve.

1 cent. rose.

2 cent. bistre.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. green.

II. Type. Portrait of Queen Wilhelmina to the left in an oval formed of pearls and surmounted by a crown, in the upper angles the coat of arms of the kingdom, in the lower angles

the value in figures and letters on shields separated by the word "NEDERLAND."

The portrait is engraved by M. E. Mouchon, of Paris, and the frame at the printing works at Harlem. The stamps are typographically printed on white paper, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

3 cent. orange.

5 cent. carmine.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ cent. brown.

10 cent. pearl-grey.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ cent. ultramarine.

15 cent. yellow-brown.

20 cent. yellowish green.

$22\frac{1}{2}$ cent. bistre, centre resida.

25 cent. carmine, centre ultramarine.

50 cent. copper, centre bronze-green.

III. Type.—Same as the issue of September 6th, 1898.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ gulden, brown-violet.

5 gulden lilac-rose.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

The difficulty of controlling the money received for letters, that were only franked in part or not at all forced the postal administration to introduce the use of unpaid letter stamps. Early in January, 1870, M. Enchede and fils of Harlem were instructed to make two values and by a circular by the Finance Minister of April 23rd, 1870, it was announced that stamps of 5 and 10 cent would be issued to surcharge the rate of letters, that were not franked or only insufficiently.

The ministerial order is as follows:

The Hague, April 23rd, 1870.

The Minister has ordered as follows:

Art. 1.—A new kind of postage stamp will be issued to indicate the charge, which in certain cases is payable by the receiver in consequence of insufficient franking of letters or no franking.

These stamps will be called unpaid letter stamps (*Port-zegels*) to distinguish them from those that are used for the franking of letters and printed matter.

These latter will in future be called postage stamps (*Frankkeerzegels*).

Art. 2.

The unpaid letter stamps are not sold to the public.

Art. 3.—There will be two kinds of unpaid letter stamps issued; of 5 cent and 10 cent. Besides the value they will contain the inscription "Te Betalen Port." The stamps of 5 cent. will be printed in brown on orange paper, and those of 10 cent. in mauve on blue paper. Each sheet will contain 200 stamps. They will be gummed on the back.

Art. 8.—The present order will come into force on the 1st of May, 1870.

Issue of May 15th, 1870.

Ornamented figure of value on white ground in a circle formed by a chain, in the inner angles small ornaments, rectangular frame, at the top: "Te betalen" (to pay) and at the bottom "Port" (postage) in two horizontal tablets.

Engraved on wood, each value separately and printed in colour on coloured paper, variously perforated.

- A: Perforated 13 x 13.
5 cent. brown on orange.
5 cent., red-brown on orange.
10 cent. violet on blue.

Variety: Imperforate.
5 cent. dark brown on orange.
10 cent. violet on blue.

Only 100 of each of these stamps have been issued.

- ? Perforated 13½ x 13½.
5 cent. red-brown on orange.
10 cent. violet on blue.

Variety.

1874. The upper tablet shows at the end a slight defect caused by the pressure of a hard substance on the cliché.

- 10 cent. violet on blue, perf. 13½ x 13½.

This variety dates from the time when the 5 and 10 cent. were printed for the Dutch Indies.

July 1886?

- 10 cent. violet on blue perf. 12½ x 12½.
10 cent. violet on blue perf. 11½ x 11½.

We have never found the last perforation, but as it exists on the sheets since the machine was repaired in 1884 we believe it can be found also in the unpaid letter stamps.

The date July 1886 may not be quite correct but cannot be far out.

The 5 cent. on yellow or lemon coloured paper is a forgery.

The sheets contain 200 stamps in two panes of 100.

The two values being engraved separately differ from one another. The 5 cent. corresponds to type IV. of the next issue, and the 10 cent. to type III.

The printing of the 5 cent. was done badly, and had to be altered. The figure of value was re-done and a new plate made.

We do not know, when the stamps of the new plate first appeared. It is, however, certain, that the first unpaid letter stamps of the Dutch Indies of April 1st, 1874 were printed from the new plate. We have only seen one specimen of the second type obliterated with date August 1877, but it is probable that they were printed before this date.

Issue of 1874?

With regard to this second type we have to remark that:

- A: The lower part of the figure of value is thinner and the background is more visible.
B: The shading on the right hand side forming the crooked line shows the point plainer.
C: The hollow in the head of the figure is sloping instead of round; the end on the right is higher and thinner and the shading reaches to the point.

- A. Perforated 13 x 13.
5 cent., red-brown on orange.
B. Perforated 13½ x 13½.
5 cent., red-brown on orange.

A ministerial notification concerning the issue of other values is dated March 4, 1881, No. 1131 as follows:

The existing unpaid letter stamps will be augmented by several new values, there will exist therefore in future unpaid letter stamps of 1, 1½, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cent. and of 1 gulden.

The present design will remain.

The stamps will be printed in light blue on white paper. Those of 1 to 25 cents will be inscribed with the figure of value in black, those of one gulden in red.

As long as there is any stock left the old stamps of 5 and 10 cents will be used.

This document does not state the date of issue because it was not known when the printers could deliver them.

Issue of 1 April, 1881.

The set is composed of two types:

I. Figure of value, underneath the word cent in a circle similar to the last issue of 1870 and printed in black by a second operation.

II. Inscription in two lines in letters in the same circle and printed in red by a second operation.

The centre being printed typographically there exist as many differences as there are stamps on the sheet, they are very minute and are caused by the various positions of the figures and letters.

Engraved in wood and printed in colour on white paper at Harlem, variously perforated.

I. Type.

1, 1½, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cent. blue, value black.

The 5 and 10 cent. did not appear till June, 1887.

II. Type.

1 gulden, blue, value bright red.

There are 200 stamps on the sheet in rows of 10.

Four varieties exist in these stamps caused by taking as models four different stamps as follows:

For variety I. the 15c. of Dutch Indies.

For variety II. the 20c. of Dutch Indies.

For variety III. the 10c. of Holland.

For variety IV. the 5c. of Holland.

these of course without the central inscription.

Why this was done is very difficult to say, perhaps the time allowed for the preparation of the plate was too short, so that old matrices had to be taken.

The four varieties can be distinguished as follows

I. The circle is formed by 34 links, "Te betalen" is 14¼ mm. long, "Port" 12 mm.

II. The circle is formed by 33 links, "Te betalen" is 15 mm. and "Port" 12 mm. long.

III. The circle has 32 links, "Te betalen" is 14½ and "Port" 12 mm. long.

IV. The circle has 37 links, "Te betalen" is 15¼ and "Port" 13¼ mm. long. The letters of the word "Port" are very thick.

Contrary to the plates used for the 1870 issue and containing 200 stamps in one block, the

stamps of the 1881 issue were printed with a plate consisting of the same number of single dies. This is the reason why the varieties do not always occupy the same position on the sheets; as damaged or worn dies were continually replaced.

At first the frame was printed and afterwards the centre.

Printing of March, 1881.

1, 1½, 2½, 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cent.

Plate A.

- I. variety, 44 stamps
- II. variety, 43 stamps
- III. variety, 99 stamps
- IV. variety, 14 stamps

200 stamps

The 1, 15, 20, and 25 cent. of this plate have not yet been found, although printed.

Printing of September 1881 (?) and 1884.

Plate B.

(Plate A altered).

1, 1½, 2½, 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cent. and 1 gulden.

- I. variety, 44 stamps
- II. variety, 43 stamps
- III. variety, 100 stamps
- IV. variety, 13 stamps

200 stamps

Only one cliché was altered.

Printing of March (?) 1886 and end of 1886.
5, 10, and 25 cent.

Plate C.

(Plate B altered).

- I. variety, 44 stamps
- II. variety, 43 stamps
- III. variety, 110 stamps.
- IV. variety, 3 stamps

200 stamps

Printing of 1887 until the end of 1888.
2½, 5, 10, and 12½ cent.

Plate D.

- I. variety, 38 stamps
- II. variety, 19 stamps
- III. variety, 130 stamps
- IV. variety, 13 stamps

200 stamps

The one gulden stamps being exhausted a new printing was made end of 1888 and new alterations were made on plate D. This plate E remained in use until the middle of 1890.

(To be continued).

English Minor Varieties Line Engraved Series.

Printed by Perkins, Bacon and Co.
1840—1880.

By S. C. Skipton.

(Continued from page 205).

8. Perforation.

The Perforation of stamps was first performed by the Authorities on January 28th, 1854, at Somerset House. Before that date Archer had employed his machines to perforate stamps, and copies so perforated are known. They can only be recognised by the date of the postmark, the earliest officially perforated postmarked copy, at present known, being dated February 20th, 1854. All copies dated earlier may be assigned to Archer's private trials.

The Perforating machine was, however, not the first method suggested for separating the stamps. Archer's earliest efforts were what is known as rouletting. There are two varieties of this method. "In the first the cuts vary in length, and the distances separating them from each other are unequal, while the cut itself is irregular and jagged, and the stamp is seldom left square at the angles. In the second the cuts are straight and clean, widening at the extremities, and are very much closer together and at more regular intervals."* A part of a sheet was sent to Mr. Rowland Hill on October 13th, 1847, evidently of the first variety, they are to be met with unused, and show twelve to fourteen cuts on the vertical sides of the stamp and eleven to twelve on the horizontal sides, giving a measurement of about 11¼ to the two centimetres. Used copies are not of much value unless on the entire, as used blocks could so easily be rouletted. In addition to Archer's performances, others undoubtedly used a wheel for making cuts in the paper between the stamps. I have a copy, and from its source I am absolutely certain of its bona fides, showing a series of irregular cuts at the sides and top. This copy bears the Maltese cross as postmark. Another variety I have seen on a letter said to have been sent from Downing Street by Mr. Gladstone showed a serpentine roulette somewhat like the Finland stamps, but not so deep.

After the adoption of Perforation as the rule, sheets were occasionally issued imperforate by accident. The following are said to have been so issued.

½d. Plates 1, 4, 5, 6.

1d. Die ii., wmk. large crown, rose-red on white.

1d. Plates 90, 100, 103, 107, 108, 114, 116, 120, 121, 136, 146, 191.

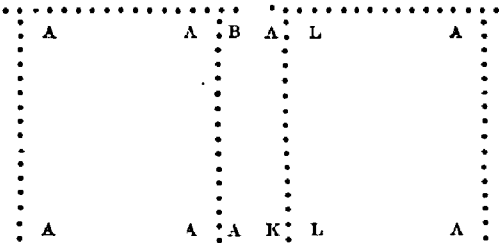
1½d. Plate (1).

Of the above the 1d. Plate 116 is known to have been issued at Cardiff. As copies of all plates in Somerset House are imperforate and sundry sets have been presented to various individuals and officials, it is possible, that some at least of the

*Philbrick and Westoby.

above mentioned were never sold at a post office. On the other hand other plates and varieties may truly have been sold in this unfinished condition.

The Perforating machines as used at Somerset House, where all the Line Engraved stamps were perforated, were what is known as 'comb' machines, with the needles arranged (for operating on the 1d., 1½d., and 2d. values perforated 14), thus:—



There are 171 needles in the horizontal row, and thirteen vertical rows of sixteen needles each (not counting the needle in the horizontal row). After separation each stamp shows thirteen hollows at the top and bottom, and sixteen hollows at each side.

Owing to the sheets being perforated by the above comb machine, there are several minor varieties to be noticed. In the ½d. stamps (the distances apart and the number of the vertical rows being altered so as to correspond with the smaller size of the stamps) the sheets were put in sideways. Usually the left side was put in first, and in this case the stamps at the right of the row (letter A X to T X) are imperforate at right. Often, however, the right side was first perforated and then we find the stamps lettered AA to TA imperforate at left. Thus three sets of the ½d. can be made perforated all round, imperforate at right or at left.

In the higher values there are two well marked varieties, stamps being either shorter or taller than usual. The normal height of the stamp is 23½ millimetres, the shortest copy I have measures only 20mm., and I have them all sizes upwards. The tallest copy I have is a pair of 2d. Plate 3, wmk. small crown, perf. 14, which measures 26½mm. I have also found a ½d measuring horizontally 20¼mm. instead of the normal 19mm. As a rule these abnormal varieties occur on the top row of the sheet, the small size stamps almost invariably so. I have only one from the bottom row. The large sized stamps are more irregular, the top row are the commonest, but I have stamps from rows E, I, Q, R and S. As a rule the top row of the sheets was perforated first, the sheet being then shifted and the next row perforated and so on, so that the top margin of the sheet is imperforate and the bottom margin perforated vertically to the edge.

Several sheets were perforated at one operation and this accounts for the sundry irregularities we find, the position of both the horizontal and vertical lines of perforation varying from the normal in the space between stamps to right across the Queen's head. If the position is very irregular

when one finds these stamps used, scissors have usually been employed and the stamps separated in the proper places by their use.

Double perforations are not uncommon, especially in the earlier perforated stamps (Die i, small crown, perf. 16). I have copies with three and four rows of perforations horizontally in various positions. In the latter issues (wmk. large crown) they are scarcer and are usually less prominent and give rise to the so called 'perf. by roulette' varieties. This is simply a double perforation, the sheet having been moved only very slightly (up or down) between the two descents of the machine. This gives rise to the horizontal row of holes being an upright oval in shape and the vertical like a saw, the needles in the second descent having gone through the unremoved paper left from the first descent. So far I have not seen the 'roulette' at top or bottom of the stamp (due to a movement sideways of the sheet) but only at sides.

Another variety of which quite a collection can be made is due to the breaking of one or more of the needles. I have a copy of a perf. 16 stamp showing only six instead of the normal eighteen holes at the side of the stamp, no less than twelve of the needles being broken. I have other copies showing seven, six, five and lesser numbers of broken needles. I have made a collection of the Perforated 14 1d. stamps including the 1858 and 1864 issues. On the machines used to perforate these stamps there were 379 needles as may easily be reckoned from the diagram above. The first and last needle would hardly ever be found unless blocks with the margin were examined, but I have found a large number of the other needles broken and have quite a large collection. Among the above stamps I have copies showing no less than 150 different single needles broken and 62 showing different combinations of two or more needles broken. Of the first I have 382 different plate numbers, having no less than seventeen different Plates of one variety, and of the second 105 different Plate numbers. I have arranged my collection as follows:—

- 1st One broken needle at top of stamp lettered 'A' in right bottom corner, giving a row for each needle (13 rows being required).
- 1 (a) Two or more broken needles at top of same stamp; and so on for each stamp lettered 'B' 'C' to 'L' in right bottom corner.
- 2nd Broken needle at top that in the sheet comes at the junction of four stamps (these are rather difficult to find).
- 3rd One broken needle at left side of stamp lettered 'A' in right bottom corner, 16 rows being required.
- 3 (a) Two or more broken needles of same. Then on left side of 'A' stamp and so on, on left of 'B' 'C' to 'L' in right bottom corner.
- 4th Broken needles at top and on one side of stamp.
- 5th Broken needles at top and both sides of stamp.
- 6th Broken needles on both sides of stamp.

The number of rows required in the 1 (a), 3 (a)

to 6th divisions are a good many, but space need not be left for *all* the combinations possible as it is probably that all do not exist.

It should be noted that a broken needle at top will show equally at the bottom, and a needle on the left side of a stamp, say 'B' in right bottom corner will also show on the right of the stamp with 'C' in the same corner. So if I found a stamp say 'C' with broken needle on left I should place it among the copies of 'B.'

Copies of the ½d., 1½d. and 2d. stamps can also be found, but they are scarcer than the 1d. as it is more difficult to get large quantities to look through. About one copy in every hundred of the 1d. Plate Numbers I have examined shows a broken needle.

The above is quite a minor variety, but all the same it is interesting watching the variety turning up in plate after plate. In the variety of which I have no less than seventeen different Plate numbers they run from Plate 122 to 172.

9 Imprints of Private Firms, etc.

These, consisting of the names of private firms, etc., are of several varieties, and may be termed Official and Unofficial. The Official had the firm's name, or name and address printed on the back of the stamp before the gum was applied and the stamps were ready for use. The imprint was in the colour of the stamp, red for the ½d., 1d. and 1½d., and blue for the 2d. The Unofficial are of much less interest and were applied to the stamp after it was bought from the post office, on the back over the gum or perforated through the stamp by means of needles, in the latter case usually consisting of initials only. The reason of having the firm's name on the stamps was to prevent their being stolen and resold by employees. For this reason unused copies are almost unknown. Only one copy of the 'O.U.S.' is I believe known in this condition, and I have never heard of a copy of any of the other imprints.

The earliest in date and the best known is the 'O.U.S.' used by the Oxford Union Society on all letters posted at the Oxford Union, by members who had the privilege of having the postage of their letters paid by the Union. At first the Union imprinted their stamps on the front themselves, but the Government objecting to this, a compromise was effected by which the imprint was placed on the back under the gum so that no washing away the gum would affect the imprint. Several firms took advantage of this to have their names placed on the stamps.

Morley's is the only catalogue that gives the Plate numbers that are found with various names and to these I am able to add considerably in some cases, and no doubt other numbers exist. The following are the various firms, etc., whose initials or names are to be found.

- 'O.U.S.' (Oxford Union Society), on front or on back.
- 'Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co., London' on back only.
- 'J. & C. Boyd & Co., 7, Friday Street.' on

back only.

'W. H. Smith and Son, 186, Strand.' on back only.

'G.E.R.' (Great Eastern Railway), on back only.

'Vickers, Sons & Co., Limited, Sheffield,' on back only.

O.U.S.

(Oxford Union Society.)

The imprint is in small block capitals between two wavy lines, and is placed vertically on the stamp. It is only found on the 1d. There are two varieties, imprint on front with the wavy lines 2¼mm. apart and imprint on back 3¼mm. apart. The following are the Plate numbers found.

Imprint on front, reading Upwards.

Plate (), stars in corners, (wmk. large Crown, Perf. 14), Plates 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 102, 103, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 125, 129, 130, 137, 139, 142, 150, 156, 205. (This last given by Morley).

Imprint on front, reading Downwards.

Plate (), stars in corners, (wmk. large Crown, Perf. 14.)

Imprint on back, reading Upwards.

Plates 119, 124, 130, 134, 135, 146, 148, 150, 156, 160, 163, 164, 169, 170, 171, 174, 177, 179, 182, 183, 197, 199, 204, 205, 212, 213, 215, 223.

Imprint on back, reading Downwards.

Plates 150, 156.

The imprint also appears on the 1d. of 1880 and 1881, 14 and 16 pearls.

COPESTAKE,

MOORE,

CRAMPTON & CO.,

London.

The imprint occurs as above with the name in block capitals and London in Gothic letters. On the ½d. it is rather smaller and 'LONDON' is in block capitals. The imprint is in red on the ½d. 1d. and 1½d., and in blue on the 2d., and is horizontal on all values.

The Half Penny.

Plates 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20.

The One Penny.

Plates 74, 78, 96, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 119, 120, 122, 125, 133, 134, 136, 138, 148, 149, 150, 151, 155, 157, 163, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 175, 180, 185, 192, 197, 198, 201, 202, 207, 214, 215.

The Penny Halfpenny.

Plates (1), 3.

The Two Pence.

Plates 9, 13, 14.

This imprint but in larger letters occurs on the 1d. of 1880, and also on the early 3d., 6d., and 1s. (in these latter cases I have seen it stated the imprint is *over* the gum. I have not seen copies).

J. & C.
BOYD & CO.
7, FRIDAY ST.

This imprint occurs as above with the name in ordinary Roman capitals, and the address in smaller Roman capitals. It is horizontal, and is only found on two values in the colour of the stamps.

The One Penny.

Plates 87, 118, 119, 121, 124, 127, 139, 140, 145, 154, 155, 163, 164, 165, 170, 171, 172, 177, 187, 193, 205, 207.

The Two Pence.

Plate 9.

W. H. SMITH
AND SON,
186, STRAND.

This is found in ordinary Roman capitals the first line being rather larger than the others. It is printed vertically reading upwards, and on two values in the colour of the stamps.

The One Penny.

Plates 78, 119, 121, 124, 173.

The Two Pence.

Plate 9.

G. E. R.
(Great Eastern Railway).

This imprint is in block capitals and is printed horizontally on only one value.

The One Penny.

Plates 134, 158, 174, 181, 184.

VICKERS,
SONS, & CO.,
LIMITED,
SHEFFIELD.

I only have this printed *over* the gum on the One Penny in black, as above, in block capitals, but Morley gives it under the gum in blue on The Two Pence.

Plate 14.

Of the above varieties I have found 'Copestake Moore' the commonest, then 'Boyd,' then the 'O.U.S.', then 'Smith' and the 'G.E.R.' about equal. The values above 1d. are scarce, while the 'Copestake Moore' ½d. are about equal to the 'Smith' and 'G.E.R.'

The Postmarks I have found are of the usual thick barred varieties with number in centre.

O.U.S. 603 (I have an entire with the number 613 with an ordinary stamp).

Copestake, Moore. Number in a diamond, sometimes a circle, and also 'E C' with number below. The ½d. I also have with 'N P B' (News Paper Branch) in several varieties.

J. and C. Boyd. Number in diamond, also in circle.

W. H. Smith. Number (small) in diamond and 'N.P.B.'

G.E.R. Number in circle, in diamond, 'B' in diamond, and 'N' (North District).

Vickers and Sons. This should have the number (700) of the Sheffield Post Mark.

No doubt, additions can be made to the above lists as I am continually receiving fresh numbers and I should be very pleased to hear of any not mentioned above.

The Unofficial Imprints on the gum or per-

forated through the stamps are not of much interest, and though specimens may be placed in a collection the number is probably very large and as, on soaking, the imprint comes off with the gum, they are difficult to obtain.

The above completes all the minor varieties that as far as I know can be sought for and collected. Keen eyes will discover them, and no doubt others, and they give an interest to what world is probably the commonest stamp in the world 'The Old Red Penny' of which some fourteen thousand millions were issued of the Plate Numbers alone.



DECEMBER, 1899, REPORT.

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W. HADLOW, 331, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

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

NEW ADDRESS.

MR. LESLIE HAUSBURG, Rothsay, St. Georges Hill, Weybridge.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

The Committee having been empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding Ten in number, at a subscription of two guineas—the following has been elected:—
Captain J de C. Laffan, R.E.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have received Notices are requested to reply without delay to avoid being dropped for non-payment of dues.

MEETINGS.

As announced a Meeting was held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday November 29th, when Mr. Fulcher gave an interesting display of the stamps of Japan, the President, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, being in the Chair. As the time available only permitted the display of the Unused Portion of the Collection, Mr. Fulcher kindly consented, on the unanimously expressed wish of those present, to give a display of the used portion on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900. As Mr. Fulcher has made a special study of the stamps of this Country, and accompanies his display by interesting notes on points of interest concerning them, all members who can do so, will do well to attend on this occasion, and also on Wednesday, December 20th, when Dr. Marx, gives a display of his collection of German and Italian States. Programmes for the season have been sent to all members. Those willing to assist in filling vacant dates, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

5, Paultons Square,

Int. Phil. Union.

Chelsea, S.W.

December 4th, 1899.



MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dorning Beckton.

The opening meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, October 6th, the President being in the chair and 10 other members and 1 visitor present.

The Hon. Sec. presented a report of the recent Philatelic Exhibition from the point of

view of the Society, which showed that a sum of over £400, most of which will be returned to the donors had been guaranteed towards the expenses by various members, that 26 members had competed for medals 20 of whom had received 35 medals, 27 of which (4 gold, 9 silver, and 14 bronze) were in the Open Competition, and 8 (4 gold and 4 silver) special medals as under:—

J. H. Abbott, Servia, Bulgaria, S and E. Roumelia, silver medal; Egypt and Suez Canal, bronze medal; 50 rarities, silver medal. F. J. Beazley, Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, bronze medal. W. Dorning Beckton, Roumania with Moldo-Wallachia, silver medal; Special Group Collection (West Indies), silver medal, gold medal (special). W. Brown, S. C. Skipton, Used English, bronze medal; Post Cards of Mexico and Belgium, bronze medal. H. Buckley, Norway, silver medal, silver medal (special). J. Cooper, General Collection in 8 vols, silver medal (special). C. H. Coote, General Collection in 1 vol., bronze medal. G. B. Duerst, Roumania, bronze medal, silver medal (special). D. S. Garson, General Collection in 1 vol., silver medal. G. Fred H. Gibson, Gibraltar and Malta, bronze medal. Oswald Gillett, Modena and Tuscany, silver medal. W. Grunewald, France, gold medal, gold medal (special), gold medal (special). A. H. Harrison, Norway bronze medal. J. E. Heginbottom, Used English, silver medal; Ceylon, Queensland, Victoria, bronze medal; Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, bronze medal. M. W. Jones, Colour Chart, bronze medal. J. C. North, Cyprus, bronze medal. Ernest Petri, Modena and Tuscany, gold medal, silver medal (special). T. Ridpath, Post Cards (various), bronze medal. E. T. Roberts, Brazil, bronze medal. Vernon Roberts, Cape of Good Hope, gold medal, Gambia and Gold Coast, silver medal, 100 rarities, gold medal, gold medal (special).

The silver medal offered to that Society whose members were most numerous found in the list of exhibitors was awarded to London, and the gold and silver ones for the best exhibits by philatelists resident out of the British Islands to Mr. M. P. Masson and Baron de Reuterskiold for Cashmere and Philippine Islands respectively. 19 special medals (3 gold, 12 silver, and 4 bronze) were also offered for competition by members of the society.

The Hon. Librarian's report announced the gift of a large number of books for the library.

A paper was then read by the President on "The Whys and Wherefores of European Reports," in which he pointed out that those officially issued and printed from the same plates as the originals are of interest to the advanced specialist, whilst those from first plates or emanating from a private firm are of no philatelic value.

At the second meeting on October 20th the President again took the chair, and there were 15 other members present.

The President alluded to the great loss sustained by the Society by the death of one of their vice-Presidents, Mr. Ernest Petri, and proposed a vote of sympathy with his mother and sisters, which was seconded by Mr. Abbott, and carried unanimously. Major Evans and Mr. E. D. Bacon were elected honorary members. Messrs. Joseph Brooks, and Eliot Levy, ordinary members, and Mr. S. S. Harvey, a corresponding member of the society.

Mr. Nathan Heywood read a paper on "The Coins of the Postmasters," which consisted of copper tokens issued between 1649 and 1672, and again during the wars of Napoleon, when small change was very scarce and difficult to obtain. Mr. Heywood illustrated his remarks by exhibiting a large number of these coins and at the close handed over a number of his duplicates to various members.

G. FRED H. GIBSON, Hon. Sec.
Kersal, Manchester.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting, the 100th since the foundation of the Society, was held on 13th Nov. in 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8 o'clock.

Present: Mr. R. S. Richardson, vice-president, in the chair, Dr. Ballantyne, and Messrs. Baxter, Bonnar, Fleming, Henderson, Miller and Fish.

Mr. Herbert W. Atkinson (Peebles) was duly elected as a member.

On the motion of Mr. Richardson, a suggestion from Mr. Miller that informal meetings for purposes of exchanging stamps and friendly intercourse be held in Macpherson's Hotel, George Street, on Wednesday evenings intermediate between the usual monthly meetings, was adopted, and Mr. Richardson agreed to make arrangements for said Wednesday meetings, and to communicate with the Secretary on the subject.

Part of the evening was devoted to exchange of duplicates, when some good stamps changed hands.

The remainder of the evening was taken up with an examination of Mr. Richardson's collections of Cape of Good Hope, Canadian, Victorian, Newfoundland, and Ceylon stamps, which were much admired.

The meeting came to a close about 10 o'clock. The November packet, despatched on the 1st of the month, was of the net value of £147 2s. 0½d.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A., Hon. Sec. and Treas.
18, Montpellier Terrace.

THE SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The third general meeting of the season, of this society, was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 1st, 1899, the President, Mr. Hunt, was in the chair.

The President announced that in future the meetings of the society would be held in Sisson's Office, Market Place Chambers, 74, High Street.

The evening was devoted principally to a sale and exchange of stamps, some rare speci-

mens were offered, including Newfoundland 8d., imperforate; Nevis 6d. first issue, a number of Afghanistan and various Spanish Patriotic War Stamps, etc. The meeting was afterwards adjourned until November 15th, when a discussion on "The best method of collecting and arranging stamps, will be held.

The fourth ordinary meeting of this society was held at Sisson's Office, 74, High Street, on Wednesday evening, 15th November, 1899. In the absence of the President, Mr. Metcalfe, the vice-president, occupied the chair. The subject for debate was "The best method of arranging and mounting stamps," a very interesting discussion resulted, in which the majority of members joined.

Mr. Metcalfe, in opening, gave a general review of the subject, and expressed his opinion on the various styles of albums and methods of arranging the stamps to the best advantage.

Mr. Sneath gave particulars, with actual examples, of the various ways of mounting stamps, he showed ten rarities of the hinge system, pointing out the advantages and drawbacks of each, he strongly advocated a proper and careful mounting of stamps, stating that the least deterioration in the stamp militated against its value. Messrs. Peace, Taylor, Chapman, and Lea each gave a short account of the methods they employed in arranging their collections, which were illustrated by specimen pages from their albums. The meeting afterwards adjourned till December 6th, when Mr. Sneath will read a paper on "East Africa and Uganda."

New Leaves to Cut.

RESEARCHES REGARDING THE STAMPS ISSUED BY COLONEL SEMINARIO IN TUMBEZ IN MARCH, 1895.—By Dr. Phil. A. T. Lista. Published by the Philatelic Society of Santiago and Peru. 47pp.

Tumbez a town of Peru near the frontier of Ecuador was the seat of the revolutionary party in 1895 and stamps are said to have been issued and although some have come to Europe, yet their genuineness and validity has always been questioned by collectors. The work under review deals very fully with this issue and we can see from official as well as private documents and letters, that the stamps were not issued by the government, but owe their existence solely to the enterprise of a speculator.

The work has been well written and is a proof of the painstaking labour of the author. We thank Mr. Jerman Greve for bringing it to our notice.

CATALOGUE TIMBRES POSTE, Yvert and Tellier*

This is the fourth edition of a well known list much used in France. It is divided into two parts 1st France and Colonies, 2nd Foreign Countries. The first part is very full. All

*10 Passage du Commerce, Amiens, France 3frs. (Postage 6cc.)

minor varieties of surcharge, etc., are given as well as a full list of essays, post cards, envelopes, fiscals, etc., (including Alsace Lorraine and Monaco).

In the second part only postal and telegraph adhesives are mentioned. Minor varieties and locals (except Shanghai) are omitted. Prices are placed against nearly every stamp both used and unused. We see that the British Guiana 1856, 1c. red is valued at 8,000 frs., and is worth less than the 8p. of the 1st issue, Roumania, to say nothing of the Post Office, Mauritius.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

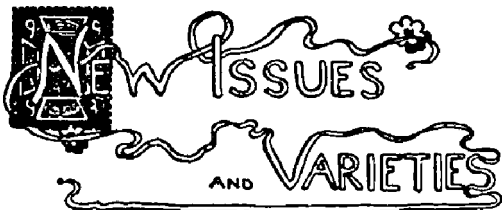
We have received a copy of the handsome Year Book of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, neatly bound in cloth, containing a report of the work accomplished by the Section on Philately, its constitution and bye-laws, contributions of stamps from different governments, etc., for the Institute year, ending May, 1899. It may be had by addressing a letter to the Secretary of the Section on Philately, Mr. John D. Carbers, 1125 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., and enclosing unused stamps of your country to the equivalent of 14 cents in United States money to defray the cost of postage and packing.

SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE†

This is the 59th edition of the well known American catalogue. It is so well known that there is very little to say about the present edition except that it has been condensed by placing the minor varieties in small type and the prices have been revised. The lists of the various local stamps are specially good, and have been carefully revised. The list of Chinese Locals is the best that has appeared anywhere, and gives all the minor varieties and errors known to exist.

GUIDE PHILATELIQUE UNIVERSELLE‡

This is an address book of collectors and dealers. The Spanish list of names is considerable and there are a good many in the various foreign countries, though at the same time a number of omissions.



BY S. C. SKIPTON.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The new Post Cards have been issued. The half-penny cards are similar to the old, but

†Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 18 East 23rd St., New York, U.S.A., price 2/4 post free.

‡Sancho & Manero, Saragosse, Spain, price 1f.

in a new size, and are without the word 'ONLY' in the instruction on the front. The 1d. cards have the arms in the centre with inscription on either side, and the instruction reads 'THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS.' The Reply Cards are joined at the top and perforated about $4\frac{1}{2}$.

P.C. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. red-brown on buff, size 140 x 89 mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " " "

1d. carmine " " " "

1 + 1d. " " " "

Levant. The *Monthly Journal* reports two varieties in the size of the surcharge '40 PARAS' on the Envelope. The earlier is the smaller the letters being about 8 mm. high, while in the later the height is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

E. 30p. in black on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, 2nd type.

Barbados. Size F. of the Registered Envelope has appeared similar to Size G., mentioned in October.

British South Africa. The Registered Envelope Size G. has the first line of the heading measuring 80mm., instead of 84mm. The paper is yellowish, instead of bluish white.

Ceylon. According to the *P.J. of India*, several of the values have appeared in new colours. The two higher values have the Queen's head to left, in an ornamental frame with 'CEYLON POSTAGE' in a tablet at top, and value in words at bottom.

2c. chocolate, wmk., Crown C.A.

3c. dark green, " "

4c. yellow, " "

5c. blue, " "

1r. 50c. rose, wmk. Crown C.C.

2r. 25c. blue, " "

The surcharge 'On'—'Service' is in carmine

on the 75c.

India. The $\frac{1}{4}$ a. Card has been changed. The arms are now to the left of the inscription, 'INDIA POST CARD.'

P.C. 2a. red-brown on buff.

Cochin. The sheets of the 3 pies have now no inscriptions on the top margin.

Duttia. According to the *P.J. of India* there is a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of the current set with painted rouletting in blocks of sixteen.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. red on white wove.

Mauritius. The Labourdonnais Commemoration stamp has been issued with full face head of that worthy in centre and dated '1699—1899.' It is of the usual 5/- size with watermark Crown C.C., perforated 14.

15c. ultramarine.

New Zealand. The 4d. type of the London printed is reported to have been printed in the Colony in carmine as well as the type of the 1d. with altered value in two colours as mentioned last month.

Queensland. The 5d. has appeared with figures of value in the four corners. A new rectangular $\frac{1}{2}$ d. has also been issued with head of Queen similar to the black $\frac{1}{2}$ d. New Zealand. The *M.I.* notes a new setting of 1 + 1d. card. In the earlier type the total length of the formula, including the arms and the stamp, was 112 mm. and the card was perforated 6. In the new type the formula measures 108 mm., and the perforation is 10. The Letter Card on grey-blue, with inside greyish exists perforated by the machine with every third needle removed.

4d. green.

5d. brown.

P.C. 1 + 1d. rose on buff, new setting.

South Australia. The 2d. has appeared in a new colour. The 1 + 1d. card, type of the single

cards of 1893 has appeared with the words 'WITH REPLY CARD' and 'REPLY CARD' added above the heading on the first and second halves respectively. The cards are joined at the foot and are perforated about 5/4.

2d. bright mauve.

P.C. 1 + rd. rose on buff.

Straits Settlements. A new value is reported 5\$. orange, name and value red.

5\$. orange, name and value red.

Tonga. The *Echo* reports the 1d. of 1897 surcharge 'TL'—'1 June 1899,' 5,000 of these were issued in commemoration of the marriage King Tubou with Lavinia. They were issued 1st October. Nothing is said about the colour of the surcharge.

Western Australia. Mr. Hadlow has the 1/- and 2/6 Fiscal stamps with the new watermark used

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. The *M.J.* lists a number of varieties of the 1 abasi of 1893, some of which have been listed already. Two other additions are also mentioned.

1a (1893 type) black on blue-green, yellow-green, pale rose,

bright rose, magenta, orange-salmon, violet

2a (1880 type) carmine-red on laid paper

Registration 2a (1898 type) black on green.

Colombia. The *Z. P.* chronicles a new 50c. with arms similar to the other values of the new issue. 50c. blue on lilac, perf. 13 1/2.

A correspondent in Cartagena informs us that owing to the revolution now in progress it is impossible to obtain any stamps from the capital. As a makeshift two lithographed stamps have been prepared of similar design to the current issue. They are printed on buff paper and are imperforate. On each stamp is a violet-blue smudge as a countersign. The letter from Cartagena was duly prepaid with one of each value. He informs us that only 5,000 of each were printed, and if a fresh supply is wanted a fresh design will be used.

5c. red on buff.

10c. blue "

Antioquia. To celebrate the 102nd birthday of General Cordova, a special set of stamps has been issued. They are lithographed with a portrait of the General in the centre (except that for Insured Letters which has an 'R' in centre), and are perforated 13 1/2.

3c. deep blue.

1c. dull blue.

2c. brown.

3c. vermilion.

4c. brown.

5c. green.

10c. vermilion.

20c. violet.

50c. olive.

1p. greenish grey (2 varieties).

2p. bronze-green.

Registered Letters. 2 1/2c. light blue (oblong).

Too Late. 2 1/2c. greenish-blue.

Insured Letters, 10c. mauve on lilac.

" error, imperf. horizontally.

Ecuador. We have seen the new stamps printed in orange, with head in black and with the word 'OFICIAL' in diagonally in wide capitals in black.

Off. 2c. black and orange.

10c. " "

20c. " "

50c. " "

Egypt. We have seen the permanent new value Card, similar to the late 5m.

P.C. 4m. carmine on buff.

France. The *M.J.* notes a new Envelope. The loose flap is pointed at the end, and has the edges

slightly concave, the lower flap has a wide hollow at the top, the edge of which is not gummed down, so that the end of the upper flap may be slipped into the slit thus left. On the lower flap of the copy is the date of printing '827.'

The Pneumatic Envelope has the date on the flap, and the Letter Card has had the instruction on the back modified, it is now in two paragraphs.

E. 5c. green on white laid, size 108 x 71 mm

P.E. 50c. rose on azure, dated

P.L.C. 50c. black on deep blue, new instruction, dated

Levant. As we go to press we have received the current French stamps surcharged 'Alexandrie' in red or black. The 1, 2, 4c. have been brought up by speculators. 'Port Said' has also a similar set.

China. M. Forbin informs the *T.P.* that he has the 50c. and 1f. with surcharge in red instead of black.

Colonies. Guiana, Madagascar and Oceania have 5c. envelopes of the new form.

Haiti. We have received the three lower values all of the arms type in fresh colours.

1c. green

2c. carmine-red

5c. pale blue

Holland. *Colonies.* The new issue of Holland is being surcharged with the value at top and the name of the Colony at bottom in black. So far the following values are reported.

Curaçao. 25c., 1g. 50c. (on 2.50c.)

Dutch Indies. 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25, 50c.,

2g., 50c.

Suriname. 50c., 1g., 2.50c.

Japan. More of the new issue have appeared. The 5s. is of the 1s. type, the 8, 15, and 20s. are similar to the 10s., while the 25s. and 50s. have the value in colour on white in the lower corners.

5s. orange

8s. olive-green.

15s. mauve.

20s. orange-red.

25s. green.

50s. brown.

1y. red.

Mexico. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a 2c. card of the local printed type inscribed 'PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y CANADA,' and a 3c. of the same type for the 'Union Postal Universal.'

P.C. 2c. rose, inscriptions in black.

3c. brown, " green.

The new issue was to be ready on November 1st, and we have received some of the low values. The design up to the 20c. is the national eagle. The stamps on the entire have the eagle.

1c. green.

2c. red.

3c. yellow.

5c. Prussian-blue.

10c. orange and lilac.

15c. carmine and pearl-grey.

20c. blue and rose.

50c. black and violet (waterfall)

1p. " ultramarine (Popocatepetl)

5p. " carmine (Cathedral of Mexico).

1f. 2c. red.

5c. blue

10c. lilac.

W. 1c. green.

2c. red.

P.C. 1c. green.

1 + 1c. green.

2c. red.

2 + 2c. "

3c. brown.

3 + 3c. "

L.C. 2c. red.

2 + 2c. „
5c. Prussian blue.
5 + 5c. „

Persia. The new issue mentioned last month has the values 1c. to 16c. the same colour as the old issue, but the stamps are on Bluish-grey paper.

The 1k. Envelope and the second issue of the 5c. Post Card were surcharged with one of the designs according to the *I.B.J.*

E. 1k. violet, surcharged in violet.
P. C. 5c. rose on cream, surcharged in violet.

Portugal. The Uniao dos Atradores civis Portugezes (Volunteer Rifle Association) has the privilege of sending official correspondence free and has issued a stamp so that collectors (if foolish) can subscribe towards the funds.

Russia. The *M.J.* chronicle the following. The 1k. wrapper has appeared with three lines of instruction similar to the 2k. but in only one size. The 2k. exists in two sizes 135 x 380 m.m., and 178 x 444m.m.). The 4 + 4k. Card has the formula in colour.

W. 1k. orange on buff, size 90 x 384 mm.
P.C. 4 + 4k. carmine.

Salvador. The Official stamps 3, 13, 26, and 100c. of 1889 have appeared with the wheel surcharged.

Samoa. The current stamps are reported with the surcharge 'Provisional Govt.' like the Hawaii.

4d. green, surcharge red.
1d. red-brown, surcharge blue.
2d. orange, „ red.
4d. blue, „ „
5d. red, „ blue
6d. lake, „ „
1/- rose, „ „
2/6 violet, „ red.

Switzerland. The 50c. has been changed in colour and we hear that the Post Card has also had the stamp changed to green.

50c. green.
P.C. 5c. green.

United States. The *A.J.P.* chronicles a copy of the 2c. Columbian Envelope, size A with the watermark of the 1890 issue.

Uruguay. We have seen the Commemorative Stamps surcharged 'Provisorio 1897' with the surcharge 'OFFICIAL' in black.

Off. 1c. black and claret, surcharge red and black.
5c. „ blue, „ „
10c. „ carmine, „ „

Venezuela. We have seen some of the Official Stamps surcharged '1899' at top and 'CMS. 5 (25) CMS.' at bottom and the *M.J.* gives others.

5c. in carmine on 50c. black and yellow.
25c. „ 1b. „ mauve.
5c. in violet on 50c. „ yellow.
25c. „ 1b. „ mauve.

The 25c. exists tête-bêche in both varieties.

ERRORS AND MINOR VARIETIES.

British Honduras. The 'Revenue' surcharge on these stamps is the precursor of a permanent type inscribed 'Postage and Revenue.' They are available for both purposes. We have found a copy of the 5c. with the error 'Bevenue.'

Tonga. The Letter Envelope on rose is probably non-existent. But there is a variety of the first 4d. Registration Envelope. As first issued it bore the inscription under flap in red 'JOHN SANDS, PRINTER AND STATIONER, SYDNEY.' A second edition has 'I.I.93' above this, and '&' instead of 'AND.'

Victoria. The *M.J.* notes a variety of the first 1 + 1d. Card, surcharged 'STAMP'—'DUTY,' the words measuring 8¼ and 6mm., instead of 7 and 5 mm. The word 'STAMP' reads downwards to left of the head on the first half, and upwards to right of the head on the second half. The word 'DUTY' is of course the reverse.

Austria. The 5k. (German) Letter Card is now on greenish grey.

Bosnia. The colour of the 1n. is now pearl-grey and the 25n. is reddish-purple. The first is perforated 10½, and the 25n. 11½. The 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20n. also exist in slightly different shades to the former issues and are perforated 12½.

Brazil. There are sundry minor varieties to be noted here. First the adhesive 200r. has been found perforated 9 and 9 x 11½. The 200r. envelope is now in a brighter tint on thin white wove paper, size 131 x 105 mm. The recent cards were on toned card 145 x 95 mm. The single card has appeared on white, size 141 x 90 mm. The single card on toned seems to have no accent on 'réservé.' On the white cards there are small dots over the letters. The Reply Card has accents.

Denmark. The 3, 5 and 5 + 5 ö. cards are on bluish white instead of on white, and the Letter Cards with the formula of 1890 are on pale grey.

Mexico. The 5c. has been seen with the perforation measuring 6, 12 x 6, and 6 x 12.

Nicaragua. The Official 1c. of 1891 is known with double surcharge.

Sweden. There are two varieties of the 2 ö Envelopes the first has the stamp in orange-red and is on thicker and coarser paper.

Transvaal. The 1d. on 6d. (Gibbons 227) has been found with double surcharge.

As this is the last time these lists of new issues will come from my pen, I hope my readers during the past nine years, that I have been writing them month by month, will have been satisfied, and I wish the P.J.G.B. still more success in the future than it has had in the past.

S. C. SKIPTON.



The following have held sales since last report :—
Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, November 7th and 8th.
Mr. HADLOW, 154th and 155th sale, November 14th and 15th.
Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 28th and 29th sales, November 16th and 17th.
Messrs. VENTON, BULL & COOPER, 135th and 136th sale, November 23rd and 24th.
Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 30th and 31st sales, November 30th and December 1st.
Messrs. VENTON, BULL & COOPER, 136th sale, December 7th and 8th.
Mr. HADLOW, 156th sale, December 11th.



DECEMBER 10, 1899.

Philately at Home.

THE STAMPS OF JAPAN FROM 1876.

By L. W. Fulcher.

As far as I am aware no one has hitherto attempted to draw up a reference list of the stamps of Japan issued since 1876, i.e., since the process of engraving the stamps on copper plates was given up for the more expeditious and less expensive one of production from electrotypes. The following attempt is the result of four years' work, and is entirely drawn up from a study of the stamps themselves, of which I have examined many hundreds of specimens. From my experience of these stamps I cannot expect that it is complete or final, but I hope that it will serve as a basis for their future classification. I have endeavoured to keep down the number of varieties as much as possible and I feel sure that any future modifications of this list will be in the direction of expansion rather than of condensation.

I have just a few preliminary words to say as regards (1) paper, (2) perforations.

(1) From 1876-1883 there appears to have been no attempt to secure uniformity as regards paper. The paper used varies considerably in thickness and in texture, but, as far as my experience goes, is always wove. I find it impossible to catalogue the different varieties, and I have therefore contented myself, with one exception, with dividing it into (1) thick, and (2) medium to thin. It seems impossible to draw a line between medium and thin, while very thick papers are readily distinguishable. Though I have ignored the texture of the paper in general, there is one variety, the exception alluded to above, which is so conspicuous that it is certainly worthy of special mention. This is a thin bluish white surfaced paper. It seems to have been in use about 1878. After 1883 the paper becomes more uniform, and may be described as a medium white wove paper.

(2) As regards the perforations, I may say that I have not come to the conclusions below without much labour, although I am aware my arrangement is open to question. I have endeavoured to make the matter as simple as

possible, and I hope that collectors will at any rate find it useful in arranging their stamps of this country. Of some of the values I have measured the perforations on all four sides of over one thousand copies, and nearly all the rest of several hundreds. I at first tabulated the results; but finally, after careful comparison, I think all the essential perforations, i.e., those representing different machines, may be arranged under nine groups.

1876	}	I.	Perf. 9½, large holes.
(or earlier)		II.	{(1) Perf. 9 } Small {(2) Perf. 11 } Holes.
to	}	III.	Perf. 10½.
1883.		IV.	Perf. 11½-12.
		V.	Perf. 12½.
1883-1888.	}	VI.	Perf. 11 } Large Holes.
		VII.	Perf. 9 }
1888.	}	VIII.	{(1) Perf. 13½. {(2) Perf. 13.
1893		IX.	Perf. 11½-12.

I believe that these each represent the average perforations due to one machine, except in the cases of II. and VIII., where I have grouped two perforations together for consideration which appear below. I should also mention that these groups give rise to a number of compound perforations, such as I. with II. and V., II. with IV., and VIII. (2) with IX. All the perforations vary considerably, except III., which, however, only occurs on a few stamps, and is rare. I propose to offer a few remarks on each group.

I. Perf. 9½. Large holes, 1 mm. in diameter. This, I think, must have been intended for the normal perforation of the issues from 1876-1883, as it was the first to appear, and is found on all the stamps except the 12 sen. rose. I have not seen or heard of a copy of this stamp with this perforation, but I know of no reason why it should not turn up. I find big blocks of these stamps hard to get, but by measurement of the lines of perforations on a sheet of the 1 sen, red-brown, in my possession I obtained a gauge of 9.6 to 9.9, and from a block of 50 of the 1 sen, black, and some of smaller blocks, 9.3 to 9.8. Single stamps will be found to gauge 9, 9½, 10, or any combination of these, but I think the above measurements show that in all probability there is but one machine, es-

pecially when we take into consideration the extreme variability of the paper on which these stamps are printed. I think it, then, only legitimate to regard all these perforations as due to one machine. There is a little overlapping in this case with VII., but in practice this will not be found troublesome, as the shades of the stamps will, as a rule, readily distinguish the two, since VII. appeared so much later in point of time and the colours of these stamps with perf. VII. are distinctive.

In the list below, then "perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$ " includes 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $9 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9$, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, $10 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ etc.
 II. There is a small-holed perforation, holes $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter and irregularly placed, which is common in the lower value. If these are measured it will be found that the vast majority gauge either 9 or 11, or a combination of the two, but also occasionally $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ may be met with, usually in combination with 9 or 11, but sometimes alone. I have seen a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, grey of 1874 with this perf. 11, but in no place would it gauge as low as 9, so I am forced to conclude that there are at least two machines. Since they are similar in appearance I have grouped them together. It is possible that anything up to 10 may be found on the 9 machine, and from the appearance of single stamps extremely likely that $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ are on the 11 machine; therefore, for the purpose of this list, I propose to call "perf 9" anything up to 10, and everything over that "perf. 11." This perforation frequently fails to penetrate the paper, especially when the latter is thick, and then it often looks very like a pin-perforation. I cannot satisfy myself that a true pin-perforation exists on any of the postage stamps of Japan.

III. Perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$. I have nothing particular to say about this. It is clean-cut, and the holes appear of the same character as those of group II., but possibly slightly larger.

IV. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ -12. The earlier stamps may be found $11\frac{1}{2}$ all round, 12 all round, or 12 with one or more sides $11\frac{1}{2}$. I think these varieties must be due to one machine, and different from that which follows, as the tendency of V. is in the other direction. I have never seen a block or even a pair of stamps with this perforation. There is no confusion to be feared between this perforation and IX., as they do not appear on the same stamps.

V. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. This is an old machine, which has evidently been much used on the earlier engraved stamps. It has a tendency to 13, but not commonly.

VI. Perf. 11. Large holes, irregular, close together, varying from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$. It seems as if this were from an old machine occasionally pressed into service at busy times. The 2 sen, purple, occurs with this perforation, and therefore it must have been used before January 1st, 1883, when this stamp was superseded. Nearly a whole set of the stamps in the first colours exists with this perforation, and they are tolerably rare, particularly so unused.

This perforation, then, includes such varieties as $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

VII. Perf. 9. Large holes. This is a well-known perforation. It is mentioned in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. It degenerates to $8\frac{1}{2}$ and even 8. The stamps with this perforation are usually in very deep bright colours on a smooth white medium wove paper, and hence conspicuous.

"Perf. 9, large holes," then, includes the varieties $8 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 9$, $9 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, etc.

Philately on the Continent.

THE PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF GUATEMALA.—1897-1899.

(From the "Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung.")

Many growls have lately been heard in philatelic circles and justly so about the never-ending stream of provisional stamps issued by Guatemala. Many believe it to be a sure way of making money, although savouring of dishonesty, but in this they were mistaken, as it was the want of stamps that forced the issue of all possible and impossible varieties and the postal administration was sometimes quite at a loss what stamps to use for franking letters, besides the quantities were so small and the values of the provisionals so low that a lucrative business was out of the question.

The same can be said of the set issued for the Exhibition. The cost of manufacturing the large remainders was much larger than the price obtained for them (£800).

Collectors always believe that Governments will do anything to fleece them; speculation and large gains are taken for granted without first making any enquiries as to the reason why a new issue or a provisional stamp had to be made. The continuous change of presidents and consequently of all ministers and officials in these semi-civilised countries has very much to do with alterations of stamps. What one postmaster orders to-day, his successor cancels to-morrow. Add to this the unsurmountable negligence, and indifference of all officials and one can have a slight conception of the conditions, not only of the post office, but of all governmental departments. Not until they have come to the last sheet of any value, does it dawn on the officials that a new supply will be wanted. Everyone who has had occasion to live in such countries will have found that nobody thinks of the future, the next day is the utmost limit that they look forward to or make provision for.

Guatemala has been pretty conservative as far as their stamps are concerned, yet now and then the department omits to order stamps in good time, otherwise it would have been impossible for the post office to have been in such dire straits as they have been during the past few years. We will commence with the Provisionals of the Exhibition series, which, al-

though bearing the year 1898 were already issued in 1897.

I.—EXHIBITION SERIES.

- 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno.
 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno, inverted.
 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno, twice.
 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno, once inverted.
 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge inverted.
 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge twice.
 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharged twice, once inverted.
 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red.
 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharge inverted.
 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharged twice.
 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharged twice, once inverted.
 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharged twice, once inverted, and large figure 1 at both sides.
 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, as last but large figure 1 at both sides inverted.
 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, as last but the large figures 1 at both sides twice impressed.
 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, as last and one 1 on the left and two 1's on the right hand sides.
 (All these varieties are marginal stamps.)
 Exhibition Stamps surcharged "Telegrafos," and partly with new values used from January 1—30, 1898, for franking letters.
 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge black.
 6 cent. yellow, surcharge black.
 10 cent. blue, surcharge black.
 25/12 cent. red, surcharge black.
 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge red in 3 types.

6 cent. yellow, surcharge red in 3 types.
 10 cent. red surcharge red in 3 types.

The higher values were also used, as I possess some in my collection, but they must have been employed only very rarely.

II.—PROVISIONALS OF 1894 and 1895, which were issued again officially in 1898.

- 1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thin 1.
 1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thick 1.
 1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thin 1, error: "Centav."
 1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thick 1, error "Centav."
 1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thin 1.
 1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thick 1.
 1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thin 1, inverted.
 1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thick one inverted.
 Stamps *se tenant*, one having 1894, and one 1895.
 10 cent. on 200, narrow number of year, thin 1.
 10 cent. on 200, narrow number of year, thick 1.
 20 cent. on 200, wide number of year.

- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, number of year at top, thin 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, number of year at top, thick 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, surcharged twice, both always the same thickness.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, surcharge inverted, thin 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, surcharge inverted, thick 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, misprint, centavo at top, number of year in the middle.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo narrow, thin 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo narrow, thick 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, inverted, centavo narrow, thin 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, inverted, centavo narrow, thick 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, misprint, 1 at the bottom.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thin 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thin 1, inverted.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thick 1.
 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thick 1, inverted.

Three types of the 1 can be found.

Stamps of 1 cent. on 5 cent. in red of 1895 surcharged with the new year, 1898, which in very rare cases only covers the old surcharge. They seem to have been trials, but were used.

- 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at top in red, surcharged 1898 in black, thin 1.
 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at top in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1.
 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thin 1.
 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1.
 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thin 1.
 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1.
 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thin 1.
 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1.

III. SURCHARGED WITH THE YEAR 1898.

- 1 on 5c. violet, surcharge brown, only the upper half of the sheet of the first printing.
 1 on 5c. violet, surcharge red, the lower half of the sheet of the first printing and all later printings.
 Minor varieties consist in these stamps with or without full stop after the year or after centavo, etc.
 1c. on 25c. yellow.
 1c. on 50c. green, surcharge light red only 10 sheets of the first printing.
 1c. on 50c. green, surcharge brown red, only the second printing.
 1c. on 75c. carmine.
 6c. on 5c. violet surcharge red I. type*

*Type I. Centavos measuring 19½ mm.

„ II. „ „ 20½ „ and the distance between 1898 and centavos 17 mm.
 „ III. as type II., but the distance from 1898 to centavos. 18 mm.

pecially when we take into consideration the extreme variability of the paper on which these stamps are printed. I think it, then, only legitimate to regard all these perforations as due to one machine. There is a little overlapping in this case with VII., but in practice this will not be found troublesome, as the shades of the stamps will, as a rule, readily distinguish the two, since VII. appeared so much later in point of time and the colours of these stamps with perf. VII. are distinctive.

In the list below, then "perf. 9½" includes 9, 9½, 10, 9 x 9½, 9½ x 9, 9½ x 10, 10 x 9½ etc.

II. There is a small-holed perforation, holes ½ mm. in diameter and irregularly placed, which is common in the lower value. If these are measured it will be found that the vast majority gauge either 9 or 11, or a combination of the two, but also occasionally 9½, 10, 10½, and 11½ may be met with, usually in combination with 9 or 11, but sometimes alone. I have seen a sheet of the ½ sen, grey of 1874 with this perf. 11, but in no place would it gauge as low as 9, so I am forced to conclude that there are at least two machines. Since they are similar in appearance I have grouped them together. It is possible that anything up to 10 may be found on the 9 machine, and from the appearance of single stamps extremely likely that 10½ and 11½ are on the 11 machine; therefore, for the purpose of this list, I propose to call "perf 9" anything up to 10, and everything over that "perf. 11." This perforation frequently fails to penetrate the paper, especially when the latter is thick, and then it often looks very like a pin-perforation. I cannot satisfy myself that a true pin-perforation exists on any of the postage stamps of Japan.

III. Perf. 10½. I have nothing particular to say about this. It is clean-cut, and the holes appear of the same character as those of group II., but possibly slightly larger.

IV. Perf. 11½-12. The earlier stamps may be found 11½ all round, 12 all round, or 12 with one or more sides 11½. I think these varieties must be due to one machine, and different from that which follows, as the tendency of V. is in the other direction. I have never seen a block or even a pair of stamps with this perforation. There is no confusion to be feared between this perforation and IX., as they do not appear on the same stamps.

V. Perf. 12½. This is an old machine, which has evidently been much used on the earlier engraved stamps. It has a tendency to 13, but not commonly.

VI. Perf. 11. Large holes, irregular, close together, varying from 10½ to 11½. It seems as if this were from an old machine occasionally pressed into service at busy times. The 2 sen, purple, occurs with this perforation, and therefore it must have been used before January 1st, 1883, when this stamp was superseded. Nearly a whole set of the stamps in the first colours exists with this perforation, and they are tolerably rare, particularly so unused.

This perforation, then, includes such varieties as 10½ x 11, 11 x 10½, 11 x 11½, 11½ x 11.

VII. Perf. 9. Large holes. This is a well-known perforation. It is mentioned in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. It degenerates to 8½ and even 8. The stamps with this perforation are usually in very deep bright colours on a smooth white medium wove paper, and hence conspicuous.

"Perf. 9, large holes," then, includes the varieties 8 x 8½, 8½ x 9, 9 x 8½, etc.

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though bearing the year 1898 were already issued in 1897.

I.—EXHIBITION SERIES.

- 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno.
- 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno, inverted.
- 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno, twice.
- 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno, once inverted.
- 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey,
- 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge inverted.
- 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharged twice.
- 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharged twice, once inverted.
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red.
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharge inverted.
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharged twice.
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharged twice, once inverted.
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharged twice, once inverted, and large figure 1 at both sides.
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, as last but large figure 1 at both sides inverted.
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, as last but the large figures 1 at both sides twice impressed.
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, as last and one 1 on the left and two 1's on the right hand sides.

(All these varieties are marginal stamps.)

Exhibition Stamps surcharged "Telegrafos," and partly with new values used from January 1—30, 1898, for franking letters.

2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge black.

6 cent. yellow, surcharge black.

10 cent. blue, surcharge black.

25/12 cent. red, surcharge black.

2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge red in 3 types.

6 cent. yellow, surcharge red in 3 types.

10 cent. red surcharge red in 3 types.

The higher values were also used, as I possess some in my collection, but they must have been employed only very rarely.

II.—PROVISIONALS OF 1894 and 1895, which were issued again officially in 1898.

1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thin 1.

1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thick 1.

1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thin 1, error: "Centav."

1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thick 1, error "Centav."

1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thin 1.

1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thick one.

1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thin 1, inverted.

1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thick one inverted.

Stamps *se tenant*, one having 1894, and one 1895.

10 cent. on 200, narrow number of year, thin 1.

10 cent. on 200, narrow number of year, thick 1.

20 cent. on 200, wide number of year.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, number of year at top, thin 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, number of year at top, thick 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, surcharged twice, both always the same thickness.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, surcharge inverted, thin 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, surcharge inverted, thick 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, misprint, centavo at top, number of year in the middle.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo narrow, thin 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo narrow, thick 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, inverted, centavo narrow, thin 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, inverted, centavo narrow, thick 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, misprint, 1 at the bottom.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thin 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895 centavo broad, thin 1, inverted.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thick 1.

1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thick 1, inverted.

Three types of the 1 can be found.

Stamps of 1 cent. on 5 cent. in red of 1895 surcharged with the new year, 1898, which in very rare cases only covers the old surcharge. They seem to have been trials, but were used.

1 on 5 cent., 1895, at top in red, surcharged 1898 in black, thin 1.

1 on 5 cent., 1895, at top in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1.

1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thin 1.

centavo narrow.

1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1.

centavo narrow.

1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thin 1.

centavo broad.

1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1.

centavo broad.

III. SURCHARGED WITH THE YEAR 1898.

1 on 5c. violet, surcharge brown, only the upper half of the sheet of the first printing.

1 on 5c. violet, surcharge red, the lower half of the sheet of the first printing and all later printings.

Minor varieties consist in these stamps with or without full stop after the year or after centavo, etc.

1c. on 25c. yellow.

1c. on 50c. green, surcharge light red only 10 sheets of the first printing.

1c. on 50c. green, surcharge brown red, only the second printing.

1c. on 75c. carmine.

6c. on 5c. violet surcharge red I. type*

*Type I. Centavos measuring 19½ mm.

" II. " " 20½ " and the distance between 1898 and centavos 17 mm.

" III. as type II., but the distance from 1898 to centavos. 18 mm.

6c. on 5c. violet, surcharged red II. type
 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharged red I. type inverted
 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharged red II. type inverted
 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharge black I. type
 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharge black, II. type
 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharge red I. type 1889
 6c. on 10c. red surcharge black I. type
 6c. on 10c. red surcharge black, II. type
 6c. on 10c. red, surcharge black, III. type
 6c. on 10c. red, surcharge black, I. type inverted
 6c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge black, I. type
 6c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge black, III. type
 6c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge red, II. type
 6c. on 20c. green engr., surcharge black, I. type
 6c. on 20c. green engr., surcharge black, II. type
 6c. on 20c. green engr., surcharge black, III. type
 6c. on 20c. green engr., surcharge red, I. type
 6c. on 100c. marone, surcharge black, I. type
 6c. on 100c. marone, surcharge black, II. type
 6c. on 150c. dark blue, surcharge red, I. type
 6c. on 150c. dark blue, surcharge red, II. type
 6c. on 200c. orange, surcharge black, I. type
 6c. on 200c. orange, surcharge black, II. type
 6c. on 200c. orange, surcharge black, I. type inverted
 10c. on 20c. green lith. surcharge red
 10c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge red, inverted.
 10c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge red double, once inverted.

IV.—FISCAL STAMPS USED FOR FRANK- ING LETTERS.

1 cent. blue, surcharged Correos Nacionales, perf. 12 x 14.
 Large Size.
 1 cent. blue, surcharged Correos Nacionales, perf. 14 x 12.
 1 cent. blue, surcharged Correos Nacionales, perf. 12 x 12.
 1 cent. blue, surcharged Correos Nacionales, perf. 14 x 14.
 a. with inverted surcharge.
 b. with light and dark coloured surcharge.
 c. watermark "Dennison" over three stamps.
 1 cent. blue, perf. 12 x 14 in II. type, Correos Nacionales in small type.
 2 cent. on 1 cent, blue, perf. 12 x 14.
 2 cent. on 1 cent., blue perf. 12 x 14 inverted.
 2 cent. on 1 cent. blue, perf. 12 x 14 twice, once inverted.
 2 cent. on 1 cent. blue, perf. 14 x 12.
 2 cent. on 1 cent. blue, perf. 12 x 12.
 2 cent. on 1 cent. blue, perf. 14 x 14.
 The surcharge of the first lot is dark red and of the second light red. All varieties exist with the wmk. "Dennison."
 Long Size.
 1 cent. red, surcharged Correos Nacionales.
 1 cent. on 10 cents, surcharge brown.
 1 cent. on 10 cents., surcharge red.
 1 cent. on 10 cents, surcharge red, error, entavo.
 2 cents on 1 cent. red, surcharge black.
 2 cents on 1 cent. red, surcharge black, inverted.

2 cents on 1 cent. red, surcharge black double.
 2 cents on 1 cent. red.
 2 cents on 5 cents violet, surcharge black.
 2 cents on 5 cents violet, surcharge red inverted.
 2 cents on 10 cents green, surcharge light red, I. printing.
 2 cents on 10 cents green, surcharge dark red, II. printing.
 2 cents on 10 cents green, surcharge black
 2 cents on 10 cents green, surcharge double, one black, one red.
 2 cents on 25c. orange, surcharge black.
 2 cents on 50 cents dark blue, surcharge black.
 2 cents on 50 cents, dark blue, surcharge red.
 2 cents on 50 cents dark blue, surcharge double, one black, one red.
 6 cents on 100 cents lilac, surcharge black
 6 cents on 500 cents blue lilac, surcharge black.
 6 cents on 1,000 cents green, surcharge black.
 All these fiscal stamps are printed in colours that are easily dissolved in water.
 Fiscal Stamps without surcharge used to frank letters.
 1 cent. blue in various perforations with or without watermark.
 1 cent. red.
 5 cents violet.
 10 cents green
 25 cents orange.
 50 cents dark blue.

The same stamps surcharged 1899 in black.
 1 cent. red, surcharge black.
 5 cents violet, surcharge black.
 10 cents green, surcharge black.
 25 cents orange, surcharge black.
 50 cents dark blue, surcharge black.
 The same stamps surcharged by an indiarubber stamp "Franco" in violet.
 1 cent. blue in all varieties as above.
 1 cent. red.
 5 cents violet.
 10 cents green
 The same stamps but surcharged with a steel die.
 1 cent. blue, surcharge "Franco" in black.
 1 cent. blue, surcharge "Franco" in red.
 1 cent. red, surcharge "Franco" in black.
 1 cent. red, surcharge "Franco" in dark blue.
 5 cents violet, surcharge "Franco" in black.
 5 cents violet, surcharge "Franco" in dark blue.
 10 cents green, surcharge "Franco" in black.
 10 cents green, surcharge "Franco" in red.
 10 cents green, surcharge "Franco" in dark blue
 These surcharges are horizontal vertical or oblique.

V.—ENVELOPE STAMPS USED TO FRANK LETTERS.

2 cent. wrapper.
 2 cent envelope of 1895.
 2 cent envelope of 1898.
 6 cents envelope of 1895 (Senf. No. 8)
 6 cents envelope of 1898.
 5 cents envelope of 1890 (Senf. No. 4)
 10 cents envelope of 1890 (Senf. No. 5)
 Sometimes entire envelopes were pasted on and thus used as stamps.

VI. HANDSTAMPS, ETC.

1. A large 1 or 2 stamped on the margin of stamps and used as stamps of 1 or 2 centavos
2. Small bits of paper in various types and arrangements of 1, 2, 6, and 10 centavos issued at various offices.
3. Handstamp "Franco" in many types.
4. Letters from the interior were made up in parcels and the postage added in hard cash to each parcel, because stamps did not exist.

The last mentioned items (VI. 1, 2, 3, and 4) are by no means complete, but to get them all complete is very difficult if not impossible.

All varieties as described are in my collection, but there is not the slightest doubt many others exist.

Philately in the States.

Filatelie Facts and Fallacies.—San Francisco.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(Continued from page 216).

To Rev. L. Lyons, postmaster at Waimea, Kohala, Hawaii, Mr. Jackson wrote July 9, 1859, "I send you to-day 20 sheets of inter-island postage stamps of 25 each, to be used on and after August 1st." A letter of exactly the same language was written the same day to J. H. Morrison, postmaster at Makawao, Maui.

July 14, 1859, Postmaster Jackson wrote more at length to Rev. B. W. Parker, postmaster at Kaneohe, Oahu, in which he said: "I forward to you by the mail carrier this week 10 sheets of inter-island postage stamps (25 to the sheet) charging the same to your account. The new postage law takes effect on and after August 1st, when it will become necessary for all letters to be stamped in order to be forwarded, and the mail carrier will be forbidden carrying unstamped letters outside of the mail."

The postmaster of Lahaina, Maui, C. S. Bartow, asked Postmaster Jackson for information about the new postal law to go into effect August 1st, and under date of July 12, 1859, he replied: "In answer to your inquiry as to whether the new postage law makes any provision for inland postage, I state that it does; the term inter-island postage being used in contradistinction to foreign postage, and it is meant to embrace all letters conveyed over any mail route within the kingdom."

July 14, 1859, Mr. Jackson wrote to S. N. Emerson, postmaster at Waiialua, Oahu, "I forward to you by mail carrier 10 sheets of inter-island postage stamps, (25 to the sheet) charging same to your account." On the same day he wrote to the postmaster at Lahaina, Maui: "I forward to you this day per schooner

Moi, 100 sheets of inter-island postage stamps (25 to the sheet) which you will have the kindness to distribute among the various postmasters on Maui, according to the size of the district in which they severally reside." He also wrote to Rev. A. Wilcox, postmaster at Hanalei, Kauai, and to H. A. Widemann, postmaster, at Nawiliwili, Kauai, on July 15, 1859, and to both of whom he said: "I forward you per Excel this day 20 sheets of inter-island postage stamps of 25 each, to be used on and after August 1st."

The words "Inter-Island" on early stamps of Hawaii might convey the impression that postage was only charged on letters passing from one island to another, while communications on the same island were delivered free; but this was not the case, as shown by a letter under date of July 18, 1859, from Postmaster Jackson, addressed to B. Pitman, postmaster at Hilo, Hawaii, in which he says: "All letters conveyed over any mail route in the kingdom are subject to postage and must be prepaid."

"We shall not have any United States stamps until after the arrival of another mail when the Lahaina office will receive a supply and it would be better for you to receive them from there as we do not keep any accounts with persons outside of that office." Thus wrote Postmaster Jackson to Rev. W. O. Baldwin, at Hana Maui, July 19, 1859. Ten days later (July 29th) we find a letter addressed to the postmaster at Hilo, in which he says: "Your favours of the 20th and 22nd inst. were duly received with the stamp case, which I return with 50 sheets of 2 cent stamps of 25 to each sheet; also 10 sheets of 1 cent do."

The next letter is in regard to cancelling the stamps on letters, and is addressed to C. S. Bartow, postmaster at Lahaina, to whom Mr. Jackson wrote August 3, 1859, as follows: "In regard to crossing the stamps on letters from your office, it is quite proper that you should have done so, otherwise we should have been obliged to before distributing the mail."

Again on August 9th Mr. Jackson wrote Mr. Bartow: "Below is His Majesty's private mark, and all correspondence bearing this in one corner of the envelope should be forwarded postage free." In a postscript to this same communication he says: "I send you to-day 100 sheets of the 2 cent and 20 of the 1 cent, amounting to fifty-five dollars." The sheets consisted of 25 stamps each, as may be demonstrated.

The question of the postal rate to the United States elicited the following letter to C. Bailey, Island of Maui from Alvah K. Clark, postmaster general under date of Sept. 8, 1859:—

"In reply to your query whether a Hawaiian 2 cent stamp is necessary on letters mailed to the United States, I would reply that 17 cents pays the postage on letters weighing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. from any part of these islands, and 7 cents pays the postage on single letters from the United States to any part of the Islands. On

letters from the Islands 5 cents is Hawaiian postage and 12 cents is U.S. postage. On letters received 5 cents is Hawaiian postage and 2 cents is ship's postage from San Francisco. This 2 cent ship's postage is collected at either end of the route when letters are forwarded from here, but always at this end of the route when letters are received from the United States.

The frequency of pen-cancelled stamps of the old numeral issues, and the rarity of those with any other cancellation, may be explained by the contents of a letter addressed by Postmaster General Clark to Rev. L. Lyons, postmaster at Waimea, Hawaii, under date of September 16, 1859, which is as follows:—

"In reply to your inquiries, I would say that you can receive postage on letters in money and forward the letters down to us to be charged to your account on our books, excepting inter-island postage of 2 cents per half ounce; the latter postage must be paid by a stamp placed on the letter. As we have no seals to forward to different postmasters, you will be under the necessity of crossing the Hawaiian stamp on letters sent by you through the mail, with ink. I herewith enclose the stamps you order, and would say 5 cents will pay the postage to California on single letters."

Mr. Clark also wrote to Postmaster Bartow, at Lahaina, Maui, on September 7, 1859, "In regard to a cancelling stamp, we have no spare ones, and shall have to order from San Francisco before we can get any."

Again on September 27, 1859, a letter was addressed to Postmaster Bartow, at Lahaina, in which Mr. Clark said: "I notice some letters from your office with U.S. stamps on them which are crossed with a pen. They should not be obliterated, as if sent to a U.S. office, they will be considered of no value and our office charged with the postage. The Hawaiian stamps can be crossed when forwarded from your office."

Apparently Postmaster General Clark had not any too much confidence in the future of Rowland Hill's great invention, for even in 1860 he was not sure the use of postage stamps would be continued, at least on the Hawaiian Islands. January 17, 1860, he wrote to Postmaster Bartow, at Lahaina, which confirms that opinion, in which he says: "I have not ordered an obliterating stamp for Lahaina as I am unwilling on uncertainties to incur any expense that may be useless. It is a question whether the coming legislature will continue the postage law. If it is abolished, stamps of any kind will be of no use. If they continue the law, I will procure a stamp for Lahaina at once."

On May 14, 1860, the Postmaster (Bartow) at Lahaina was written to by Postmaster General Clark regarding postal rates, in which he says: "The postage on letters sent overland to all places west of Cincinnati is 10 cents, of which 3 cents is the United States domestic rate, 2 cents the ship's postage, and 5 cents the

Hawaiian rate. One cent Hawaiian stamps are intended only for mailing papers between the islands. If used on papers for the United States, three are necessary, as postage on papers in the United States must be prepaid, as they will not be forwarded. I enclose five dollars of one cent. Hawaiian stamps."

Under date of November 24, 1860, Postmaster General Clark addressed a letter to John S. March, Boston, Mass., of the following purport: "I am informed by Mr. H. M. Whitney that you had engraved a plate on which the five cent stamps now in use by the Hawaiian Government were printed (one of which I enclose). My predecessor, Mr. Joseph Jackson, ordered a quantity of these stamps struck off and sent out, but of whom no one here knows. I am unable to learn in whose possession the plate now is. As you performed the commission of having the plate engraved, I would enquire whether you would be willing to procure for me a new supply of five cent Hawaiian stamps, also obtain a plate of two and one cent Hawaiian stamps. If you are willing to accept the commission, please let me know at your earliest convenience at what expense you would obtain ten thousand five cent stamps, forty thousand two cent stamps, and five thousand one cent stamps? The two and the one cent stamps should be in sheets of twenty-five, and the five cent stamp should be in sheets of twenty. Full information respecting the above, and an early answer will much oblige."

The foregoing letter is quite interesting, as it touches upon the old stamp of 1853, the supply of which must by this time have become short. Only a very indistinct knowledge of the origin of these stamps seems to have prevailed on the islands, even at that time. On the margin of these notes we find the following remarks written by the owner of them, which he probably made as a memorandum for further investigation: "Whom did March get to engrave these stamps? How many stamps were printed? How many kinds of paper were used? Some light, although very little is thrown on this matter by the next letter, which seems to be referred to on this account reaching so far back. Nevertheless, even on this point the owner does not seem to have been quite clear, as he says on the margin "What kind of stamps were these? Who is Richardson?"

The letter referred to is addressed to A. G. Richardson, Sacramento, Cal., bears date of April 17, 1857, and is as follows: "Your favour of March 19th was received, and I was extremely obliged to you for your kindness in attending to the matter of the stamps." To the same party he again writes on July 9, 1857: "Yours of June 9th and 17th and Mr. Skidmore's of the 18th were duly received, as were the P.O. stamps per express."

(To be continued.)



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W.E. BROWN JUNR.

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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 :

— 1899. —

JANUARY 19th and 20th.

FEBRUARY 2nd and 3rd, 16th and 17th.

MARCH 2nd 3rd, 16th and 17th.

APRIL 6th and 7th, 20th and 21st.

MAY 4th and 5th, 25th and 26th.

JUNE 8th and 9th.

JANUARY 19th and 20th.—A fine selection of British, Foreign and Colonial stamps including the following :—Ceylon, 4d. rose, imperf., 1s 9d green, C. & C.C., 5d. brown in mint state, Newfoundland, 1s. orange, used on entire letter, United States, periodicals up to \$60, unused, British Central Africa, no wmk., set up to and including £25 unused, a fine lot of B. E. A. Coys. stamps, Zanzibars, etc., a very fine lot of early unused Victorians, including a mint strip of three 2d. purple rouletted on laid paper, 4d. no wmk., rouletted, the Too Late, etc., 5s. blue on yellow, used on piece with two others, New South Wales, an unused strip of 3, 3d. green, Sydneys with part gum but poor, 1s. carmine imperforate, unused and used blocks of 12 and 10 and many others, also a fine lot of Collections.

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By Order of the Receiver.

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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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(Philatelic Department), 35, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "VENTOM," London.

Telephone Number, 5076 Bank.

ESTABLISHED 1761.

Preparing for Publication.

THE POSTAGE
AND
TELEGRAPH STAMPS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

By F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

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The work will be practically about the length of the former. Such parts as appear to be of lesser interest have been abbreviated or suppressed, and the scope limited to those stamps that have been officially recognised. Official documents, though largely quoted, have for the most part been given as appendices or in footnotes.

The work will be published under the title of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, and will be printed in Royal 8vo, on antique paper, and issued in paper covers. The principal illustrations of stamps will be autotyped in the best style of art, and will be separate from the text.

The price of the first 250 copies subscribed will be 12s. 6d., after which it will be raised to 16s. 6d., until actual publication, when it will be again raised to 21s. net.

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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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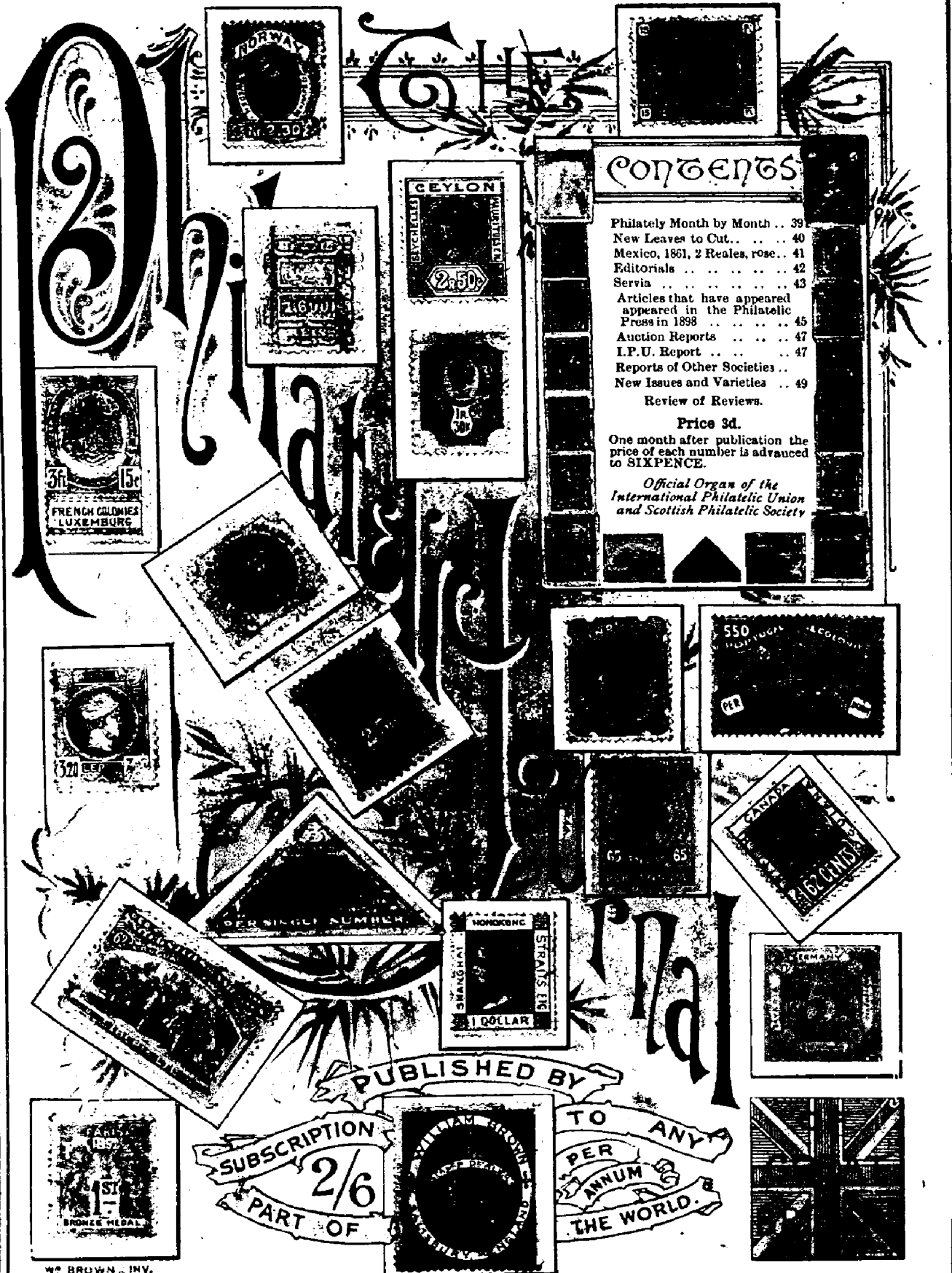
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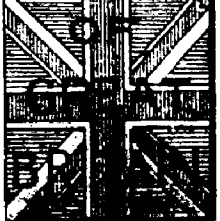
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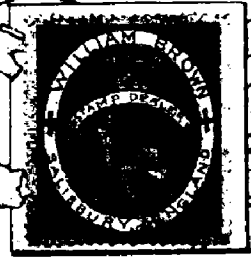
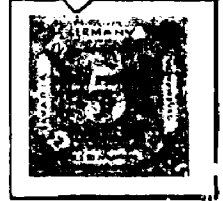
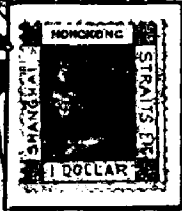
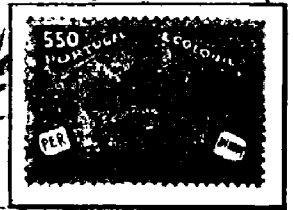
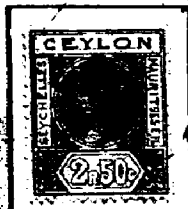
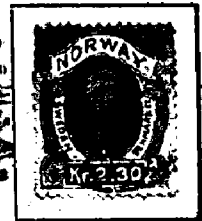
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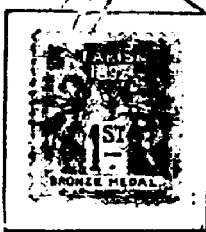
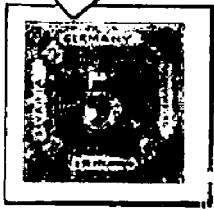
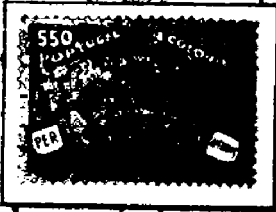
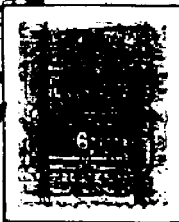
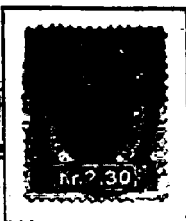
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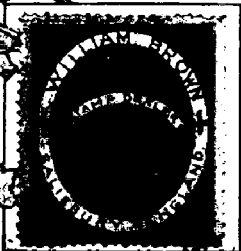
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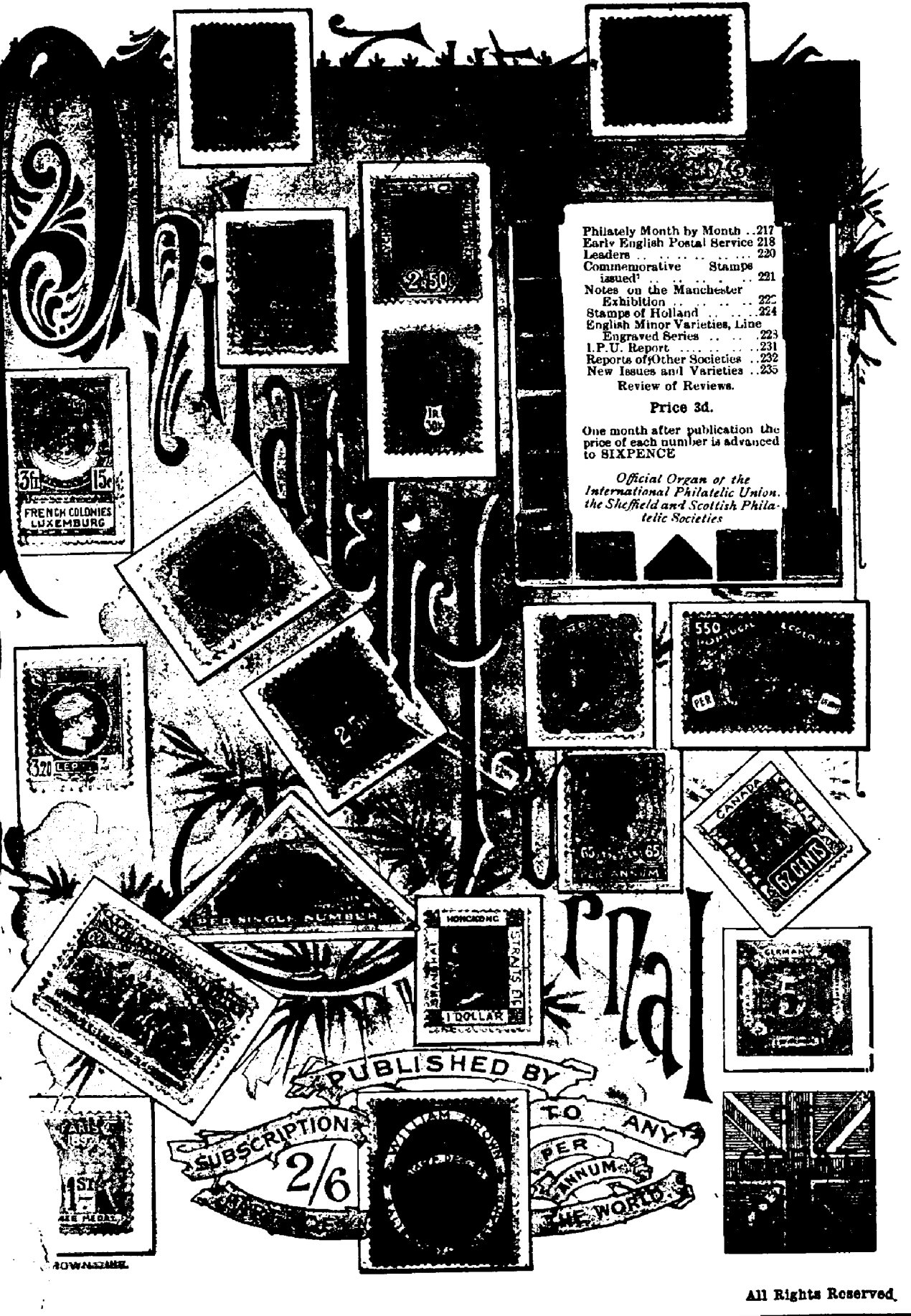
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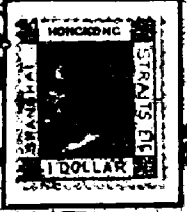
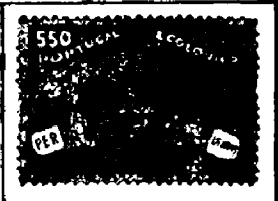
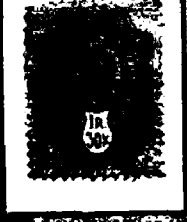


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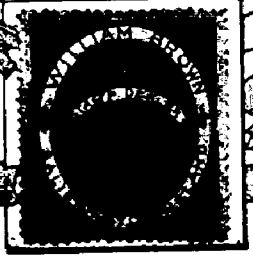
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